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THE INGLER

A WEEKLY MAGAZINE

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January 3, 1905

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We have several very interesting serials promised written by authors of more than ordinary ability. As the Inglenook family already know, Bro. D. L. Miller will write a series of articles on "Kodak and Pencil South of the Equator." This is a territory which our periodicals have never had the privilege of presenting to the public and the articles will be intensely interesting since they are to be copiously illustrated from Brother Miller's own camera. Essays will be solicited during the year that will deal directly with the interests of the young and rising generation. The editorial department will be aimed directly at the issues of the day without any disposition whatever to dodge them. Our current news department will be prepared with the busy man in view, knowing that his time is valuable, and assist him very much in keeping him in touch with current events. Since the wants and needs of the home are more or less neglected a strong effort will be made to make the Home Department a useful medium. The Christian Workers' and Reading Circle Topics will take the place of Nature Study as a result of a popular vote of the Nook family. The Q & A Department of course will be what you make it.

New Names

We have added almost 2,000 new names to our list in the last few months. Many new ones are now being added daily. We are pleased to be able to report so favorably. We believe further that merit is the only sure foundation on which to build, and we attribute to this the wonderful growth of the Inglenook these last few months.

The features that have made so many new friends for us ought to keep all old ones. We do not believe that there is one of our old subscribers that will want to do without the Inglenook the coming year. We are sure we would dislike very much to lose one of our readers. We intend to make the paper so interesting and instructive the coming year that you cannot afford to be without it.

The Farmers Voice

The Farmers Voice is a first class farm paper now being published at this office. It is one of the best papers of its kind published. The subscription price is 60 cents per year. In order to accommodate our many farmer friends we have made special arrangements with the publishers, so that we can furnish the paper to you the coming year for only 25 cents. That is, send us \$1.25 and we will renew your Inglenook for another year and send you the Farmers Voice for one year. We promise you that the Voice will not be sent you longer than the year, unless you renew. This is an excellent opportunity to secure a good farm journal at a small cost.

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Alfalfa was sown with the grain and in October we cut one-half ton to the acre of hay and volunteer oats.

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THE INGLENOOK

VOL. VII.

JANUARY 3, 1905.

No. 1.

WE'LL UNDERSTAND.

Not now, but in the coming years,
It may be in the better land,
We'll read the meaning of our tears,
And there, some time, we'll understand.

We'll catch the broken thread again,
And finish what we here began;
Heav'n will mysteries explain,
And then, ah then, we'll understand.

We'll know why clouds, instead of sun,
Were over many a cherished plan;
Why song has ceased when scarce begun;
'Tis there, some time, we'll understand.

Why what we long for most of all,
Eludes so oft our eager hand;
Why hopes were crushed and castles fall,
Up there, some time, we'll understand.

God knows the way, he holds the key,
He guides us with unerring hand;
Some time with tearless eyes we'll see;
Yes, there, up there, we'll understand.

Then trust in God through all thy days;
Fear not, for he doth hold thy hand;
Though dark thy way, still sing and praise;
Some time, some time, we'll understand.

❖ ❖ ❖

SNAPSHOTS.

True Christianity needs no press agent.

❖

The man who truly loves God never hates anybody.

❖

Judge not thy friend until thou standest in his place.

❖

Toe the devil's line and you must march to his time.

❖

Men are like pins—no good when they lose their heads.

❖

Nothing is more unpractical than the neglect of the spiritual.

❖

*When you want to get help from God, reach up.
When you want to help somebody else, reach down.*

Gingerbread on the steeple will not feed the people.

❖

Speak not but what will benefit others; avoid trifling conversation.—Franklin.

❖

We love to boast of our infirmities, but we dislike to have others mention them.

❖

How many could be made happy with the blessings which are recklessly thrown away.

❖

Only he who lives a life of his own, can help the lives of other men.—Phillips Brooks.

❖

Some men are like phonographs, they talk a great deal, but never say anything original.

❖

If men were built like pianos, there would be more square and upright people in this world.

❖

The man who drops a penny on the contribution plate and expects a golden crown, has faith to burn.

❖

It's harder for a man to slip upstairs at two A. M. than it is for him to slip down after he gets half way up.

❖

If a man has the right stuff in him, it's bound to come out. That's what makes some men's noses so red.

❖

The Bible tells us that after creating man, God rested; but since creating woman, neither God nor man has been able to rest.

❖

It is rather inconsistent for a minister to admonish his congregation to watch and pray, and then proceed to preach them to sleep.

❖

The man who gets up in meeting on Sunday and tells his brethren what a wicked old sinner he is, usually spends the other six days in proving the assertion.

THE CRUISE ON THE MEDITERRANEAN.

BY D. L. MILLER.

Chapter III.

At Constantinople we separated from our English friends of the "Argonaut," they to continue their voyage to the Black Sea, the Crimea and Sebastapol, the scene of the remarkable siege in the war between Russia on the one side and Turkey, England and France on the other; and we to go on our way down to Jaffa by the sea. The fiftieth anniversary of the charge of the Light Brigade, made famous by Tennyson's poem, occurred October 25th, and the "Argonaut" was to reach the place in time for the passengers to take part in the semi-centennial of that event. On the 24th day of October, 1854, through a misinterpretation of an order, and the blunder on the part of some one in authority, the British Light Brigade, composed of scarce seven hundred horsemen, rode down into the jaws of death. The officer in command at first refused to sacrifice his men, but when the order was repeated he led them in a dashing charge against the Russian batteries at Balaklava. When the charge was over the mounted strength of the Brigade was 195. The rest lay dead and wounded in the valley of death. All because the precepts of the Prince of Peace had been violated, and in the violation someone made a terrible blunder.

We secured passage on the French steamer "Ore-



BRIDGE AND MOSQUE, CONSTANTINOPLE.

noque," bound for Beirut, and while our quarters were less cleanly and comfortable than on the Steam Yacht, we had no occasion to complain. The French boats are old but are the largest and best ships on the Great Sea, at least this can be said of some of them. Recently the Italians have added some very comfortable boats to their line, and now one may have choice of French, German, English, Russian, Italian and Turkish steamers reaching most of the ports of the Levant.

The evening of October 21st we shipped anchor and quietly, without a single regret, pulled away from the

City of the Sultan. A few hours previous we had an interesting and at the same time most provoking experience. In changing boats we had placed all our belongings in the "Argonaut's" steam launch and our party was taken to the landing only a few steps from the French steamer. Notwithstanding the fact that we were going directly on board, the dock officials, in hope of a bribe, insisted on having us open our trunks and grips. After going through a number of them and finding they had nothing but their pains for their trouble they got even with us by making extra charges to the amount of 150 piasters (a piaster is about five



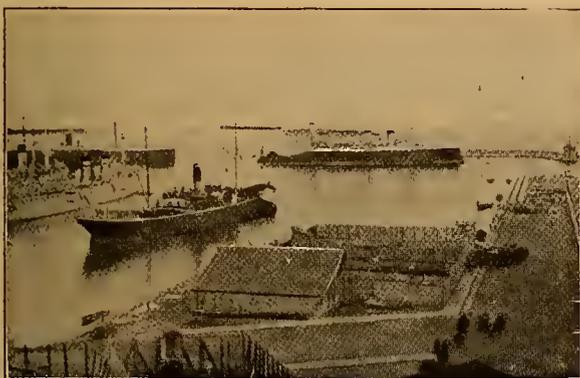
GENERAL VIEW OF BEIRUT.

cents of our money in value), and then after examining our passport amidst the greatest possible noise and confusion and the least possible order we gladly escaped and found ourselves safe on board the ship. By the time we got through some of our party were exceedingly nervous and this was not the occasion of any surprise for it was a most trying and annoying experience.

As we most gladly sailed away from the old city the shades of evening enveloped land and sea with a veil of twilight at first, and then the curtain of night cast its sable folds about the city and hid it from view. But from the gently sloping hillsides, bordering the Golden Horn, came the flashing lights of the great town. Yes! "Stamboul is beautiful to look upon—from the ship," I said, and turning away lost sight of the capital of Mohammedanism, I hope forever.

In the early hours of the next morning we passed the formidable looking but harmless Turkish fleet, a fit symbol of the Sultan's power let us hope, and the frowning guns of the fortifications that guard the Dardanelles, the plain of Troy with its classical as well as the more modern memories as the life and work of the Apostle to the Gentiles came in close touch with it, and threading our way among the numerous thickly populated islands of the Ægean sea, one among the picturesque bodies of water in the world, we cast anchor the same afternoon in the beautiful harbor of Smyrna.

As compared with Constantinople, Smyrna may be called a very clean city, and yet when compared with many of the cities and towns of Europe it has nothing to boast of. But it is a relief to come here after visiting the capital of Turkey. Our stay was much too short, for we had but three hours ashore. It was my purpose, had not our plans been thwarted by the strike, to have remained here several days while the boat we should have arrived on made the round trip to Constantinople. But as is known our plans miscarried and we arrived some ten days late. Our friends had



HARBOR OF BEIRUT.

been notified of our earlier arrival and no opportunity offered to apprise them of the delay. Much to our regret we failed to meet those we very much desired to see, among whom were the families of our missionary, Dr. Yeremian, and Bro. Chirighotis now in college at Mount Morris, Ill. I went ashore and while waiting a moment at the post office for mail met Elder Fercken's cousin with whom I was well acquainted. I also met Mr. Phaedros, son of my old guide, now dead, who accompanied Elder Lahman and myself on our visit to the Seven Churches of Asia in 1893, and Mr. Langdon, who rendered me most valuable assistance five years ago.

Smyrna is easily the first city in Turkey so far as trade and commerce are concerned. It has special interest to the Bible student because it was the site of one of the seven churches of Asia; its first bishop, Polycarp, a disciple of the beloved apostle John, was burned at the stake in the streets of the city A. D. 155 and the spot where the martyr died is pointed out to travelers to-day. The facts concerning the death of the good bishop are well established, but there may be some doubt as to the exact place where he suffered death in this most cruel manner.

The trade of the city is much larger than that of Constantinople, and it is the chief market in the East for figs, raisins, opium, carpets, rugs, wool and licorice root. It has the distinction of being the largest fig market in the world and is far ahead of any other

town in the exportation of licorice root. The root is indigenous to the soil and is found in large quantities in the valleys in the neighborhood of Alaschier, the ancient Philadelphia, and at Laodicea. Large numbers of peasants are engaged in digging the root, and large fortunes have been made in handling it.

In the season trains of camels arrive daily laden with bales of carpets and rugs from the interior, hundreds of miles distant, with great sacks of figs and opium, and bundles of licorice root, and the business streets present a lively appearance in the busy season. Some of the finest rugs in the world are to be purchased in Smyrna, but are made in the interior. The city has a population of more than a quarter of a million souls, and it is stated that more than 20,000 men, women and children in the city and surrounding country are engaged in the manufacture of carpets and rugs at an average daily earning of twenty cents. Many of the workmen are skilled laborers and artists in their way, and produce rugs which command very high prices in the retail markets of the world.

Among the passengers on the *Orenoque* was a Turkish official with his wives, children, mother-in-law and a beautiful Circassian lady on their way to Beirut, where the girl was to marry the son of the governor of that part of Syria. The Turk was a fine-looking man with pleasing face, a kindly eye and a smile for all his friends. He seemed devoted to his wives and children, and would have been the last man to have been suspected of ferocity, but I am told that in time of massacre the mildest faced Turk is the most brutal and ferocious. A remarkable departure from the customs of the past was noticeable in this party of Moslems. The ladies appeared on deck and in the dining



JAFFA BY THE SEA.

room with unveiled faces. This is such an unusual innovation and departure from a custom prevailing long before Rebecca covered her face when Isaac came to meet her that it attracted general attention. The progressive party in Turkey favor unveiling the face, thus freeing the women from the slavery of an ancient custom, but it is looked upon by the orthodox as a shameful departure from the ways of the mothers.

"Behold!" they say, "our mothers wore the veil all the days of their lives; no stranger ever looked upon them uncovered, and who are we that we should depart from the ways of our fathers and mothers! Allah is good and great and also just, and he will punish these shameless ones."

To all outward appearances the Turkish husband was pleasant and agreeable to all his wives alike; they had a table to themselves and chatted together and appeared to be having a pleasant time. The intended bride was dressed in richest silks and her large, dreamy eyes and beautiful face attracted the notice of many of the passengers. Arriving at Beirut we found the wharves decorated for the reception of the distinguished party. A number of small boats, decorated with star and crescent, filled with officials and friends, many of them carrying beautiful bouquets of flowers, came alongside the ship and aboard to welcome the expectant bride and her company. Among the number was the groom. Before meeting him she followed the ancient custom so far as to veil her face. I was told that the wedding would take place in the evening, that there would be a great marriage feast, and that the rejoicing and feasting would continue several days as became the social position of the high contracting parties.

We had several commercial travelers with us introducing English and German goods in the East. I was wishing I might meet an American engaged in the same business. I am sure our cotton goods, boots, shoes, etc., would find a ready sale in the Levant. A Greek gentlemen said; "Why don't you bring American shoes here? I am sure they are much better than those the natives make; bring them! bring them!" One of our table companions, an Englishman, representing Stevens Ink Company, had been everywhere, knew all the steamers, the best and the poorest, and had a most entertaining way of telling all sorts of odd experiences which had befallen him in his travels. He was the first Englishman I ever met who could out-talk a genuine New England Yankee, and I am sure he could do this and give the Yankee a good fair start. He was most genial and companionable and helped to while away the long and otherwise tedious dinner hour on board the *Orenoque*.

OUR NEGRO POPULATION.

As a result of requests for information from all over the country, the Census Office has issued a bulletin on "Negroes in the United States," containing statistics with regard to the extent, character and condition of the negro population in the several states of the Union. The summary of the results given in the bulletin is in part as follows:

"The number of negroes in the United States (including Alaska, Hawaii and Porto Rico) is 9,200,000, perhaps a larger number than is found in any other country outside of Africa. Nearly nine-tenths of the negroes in continental United States are found in the Southern States. The largest number of negroes living in compact masses are found in certain urban counties, several of which lie outside of the great cotton-growing States. The four, each having over 75,000, are the District of Columbia, Shelby county, Tennessee, containing Memphis; Baltimore City, Md., and Orleans parish, La., coextensive with New Orleans.

"The district in which the proportion of negroes is greatest lies in the Mississippi alluvial region along both banks of the Lower Mississippi, where five-eighths of the population is negro, the maximum being in Issaquena County, Miss., with more than 15 negroes to each white person. The center of the negro population is in DeKalb County, Alabama, about four miles from the western boundary of Georgia, and 33 miles south of the southern boundary of Tennessee.

"In the country districts as a whole, the negro males outnumber the negro females slightly and in the cities the females outnumber the males decidedly. This disassociation of the sexes between city and country is far more marked among the negroes than among whites and has increased since 1890.

"Among negroes 44.5 per cent are illiterate. The percentage of illiteracy has decreased rapidly since 1890, when it was 57.1 per cent. Illiteracy among negroes is about seven times as common as among whites, and this ratio between the races has not altered materially in the last ten years. Illiteracy among the Southern negroes is about four times that among Southern whites. If the per cent of illiterates should fall in each succeeding ten years by as great an amount as it did between 1890 and 1900, an improbable assumption, it would reach zero about 1940.

"There was a decided increase between 1890 and 1900 in the proportion of marriages among young negroes. This increase of early marriages was yet more marked among Southern whites of both sexes and was probably due to the great prosperity of the country just before 1900.

"There are nearly 4,000,000 negroes in the United States engaged in gainful occupations. These persons, who may be called breadwinners, constitute 45.2 per cent of the total negro population, while for the total white population the per cent is 37.3 and for the Southern whites 34.2."

ONLY what we have wrought into our character during life we can take with us.—*Humboldt*.

STATE REFORMATORY SERVICES.

BY S. W. GARBER.

THIS institution is located at Pontiac, Ill. It is an institution of considerable magnitude, designed as a home and school for boys who have been convicted of crime, also many wayward and reckless, seeming to have no home or any one to care for them, find a home here. At the time of our visit there were about thirteen hundred inmates.

Upon our arrival we were conducted to the reception office, in which were many specimens of work done by the boys—pen and pencil work, literary work and from the Industrial Department tools showing the highest art in workmanship and finish. Having read the rules governing visitors, about two dozen having assembled, we were conducted by guards to the vast auditorium, being seated upon an elevation we could look out upon the empty chairs below. Upon signal the doors on each side opened, and to a strain of music the inmates came marching in. The manner in which they entered, were seated, and dismissed proves that system is order, though compulsory and under attending guards it is economy of time. Each one as well as the visitors were supplied with a copy of the *Sunday Messenger*, which contained the lesson and hymns for Sunday, Jan. 25, 1905. This is a weekly paper devoted to the interests of the inmates of the institution, we supposed published and printed there. The inmates were dressed in dark gray, having a neat and clean appearance, walked erect and looked up. Their countenances, instead of gloomy and sullen as we expected, were bright and looked as if ready to give vent to cheerfulness. They seemed to have one privilege: that was to give applause to the music and witty remarks of the speaker. Many of the boys ranging in ages from five years to twenty-one years showed indications of marked intelligence, but Oh! the sources of evil influences that captivate the youth.

The Program of Services.

1. All Stand and Sing Song, "Come to the Savior, Make no Delay."
2. Lord's Prayer,By Chaplain
3. Music,By Orchestra
4. Responsive Reading of Lesson. Matt. 5: 1-16.
5. Solo,By young lady
6. Bowed heads in Prayer.
7. Music.
8. Address by Chaplain, "Wait on the Lord." Psa. 27: 14.
9. Instrumental Music.
10. Benediction.

As we tried to make a sketch of the address we gathered the leading thought which was given only in an indirect way, which was this: "Boys, wait for your time of release."

Decatur, Ill.

CLASS AVES.—ORDER GALLATORES.

Individual—Cranes.

LATE in the Autumn when the chilling blasts from the regions of eternal snow are beginning to be felt in more southern latitudes, bringing with them myriads of the summer visitors to an Arctic climate—vast trains of ducks, geese, etc., to seek again their winter resorts beneath a milder sky,—then may be heard in the vicinity of our inland lakes and streams the harsh voice of the Whooping Cranes, as they pass swiftly overhead, in companies of from ten to fifty. While migrating they fly high into the air, but when near the spot where they purpose to search for food, they gradually descend, wheeling around in circles over the place until they reach the ground. Here they present a graceful and elegant appearance, the old birds in particular being stately and beautiful objects. The plumage is mostly of a snowy whiteness, except the primaries and the primary coverts, which are nearly black. This bird is quite unknown as a resident or even a transient visitor in the Eastern and Middle States, its haunts being confined to the South and West. It winters as far south as Mexico, and breeds from Oregon northward to the Arctic regions.

Their food consists of the roots of plants, which they dig up with great labor from the mud of shallow ponds which have dried up during the Summer; they also resort to the plantations of sweet potatoes, and dig among the hills for a few roots which may have been left in the ground by the farmer. They will also feed on small reptiles, such as frogs, toads, lizards, small snakes, snails and grain.

They are said to be extremely wary birds, and very difficult to approach, the least rustling of leaves or the cracking of a stick under foot being sufficient to alarm them, although they may be at a considerable distance. Their sense of sight and hearing is so keen, that they will hear the approach of a hunter at a great distance, and will discover him long before he can see them. When once aware of his advances, no matter how cautious he may be, they will generally prove too much for him, eluding all his attempts to gain access to them.

The Whooping Crane stands in height about four feet, and is principally confined to the Mississippi Valley. It seeks its food in the wild uplands, feeding upon insects and plants. About thirteen inches of the windpipe are twisted up in a hollow of the breast-bone, thus giving to the voice a sonorous, trumpet-like tone.

Another of the Crane family inhabits the Northern part of the Mississippi Valley and is rather blue in color and is often called the Blue Sand Hill Crane.

HIS CONSCIENCE.

BY J. GRANT FIGLEY.

A Twentieth Century Allegory.

THE days came and went and were swallowed up in years, yet they brought not happiness or peace to Gardener Tracy. By day he sought to fight off the madness of despair that seemed to be clutching and binding his brain with white-hot bands. By night he wandered forth and sought by the gaming table, the saloon, and other places of questionable character to drown the cries of outraged innocence, and betrayed confidence and love. In sleep, dark, formless shapes haunted him. He dreamed that he was young again and free, that all was good to him, that all the future was before him, and that naught but happiness was his.

His lost wife (lost because she had fallen dead at his feet, killed by his heartless, cruel words of separation) then floated before him in fleecy, angelic robes, in a shining cloud of light, and sorrowfully looked upon the wretched something that he saw was himself and yet *was* not. He sought to go to her and she beckoned him on, and on he followed, yet wondering all the while thereat that he could so easily speed through space among the clouds and strange shapes that were on every hand. Dark clouds enveloped him and seemed to have hands that clutched his throat and hair, and sought to stay him on his course. But he willed to be free and the clouds sped away, and afar in the distance he could see his wife beckoning him. And on he went until it seemed to him that he had sped to the uttermost parts of space. He seemed to see the earth a mere speck in the distance, and then as on he rushed past stars and suns and legions of worlds, all was lost in the distance, and still onward he sped, into the blackness of darkness of space and infinitude. But where was his wife who had been beckoning him? The shining light by which he knew her was nowhere to be seen. *He had lost her!* Around and about him was thick darkness, and he groaned in the anguish of his heart. And his groans were echoed and re-echoed through all the silent regions of darkness. He prayed and moaned and cursed, and raved, as a madman, and the silent depths sent him back only the wailing echoes of his own words. Still on and on he drifted alone! alone! And he reviewed as in a mirror the events of his life, and he saw wherein he had done good and felt wherein he had done wrong. The past rose before him as a picture and showed him to be what he was, and what he should have been. And he thought to himself as he thus drifted a wreck on the seas of *his own soul*, that there yet may be hope for him. He was young yet and all the world was before him. And then the

thought came to him that he was dead, and yet was alive. In vain he tried to solve the question. He had argued himself into the theory that death ended all, and here he was more alive than ever, it seemed to him, but O the horror of it, the horror of it! Was he thus to be tormented by his thoughts *alone, forever?* And there he drifted, it seemed to him for ages, and his only answer to his shouts and entreaties were their wailing echoes. And shudderingly he would awake and find it all a dream, yet the dream *itself* was but a *shadow*.

Again he slept and again he dreamed. He was with Cora, the loved and forsaken one, for whom he had broken his young wife's heart. Then the awful scene of the burning theater wherein she had lost her beauty and was made a hopeless cripple, flitted before him, and he saw himself carrying the suffering Cora from the building. And he saw her lying almost lifeless, disfigured and agonized, in her little cot in the hospital, and he saw himself tearing away from her poor burned arms and leaving the building. And he saw a trail of greenish fire that followed him and licked up hungrily the imprints of his footsteps, and seared and scorched whatever it touched, till he had reached his home. And as he slept this terrible flame enveloped him in its many arms, and breathed its scorching breath upon his face, and it seemed that he awoke to fight away the monster that was roasting his brain. And it laughed at him, did this Flame *borne of himself*, and more tightly wrapped him in its fiery folds. He cried and moaned and cursed that it might leave him, for his pain was greater than he could bear. His flesh was burning and its fetid odors made his soul sick, and his bones felt as rods of white-hot iron, and his every breath was smoke and flame. He was racked with the most exquisite pains, burning yet unconsumed. And his Fire-Demon mocked him, and hugged him the closer. And in his shrieks for mercy he awoke and found it a dream that was not *all* a dream.

And again this wretched man, made wretched by his own hand, fell asleep and saw himself on board a ship sailing grandly across the ocean blue, and the sun was shining brightly through heaven's ethereal blue, and the air was balmy as the most beautiful spring morning. As he leaned over the rail contemplating these things, a sudden chilly wind swept over the vessel, and looking up he saw a small gray cloud coming down from the sky, toward the vessel, and it grew in size and came nearer and nearer. And the air was filled with its moaning sounds, and then as its icy breath struck deeper and deeper through him, it turned away and plunged into the green blue waves of the ocean, and eagerly, hungrily drank up the water, and higher and higher rose this horrid typhoon, child

of Futen, the Wind God, and it churned the ocean into foam, defying Indra, the God of the Atmosphere. And the ship staggered on, while around and about and upon it the Storm King breathed his icy breath; and deeper sank the typhoon into the ocean's vitals, and then angrily shot aloft and filled the air with its horrid shape. And it shook its hoary locks angrily and filled the ship with the flakes. And then it burst and the ocean sank back again, and the ship staggered on, creaking and groaning in every joint. For she was dashing through an icy spray that fastened upon her, and the Wind God laughed in glee as he rushed through her rigging, and danced along her decks, and entered her cabins. And Gardner Tracy could not hide from him, for he singled him out and smote him to the bone and marrow with his icy breath, and he dashed the salty spray upon him, and blew clouds of snow—great clouds of snow—into his eyes, and froze the tears that tried to well up, as he struggled to pray for God to let him die, or take away this plague. And the Wind-God smote him sorely with the great hail that fell in clouds, and he longed for Oblivion to come to his relief, but the Ice-King froze the words upon his tongue, and on and on he drifted in the frozen ship upon the freezing sea. And he awoke and was glad it was only a dream.

And again he slept and again he dreamed. He thought he was in a foreign land, traveling, and was intoxicated with the beauty of the scenery and the grandeur of the whole country. He passed through Hiero-Salem, that wondrous city of old, and saw where the Man of Sorrows had expiated the sins of men upon the cross, and onward he pressed towards his somehow unknown destination. But Tasko, the bandit, is upon his track, and he is taken captive and tied to a horse and for many days he is a prisoner. Then Tasko loosens him from the horse, and beats him with stripes until he falls fainting. Then Tasko orders water to be thrown upon him to revive him, and that salt be rubbed into his wounds. And he moans with anguish and begs Tasko to let him go, or kill him for pity. But Tasko only laughs and with his knife cuts out his tongue and strikes out his eyes. Then with another horrid, ghoulisn laugh, Tasko and his men leave him to his fate. And as he wanders many days over burning sands, blind, speechless, ready to die, dying a thousand deaths, yet still living. And the sun beats down fiercely upon his uncovered head until his brain seems on fire, and he begs in his soul for water to quench his awful thirst, but none is found. And in his delirium he fancies he is Isaac Ahasuerus, the Jew, and that he is suffering forever for his wicked act one day in Hiero-Salem, when the Man of Nazareth was going up to his crucifixion, and he mocked him and struck him. Was he not tarrying till Jeshu came

again? He would soon come and take away the awful curse! And still he wandered on and reached an oasis where he lay down to rest and there he found a pool of cool, fresh water. And when he stooped to drink, it sank away when his parched and bleeding lips touched it, and naught was there but hot and scorching sand! And in his agony he wept tears of blood, and smote his breast, and cursed himself and his God, and in this awful anguish he awoke and found it was all a dream.

And the days came and went, and Gardner Tracy dreamed other dreams, and knew not that he was but exploring the recesses of his own soul; knew not that his dreams were not dreams, but the promptings of an inner and hidden self, striving to bring him to a realization of his lost condition and to prepare himself for that which otherwise must surely come to him if he *truly* did not repent, but in vain. And in the depths of his misery he groaned aloud as did one of old.

“Let the day perish wherein I was born. Let that day be darkness; let not God regard it from above, neither let the light shine upon it. Let darkness and the shadow of death stain it; let a cloud dwell upon it let the blackness of the day terrify it. As for that night, let darkness seize upon it; let it not be joined unto the days of the year; let it not come into the number of the months. Lo, let that night be solitary; let no joyful voice come therein. Let them curse it that curse the day, who are ready to raise up their mourning. Let the stars of the twilight thereof be dark; let it look for light, but have none; neither let it see the dawning of the day. Wherefore is light given to him that is in misery, and life unto the bitter in soul, which long for death, but it cometh not; and dig for it more than for hidden treasures; which rejoice exceedingly, and are glad when they can find the grave? Why is light given to a man whose way is hidden, and whom God hath hedged in? For my sighing cometh before I eat, and my roarings are poured out like the waters. For the thing which I greatly feared is come upon me, and that which I was afraid of is come unto me. I was not in safety, neither had I rest, neither was I quiet; yet trouble came. When I lie down, I say, When shall I arise, and the night begone? and I am full of tossings to and fro until the dawning of the day. When I say, My bed shall comfort me, my couch shall ease my complaint; *then thou scarest me with dreams, and terrifiest me with visions*; so that my soul chooseth strangling, and death rather than my life. I have sinned; what shall I do unto thee, O thou preserver of men? why hast thou set me as a mark against thee, so that I am a burden to myself?”

And so we leave him alone with his conscience.
Bryan, Ohio.

OUR ALPHABET OF GREAT MEN.

BY OLIVE MILLER.

B.—Bacon, Lord Francis.

I ONCE heard read in one of the delightful Pansy books an amusing incident about the subject of our sketch.

In a certain school the teacher was accustomed to give out subjects for essays once a month. One evening she gave to Fanny Rhodes the topic, "Bacon." Poor Fanny hated essays worse than any of the others, and on hearing the subject she fairly groaned. But she did the best she could, and at the close of the month brought her essay to class to read. She was among the first to be called upon and thus she began:

Bacon.

"The subject assigned to me this month is bacon. I do not know that much can be said on this subject. Everybody knows all there is to say about it. It is simply the flesh of hogs, salted or pickled or dried."

At the close of the sentence the pupils were in such roars of laughter that Fanny's voice was completely drowned. "Oh, Fanny," said the teacher, "did you really think I meant *pork*?"

"Why, what else did you mean?" exclaimed Fanny.

"I thought of course you would understand that I meant Lord Bacon."

"Lord Bacon," said poor Fanny, "why, I never heard of him."

And so I suppose the next month found Fanny studying the life of this great man who possessed one of the greatest minds of any person in the world's history.

He was born in London during the reign of Queen Elizabeth. That was nearly three hundred and fifty years ago. Isn't that a long time to be remembered? His father was keeper of the seals for the Queen and his mother was a noble and learned woman who was very strict with her boy.

During his childhood he often met the great lords and ladies who lived at the queen's court. History says he was somewhat of a pet and the queen delighted to call him her Little Lord Keeper. No doubt his association with learned people caused him while yet a child to show wisdom far beyond his years.

When he was only twelve years old he was sent to Trinity College at Cambridge. Here he studied philosophy and when he was only fifteen years old he wrote a paper against the philosophy of Aristotle,—rather a difficult subject for a boy of his age, was it not? But it was so in all his studies. At an age when most boys are just entering upon serious study he had already been over the ground: his mind was fixed and his opinions were formed. The field of his future already lay open before him.

One of the rules of Trinity College was, that the students dared not speak to each other during school hours except in the Latin, Greek, or Hebrew language. All students who disobeyed the rules of the college in any way were brought together on Thursday evenings at seven o'clock and flogged for their offenses, in the presence of the undergraduates. It would be interesting to know in what language Bacon conversed with his fellow-students and whether he was ever punished by his teachers.

After he left Cambridge he was appointed to go to France with the English minister, and for three years he went from city to city of that kingdom in the train of the English ambassador.

But after while his father died and he returned to England. He began the study of law at Gray's Inn. He became one of the greatest lawyers England ever had, and wrote books which the lawyers of to-day study carefully. But it took him twenty-five long years before he succeeded in convincing the people how great he was. His uncle, Lord Burghley, was very jealous of him, and by working against him continually, made it very hard for him to gain the queen's favor and the high opinion of the people.

But after the queen died, King James came to the throne of England. He was very kind to Bacon until Bacon made some bad mistakes, and then the king imprisoned him in the Tower. It was only for two days, but he came forth in ruin and disgrace and never afterward returned to court. Five years afterward he died.

He was a man who depended all his life upon the favors of the king or queen. When they looked kindly upon him he was happy and prosperous, but when they turned their backs upon him, his outlook was gloomy indeed. We cannot help thinking how much better is the character of a man who carves his way alone, independent of princely favors. Then, too, he lived in a princely style that was far above what he could afford and this kept him always in debt. So we see that with all his greatness and wisdom he made some mistakes that it would be well for us to avoid.

Besides his books on law and philosophy he wrote a large number of essays, and as I read some of these, I see thoughts which are quite easy enough for boys and girls to understand. I will give some of these thoughts and perhaps some of you will choose them for memory-gems at school.

"Good thoughts, though God accepts them, yet towards men are little better than good dreams, except they be put in act."

"A man that is young in years may be old in hours, if he have lost no time; but that happeneth rarely."

"Young men, in the conduct and manage of actions, embrace more than they can hold, stir more than they

can quiet; fly to the end, without consideration of the means and degrees; pursue some few principles which they have chanced upon absurdly. Men of age object too much, consult too long, adventure too little, repent too soon, and seldom drive business home to the full period, but content themselves with a mediocrity of success. Certainly it is good to compound employments of both."

"Virtue is like a rich stone, best plain set."

Bacon was a lover of the beautiful, as we see from the following extract from "Gardens":

"God Almighty first planted a garden; and indeed it is the purest of human pleasures; it is the greatest refreshment to the spirits of man; without which buildings and palaces are but gross handiworks; and a man shall ever see, that, when age grows to civility and elegance, men come to build stately, sooner than to garden finely; as if gardening were the greater perfection. I do hold it in the royal order of gardens, there ought to be gardens for all the months in the year, in which severally, things of beauty may be then in season." And he then goes on to name and describe the hundred different plants which he would select, all in their season. Surely there was no limit to the different subjects that this great man had met and mastered.

North Manchester, Ind.

* * *

LOCUST EATING.

WE read in the Bible that the food of John the Baptist was "locusts and wild honey." A great deal of pains has been taken by commentators to prove that it was not what we call locust, but the fruit of the wild carob tree, that John ate with the honey that he found in the wilderness where he lived.

But I do not think that anyone who has traveled in Arabia, found rest and shelter in an Arab's tent, and been a guest at his hospitable board, would thus judge of what the Bible means by "locusts." In Turkey, Persia, Arabia, and all that region of country, locusts—genuine, *bona fide* locusts—have been eaten from remote antiquity; and to this day they form an important item of food used by the common people. The Bedouins collect them in immense quantities, and after a partial drying, pack them in sacks. Then at their convenience, when the season for collecting is over, they steam the insects in close vessels over a hot fire, winnow them in broad baskets to remove the legs and wings, and then pulverize between flat stones. When wanted for food, they are only moistened with a little water, just as the Arabs do in preparing their date-flour, and then the repast is all ready.

The Moors boil or fry them, seasoning with salt, pepper and vinegar; and they pronounce them even

superior to quails and pigeons. The Hottentots make from the eggs a delicious soup; they also roast the locusts over a slow fire, and eat them as we do caramels or bonbons. Dr. Livingstone says he used them at first from necessity, when deprived of all other food; "but, strange to say, grew daily more fond of them, and at last preferred them to shrimps or oysters."—*St. Nicholas*.

* * *

A FOSSIL EGG.

VERY few eggs in the fossil state have ever been found. Several unearthed in New Zealand are only shells preserved by reason of their thickness and strength. Eggs found in tertiary rocks of Auvergne, France, many thousands of years old, are shells filled with hardened mud. Another fossil egg, thought to be that of duck, has been discovered in South Dakota.

A while ago a prospector hunting for placer gold in the gravels of the Gila River broke a piece out of one side of a small stone which he had struck with pick. He was surprised to see within a smooth inner core which looked like an egg.

He carefully removed the mass of hard calcareous rock in which it was imbedded, and exposed a perfect typical egg. In size it is 2.44 by 1.57 inches, and its shape indicates clearly that it belongs to the class of water birds.

Comparing it with the egg of birds of the present time it is found to correspond closely with the type of egg laid by the cormorant. In physical structure the shell is practically indistinguishable from the shell of birds' eggs of the present time. As the minute tracings of the shell are reproduced on the inner surface of the rock which enclosed it, it is assumed that the egg was completely incased in the limestone very soon after it had been deposited in the nest.

The limestone matrix has kept the specimen in a very fine state of preservation for untold centuries. The egg has been opened and found to contain a tarry material resembling natural asphalt. All the evidence collected indicates that this asphalt-like substance is a part of the original contents of the egg, which has become bitumenized.

* * *

DANGEROUS CATERPILLARS.

THE hairs of the brown caterpillar, which is the caterpillar of the brown-tail moth, are full of tiny barbs so extremely small that they are quite invisible. The barbs catch in the human skin and break off. This causes the skin to itch enough to lead the person to scratch. Inflammation follows, and sometimes this produces an eruption that is even worse than the blistering caused by poison ivy.

SAVING VOLTAGE.

BY HENRY B. BIXLER.

To any one interested in electrical engineering and in the proper application and use of the terms used to explain the practical operation of electrical machinery, the errors however slight, are quickly noticed.

It is of one of these errors, contained in the Oct. 4, number of the *Nook*, that I have special reference to and which I intend to correct.

To begin with, let us have an explanation of some of the terms used in this science, so we can better understand what is to follow in this correction. Voltage is the unit of electrical pressure and is measured in volts. It is sometimes expressed as Electro-Motive-Force, and is abbreviated E. M. F. Voltage has nothing to do with the amount of electricity, simply the pressure. The unit of electrical quantity is the *ampere*, and is measured in *amperes*. This is the amount of current contained along a wire or produced by a generator. Resistance is always present in conductors of electrical current and is measured in *ohms*, as the *ohm* is the unit of resistance.

Power is spoken of in watts, and is the product of the current and voltage. Thus, W equals C , multiplied by E . Again C equals E divided by R and E equals C multiplied by R , and R equals E divided by C when E , is current, E , is E. M. F., R , is resistance, and W , is watts. A kilowatt is one thousand watts and is written $K. W.$ There are 746 watts in one horse power. Now we have some of the principal terms that are used, and will now apply some of them to the correction of the article in question.

On all electric railway lines, the voltage on the line is kept as nearly a constant pressure as possible, usually at 550 volts.

The average city street car, requires between 50 and 100 amperes to start the car motors and this current is delivered to them at a pressure of 550 volts at the moment the current is turned on. The voltage will remain at this pressure, provided the generators at the power house are of sufficient capacity to supply the full amount of current required, which if they are not will cause the voltage to drop and the amperage to rise. This lowering of voltage, can be plainly noticed by the dimness of the lights in the car, which will again be bright as the car is "under way." While the voltage cannot be saved, the current can, and the application of the current at the proper time, and a careful regulation of the amount turned on, is what makes the smoothness of the running of the car. A car requires a great deal more current to start it, than it uses to keep up the speed when it is once in motion. There can also be more current wasted, in

running down hills with the power on, than is required to take the car up the next grade.

A careful motorman is never seen running his car down hill with the power on, as he knows he is not only wasting expensive power, but is not getting any more speed on the car.

So after all, it is not the voltage that is saved, but the saving of current, that is the great question which concerns owners and managers of power lines.

One more correction is necessary, to an error in the answer to the question "What makes the wheels of a street car go around," in the same number of the *Nook*. The answer states, "The rails are charged and the current after passing through the motors, is carried back to the generators through the trolley wire over head or by the third rail." Now the rails are not charged, and the current is carried *out* along the trolley wire and after passing through the motors is returned to the generators along the rails which form the return current. Neither is the trolley wire charged, beyond the point where current is required. For instance, take a railway, one mile long, and using a single car. Suppose this car to be starting on the track, just 100 ft. from the generator. The wire is only carrying current as far as the car and the rails are bringing it back, while beyond the car the line is "dead" so long as there is no connection between the trolley wire and the rails or earth. But when the car is at the extreme end of the track and power is turned on, the entire line is charged, as the current must flow to the motors, along the conductor for that purpose, the trolley wire, never the service rails.

E. Akron, Ohio.

* * *

CHARITY.

BY LAVINA KALEY.

In a town near Springfield, Ohio, there lived a large family of nine in a little cottage, near an open place in the forest, which had been cleared away for plantation the spring before.

The family was poor and had no means of support except for the mother to seek employment in the busy city of Springfield.

The father had died just after the field was cleared, and had left them just enough for the funeral expenses.

Harry the oldest child was a boy of fourteen, who went about the farm work as happy as one who did it only as a pleasure.

His sister Anna, who was thirteen years old, helped him about the farm, and was also, bright, happy and industrious.

Emma, the next younger child of eleven, was house-keeper while the mother was away.

Tillie was ten years old and would help her older sister very much by taking her younger sisters and brothers out for a walk after school hours and telling them about the wonderful fairies in their dreams.

One day while the younger children were at school Emma was in the house doing the week's washing. It was Monday, and Tillie did not have any school on account of the teacher's illness. Tillie was out under the shade trees thinking how poor they were when she saw a little girl of her own age, whom she at once recognized to be an old friend of hers, whom she had not seen for five years.

This girl's mother was rich and had always helped them in every way.

When she found their condition she gave them money and everything they were in need of, and they lived happily for many years.

1515 Chicago Ave., Evanston, Ill.

* * *

TARDINESS.

BY ANNA G. OBRECHT.

THE effects of tardiness are numerous; perhaps more so than we can at first comprehend.

So often it is looked upon as a small matter and we do not look at its effects and influence as seriously as we ought.

Let us consider for a moment the reflection we are throwing upon the world. The superintendent announces Sunday school to begin at ten o'clock. Next Sunday it is half past ten before Sunday school commences and some of the young people, or rather some of the boys, that should have been in the Sunday school have been there and gone. For this to continue from time to time causes lack of interest in the work. It robs the Sunday school of its time. It only has one hour each week; no time to spare. The teacher hurries to do an hour's work in half an hour's time.

To have pupils come in late affects the school by stopping the interest. The teacher has to go over and explain what has been said and done. Then too, the pupils are not all so interested but what some will stop to see who is coming in.

The superintendent is not always to blame for the tardiness. Of course there are some who ought to be prompted a little, but if the pupils are not there how can the superintendent commence when he hasn't any one with whom to commence.

Those who have reached the years of accountability, who know right from wrong and who are always tardy have themselves to blame more than anybody else.

In our homes if we expect company at a certain hour we prepare ourselves and are ready for them. Now why can't we, as a Christian people, respect the God

whom we are trying to serve by being at the house of worship ready for work at the hour appointed? Of course there are exceptions to all rules and at times it cannot be helped.

We should be like the wise virgins who had oil in their lamps and were ready.

Let us do our small part as well as we can and the reward will certainly be great. Perhaps being on time at Sunday school and encouraging others is part of the work set for us to do.

We all know that the mission of the Sunday school is to bring the young people, in particular, to the house of worship and to create in them enthusiasm for the work and love for God.

Let us then make a greater effort to be on time at all services, realizing that we are working for God, and a nobler work we cannot find.

Harlan, Iowa.

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THE FIELD MOUSE.

"THE mouse is not only one of the chief dreads of womankind, but it is an all-round nuisance in many instances," said the man, "and I was just thinking of a report made recently which gave international prominence to this wee pest of the home. The mouse is made the subject of a consular report from La Rochelle, France, and a good plan for getting rid of the member is suggested. Among other things the Consul says that to destroy these pests people formerly resorted to asphyxiation by filling the burrows with smoke, or to drowning by pouring water into them, or to sowing poison about the fields. The latter proved dangerous to domesticated animals. At the present day another method is used—infection by a microbe that is deadly to rats and mice only. In 1893 Dr. Danysz, while studying the habits of field mice, observed that large numbers of mice died from disease. He collected virus, made cultures, and assured himself that these cultures produced the disease in healthy rats and mice. These experiments were made on a large area, nearly 200 acres, and seemed conclusive to the experts. This method of destruction has been recently commenced and carried out systematically on a surface of 2,800 acres. The French Parliament appropriated 295,000 francs (\$56,935) to be used for the destruction of the mice by virus. Maybe the mouse will get into American politics some day. The mouse might be made an issue, so we can get a Government appropriation to exterminate him. The women, no doubt, would favor the plan."

* * *

EXACTNESS in little duties is a wonderful source of cheerfulness.

IRRIGATION'S PART IN THE WORLD'S FAIR.

BY GUY E. MITCHELL.

OF the hundreds and thousands of people who have viewed with amazement the magnificent fruits and grains from the western States exhibited at the St. Louis Fair—far more notable in size, appearance and yield than anything they ever saw in the east—how many of them ever realized the cause of this effect? How many of them have thought out the wonderful fact that these products were born upon lands which a few years ago were useless deserts, but now made fertile by the art of irrigation?

No "irrigation exhibits" of prominence were in evidence at the World's Fair, as such, yet in everything agricultural they formed a leading part and their withdrawal would have left huge gaps and have taken away the best. Had the products of the dam and the ditch all been labeled

"Grown by Irrigation"

the irrigation exhibit would have been a very big one. And it seems to me that this would have been a good thing. The west is proud of its irrigation; why not thus call attention to its superiority of production?

Fabulous Grain Growths.

In grains and grasses Colorado's exhibit led easily, though splendid showings were made by other arid states—Oregon, Washington, Montana, Utah, California—but the Centennial State showed one hundred different kinds of grasses and one hundred and thirty varieties of grain. It had oats eight feet tall and timothy heads eight inches long. It took three hundred and forty prizes and eighty-nine gold medals. And its separate fruit exhibit included almost all the products of America except the truly tropical.

Oregon had Mortgage Lifter Wheat, seven feet tall. Think of a wheat field in which an army of six foot men would stand concealed. And snow white onions six inches across. And Idaho and Utah and New Mexico, and all the west, set forth a dazzling display of irrigated apples and plums, peaches and grapes of color, size and beauty which it would take a book to describe.

But ahead of all the west in the extent and variety of her exhibit stood California—California, that vast strip of golden land reaching from Oregon to Mexico and including the vegetable wealth of the tropics.

The Products of a Great Empire.

Fruit is the main stay of the Golden State and two hundred and fifty thousand dollars is represented in her showings at St. Louis. The great Palace of Agriculture is the largest building of the Exposition, covering sixteen acres and it seemed as though I would never get outside of the domain of the California ex-

hibit. Single counties made a showing creditable for a State. Such things caught the eye as a life-size elephant of English walnuts, the State Capitol building constructed of almonds, the famous Lick Observatory done in dried fruits and big enough to contain several families. The wine exhibit took the Grand Prize above all foreign competitors. The most luscious and enormous pears, peaches, oranges, lemons, grapefruit, plums, cherries and all kinds of huge vegetables were stacked in rich confusion, alongside of great branches and clusters of fruits of all kinds showing how things can grow under irrigation. The grape bunches of California are almost of the biblical kind requiring two men to carry a single bunch. No man can carry the product of a single vine.

Government Irrigation Dam.

Practical methods of irrigation were demonstrated at the Government building by a model of the Salt River Valley in Arizona, showing the great government dam now under construction in the mountains and the system of ditches and laterals by which the water is distributed onto the farms and orchards below. Real water was running through these ditches. This great work of Uncle Sam's in Arizona is progressing rapidly, I was told by Engineer Savage whom I recently met in Montana. A cement mill, to make two hundred thousand barrels of cement needed in the masonry, is completed, a one hundred thousand dollar mountain road to convey the dam material from Phoenix is finished and most remarkable, the river itself has been carried through tunnels around the dam site, and is furnishing some thousand electric horse power with which to build the dam. This is to be used to construct the giant works and thus the river will build its own dam and form a reservoir the greatest in the United States.

Giant Pumping Machinery.

Of all sizes and classes were the irrigation pumps exhibited in the farm implement department of the St. Louis Fair; but more striking than these were the windmills. These busy machines, rearing their tall heads above the surrounding buildings and whirring gaily in the breeze formed a striking example of man's ingenuity in harnessing the elements. The highest of these, built by one of the largest windmill manufacturers, spread its galvanized steel wings one hundred and twenty feet in the air and with a moderate wind pumped forty thousand gallons an hour. The water gushed up like a fine artesian well and supplies a ditch to irrigate a good-sized farm.

Irrigation's Future.

What will be the next irrigation exhibit at a World's Fair? Some say that for many years to come, this is the last of the big international expositions. If this be so, and it should be fifteen or twenty years before

another great Fair, when one does come, its irrigation exhibit is likely to overshadow everything else in agriculture. The west is at the beginning of great things. The government has undertaken the work of national reclamation of the desert and is pushing the work rapidly. Vast engineering works—huge dams and canals are being constructed in the western states and territories and as the work proceeds the people will realize its wisdom and worth and it will be pushed forward still faster. As Engineer Savage remarked "It is an entrancing work, is it not; this creating of homes for men out of desert waste?"

And so twenty years from now, if the course of wisdom is pursued and the government irrigation work continues along right lines and is kept pure of politics and of graft, we may see a west with nearly double its present population and the splendid products of American irrigation reaching to every nook and corner of the world.



ENJOYMENTS.

BY GRACE LONGANECKER.

MANKIND in general enjoy a good meal, when hungry and blissful repose, when fatigued, but they do not all love to go a-fishing and a-hunting.

Not long since, I had occasion to dwell near a lake, a locality in which fishing and hunting were extensively engaged in as a pastime. As it was so very uninteresting to me, the thought came to mind, "different people have different enjoyments and how well we are known by our enjoyments."

We sometimes think we are known by our employments; of course we all know the saloon-keeper, but sometimes people engage in occupations not of their choice.

Still, it remains to be proven, that we are not known by our enjoyments. "For where your treasure is, there will your heart be also." A thing we enjoy, pleases us, cheers us and makes us happy.

One loves to visit yonder battlefield where death reigns and human victims are trampled underfeet, to kill yet more and widen the curse; while another dear soul loves to care for the wounded and lead them to him who said, "For all they that take the sword shall perish with the sword."

One loves to visit the rich and enjoy their luxuries; while another seeks the poor and helpless and comforts the fatherless.

Jesus, in speaking of innocent children, rich or poor, said, "Whosoever receiveth one of such children in my name, receiveth me."

One loves to go to places of merriment and pleasure, in the society of the vulgar, and laugh until they about

"split their sides," (as they say); while another enjoys spending the same time in reading some good book or hearing some good concert or lecture. I've often heard people say they had no good time because, "there was no fun." Did Jesus ever laugh? One loves to go to the lost, to save; while another enjoys injuring his brother, till he finally be lost. Liking to perform missions of love is noble.

Truly blessed are they who love to do kindly deeds, as Jesus, the Savior of mankind, filling all the air with their sweet influence.

"How sweet 'twill be at evening
If you and I can say,
Good Shepherd we've been seeking
The lambs that went astray;
Heart-sore and faint with hunger,
We heard them making moan;
And lo! we come at nightfall
Bearing them safely home!"

Hartville, O.



EGYPTIAN LOCUSTS.

We may be thankful that we do not have the Egyptian locust. One of the Department of Agriculture explorers, who has been investigating the flow of the Nile and the great British government irrigation works, reports meeting with the African locust as follows:

"The sheiks at each village came out gravely to salute us, except at one place where our arrival was simultaneous with that of a swarm of locusts. The insects were on the wing, not in a great cloud, not thick, but spread over a large area. When the approach of the locusts was heralded by a watching 'rowarra,' or gardener, the entire population, men, women and children, started out, armed with sticks and brush, to literally beat off the invaders. Smudges were built and lighted and every inducement was made to the locusts to move on. Fortunately, for this particular village, at least, they did so. The locust of Africa, like all true locusts, is similar to the common grasshopper, but is about three inches long.

It flies like a bird, keeping on the wing over great distances, and in such numbers that a swarm spreads devastation where it lights. It eats voraciously, devouring any green thing, and a swarm can absolutely strip an oasis in a short time. Hence their advent is regarded with consternation, as they can utterly destroy a date crop in a few hours, and this means famine, the dates being exchanged for all the necessities of life."

The "locust" of the United States, known popularly as the seven-year, the fourteen-year locust, etc., is not a locust at all, but a cicada. It does little damage as compared with the true locust.

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MARRIAGE LICENSE.

ALMOST without exception all forms of licenses require applicants to possess certain qualifications necessary to eligibility. The teacher's license cannot be had without an examination of the applicant, by the proper authorities for the purpose of gaining a knowledge of his ability. The license is granted, if granted at all, when the authorities are satisfied that the applicant is in possession of such knowledge as entitles him to the degree, or office, commanding such privileges as he desires.

A certificate of proficiency, in the medical profession, is not obtained without years of study and actual practice in human anatomy and *materia medica*. The applicant must have knowledge of the mechanism of the body, the functions of all parts, their uses and abuses, remedies for diseases, and a lot of other things peculiar to their profession. Pharmacy has been reduced to a science which demands that her professors have sufficient knowledge to administer poisonous drugs with safety, and fill the M. D's. prescription with accuracy and reliability.

An apprenticeship for several years must be faithfully served before the applicant takes charge of his engine, shop, office or other places of equal responsibility. There are some licenses that may be bought and paid for with money, which, practically, is the only consideration. For instance, the saloon-keeper's license; he pays the price which satisfies the law, opens his shop and begins business without any regard to his character or the character of his business or anything, further than that he pays the money. Almost the same thing is done in the case of the marriage license. The only thing required is to pay the officials a few dimes and he issues the papers. As a matter, of course, the law fixes a certain age, but that can be

adjusted with a little backsheesh. If the couple in question cannot obtain a license in one State, they may elope to another or be married on the Mississippi river, or retreat to the lakes. And many who fail to get licenses at all, even though there be no lines of eligibility to cross, succeed in living together a term of years without being married; and those who are married a few months or years, and cannot or do not agree, may relieve themselves of the sore affliction by paying some magistrate a tip to "call it off."

Now, the question is, why not reduce it to a system? Why not have a real and literal examination to obtain license for marriage? Why should not congress make, or cause to be made, a set of questions which shall be fully and completely answered by the bride and groom respectively, the answers to which should be examined and graded by a competent set of men and women who have made a success of married life, determining from the answers affixed thereto, by the contracting parties, their fitness for such obligation.

Let them both be examined as to age, education, religion, occupation, etc. Let the husband, about-to-be, show himself able to support a wife and a willingness to do the same. Let the wife demonstrate to her superiors that she deserves the good home of a good husband and is able to reciprocate the demonstrations of his respect in all her domestic relations. Let no point be overlooked that might, in any way, be neglected by either of the parties, and afterwards develop into unpleasantness, dissatisfaction and divorce. The world is becoming cognizant that the divorce question is one of the greatest evils of the day. It has been treated lightly and sneeringly, but its magnitude is arousing public suspicion, and well it may. If some precaution is not taken, eternity only will tell the result. If some one has a better remedy for the evil, let us hear what it is.

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MONUMENTS.

THERE is an inclination on the part of the people of different nations to want to remember great men with a block of cold marble, in some conspicuous place. France has sixteen hundred statues of Napoleon and three hundred of Joan of Arc.

In this country nearly every great man that we ever known must be remembered by a monument, rather than what he has written in the hearts of the people.

We shall not attempt to censure the idea of remembrances or a grave mark, but instead of putting thousands and hundreds of thousands of dollars of money into a piece of marble by which the people are to remember the acts and words of a great man, how much better it would be to use that money for some charitable purpose, as the Cooper Union, various libraries,

colleges, universities, etc. Thousands of people have seen the Washington monument and yet who remembers George Washington on account of it? Practically none. He is remembered because of the great life he lived.

General Grant's services to the nation stand out much more prominently on the pages of history than upon the marble which bears his name. And now we are spending a half million dollars for our late martyred President, whose name is revealed throughout the nation and whose face is familiar to every school-boy; whose works and words are in the mouths of students, lawyers and statesmen; whose character lies deeply entrenched in the hearts of his countrymen. Why rob the country of so much money to place in his honor a piece of lifeless stone, cut from the bowels of the earth, that means nothing but extravagance and injudicious expenditure of the peoples' money? It cannot magnify his name, office or life's work; it cannot benefit him in any way; it does not even reflect respect upon his family. Rather than add, it detracts from the deference paid to the life of this great American. It lends its influence to encourage the young man of to-day to some great act in life, in the hope that in the end he may have erected to his honor a similar obelisk, rather than live a life that will make his character ineffaceable in the hearts of his people.

A real monument of life is built up, stone by stone; each day a stone! We are the artistic builders of our own monuments. What has been added to yours in 1904? What plans have you made for next year to add to the beauty of the monument you are erecting? Don't tell me that you are erecting none. That man doesn't live who is not slowly but surely engraving his own photograph on the hearts and lives of those with whom he associates. And the broader his horizon and his circle of influence, the more photographs are being imprinted upon the souls of those who follow him, to a greater or less degree.

If it is an epitaph you are working for, young man, don't worry about that. Very few men have died but what have had a grander epitaph than they deserve; a larger monument than they ever built. Let one thing be your aim—be sure you deserve the respect and honor which is already shown you!

* * *

INCONSISTENCY.

RECENTLY we have noticed in several exchanges that many of our smaller cities are having trouble with the various railroad companies about the location of livestock pens inside the corporation. The people become offended at the obnoxious odor arising from these pens and the sanitary commissioners declare them

a nuisance. Strong efforts are being made to have them removed from the town because they are not only very disagreeable, but are considered to be extremely dangerous from a health standpoint. No sooner is a proposition like this set on foot than every business man and quite a majority of the residents rise up in arms and stand by in defense until they accomplish their purpose; and in nine cases out of ten these pens are removed according to the wishes of the people. But now comes the inconsistency.

These very same men will, year after year, permit a man or set of men to locate one or more saloons right in the business part of the city, and the closer and the more of them, the better, seemingly. No difference how many remonstrances are circulated for the expulsion of these places. No difference how loudly these men profess Christianity or how high they stand socially, they are poor, wretched, miserable moral cowards. They don't dare to say a word against it; they don't care to sign a remonstrance; they don't dare to cast a vote against it; they even threaten the minister if he preaches against intemperance, and yet will cry until their throats are hoarse about the hogpen being too near the center of the town. Now if they are really anxious to be consistent in the matter the thing would be for them to put the hogs in the saloons and then remove them outside of the city limits and open the doors so the poor hogs might have a chance to escape, because it is reasonable to suppose that hogs would be very glad to free themselves from such environments. The only kind of hogs that love such places as these are the hogs that have made themselves such, and not the real hogs of nature. Instinct has taught all of God's creatures not to take things that are harmful to themselves, and man is the only one of his creatures who willingly and deliberately violates these laws and is perfectly willing to abide by the consequences.

* * *

There is great variation in individuals of the same race, and the essential characteristics of any individual may be duplicated in an individual of wholly different race. If, however, the averages of the occurrence of certain features in a considerable number of individuals of a race are taken, these features are found to be constant. The interesting fact is brought out that the more mixed the race the greater the variation. Thus the variations in the white race of the United States are the greatest, whereas those in the Mayas are the least, which corresponds with the fact that the whites are a complex racial mixture and the Mayas nearly pure. There is a suggestion that all the individuals of an absolutely unmixed race would have the same general characteristics in the lines on the hands and feet.

Current Happenings

MEASURED in dollars the 12,000,000 bales of the 1904 cotton crop are worth less than the 10,000,000 bales of the 1903 crop. The difference in the total value is enormous. A pound of raw cotton which last February sold for seventeen cents is worth only eight cents now. Cotton is selling at forty dollars a bale now, as compared with seventy to seventy-five dollars a year ago. At that rate the total value of the 1904 crop will be less than \$500,000,000, while the 1903 crop sold for over \$700,000,000. It is paradoxical that as one result of the increased industry of the Southern planters they receive \$200,000,000 less. If they had planted less, cultivated less and allowed the boll weevil to flourish they would have been better off. The immediate effect will be to discourage Southern enterprise and to diminish the value of international exchange of the United States' principal article of export. The consumers of the world will be the beneficiaries.

A SHIP owner, Sir Donald Curie, has extended the usefulness of the university of Edinburg, Scotland, by a donation of \$125,000.

It has been reported that long distance telephones, in and out of Chicago, will be operated through the Illinois Company's wires and tunnels. This system of telephones is supposed to be owned and operated by a company that will compete with the Bell Telephone Company.

WHILE experimenting on new inventions Henry Mitchell, at Hammond, Ind., lost his entire eyesight and had his body somewhat mangled. The accident was caused by an unintentional ignition of smokeless powder. Mr. Mitchell is an inventor of some note.

A TREATY of peace between the Government of Paraguay and the Revolutionists has at last been signed. President Ezcurra and General Ferreira came on board the Argentine warship La Plata and drew up the papers. Some of the terms of the treaty are, first, concessions to the Revolutionists, second, resignation of President Ezcurra, and, third, election of Senator Guana to the presidency.

THE Newport Iron Foundry and Machine Company, at Newport, Ky., has been dynamited five times in the last two months. The nuisance is supposed to have been committed by strikers.

WESTERN cattle ranch men are losing a great quantity of stock by a new and very strange disease. The animals affected act very much like they have been poisoned; but the strange feature of the case is, the disease seems to be contagious. So far no help has been found.

A GENERAL uprising in St. Petersburg occurred a couple of weeks ago, caused by the great desire, on the part of the common people, to have the war ended. Peace was restored by the very brave action of the policemen, who, it is said, acted very humanely and avoided brutality as much as possible.

AN exciting scene was witnessed in one of the churches in Grand Rapids, Mich., when an Italian, by the name of James Delatto, who was suffering from dementia, brought on by typhoid fever, entered the crowded house and terrorized the worshipers by wielding an ax in a desperate manner, chopping the pipe organ to pieces, and smashing the furniture in general. By the greatest efforts of policemen, who were summoned, he was overpowered, the ax taken from him and he was safely landed in the hospital. He was shot in the head somehow during the trouble, from which it is thought he will recover. They estimate the damage sustained was about \$1500.

OUT of the one hundred thousand children, under fourteen years of age, in Boston, nearly nine thousand do not attend any school.

ONE of the piers of the Santa Fe bridge at San Francisco, Cal., has been wrecked by the action of a recent series of earthquakes.

A TREATY of arbitration between the United States and Italy was signed by Secretary Hay and the Italian ambassador Moron Mayor Des Planches.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., adds one more to the long list of disasters for 1904. In the giving way of the suspension bridge, thirty children, six teams and drivers who were on the bridge, at the time, were dropped into the water. Several bodies have been recovered, but the exact number of lives lost will not be known for some time.

MISS ACHAH M. ELY, professor of mathematics at Vassar college, died recently of apoplexy.

THE battleship Massachusetts is lying at the League Island navy yards. Several of the men were working in her engine rooms, repairing the vessel, when a man-hole blew out, killing four men instantly and injuring several others.

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WITH a trolley towing plant established on the banks of the Nile to draw dahabiyehs (canal boats) to and fro, the modernization of Egypt may be considered as tolerably complete. The forty centuries which, as Napoleon told his soldiers, stood on the top of the pyramid looking at them as they marched past, are, no doubt, still there, keeping their long vigil, but whatever may have gone by beneath them, they have never yet looked forth on an electric trolley and towing apparatus to multiply from ten to thirty times or more the flotillas and commerce of the Nile, exceeding all the efforts of Amentohep or Psammenitus. The apparatus may not be so spectacular as the pyramids, but it promises to be much more useful to Egypt.

* * *

IT is reported that an eastern syndicate, representing seven hundred millions, is seeking control of every telephone appliance factory in the country. The Interstate Independent Telephone Association of America is taking steps of precaution to prevent such an action. It is to be hoped that matters will so adjust themselves that air and sunshine will be left out of the combination.

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THE trusts may control the ice trade in the summer time, when only the rich can enjoy this luxury, but they have been unable to pass any decision to keep the poor from enjoying it in the winter.

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THE failure of the Oberlin bank has greatly embarrassed a number of students of the college at that place, who had money deposited in said bank. Their holdings are said to aggregate \$25,000.

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THE worst fire in the history of Minneapolis recently occurred in which \$16,000,000 worth of damage was done.

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THE oldest ship in the American navy, the frigate Constellation, has recently been thoroughly overhauled and recommissioned at the Brooklyn navy yards.

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MANY bookstores have been opened in Moscow and St. Petersburg by Count Tolstoi where books can be had by the poor people at a very cheap rate. He also contemplates opening libraries for the accommodation of the poor. This sort of education will be hard on Russia's ignorance and superstition.

A LATE census of the city of Berlin shows that they have upwards of 2,000,000 population, exclusive of the adjoining suburbs which contains 750,000 persons.

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CAPTAIN MILLS of the American Liner, Philadelphia, has protested against reckless target practice off Plymouth. He says that on approaching the harbor, for the safety of the passengers and crew, he was compelled sometimes to stop and other times to sail under full head to avoid disaster.

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WILLIAM CORNELL GREENE, known as "the copper king of Mexico," is rated as the largest land owner in America. His holdings in Arizona and in the state of Sonora, Mexico, amount to 2,000,000 acres, including some of the most valuable copper-producing land on the continent. It was while raising cattle in Arizona that he became interested in some mines which Senator Clarke of Montana and other big copper men refused to purchase. The products turned out to be enormously rich, and now Greene is many times a millionaire.

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PENNSYLVANIA, which makes more than half of the iron used in the United States, produces less than two per cent of the iron ore mined. Ohio, which comes next to Pennsylvania as an iron-maker, mines less than 0.1 per cent of the total. In both cases the ore is brought to the fuel; and this is the policy in this country. Only in Alabama are the ore and fuel found together.

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THE great Simplon tunnel under the Alps consists in reality of two tunnels or tubes, the object being by this form of construction to provide for ventilation, the trains in each tube moving only one way and thus acting as a piston in forcing out dead air and sucking in fresh supplies. Fans are also used, and by this means it is expected that the tunnel will be perfectly ventilated. Similar plans are being carried out by the Pennsylvania railroad tunnel under the Hudson. These are facts that may have an important bearing in solving the problem of ventilation in the subway. It probably would be possible at comparatively small expense to make partitions between the various lines in the tunnel and thus make them ventilating tubes. Reënforced by electric fans, these fans ought to solve the air problem of the subway.

* * *

A BLIZZARD, going at the rate of seventy-two miles an hour, passed over the North Central states Tuesday night, doing great damage to telephone and telegraph wires which was a great hindrance to news dispatchers.



HOME DEPARTMENT



There are nettles everywhere,
But smooth, green grasses are common still;
The blue heaven is larger than a cloud.

—Mrs. Browning.

* * *

MAKING PATENT LEATHER.

JAPANNED leather, generally called patent leather, was first made in America. A smooth glazed finish is first given to calfskin in France. The leather is curried expressly for this purpose, and particular care is taken to keep it as free as possible from grease. The skins are then tacked on frames and coated with a composition of linseed oil and umber in the proportion of 18 gallons of oil to five of umber, boiled until nearly solid and then mixed with spirits of turpentine to the proper consistency. Lampblack is also added when the composition is applied in order to give color and body. From three to four coats of this are necessary to form a substance to receive the varnish. They are laid on with a knife or scraper. To render the goods soft and pliant each coat must be very light and thoroughly dried after each application. A thin coat is afterward applied of the same composition of proper consistency, to be put on with a brush and with sufficient lampblack boiled in it to make a perfect black. When thoroughly dry it is cut down with a scraper having turned edges, when it is ready to varnish.

The principal varnish used is made of linseed oil and Russian blue, boiled to the thickness of printer's ink. It is reduced with spirits of turpentine to a suitable consistency to work with a brush, and then applied in two or three separate coats, which are scraped and pumiced until the leather is perfectly filled and smooth. The finishing coat is put on with special care in a room kept closed and with the floor wet to prevent dust. The frames are then run into an oven heated to about 175 degrees.

* * *

COTTON PICKING.

COTTON picking to-day is much what it was a century ago. There has been no gain or improvement in the method. The slave darkey of ante-bellum days could pick as many pounds of cotton as the free darkey of to-day. A fair average day's work for a picker is about 100 pounds of seed cotton. Allowing 130 days for the harvesting season, each picker working steadily would

thus gather 13,000 pounds of seed cotton as his share of work. In 1903 the total Southern cotton crop amounted to 10,205,073 bales, which was only a slight increase over the average for the past five years. To gather such a crop within the harvesting season of 130 days, it would therefore require 1,088,000 laborers if each one picked his quota of 100 pounds of seed cotton per day. The cost of paying this army of pickers at current market wages in the South would amount to more than 10 per cent of the total value of the whole crop. According to statistics last year the amount paid for picking the crop approximated \$70,750,000. What other crop in the country requires such enormous expenditures for gathering? Not even the tea crop of China and India, where picking is done entirely by hand, equals this stupendous item. The tobacco and sugar cane crop likewise must be gathered by hand, and no adequate machinery for harvesting them has yet been invented; but in their case nothing like ten per cent of the total valuation of the crop is expended in the harvesting. The fiber of the cotton plant is the wing of the seed, and it is soft and fleecy, ready to be blown away by the wind. To pick this fiber requires expert manipulation of the hands that can separate it from the boll without injuring the fiber itself. The gathering of the cotton from the boll with the fingers is not difficult, but to invent machinery to do this is complicated.—*Scientific American*.

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STOOPING.

STOOPING habits and round shoulders are sometimes, or indeed, often treated by mothers bracing back the shoulders by means of straps. Now, an authority on the treatment of deformities has lately been decrying the use of such things. He says they weaken the muscles which connect the shoulder blades to the body, and when the straps are taken off the muscles in front of the body tend to pull forward the chest and make the deformity worse. There is great reason and sense in this view of matters and mothers should, therefore, be very cautious in their use of all such appliances. If a girl or boy has a tendency to stoop, the habit should be corrected by proper gymnastic exercises and by the drill which is now practiced in every well ordered school. It is a much more satisfactory thing to correct a habit gradually, by proper use of the muscles, than to bind up one set of muscles to their detriment.

NUTRITIVE VALUE OF FOODS.

IN twenty pounds of potatoes there are three and three-fourths pounds of nutriment; in twenty-five cents worth of fat salt pork there are three and one-half pounds of nutriment; in the same value of wheat bread there are two and one-fourth pounds; in the neck of beef, one and three-fourths pounds; in skim milk cheese, one and three-fourth pounds; in whole milk cheese a trifle more than one and one half pounds; in butter, one and one-half pounds, and in smoked ham and leg mutton about the same; in milk a trifle over 1 pound; in mackerel, about 1 pound; in round of beef, three-fourths of a pound; in salt codfish and beef sirloin, about one-half of a pound; in eggs, at twenty-five cents a dozen, about seven ounces, and in fresh codfish, about six ounces. A quart of milk, three-fourths of a pound moderately fat beef, sirloin steak, for instance, and five ounces of wheat flour, all contain about the same amount of nutritive material; but we pay different prices for them, and they have different value for nutriment. Milk comes nearest to being perfect food. It contains all of the different kinds of nutritive materials that the body needs. Bread made from the wheat flour will support life. It contains all of the necessary ingredients for nourishment, but not in the proportions best adapted for ordinary use.

* * *

VALUE OF APPLES.

APPLES, in addition to being a delicious fruit, make a pleasant and valuable medicine. A raw apple is digestible in an hour and a half, while boiled cabbage requires five hours. The most healthy dessert that can be placed on a table is a baked apple. If eaten frequently at breakfast, with bread and butter, without meat of any kind, it has an admirable effect on the general system, often removing constipation, correcting acidities and cooling off febrile conditions more effectually than the most approved medicines. If families could be induced to substitute apples, ripe and sound, for pies, cakes and sweetmeats, with which their children are frequently stuffed, there would be a diminution in the total sum of doctors' bills, in a single year, sufficient to lay in stock of this delicious fruit for the whole season's use.

* * *

WHAT IDLENESS DOES.

MANY young people think an idle life must be a pleasant one, but there are none who enjoy life so little and are such burdens to themselves as those who have nothing to do. Those who are obliged to work hard all day enjoy their short period of rest and recreation so much that they are apt to think that if their

whole life were spent in rest and recreation it would be the most pleasant of all. But this is a sad mistake as they would soon find out if they made a trial of the life they think so agreeable. One who is never busy can never enjoy rest, for rest implies relief from previous labors; and if our whole time were spent in amusing ourselves, we should find it more wearisome than the hardest day's work. Recreation is only valuable as it unbends us; the idle can know nothing of it. Many people leave off business and settle down to a life of enjoyment, but they generally find that they are not nearly so happy as they were before, and are often glad to return to their old occupation to escape the miseries of indolence.—*Sel.*

* * *

OLD SOUTHERN REMEDIES.

WHAT is one man's food is another man's poison, but it is vouched for by an old Southerner that the following remedies will benefit seven out of ten persons:

For alcoholism try buttermilk. It will kill desire for whisky.

Whey will greatly relieve dropsy.

Calomel applied to cuts or sores relieves pain and heals wounds. Not too much and don't get wet.

Kerosene will cure sore throat. Consumptives should try it. Take a tablespoonful at a time. Hold the nose.

Bathing head in cold water every morning will prevent one from taking colds easily. Better commence in the summer time.

Ice applied between the shoulders and back of head will stop bleeding at the nose.

Balsam apple applied to dog bite will carry relief.

Keep cut onions in all sick rooms. Onions will turn black where contagious diseases exist and disinfect the room.

Try cold water for tired feet.

* * *

THE moral coward—the man who is afraid of life, afraid of its depths and its heights, its valleys of humiliation and its peaks of vision, its significant experiences of whatever kind—is incapable of developing character. All these are the ripening experiences of the soul. We must expect them, as the apple expects the noonday blaze and the midnight frost. It is childish to shrink from the intensities of life. Why do we live if not to meet life's requirements and bear its fruits?—*James Buchanan.*

* * *

It is a good plan to give the orchard an annual pruning from the beginning. If it is not given, especially during the first stage of growth, some of the limbs will become crowded and others will grow misshaped, and there will be an increased difficulty in securing a good shaped tree afterwards.

Reading Circle and Christian Workers' Topics

By ELIZABETH D. ROSENBERGER.

CIRCLE AND CHRISTIAN WORKERS' PROGRAM.

Sunday, January 15.

Topic.—Ask, Seek, Find.

Text.—For every one that asketh receiveth; and he that seeketh, findeth; and to him that knocketh it shall be opened. Matthew 7: 7, 8.

References.

1 John 5: 14; Matthew 14: 20; Acts 4: 31; James 5: 17; Luke 18: 1-5; Psalm 145: 18; Luke 1: 1-13; Matthew 21: 22; Luke 11: 13; Matthew 18: 19, 20; Matthew 6: 5-9; John 16: 23-27; Hebrews 4: 16; Psalms 40: 1.

"The Soul's Sincere Desire."

There is no doubt about it, we have all at some time or other so earnestly desired something that it was easy to take it to the Lord in prayer; and sometimes we were given our heart's desire; and at other times we thought that God neither heard nor answered our prayers. We used to be puzzled about it when we were younger, before we knew that it was not best to arrive at conclusions too soon in regard to our prayers. Our part lies in being true and sincere, and then waiting patiently, trusting God and believing. We should remember too that the great men and women of to-day are those who take time to pray, who put prayer first. There are two parts in prayer; first, there is God who is able and willing to give us the richest gifts, and just as surely there must be as the second factor, the person who is willing to receive. God never crowds, nor compels us to accept things; but there must be an open hand and heart and life through which God can give what he longs to give us.

One Prayer Answered.

It was at an obscure little church in England that the subject of a revival meeting was discussed. A poor shoemaker and his wife, who could not attend church regularly, because of ill health, were yet much concerned about their neighbors' welfare. So for weeks before the revival began these two prayed earnestly every day that God would bring conviction to the hearts of their friends and convert them. When the meetings began, there was but a small attendance and no interest, but in a few evenings the Holy Spirit came in all his power, and many souls turned to Christ. The shoemaker had the joy of knowing that every soul for which he prayed, had responded to the call, and was rejoicing in the Lord.

Prayer of John Knox.

Some one overheard John Knox, the Scotch reformer, praying for his country, "O Lord, give me Scotland, or I die," he said. Again and again he made this petition, on his bended knees. And God did give him Scotland, religious liberty was assured, and the bonds of intolerance and superstition were broken.

Our Daily Bread.

We repeat it often, "Give us this day our daily bread." And the promise is, "Ask and ye shall receive," yet more of us say, "Give us this day our daily bread," expecting that a loaf will be placed right in our hands as soon as we are done praying. Yet we sometimes act as if we expected some of our other prayers to be answered that way. God gives us energy and muscle and understanding so that in some way we can procure the loaf of bread. And God expects us always to do our part towards answering our own prayers.

Once when Jesus met some people who were coming to talk with him, he asked, "What seek ye?" And He asks us the same question while he holds for us the richest gifts. And then we ask him for some little trifling things, when he is longing to give us wonderful blessings. The disciples in the upper room put the will of God above everything else, and Pentecost came of that prayer.

Pray About It.

"Have we trials and temptations?
Is there trouble anywhere?
Jesus knows our every weakness,
Take it to the Lord in prayer."

Is there any trouble, is there anything that worries you, and yet you feel that it is too small a matter to pray about? Just remember that if it is a matter of sufficient importance to worry you, you can pray about it. Talk about it to Jesus just as you used to talk to your mother about your childish troubles; and then thank him for the help he gives you.

Topics for Discussion.

1. Jesus answered one prayer on the cross. Luke 23: 41-43.
2. Confessing our sins to God. Judges 10: 10-15; Job 7: 20.
3. Why should we observe Family Prayer? Acts 10: 2.
4. Thank God for his blessings. Eph. 1: 15, 16; Luke 25: 53.

BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT.

Sister Mary E. Shickel of Broadway, Virginia, says, "I have read all the books in our former Missionary course, excepting a part of one, and I read seven books out of the older courses. I am now reading 'India, a Problem,' and consider it fine. A few weeks ago, I went to Bridgewater to hear Dr. Forest lecture; he has been a missionary in India and his talk on 'The Hurt of India' was very interesting. I will be pleased to receive my certificate."

The Circle wants to help. We used to discuss the matter of supporting our own missionary, but we have learned that there are so many places where a little assistance at the right time is required, that we have determined to help every good work so far as we can. Supporting orphans, in India, and giving money to assist in building orphanages was part of our work in the past. This is still necessary. How much can we do this year?

"Uncle John, won't you come to the meeting this evening?"

"O, I guess not, I am getting too old for Young Peoples' meetings."

"But we want you there too, we want the older members of the church too," went on the pleading voice of a young sister. And she was right; in these meetings where our boys and girls do most of the talking and singing and praying, we want the older members too. The young people appreciate your presence, the meeting is more interesting, and if the elder or one of the deacons can give a two-minute talk before the meeting closes, into which he crowds love, sympathy, and encouragement, it will prove to be another bond uniting the old and the young members of our church. Loyalty and love one for another go hand in hand. Our young people should attend all the general services of the church and our older brethren should find time to attend the Circle and Christian Workers' meetings.

Sister Mary R. Hoover of Spencer, Ohio, says, "May grace, mercy and peace be with all of the household of faith. I am glad to be able to send even one name every now and then; of course I would be glad to send more, but even one who will become interested in carrying out the great commission is that much gain for Christ."

Brother Henry E. Ward, from Overbrook, Kansas, sends us good news, "The spirit of missions is growing and moving upon members of the Circle at this place. Several have read the greater part of the first year's course. We are laboring to increase our membership, and hope that we will soon be able to support a missionary in some field; we feel that we want to obey Christ's command. I am glad to send you twenty-

seven new names. Brother Charles M. Ward is president, Brother Charles O. Hoover, secretary, Brother John H. Oxley treasurer, and Henry E. Ward, local secretary."

(Go and do likewise, for your church needs just such a Circle.)

Brother Charles A. Bame of Dayton, Ohio, met with the Circle at Covington, Ohio. The church was filled, and the interest intense, while Brother Bame spoke to them on "God's Greatest Question." He referred to some great questions puzzling the minds of scholars and scientists, then he said the greatest question is the one asked centuries ago,—“What think ye of Christ?” The whole address was a masterly plea for the young people to increase their faith, and their love for Jesus of Nazareth. Brother Bame has also given this address before the Y. M. C. A. of Dayton.

NEW NAMES.

- 2568 Russel Hankins, R. D. No. 1, Bringham, Indiana.
- 2569 Frank Holsinger, Flora, Indiana.
- 2570 Della Holsinger, Flora, Indiana.
- 2571 Vesta Myers, Flora, Indiana.
- 2572 Mrs. Philip Kingery, Flora, Indiana.
- 2573 Charles M. Ward, Overbrook, Kansas.
- 2574 Charles O. Hoover, Overbrook, Kansas.
- 2575 John H. Oxley, Overbrook, Kansas.
- 2576 Henry E. Ward, Overbrook, Kansas.
- 2577 Stephen Ward, Overbrook, Kansas.
- 2578 Calvin Ward, Overbrook, Kansas.
- 2579 Ezra A. Ward, Overbrook, Kansas.
- 2580 Sarah A. Ward, Overbrook, Kansas.
- 2581 B. O. Hoover, Overbrook, Kansas.
- 2582 Clarence Hoover, Overbrook, Kansas.
- 2583 Lloyd Hoover, Overbrook, Kansas.
- 2584 M. E. Hoover, Overbrook, Kansas.
- 2585 Otis Hoover, Overbrook, Kansas.
- 2586 Lizzie Postma, Overbrook, Kansas.
- 2587 Dessie Postma, Overbrook, Kansas.
- 2588 Clara Postma, Overbrook, Kansas.
- 2589 Allie Kinzie, Overbrook, Kansas.
- 2590 William A. Kinzie, Overbrook, Kansas.
- 2591 Elva Miller, Overbrook, Kansas.
- 2592 Myrtle Hilky, Overbrook, Kansas.
- 2593 Callie Hertzog, Overbrook, Kansas.
- 2594 Ida Metzker, Overbrook, Kansas.
- 2595 Alice Davidson, Overbrook, Kansas.
- 2596 Grace Badsky, Overbrook, Kansas.
- 2597 Jessie Badsky, Overbrook, Kansas.
- 2598 Bertha Behrens, Overbrook, Kansas.
- 2599 H. W. Behrens, Overbrook, Kansas.

RECEIVED CERTIFICATES.

- Mary L. Cook, Prairie Depot, Ohio.
- A. G. Crosswhite, Flora, Ind.
- Fannie Myers, Flora, Ind.
- Mrs. E. E. Blickenstaff, Flora, Ind.
- Myrtle Cline, Flora, Ind.
- Josephine Hanna, Flora, Ind.
- Mary E. Shickel, Broadway, Va.

OUR YOUNG PEOPLE

GEOGRAPHY CLASS.—Chapter IX.

Cork, Ireland.

Dear Mr. Maxwell:—

Agnes was taken sick day before yesterday and since Marie has to act the part of nurse, Miss Merritt suggested that we boys must write this letter; that's one of the things we didn't expect to do, but there are so many things that we see over here that I think would be of interest to you that girls and women don't know anything about; and I believe we'll take advantage of this opportunity.

We sent the girls from Queenstown to Cork on the train and Roscoe and I came on a "johnny car," as they call it here. The right name for it is "jaunting car." If I can get a snapshot of one of those vehicles I'll send you a picture; they look a good deal like a two-wheeled cart which we have at home, except that they have a seat on each side, over the wheel; each one of these seats holds two passengers who must necessarily face the side of the road. The driver sits in front, almost astride the horse, with his feet on the shafts. There are no other vehicles in Ireland, no top buggies, no carriages, in fact, no four-wheeled vehicles of any sort; even the drays are built after the pattern of the jaunting car.

As we came along the road we noticed that it was a fine macadamized highway. In fact, all the roads we have seen in Ireland so far are of the best stone roads we have ever seen. At the side of the road you invariably find a stone wall, in most cases whitewashed and overhung with laurel or bay-leaf, with an occasional weeping-willow. The land is undulating, not enough so as to be mountainous, but picturesque. And as Ross said yesterday, "There is a valley between every two hills." On the top of many of these hills are to be seen ruins of old castles that have been there for centuries, and to see these dotted over the hill tops, clad in their garments of gray, overlooking the green hills mirrored in the crystal bosom of scores of lakes is a scene that is simply entrancing.

To make a deeper setting for this picture, let me suggest that you imagine an occasional farmhouse, which is invariably laid of stone or brick and the ever present whitewash, covered with a thatched roof, "and de ol-fashioned chimney at de end." Of course none of these houses are built in more than one story. When they need more room than is furnished by a single apartment they join another one to that, and it is a fact that

"They kept the pig in the parlor
And that was Irish too."

Ross and I nearly die laughing sometimes as we ride along the road, for almost every time we pass one of these farmhouses three or four little freckled-faced, bare-headed, half-clad descendants of Erin follow us at the top of their speed, in the cloud of dust made by the johnny car, crying at the top of their voice, "Tuppens-hapeny-fur-a-scramble-sur," which translated into the United States would be, "Two pence half-penny for a scramble, sir." One penny is two cents in our money and is about

as big as one of those old-fashioned coppers Pa used to have, and of course two pennies would be four cents and the "hapeny" is a half-pence, which is one cent in our money. All figured, "Tuppens-hapeny" would be a nickel. So these children were really saying, "Throw a nickel down in the dust just to see us scramble for it and to see who will get it."

We amused ourselves for miles by occasionally throwing a penny or "hapeny" in the dust. It is fun alive to see our girls count their money when they go shopping;



JOHNNY CAR.

they try to convert everything into United States money. While Ross and I try to tell them all the time that they shall reckon in pounds, shillings and pence.

Miss Merritt has a quarter, a dime and a penny in the United States money in her chatelaine. Almost every day she takes these out and looks at them and reminds us that she doesn't want to forget what real money looks like.

It is too bad that none of us are given to art. I would like to sketch for you some of these farmers with a jag of hay about as big as a boy could carry with a rope, on one of these double length johnny cars with a little donkey hitched to it, not much bigger than a Kansas jack rabbit, and working in a field containing not more than a quarter of an acre, and stacking the hay in cocks instead of stacks.

By the way I was going to tell you that when we took the girls to the depot at Queenstown to come to Cork, we had a time getting their tickets. In the first place we couldn't find the ticket office. Finally Miss Merritt saw a sign above the door that said "Booking office," and suggested that that might be the place. We weren't abroad to be baffled by trifles, so we bolted in and put on a brazen front and called for three tickets to Cork. "Faith, and whut class duz yez want?" said the Celt behind the desk. Ross pulled down one corner of his old slouch hat, shut his left eye and whispered, "You're up against it, ain't you, Ock?" The Celtic blood rushing through his veins car-

(Continued on Page 24.)

The Q. & A. Department.

Why do tempting dishes make the mouth water?

In the *Journal de Psychologie*, M. Mayer treats of the influence of the mind on bodily secretions. We know that a tempting morsel of food makes the "mouth water," and that stories or memories can bring tears to the eyes. Observations on dogs have shown that the nature of the saliva secreted at the sight of food depends on the nature of the food. The stomach secretions of the dog are also excited by the sight of the food. Some dogs, however, of a "cold, positive temperament," not illusioned by chimeras or what is out of reach, patiently wait until the food comes to their gullet before their mouths water or the gastric juices are provoked. It is assumed that what holds for dogs probably holds for men. The observations appear to show the importance of eating food that pleases and avoiding what displeases or disgusts. They also run counter to the psychological theory of the emotions according to which the psychological phenomena are caused by organic changes. This may be the case with some emotions, for example the feeling of hunger, but for emotions properly so called, it is rather the other way about.

* * *

What was the Star Route fraud?

Star routes are those mail routes which are marked with a star in the postal route books. On them the mail is carried on horseback or wagons, owing to lack of railroad or steamboat facilities. In 1881 it was charged that there was a "ring" to defraud the government, and in 1882 a number of officials, including United States Senator Stephen W. Dorsey, Second Assistant Postmaster General Thomas J. Brady and others were arrested. It was charged that they conspired to obtain contracts for one hundred and thirty-four star routes at \$143,169, and then had the compensation increased to \$662,808 by increasing the number of trips beyond what the localities required and by claims of faster time on the trips. Some of the prisoners were found guilty and some acquitted. The trials lasted over a year, and ended in a statement by the Department of Justice that no Government officials were involved in the frauds.

* * *

How can I secure a copyright on a word or phrase to be used for advertising purposes?

Apply to the library of Congress, Washington, D. C., and enclose fifty cents for recording the copyright and fifty cents additional for a certificate

Were it possible for a hole to be drilled directly through the center of the earth, and were an iron ball dropped through this aperture, would it stop as soon as it reached the center of the earth, or would it oscillate until it finally stopped at center?

This is absolutely a matter of theory: no practical test could be made. First, the earth could not be penetrated because of distance, rotation, molten interior, and water. Second, it would be impossible to drop any substance a distance of four thousand miles, which would be the minimum in this instance, without friction sufficient to raise the temperature to melting point. But laying aside all practical possibilities for the advantage of theory, the Nook is in favor of the theory that the ball would not stop at the center, but would pass by the center and oscillate until it would finally seek a place of equal resistance and attraction, which, of course would be the center of the earth. This theory is true provided momentum assists gravity in gaining velocity. If gravity alone is responsible for the mad flight of the body in question, theoretically, it would stop immediately upon reaching the center.

* * *

If two bricks were dropped through the air, one on top of the other, the top brick weighing three pounds when at rest, would the top brick, in the fall, push down with the three pounds of weight on the lower brick while they are falling?

That depends entirely upon the consistency, size and shape of the two bricks. If the specific gravity of the under brick is not so great as the upper one, and furnishes more resistance, then of necessity the top brick would assist the other in falling by the addition of its weight. If the top brick is larger than the lower one, or has a peculiar shape, which will furnish resistance, it might even detract from the power of gravity of the lower one, but if the two bricks are of the same size, shape and density they will have no effect one upon the other. However, the top brick will be inclined to rest upon or near the lower brick, because the lower brick displaces the air in front of the upper one so that it is not necessary for the second one to submit such a degree of resistance as the lower one.

* * *

Who was the first Postmaster General of the United States?

Samuel Osgood, of Massachusetts, who was appointed by Washington in 1784.

* * *

To whom can I send mineral water to have it analyzed?
To any analytical chemist.

MISCELLANEOUS

ried an inspiration in the form of a suggestion to his witty brain that we were from "the land of the free and the home of the brave." And he gave vent to his feelings by saying, "Air yez furm Amolicky?" Ross fairly snorted in my face, and of course I had to pull my chin down long and admit his proposition. Then he explained, at some length, that first-class passage would be three cents a mile; second-class, two cents; third-class, one cent, and fourth-class cheaper yet. At this juncture the girls became sufficiently interested that they took part in the inquiries, and we deduced a few facts. We found that the first-class accommodations were about like our finest parlor cars in America, second-class like our ordinary coaches, third-class something like a caboose and fourth-class like a box car, with no seats.

This being the terminal of the railroad we were afforded the opportunity of examining one of these coaches. The coaches are built the shape of ours at home, only they don't have doors in the ends. There are three partitions across the coach, which divide the coach into four separate apartments, entirely disconnected with each other. One of these apartments is finished for ten first-class passengers, the next for second, the next for third, and the fourth apartment is set apart for those who smoke, and you may rest assured that this one is always full. So the difference in the fare only means a difference in accommodations and not that anything is gained in point of time. The girls chose third-class, and rode the entire distance, sixteen miles, for 8d (eight pence—sixteen cents).

We wished afterwards that we had taken a boat and sailed up the river Lee. The scenery is simply delightful, but we got to see some of it from the johnny car. We may make a round trip yet when Agnes gets over her homesickness, for I think that is all that is the matter with her.

We arrived in Cork in due time and found the girls waiting there for us at the depot. The hotels were all full on account of an exposition in the city, and we finally succeeded in getting lodging with a Mr. Fitzpatrick, one of the railroad officials, at No. 8 Hackett's Terrace. We ate supper at a dirty Irish restaurant. The girls were a little inclined to stick up their noses, but Agnes slowly said, without a smile, "You might as well walk up to the rack and take your fodder." We teased each other with asking to have the butter passed, which thing was wholly wanting.

By the way, I must close this letter and make arrangements for to-morrow's itinerary. By proxy,

Oscar and Roscoe.

P. S.—Miss Gertrude is preparing an article for the Mayville Times.

(To be Continued.)

WE are not sent into this world to do anything into which we can not put our hearts.—*John Ruskin.*

SOME THINGS WE NEVER SEE.

A sheet from the bed of a river,
A tongue from the mouth of a stream
A toe from the foot of a mountain,
A page from a volume of steam.
A wink from the eye of a needle,
A nail from the finger of fate;
A plume from the wing of an army,
And a drink from the bar of a grate.
A hair from the head of a hammer,
A bite from the teeth of a saw,
A race on the course of study,
And a joint from the limb of the law.
A check that is drawn on a sand-bank,
Some fruit from the jamb of a door.

FIGHT WITH A BIG WILD CAT.

FARMER John Hillegas, of Sigmund, Penn., discovered that a dozen of his chickens had been killed during the night, and set out with a hound to seek the marauder. The hound soon ran down a wild cat, and after a furious battle went home with his tail between his legs.

Hillegas returned to the scene of the dog's defeat and found the cat perched in a tree. He fired at it, and the cat leaped on his shoulders, sinking its teeth and claws into his flesh. He shook it off and tried to strike it with the gun, but only succeeded in breaking the rifle in two, and the cat promptly made a spring for his throat. Warding it off with his arm, he finally succeeded in striking it with the barrel of the rifle and breaking its back. A second blow beat out the animal's brains. The cat weighed 12 pounds.

SLOW TRAINS IN SPAIN.

TRAINS in Spain are certainly slow. A rate of 10 or 12 miles an hour is considered a good average of speed for every day travelers. When the Spanish officials wish to show visiting foreigners what they really can accomplish in the way of rapidity, they offer express trains which dash madly across the landscape at an average rate of 15 or 18 miles an hour. In one way this proves an advantage, for the traveler sees a great deal more scenery for his money than if he were rushed past it swiftly.

Good Land Cheap



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SAMUEL S. THORPE,
Founder of the Brethren Colony, Brethren, Mich.

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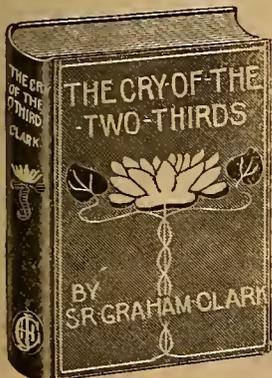
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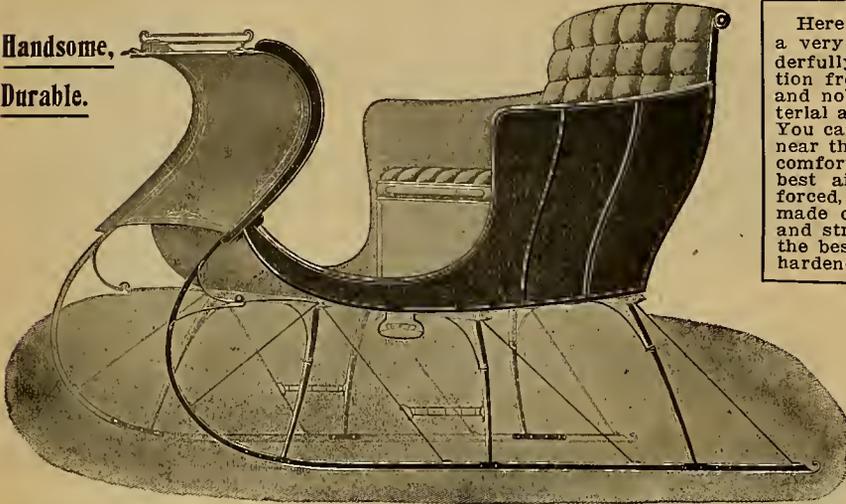
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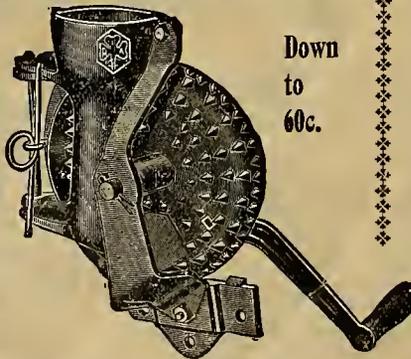
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January, 1905

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The Sterling Democrat

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY AT STERLING, COLORADO.

TO DEVELOP THE VALLEY

The Penna Land, Water and Cattle Company Organized and Incorporated Under The Laws of Colorado to

DEVELOP AND STORE WATER

Cultivate Land and Raise Cattle and Hogs in the South Platte Valley Along Line of U. P. R.

It now develops that the recent visit of Mr. J. H. Otto, president of the Equity Company of Chicago, Ill., and Lancaster, Pa., will result in the organization of a company of eastern and residents of Colorado, who own land in the South Platte valley. The company will be known as the Penna Land, Water and Cattle Company, and will be incorporated under the laws of the state of Colorado. It will have for its object the placing of thrifty Dunker farmers on land now owned by Mr. Otto and his friends, to the end that the land may be brought up to that high state of cultivation which prevails in the eastern states. The company also intends to install pumping plants at various points in the South Platte valley along the route of the Union Pacific road to develop an additional water supply. Reservoirs will be constructed at suitable places to conserve all surplus water from the company's ditches, as well as that developed by the pumping plants, believing that there is more than enough water flowing to waste in the South Platte river every winter than is necessary to water all the lands during the summer months.

The introduction of the eastern farmer will also bring a large number of graded cattle and hogs into the valley to be fattened on alfalfa hay and beet pulp from the Sterling sugar factory.

The splendid showing made by Colorado at the St. Louis exposition, where her agricultural products took the lead in first premiums and gold medals, and the Associated Press dispatches telling of the building of the Sterling beet sugar factory, have turned the eyes of many eastern farmers towards the South Platte valley for lands.

The fact that Mr. Otto is a native of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, probably accounts for the adoption of "The Penna Land, Water and Cattle Company" as the title for the new corporation. The people of the South Platte valley extend a hearty welcome to the new company and wish it all kinds of success in its undertaking.

There will be services at the Brethren church at 11 A. M. and 7 P. M. every Sunday till further notice. Everybody cordially invited.

J. H. Gordon, pastor.

Fleming News Notes.

We are having some winter win present.

Mr. Chester French's health is improving and he expects to go to De Chicago for treatment.

Mr. Day Amermann and wife Christmas at Rockland.

Mr. Charlie Hradecky has home from Wellfleet, Nebraska he has been visiting his brother

The people of Fleming were entertained Saturday evening, by a large Xmas tree, the efforts of Miss Detamore scholars the best that has Fleming for ten years.

Misses Edna and Retta Braxton last Thursday put Christmas presents.

Mr. Everett Davis of Illinois his father and expects to take load of corn,



J. H. OTTO

Mr. Norval Smith home in Fleming working on the present.

Mr. Frank Hradman in Haxlum

Mrs. Wm. Ames and Mrs. Langford

The Morris on Xmas vacation at

John H. King night on a business commence his duration of Logan succeeding Fred filled that position in a most satisfactory Mr. King will probably official

Zero weather seems mighty comfortable and uncalled for to the waders, who had become accustomed to almost uninterrupted sun more than twelve months. think of what the poor Greenland are putting meanwhile.

Joe Weir came home and has been sick since Joe came up town last ranch to see his many been along time since They were all glad. hoped he would stay Sterling.

There will be church by Brethren Sunday at 10. followed by will also be Monday morning

Mr. and Mrs. here Wednesday, Kansas, friends. Roy interests here

Attorney yesterday request to look at

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Saddle River, N. J., Aug. 25.

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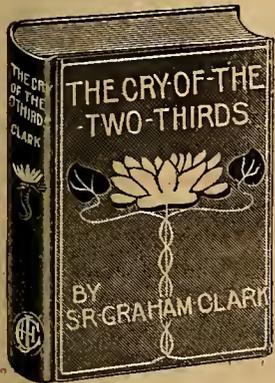
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Unlimited supply of water for irrigation and for power. A grand opportunity for the Homeseeker who locates on these lands. 10 years time given for payment for land and water after lands are sold. The canals and water belong to the settlers who will own and control the same.

Alfalfa, Fruits, and Vegetables, Grow in Abundance. Fine Grazing Lands, Fine Wheat, Oats and Barley.

Arrived in Payette Valley Feb. 23, 1903. Settled on an 80-acre tract, covered with sage brush. Cleared 40 acres. May 25 sowed 10 acres to wheat. Yielded 30 bushels to acre. June 12 sowed 10 acres to oats, in the dust, not watered till June 20. Yielded 55 to acre. Had this grain been sown in February or March the yield would have been much larger.

Alfalfa was sown with the grain and in October we cut one-half ton to the acre of hay and volunteer oats.

Potatoes yielded 500 bushels to the acre and many of them weighed 3 to 5 pounds each, four of the best hills weighing 64 pounds. Quality prime.

(Signed) E. L. Dotson.

S. BOCK, Agent, Dayton, Ohio.
J. E. HOOPER, Agent, Oakland, Kansas.

D. E. BURLEY,
G. P. & T. A., O. S. L. R. R.,
Salt Lake City, Utah.

Mention the INGLENOOK when writing.

4013

THE INGLENOOK

VOL. VII.

JANUARY 10, 1905.

No. 2.

THE NEW YEAR MINE.

Oh, every year's a hidden mine;
Stoutly up and work it:
What, though anxious toil is thine?
Never think to shirk it.

Half the mine, as I am told,
Harbors dust and ashes;
Half the mine is precious gold—
Ah, how bright it flashes!

Sink the shaft of Lazy Mind,
(What a dreadful bore, sir:)
Dust and ashes you will find,
That, and nothing more, sir!

Sink the shaft of Earnest Heart—
So the treasure glances.
Gleaming gay in every part
Where your pick advances.

See, my lad, the New Year mine,
Bright with promise flashes!
Will you dig for treasure fine,
Or only dust and ashes?

—AMOS R. WELLS.

Auburndale, Mass.

* * *

SNAPSHOTS.

Tact and trickery plan; the people pay.

*

It is easy to go to seed on a good reputation.

*

A horse that is led, is not necessarily an animal of mettle.

*

All the world wants to be good enough to escape trouble.

*

Character is prosperity; it is the noblest of possessions.

*

Destroy liquor by drinking it, and it retaliates by destroying you.

*

A church that really wants people to attend its services will be pretty sure to get them.

We are never so weak as when we think we are very strong.

*

Every time you do anything for God you take a step towards heaven.

*

Intolerance is the characteristic of the hot-blooded. Keep cool and you will keep tolerant.

*

When you have hard work to do, sing while you are doing it, and angels will join in the chorus.

*

Instead of "putting off the old man," some people try to dress him up and make him look nice.

*

A cheerful disposition will do more for you than a pedigree running back to the Mayflower.

*

The bad man throws mud at the good man because he has to do it to keep from looking at himself.

*

The world needs people who have the courage to do right, a great deal more than it does soldiers.

*

Misfortunes never come singly. They are married and are attended by a large brood of minor troubles.

*

The debt of nature, death, is paid on the installment plan, commencing where the faculties begin to decay.

*

One of the worst signs of the times is to sign a note for another fellow that you eventually have to pay.

*

Lazy, dragging, lifeless singing is what the devil would have every time, if he could have his way in a meeting.

*

\$000.01 represents a human life without an education. Reverse it by a good practical education and it becomes \$10,000.

CRUISING ON THE MEDITERRANEAN.—Chap. 4.

BY D. L. MILLER.

AFTER passing the plain of Troy on our way to Smyrna, described in my last letter, we cruised for two full days among the beautiful islands of the Ægean sea, following and crossing again and again the line of Paul's voyage after his return from Macedonia to Troas accompanied by Gaius, Timothy, Aristarchus, Sopater, Secundus, and other brethren who had determined to accompany the apostle on his journey into Asia. It is a matter of record that they remained five days at Troas, where Paul preached his long sermon, continuing even until after midnight, and then, after breaking bread early in the morning of the second day of the week, they separated, Paul to walk to Assos, for he was minded to go afoot, whither his traveling companions preceded him by ship, and where they "took him in and came to Mitylene. And we sailed thence, and came the next day over against Chios; and the next day we arrived at Samos, and tarried at Trogyllium; and the next day we came to Miletus." After the most interesting meeting with the elders of Ephesus, at the last named city, and Paul's most tender and touching charge to them, with the last prayer at the seaside, and the last tearful farewell, for they were to see his face no more in the flesh, the record says:

"And it came to pass, that after we had gotten from



VATHY AND HARBOR, ISLE OF SAMOS.

them, and launched, we came with a straight course to Coos, and the following day unto Rhodes, and from thence unto Patara: And finding a ship sailing over unto Phœnicia, we went aboard and set forth. Now when we had discovered Cyprus, we left it to the left hand, and sailed unto Syria, and landed at Tyre."

The details given of this voyage are so explicit that it is the easiest possible matter to follow it after a lapse of over eighteen hundred years.

We had two perfect autumn days, Saturday and Sunday, October 22 and 23, for this most interesting cruise. The sky was clear and the sea as smooth as

a mill pond; the sun shone brightly all the day and the full moon made the nights ravishingly beautiful. We were not out of sight of land until we "discovered Cyprus and left it on the left hand and sailed unto Syria." To the west we watched the sun sink away into the sea and then turning to the east saw the full-orbed moon coming up from the waters. Those who had the privilege of witnessing the sight will never forget it. We sat on deck of the ship into the late hours of the night and almost begrudged the time



QUAY AT VATHY, SAMOS.

spent in sleep, that took us away from the beauties of the scene. Our course took us by Troas and Assos, and then sailing over against Chios the next day we came to Samos where we cast anchor and had the privilege of going ashore. I have passed over this route several times before and have always been impressed with the accuracy of the description of Paul's voyage, but after reading it have always found myself wishing there was more of it.

Vathy, the capital of Samos, is a beautiful little city, with a population of six thousand, pleasantly situated on the slopes of the hill bordering the sea. The "Orenoque" cast anchor a quarter of a mile from the quay and we were taken ashore in small boats manned by Greeks. The city contains the Governor's house, or palace as it is called, Government buildings and the house of parliament only recently completed at the cost of the modest sum of fifty thousand dollars. The streets of the city are kept scrupulously clean, the houses are well built and newly painted, and altogether it is in striking contrast with the filth and foul smells of the Turkish capital. *It is not a Turkish town.* The little Greek church which we entered, for it was the Lord's Day and the house of prayer was open for worshippers, is a model of cleanliness and comfort.

Aside from the fact that Paul was once at this place the little island of Samos has a very interesting history. Every lover of liberty and true progress will

rejoice to know that in part at least it is free and independent of Turkish rule. Ever since the year of 1826, when Greek liberty was assured, Samos has been semi-independent. For this privilege they are compelled to pay the Sultan an annual sum of ten thousand dollars, and that ruler has the right to appoint the governor, who, however, according to the treaty, must be of the orthodox Greek faith. The island has a population of some fifty-four thousand Greeks and seventy Turks. All of the latter are officials looking after the Sultan's interest. The present governor is a Greek by birth, a member of the orthodox church, is well educated, speaks English fluently and is regarded as a good man and a judicious ruler. He has a liberal education and spent some years at the capital of the United States.

The climate of Samos leaves nothing to be desired, if the voice of the natives is to be taken in evidence, for they tell you with all gravity that their island has the most salubrious climate in the world and that it is never too cold or too hot. The vine is cultivated ex-

course the grape raising area of the island is small and the production of wine limited.

Tobacco of a very fine quality is also grown to some extent, and cereals, the semi-tropical fruits, with figs and olives are also produced. The soil is fertile and the people of the island appear to be prosperous and happy. They have neither army nor navy to support. The island is policed by the natives, but these have



GOVERNOR'S HOUSE, VATHY, SAMOS.

tensively and the wine, which is one of the chief products, is of such fine quality and excellent flavor that it is never sold to the general market. It finds its way to tables of the royalty of Europe and to the most fashionable clubs and hotels in London and Paris. This makes the cultivation of the vine very profitable to the people of Samos. On a former visit to Samos, in 1898, our ship took on board a hundred or more large casks of wine for transportation to Europe. Of



VATHY POLICEMAN WITH FLAG.

little to do, as the inhabitants have the reputation of being well behaved and of peaceful disposition.

For some time after sailing away from Samos we had the beautiful little island and its interesting capital astern, and after losing sight of it we had other places of equal interest in full view. To the left we passed the coast line of Asia Minor, and with our glasses could easily distinguish the site of Miletus, where Paul called the elders to him, and farther inland the ruined city of Ephesus, the site of one of the seven churches of Asia. But perhaps more interesting than all these is yonder rocky islet known so long as Patmos, whither the beloved apostle, St. John, was banished by the Roman emperor Domitian, A. D. 94, and where he had the wonderful apocalyptic vision and wrote the book of Revelation.

"I, John, who am also your brother and companion in tribulation, and in the kingdom and patience of Jesus Christ, was in the isle which is called Patmos, for the word of God, and for the testimony of Jesus Christ.

"It was in the Spirit on the Lord's day, and heard behind me a great voice, as of a trumpet, saying, I am Alpha and Omega, the first and the last: and, What thou seest write in a book, and send it unto the seven churches which are in Asia; unto Ephesus, and unto Smyrna, and unto Pergamos, and unto Thyatira, and unto Sardis, and unto Philadelphia and unto Laodicea."

Patmos is but twenty-eight miles in circumference, and has a population of some four thousand, most of them Greeks, but they are under Turkish rule. There is but little fertile land on the island, and what is there is planted in vineyards and pasturage for sheep. Sheep herding and vineyarding are the chief occupations of the inhabitants.

A cave over which a Greek church has been built is pointed out as the place where St. John is said to have had his home and where he wrote the message declared unto him by the Lord. Thousands of pious pilgrims, mostly Russians, visit the island annually for the purpose of meditation and prayer, and no little



POLICEMEN AT SAMOS.

revenue comes to the dwellers from this source. The island is well worth a visit because of the sacred associations connected with it. It is situated some twenty miles from Samos and about thirty from the coast of Asia Minor.

Very early in the morning of the next day we discovered the island of Cyprus to our left, and passing on that side of it we continued in a straight course to Beirut in Syria. Here we found a ship, "The Portugal," ready to depart for Jaffa, and we went aboard and set sail for the city by the sea. At Beirut our five traveling companions left us to make an overland journey from that place to Jerusalem.

In the evening we loosed from Beirut and in the early morning of the next day cast anchor in the open sea a half mile from Jaffa. The sea was smooth and we made our sixth landing at the city of Peter, Dorcas and Simon the tanner with the greatest possible comfort. It was very unlike some of our previous landings when the sea was rough and we had some very trying experiences. Here at Jaffa our cruise of the Mediterranean ended. It continued for the space of two weeks and our ship's log showed that from Mar-

seilles we had made in round numbers twenty-eight hundred miles. The voyage was a most pleasant one and at its conclusion we had occasion to thank the Giver of all good for his watch care over us.

* * *

THE TRUE STORY OF MARY AND HER LITTLE LAMB.

ONCE upon a time, long ago, before most of our grandmothers were alive—in fact, when the last century was only six years old—there was born, in a quaint little one-story house that stood among the trees of a quiet farm in America, a little girl, who was named Mary.

This little Mary Sawyer grew into a bright and cheerful child, with a great love for dumb animals. From the very time she could toddle after her father through the barnyard, every four-footed thing on the farm was her friend. Animals always love those who love them, and little Mary was quite as safe in the stall of a spirited horse, playing with a baby colt, as she would have been sitting within doors nursing a rag doll.

One raw March morning, when Mary was seven or eight years old, she went out to the barn to see her father feed the cows, as she usually did, no matter how cold it was, nor how early. In the sheep pen they found two wee baby lambs. The mother had cared for one of them, but had pushed the smaller and weaker one aside. The poor creature was almost dying, and as Mary looked at it her eyes filled with tears.

"Q father!" she said, "please let me have it for mine own, and take it into the kitchen. I will treat it better than its mother does."

At first he said no, but he could not help giving way to his tender-hearted little daughter's pleading, and at last said she could take the lamb if her mother was willing.

Mary ran to the house, where she did not find it very difficult to get her mother's consent.

She wrapped the lamb in a warm shawl and held it snugly in her arms near the fire, and tried to tempt it with some milk. It did not seem to grow any stronger, and the young nurse was almost in despair.

Both her father and her mother told her that her efforts were of no use, the lamb would certainly die; but Mary had made up her mind not to leave her little charge as long as it breathed. When night came she begged leave to sit up with the lamb in her arms. Just before morning it was able to drink a little milk that the child had warmed. Worn with her night of nursing, Mary went to sleep, and when in the early morning her mother came into the kitchen, she found the two little ones cuddled together fast asleep.

From that time the lamb grew steadily stronger. Mary kept it in the house until it was able to run about,

and by and by when it was sent to the farmyard it always followed her whenever she came out of the house. The little girl took great pride in her pet's appearance. She used to tie up its wool with gay ribbons, and sometimes she and her brother Tom would dress it up in a shawl, and then they thought it was the "funniest looking thing that ever was."

One morning, just as Mary and her brother were starting for school, Mary remembered that she had not said good-morning to her lamb. She called to it as she walked down the garden path, and, bleating a joyous answer, it came running to her side.

"I tell you what we'll do," said Tom, who had perhaps more than his share of love for boyish mischief. "Let's take it to school."

"Very well," said Mary, who saw no real good reason for leaving her little woolly friend behind. The lamb trotted happily along by her side, and they reached the schoolhouse early, before the teacher came, though some of the pupils were standing at the door. At first Mary did not know what to do with her pet. But then the idea came to Mary that the lamb could hide under her seat. The little thing had such trust in its young mistress that it stayed where she placed it, under the seat, covered with her shawl, and was soon fast asleep. It was so quiet, indeed, that Mary, busy with her book, forgot it until she left the place to say her lesson to the teacher. Then a clatter of little hoofs on the bare floor quickly reminded her that the lamb was with her, and, as usual, was following her every step.

Of course the other children all laughed and giggled, and poor little Mary, blushing and much ashamed, was sternly reproved by her teacher.

"Take that animal out of the school at once, Mary Sawyer," she said. "I am surprised that you should bring it here. Never do such a thing again."

It happened that a lad of seventeen, who was preparing for college, had stopped at the school to rest during a long walk, and he was much amused by the affair of the lamb, which happened during his visit to the school.

The next day he went over to the farm where Mary lived, and handed the little girl, who was playing with her pet, a piece of paper, on which were penciled these lines:—

"Mary had a little lamb,
His fleece was white as snow;
And everywhere that Mary went,
The lamb was sure to go.

"He followed her to school one day—
That was against the rule;
It made the children laugh and play
To see the lamb at school.

"The teacher therefore turned him out;
But still he lingered near,
And waited patiently about
Till Mary did appear."

Thus it was that the verses that have been said and resaid to baby ears over and over again for half a century came to be written by a bright, fun-loving boy, who never wrote anything else that any one knows of. Although the verses became quite popular in the neighborhood, and were printed in a newspaper soon after they were written, they did not become very widely known until after they appeared in a volume, called *Poems for Our Children*, published in 1829. It is believed that Mrs. Sarah Joseph Hale, who got up the volume, added the last two verses, which run:—

"Then he ran up to her, and laid
His head upon her arm,
As if he said, 'I'm not afraid;
You'll keep me from all harm.'

"'What makes the lamb love Mary so?'
The eager children cry.
'Oh, Mary loves the lamb, you know,'
The teacher did reply."

Little Mary, the heroine, did not like all this, and often wished that the verses might have remained private. But when one considers how much pleasure and amusement many little people have got from the oft-repeated words, it seems that it was best after all that they should become known, particularly as Mary grew into a very good and useful woman, and is gratefully remembered by those who knew her for her sweet character and noble work as matron of a hospital.

We are sorry to say that the lamb came to an untimely death. Mary was out in the barn one day watching the cows, and the lamb was at her heels. As Mary and her pet passed by a cow it turned furiously and gored the lamb. It was a fatal injury. In speaking of it, long years afterwards, when she was an old lady, Mary said,—

"I shall never forget the agony and appeal in the lamb's eyes as they turned to mine. I gathered the little creature in my arms and held it until it died. I have had many troubles in my life, but never have I experienced keener grief than when my dear little lamb died in my arms."

Mary would not wear the stockings which her mother knitted from the soft, warm fleece of the lamb, but carefully preserved them as a precious remembrance of her pet.—*The Little Chronicle*.

PRODUCTION OF GOLD.

THE total production of gold from the mines of the world for 410 years, or since there has been any record of the same kept, is officially given at \$10,693,236,302. The total production of gold from the mines of the United States since its discovery is given at \$2,539,503,140. Of this the Eastern and Southern States produced \$32,492,648, leaving \$2,507,010,492 as the amount of gold produced by the mountainous country west of the meridian of Denver.

HOW BARREL STAVES ARE MADE.

BY D. Z. ANGLE.

SEVERAL times during the past summer we visited a stave factory in operation at Wayne City, Ill. This building occupies about two acres of ground, including the machinery, timber to cut, and space for rick-ing up the staves. The main building, where the sixty horse-power engine is located, is about forty feet wide by sixty feet long. Under this roof is the rip saw, the equalizer, the stave cutter, an emery wheel, a grindstone, three and one-half feet wide by six inches thick, which is run by belt the same as the other machinery, and is kept going constantly.

At the south end of the building are eight air-tight steam boxes, which hold about twenty-five cords of wood. The wood is hauled on the ground, cut in blocks three feet long; also logs of different sizes and lengths, and variety of species but mostly hickory, gum, sycamore, oak, and elm. Some of the sycamore logs are of immense size; we found one four feet and four inches across the big end.

There is a separate engine and saw for cutting up the long logs. For the three-foot wood they pay two dollars per cord. These blocks are cut first by the rip saw into smaller sections, which are placed in the steam boxes and left there over night. This steaming takes the sap out of the wood. The steam is obtained from the engine, a night man being required to attend to this work. In the morning these blocks are ready to cut; the men carry them to the equalizer, which is nothing more than two circular saws, one on each end of a three-foot crank and running at high speed. After going between these saws every block is cut off the same or equal length. From here the blocks are handed to the stave cutter, who feeds them to a long knife some three feet in length. This knife swings back and forth, something like the pendulum of a clock, and cuts a stave each time it swings forward. And it doesn't swing very slow either to cut twenty-five cords of wood a day. The bolts probably average fifty staves each, but we heard of one making one hundred and eight staves. This is a dangerous place, as the man who does the feeding, with a little carelessness, might quickly lose a finger or two. A man on the opposite side of the cutter receives the staves as they are cut and lays them on a frame from where they are taken and put on a two-wheeled cart; then they are hauled away and stacked up and covered with sheds for protection from the weather.

After drying some time, the staves are taken down by boys and carried to the jointer. This machine is operated by one man alone. He cuts the staves very rapidly, in the shape we see them when made in

barrels, that is, wide in the middle and narrower at the ends. The operator does this at two strokes, cutting first one side of the staves, then the other side. At the same time he grades them by throwing them in several different piles. This grading requires much care and attention, as some of the inferior staves might be placed with the better grade.

But it is indeed remarkable how fast the men can work and apparently make no mistakes. One person takes the staves and places them, one by one, on a frame, fifty in a bunch, tying it up neatly, and then ricks these bunches up ready for shipment to some barrel factory. This isn't very desirable employment, especially around the engine, the saws and the stave cutter. Recently the belt wheel, which runs the rip saw, broke and two pieces flew off; one broke through the oak board siding and landed out in the yards. No one happened to be in the way to get hurt. Another time a man would have fallen on the rip saw if it had not been for a fellow workman, who caught and thus saved him from an awful death.

However, none of the twenty men have been seriously hurt during the six months the plant has been running at this place. It will probably stay here for several years, or until all the available timber has been cut into barrel staves.

Later on if the Editor permits, we may give the Nook readers a short article, describing the butcher block factory, located in the same town.

Mt. Vernon, Ill., R. F. D. No. 7.

MAN'S PHYSICAL MACHINERY.

THE average weight of an adult man is 140 pounds, six ounces.

The average weight of a skeleton is about fourteen pounds.

Number of bones, 240.

The skeleton measures one inch less than the height of the living man.

The average weight of the brain of a man is three and a half pounds; of a woman, two pounds, one ounce.

The brain of a man exceeds twice that of any other animal.

The average height of an Englishman is five feet nine inches; of a Frenchman, five feet four inches, and of a Belgian, five feet, six and a half inches.

The average weight of an Englishman is 150 pounds; of a Frenchman, 136 pounds, and of a Belgian, 140 pounds.

A man breathes about twenty times a minute or 1,200 times in an hour.

A man breathes about ten pints of air in a minute, or upward of seven hogsheads in a day.

A man annually contributes to vegetation 124 pounds of carbon.

The average of the pulse in infancy is 120 per minute; in manhood, eighty; at sixty years, sixty. The pulse of females is more frequent than that of males.

The weight of the circulation blood is about twenty-eight pounds.

The heart beats seventy-five times in a minute; sends nearly ten pounds of blood through the veins and arteries each beat: makes four beats while we breathe once.

Five hundred and forty pounds, or twenty-four hogsheads and four gallons, or 10,782½ pints, pass through the heart in twenty-four hours.

One thousand ounces of blood pass through the kidneys in one hour.

One hundred and seventy million holes or cells are in the lungs, which cover a surface thirty times greater than the human body.

* * *

HABITS OF LIZARDS.

The Little Reptiles Are Good-Natured and Fond of Frolicking.

WHILE the abandonment of their eggs in an apparently heartless manner leads to the supposition that they are indifferent to the welfare of their offspring, which is true, it is somewhat interesting to notice how very tolerant they are of the petty annoyances to which their own or another's young subject them. My observations on this point were made from a number of young, and old, confined in a roomy Wardian case, but probably what I saw there holds good among the lizards in their native haunts. I am sure it did among the many living on the old trestle at May's landing. Often a little lizard, and sometimes two, would perch upon the head and back of an adult, and be allowed to sit there fully an hour. The sharp claws of these youngsters seemed at times dangerously near the eyes and ears of the patient old one, but it offered no resistance, and, when I forced such burdened lizards to move, it was always with a deliberateness that suggested that they were really averse to disturbing those resting upon them.

Again, adults would often rest upon each other in what appeared to be a most uncomfortable manner for the one beneath, often pressing the head of the latter into the sand, and completely blinding it for the time; yet I never saw the slightest evidence of ill-humor, not even when being fed. Often it happened that some sleepy fellow would quietly snap up the fly toward which another lizard was cautiously crawling, yet no fight ensued. Anything more trying than this to humanity can not be imagined, yet the lizards took every occurrence as a matter of course.—*Christian at Work.*

FOOD ADULTERATION IN EUROPE.

CONSUL-GENERAL GUENTHER, Frankfort, reports: An article on the adulteration of food products is going the rounds of the German press. It is stated, for instance, that the ordinary liver patty is made into fine "Strassburger" pate de foie gras (a goose-liver patty) by means of borax and salicylic acid and finely chopped and cleverly distributed pieces of black silk, representing truffles.

Cosmos, a German paper, guarantees the fact that under the label of canned lobsters the soft parts of the cuttlefish and crabs are sold.

In Paris snails are, of late, very popular, and the adulterators mix them with lungs of cattle and horses. Even entirely artificial snails are manufactured. The shells, recoated with fat and slime, are filled with lungs and then sold as "Burgundy" snails.

Lovers of fresh rooster combs are imposed upon by a substitute cut out of hogs' intestines.

Chopped artificial truffles are made of black rubber, silk, or softened leather, and even whole truffles are made out of roasted potatoes, which are given a peculiar flavor by adding ether.

Fish spoiled in spite of ice and borax is treated with salts of zinc, aluminum and other metals. Rubbing the fish with vaseline to give it a fresh look and coloring the gills with fresh blood or eosin—a coal-tar color—is resorted to. The latter is also used to intensify the red color of inferior crabs.

Imparting a greenish color to oysters is another adulteration. An oyster requires about one month in the beds to acquire the greenish color. As this is too long a time, the dealers help them along with artificial color.

The chemists in the Paris municipal laboratories have shown that tomato jelly is adulterated with turnips, and powdered pepper contains a large admixture of powdered hard-tack.

* * *

WHY FROGS ARE COLD.

MANY boys have probably wondered why frogs are cold to the touch, and some of them look upon these little creatures with a sort of horror, believing that they have no blood. But such is not the case, for they have not only blood, but they possess nerves and can feel. Perhaps if this were more generally known there would not be so many heartless boys who seem to take special delight in torturing frogs and toads. According to scientists, frogs are cold blooded because they consume very little air. It is the same with fishes. Without a plentiful supply of air there is not much animal heat, because combustion is slow.

DRUG STORES IN SWEDEN.

BY A. W. VANIMAN.

IN America, almost every little village has a drug store, and the time was when almost any one could set up a drug store without any restrictions. But now in the most of the states, a person must pass a required examination before he is allowed to take charge of a drug store where prescriptions are filled. The drug store is a private enterprise, and the owner of a drug store can sell it at any time to any one he may see fit. But such is not the case in Sweden. No man can sell a drug store to any one he may choose. The drug business is under the control of a committee who determine where drug stores may be located and who shall have the right to control them. This strictly speaking refers to apothecary shops, or in other words, places where physician's prescriptions are filled, and where poisons are sold.

When a man dies or wishes to leave the business of keeping such a store, this committee determines who shall have the right to the place. This is determined by the length of time a man has been in the business of filling prescriptions anywhere in Sweden. They take turn like in the railroad business. The person taking charge of the place is under no obligation to purchase the stock of the former proprietor but may set up in another building, in the same vicinity. He may buy the old stock and continue at the same place if he sees fit, but is under no obligations to do so.

There are very few drug stores in Sweden in comparison with America. In Malmö a town of nearly seventy thousand inhabitants there are four drug stores besides several stores where the heavier classes of drugs are sold, but no poisons. There is talk of locating two more in the city, and when it is done the committee will determine the vicinity where they are to be located. No one can purchase any poison at a drug store without a prescription from a Swedish physician. Sometime ago the writer desired to have a prescription for a liniment filled and because it had about a teaspoonful of chloroform in it they refused to fill it in that form, and although they well know that he is a practicing physician in America it was just the same. The law is extremely strict on a druggist who sells poisons without a Swedish doctor's prescription. One can think that such experience is a little humiliating for an American. But such is the way of the world, one must adapt himself to his surroundings. A physician of our acquaintance has very kindly offered to put his name to any prescription we might want to have filled.

As compared with America, physicians are few. There are thirty-nine physicians in Malmö, while in a

city of its size in America one would expect to find at least two hundred. So far as my observation goes they never prescribe their own medicines even at the bedside, but write a prescription. And the druggists have a great deal to do. One drug store here, where we are well acquainted, often fills three hundred prescriptions per day. When a prescription is filled it is handed back and one finds it also written on the label. So when one picks up a bottle of medicine he can see what the medicine is, provided he is acquainted with the Latin name of the medicine. Patent medicines are used somewhat but nothing to the extent that they are in America. It is probably that much better for the people. Many persons take medicine more from habit than from absolute necessity.

A large proportion of people can wait patiently for nature to cure a disease if they are taking some medicine, where it would be very difficult to do this if they did not feel that they were at least doing something to help the case along. But it is encouraging to see that physicians are prescribing less medicine and teaching people more hygiene and right living.

Malmö, Sweden.

* * *

THE COUNTRY HOME AND ITS ENVIRONMENT.

IN every home, whether in city or country, three things are absolutely essential to health; viz: pure air, pure water, and pure food. We have seen in previous articles how both the food and water are often contaminated; also how the atmosphere is rendered impure. Let us now consider some of the causes that are at work, at least in country homes, to create local miasms and beget disease. For example, the farmer who is about to build a house, may decide to locate it near a stream of water; though this may be stagnant a good part of the year, with green scum floating on its surface.

In a large per cent of all our states, the wind blows from the south or southwest during most of the summer months, and sometimes in the winter; so that if the farmer builds his home on the north or east side of a sluggish stream, the breezes will blow over the stagnant water, and carry the germs of malaria directly into the house and yard. It would be better therefore to put the residence on another side of the stream, and if possible a little distance away from it. Or if there is a stagnant pond near by, would it not be well to avoid any contagion that might be generated by it? The location of a barn or stable is also an important matter in a country home; for unless it is kept exceedingly clean, the exhalations given off from the stable and elsewhere, might be blown right into the house.

Then there are pig pens, cow lots and poultry yards to be located. There is a best place for these, and

to insure the health and comfort of the family it should be found. Most important of all, however, is the source of the water supply. If a well is to be dug, and the water used for drinking and cooking purposes, the farmer should try to locate it in such a way that impurities from the barnyards, stables, vaults or privies (not to mention cow lots, pig pens and the like), cannot find access to it. I have seen more than one case of typhoid fever in farm places and in towns and villages, where the well stood very near the privy and also to the barnyard.

Even in our cities, especially in the wild and woolly west, the most obvious rules of health and sanitation are apt to be disregarded. I have known families who made considerable pretense, in their persons at least, to neatness and style, who not only kept chickens in their back and front yards (with every spear of grass eaten off), but in winter these fowls were housed in the cellar. When we consider that the atmosphere in basement apartments can easily be carried all through the house, this of itself ought to be an objection to keeping poultry in them.

I once lived next door to a lady (worth a good many thousand dollars), who had a compost heap not merely in her back yard, but at the kitchen door; chickens' heads and feet, and other things still more objectionable went into the pile. In the large front window facing the street there were pies, cakes and candies, with other tempting confections, which she sold to the best class of people. These individuals could not of course look over a high fence into the back yard. Not every dweller in cities, nor even in country places, observes the same neatness and order in the back yard that is generally displayed in the front. And yet, I know people who think more of their back yards and take better care of them than they do of the little patch at the front door, because they go into them oftener, to get the fresh air and sunshine.—*Susanna W. Dodds, M. D., in Health Culture.*

* * *

MISTAKEN HOSPITALITY.

THE dietic value that insures the richest reward is but scantily honored with the fewest supporters—to wit, moderation in eating. Every detail in our meal-time environment is equipped with a gluttonous incentive of some kind. All our food auxiliaries have but one mission, and that is to keep the desire to eat in active working order after the wants of nature are satisfied. Most of our kitchen practice with the cookery book tempts the victims of knife and fork folly into the same self-indulgent direction.

The pungent imps of the cruet confuse and demoralize our natural instincts; till we become so blind and so deaf to the warnings of nature, we are easily cajoled

into a fool's paradise of false flavors where thousands prematurely perish from overeating.

The health-defying hospitality of mistaken friends is another stumbling-block in our path, and one, too, of the most formidable kind. A foe in friendly guise is difficult to overcome.

When the entreating voice and pleading look accompany the thing we would avoid, we shrink from employing our usual methods of defense. How can we meet with a frown, an error the whispers of love? For instance, "Do have another piece. Mother made it on purpose for you." Then again, "What! Not have a taste of Sarah's cake? She made it because she knew you were coming." Another time, "It's no use saying 'No.' You've got a long walk before you, and another slice won't hurt you." But there, all my readers know these meal-time importunities by heart, for all in turn become victims to this very common form of mistaken kindness, to which, at times, we yield, much to our discomfort.

How can we lessen the frequency of this social sin? Eating to please others, irrespective of our own personal needs, is a physiological transgression of the worst kind.

To be invited to do so is a form of temptation very common with the fair sex, who are swayed more by impulse and emotion than by the dictates of wisdom. Will this social failing be one of the weaknesses of the coming woman?

I guess this wonderful creature we talk so much about will present the same delightful tangle of perplexing contradictions, so well known in the present day only in another, and perhaps a more trying form.

It is much to be regretted that feminine love and kindness so often find expression in something nice to eat. All boys and girls—almost without exception—are the greatest sufferers from this very natural form of mistaken kindness. Pastry and sweets are the articles usually selected. Grease-soddened tarts and cakes are the dietetic fiends that early in life impair the digestive powers, pamper the appetite and vitiates the taste. And in addition they teach the young how to spend their odd pence foolishly, and also help them to acquire the pernicious habit of eating between meals. For granny calls at all times and so does Aunt Fanny, and they never come without bringing "something nice" for the little ones. And if mother remonstrates she is stopped at once by the assurance: "It's very light, dear; it can't hurt him." If all these kind-hearted persons would only purchase fruit instead of pastry, the evils of which we complain would cease.—*Health Culture.*

* * *

"THE man who knows when to stop will not lack for opportunity."

INDIAN SCHOOL EXAMINATION.

BY W. B. STOVER.

Examination Questions, with best answers given, of an examination of the children in the orphanage at Bulsar, India, Nov. 5, 1904.

1. What is the first argument that the Bible is the Word of God?

Many of the writers of the Bible have at times healed the sick, opened the eyes of the blind, and raised the dead. If God were not with them they could not have done this.

2. What is the second argument that the Hindoo books are not divine?

They speak of many gods, and they show lack of wisdom on every hand, they not only commit sin, but delight in the same. If they were of God, it would be not this way.

3. What is sin?

Doing what God has commanded not to do, and not doing what he has commanded to do,—this is sin.

4. Tell the different actions of repentance.

Sorrow for sin, hatred for sin, complete turning from sin.

5. How obtain forgiveness of sin?

“Without the shedding of blood is no remission.” Christ is the one sin-offering for all the world. But if a Christian sin, his way to pardon is a complete repentance, restitution, and asking pardon in the name of the Lord Jesus Christ.

6. What evils come from lying?

If a person who tells lies should tell the truth sometime, no one would believe him. He who departs from the truth loses all honor, closes the door of opportunity against himself, and sins against God.

7. What is prayer?

Prayer is coming to God, confessing sin, asking pardon, praising God and worshiping him. Prevailing prayer is in the name of the Lord Jesus.

8. What are the two great commandments?

“Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart and him only shalt thou serve,” and “Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself.”

9. What is the first necessary thing in establishing Christianity?

The first thing is to be a good Christian yourself, then do what you can to bring others into the whole truth with yourself.

10. What advantage would it be to have all the world become Christian?

If all were to become true Christians, war would cease, quarrels, fights and jealousy and lying and theft

would cease. Criminal courts and jails would close, and this earth would become like heaven itself.

* * *

AN OSTRICH FARM.

NOT the least interesting feature of a visit to the “City of Angels” is an excursion to the ostrich farm situated some miles north of the town. The road leading to it runs along the bank of the Los Angeles river. There are low hills to the left, and beyond the river the mountains seem veiled in a soft, peculiar haze.

At the farm the keeper of the ostriches offers his services as a guide, and proffers his whole stock of information for the small consideration of twenty-five cents per capita. The birds are confined in alfalfa yards about fifty feet square—a male and female in each enclosure. It was once thought that the ostrich could not be tamed, but this was found to be a mistake, for since the experiment of farming for feathers has been made, the ostrich has become domesticated. If, by chance, a man stands near an ostrich it will possibly pull the buttons from his coat, for it is inordinately fond of hard substances. The gizzard of an ostrich was once opened, and it was found to contain nearly one thousand stones, varying in size from a pea to a walnut. Some of the ostriches, when holding their heads up in the air, were nearly nine feet high, and weighed at least three hundred pounds.

The ostrich is plucked about every seven months. It is first driven into a corner, and its head covered with a coarse sack. Two men, by means of a board, hold him in position, while the third does the plucking. The California ostrich yields about twenty-five plumes from each wing. The feathers of the male bird are black and white; those of the female gray and brown.

The wings of the ostrich are of no use for flying, as the plumes float loosely about quite unlike the firm, compact feathers of flying birds, but when running the ostrich uses his wings like sails. Also in walking he spreads them out with a fan-like movement and when engaged in waltzing, an exercise which these birds delight in, the spread-out wings of the female give her the appearance of a ballet dancer as she whirls round and round in a most amusing dance.

The egg of an ostrich is as large as thirty hens' eggs, and is said to weigh about four pounds. The color is yellowish-white, slightly mottled. In Africa the shells are used as water buckets. The African cooks the egg by placing it upright on a fire, while through a hole in the upper part he stirs the contents with a stick.

A young ostrich just out of the shell is about as large as an ordinary hen. It has a long, soft neck, prettily striped in light and dark brown; its legs are very long, its eyes large, brown and expressive.

The ostrich sits upon the eggs for six weeks, but it is relieved at night by the male, who assists in the process of incubation. If the female is not on time in the morning he sometimes goes after her and drives her back to her nest. The ostrich is occasionally used to ride upon, and surpasses the horse in speed. He has very opposite characteristics, being bold, yet gentle, stupid yet cunning; he is an epicure, but also a gourmand; he can see afar off, yet he stumbles over obstacles near by.

Upon being chased he does not keep on in a straight line, but foolishly runs from side to side and finally in despair hides his head in the sand, as if thinking himself unseen because his own eyes are hid. Perhaps this habit caused Job to say of this ancient bird that "God depriveth the ostrich of wisdom; neither hath he imparted to her understanding."

It is possible that ostrich farming may become a profitable business in this country. Three hundred acres of grazing ground will support some thirty-five ostriches very well. Lucerne, or alfalfa, a perennial of the clover family, furnishes an excellent food for them, and possesses the advantage of withstanding seasons of drought, so that the day may come when "farming for feathers" will not be so small an occupation with us as it is at present.—*Belle P. Drury.*

* * *

"HOBSON'S CHOICE."

DID you know that this familiar phrase, "Hobson's choice," preserves the memory of a very good and useful man?

Thomas Hobson was born in 1544; he was for sixty years a carrier between London and Cambridge, conveying to and from the University letters and packages, also passengers. In addition to his express business, he had a livery stable and let horses to the University students. He made it a rule that all the horses should have, according to their ability, a proper division of work and rest. They were taken out in regular order, as they stood, beginning with the one nearest the door. No choice was allowed, and if any man refused to take the animal assigned him he might go without any. That or none. Hence the phrase, "Hobson's choice."

In the spring of 1630, the plague broke out in England. The colleges of Cambridge were closed, and among the precautions taken by the authorities to prevent infection, Hobson was forbidden to go to London.

He died in January, 1631, partly, it is said, from anxiety and fretting at his enforced leisure. Hobson was one of the wealthiest citizens of Cambridge, and did much for the benefit of the city, to which he left several legacies. His death called forth many poems from members of the University, officers and students, among them two by the poet Milton, when a student at Christ's College.—*Wide Awake.*

JEWISH SOLDIERS IN THE CZAR'S ARMY.

AN interesting side light is thrown upon the far eastern war and upon the question of Russia's relations with its Jewish subjects by an incident reported by John F. Bass, staff correspondent of the *Daily News*, in a letter from Manchuria published yesterday. While visiting one of the Japanese hospitals after the battle of the Yalu Mr. Bass saw a number of the Russian wounded. "Do you speak German?" some of these men were asked. "We are Jews," was the reply, "and all Jews speak German." A large number of them, Mr. Bass adds, were Polish Jews, who had fought much better than their commanding officers had done.

The fact speaks eloquently of the patience and obedience of the Jewish people in Russia and of the injustice and ingratitude of the treatment they have received at the hands of the Russian government and the Russian people. Summoned to arms as subjects of the empire, the Jews are doing their duty loyally in Manchuria. Such a spectacle should shame even the tyrannous bureaucrats who have permitted the Jewish outrages into compelling measures of reform on behalf of these persecuted people.

* * *

LARGEST FILTRATION SYSTEM.

PHILADELPHIA now has nearing completion the largest filtration system in the world. This will include four plants with capacities of two hundred and forty-eight million, sixty-five million, twenty million and twelve million gallons. The consumption is two hundred and twenty-nine gallons per capita daily, but it is hoped to reduce this by the meter system to one hundred and fifty gallons. The plants would then have sufficient capacity for a population of two million three-hundred thousand if ample clear water storage were provided. The largest of the two small plants will have preliminary filters, as the water is not subject to much sedimentation. The slow sand filtration system is used, the plants having five, eight, eighteen and fifty-five basins each. They range in size from sixteen feet by sixty-four feet to one hundred and forty feet by two hundred and fifty feet, and are five and one-half to six feet deep. The raw water entering at the bottom passes upward through three inches of coarse gravel, ten inches of screened furnace slag, one and one-half inches to three quarters inch in size, twenty-four inches of slag three quarters inch to one quarter inch in size, and nine inches of compressed sponge. There will be a pumping station with six vertical triple expansion engines of twenty million gallons capacity.

* * *

People are very poor who have nothing they cannot lose.

A RIVER THAT LOSES ITSELF.

THERE is a beautiful little valley in Eastern Washington Territory that is considered one of the most singular sections of that part of the country.

This is the Spokane valley, so narrow for its length that it is scarcely more than a rift among the mountains that surround it. It is thirty miles long, and from three to nine miles wide, and through it runs the wonderful Spokane river which loses itself in such a remarkable way. One can scarcely find a lovelier lake than the Cœur d'Alene in which the river takes its rise, and from which it flows down into its own green valley, carrying with it, as it seems, the lovely scenery of beautiful Idaho, in which the lake lies.

What struck me as very remarkable, was the fact, that, though several large rivers that drain the western water-shed of the Cœur d'Alene mountains pour immense floods of water into the lake, its only outlet, the Spokane river, is but a brook in size and receives no tributaries of any account until below its curious falls. Here is where the river loses itself. It flows from the lake scarcely more than a brook in size, runs for thirty miles without much increase in volume, when suddenly it swells into a mighty river half a mile wide, whose surging, roaring flood sweeps on to the falls over which it plunges.

Where this wonderful increase of volume comes from, is one of the mysteries of the river. Men, learned in the phenomena of nature, think that the water all comes from the lake, but that from the time of its rise until the water suddenly surges into the river bed, *the river loses itself*; that is, its upper waters sink down through the gravelly soil, and then rise to the surface again, after a flow of thirty miles.

The scenery in the vicinity of the river is very lovely. The valley is surrounded on all sides by the Bitter Root Mountains and from where the river rises close under the timbered mountains of Idaho, until it takes its final leap into the cañon, its course is one long stretch of enchanting views. But at the falls it reaches its highest beauty, not only in the loveliness of the surrounding hills, but in the magnificence of the falls themselves, and the grand and curious aspect of the river.

Just here, where the river is half a mile wide, it is divided by islands of green basaltic rock, against which the water rushes in swift rapids; but the islands standing immovable, break the great body of the river, and divide it into three wide streams of passionate waters, that, curving toward each other, re-unite and empty their floods into one common channel. Here, for several hundred yards, the waters foam, and toss, and churn themselves into whirling rapids, and then throw themselves headlong into the cañon below.

If you could stand upon the rocky ledge below the lower waterfall and watch this war of waters, this heaving and struggling of the great river within its rocky channel,—ah, how you would feel! and then lift your eyes to the gently sloping banks, so green and peaceful in the light of sunset over it all—can you imagine anything fairer?

I think, if you could see it thus, with the grand flow of waters near you, and the grand setting of mountains so far off, you would wish to stay forever in the pretty little town that lies like a lovely picture in its magnificent framing of water and rock-work.

The town of Spokane Falls is as bright and busy a little city as you can find in the great West. It is built upon a gravelly plateau that slopes gently to the river, and a future of much commercial and manufacturing importance evidently awaits it, owing to its great water power, which is nearly thrice that of the Falls of St. Anthony, at Minneapolis.

Then, too, its wonderful beauty of location, its fine climate and productive soil, together with the mineral wealth of its mountains, which are threaded with valuable veins of ore, go to make the city of Spokane Falls one of the richest in natural gifts to be found in our wide country.

* * *

HINDOO MUSIC.

BY MARGUERITE BIXLER.

THE word Veda means "Knowledge." There are four Vedas found in the sacred books of the Hindus, each of these consisting of three parts. The Rig-Veda, contains 1,017 hymns of praise of the personified powers of nature. The Yajur-Veda contains hymns and text arranged for sacrifice ceremonies. The Sama-Veda contains many of the hymns of the Rig-Veda rearranged for worship. The Atharv-Veda is composed of verses used as magical spells for calling down or turning off evils. All the Vedic hymns are believed to have been given by the gods, having no human authorship.

I wish to quote some very interesting statements concerning music in India, from Mr. Telang, a Brahman musician, who was interviewed while in the United States.

"Few people know anything about our Indian music, and those who know that such a thing exists imagine that it is purely a matter of tom-toms. Travelers have heard the roll of the tom-tom, the *tasha* or the *pakh wag* commingle with the shrill scream of the sanai, or reed, in some Hindoostanee village. They think that is all our music, and in so doing forget that our *vina*—a stringed instrument with six wire strings—is one of the oldest musical instruments in the world. Our *sitar* is as melodious as your mandolin, which

it somewhat resembles; and our *sataniz*, which when played with a bow, is every bit as soft and humanlike in its tones as your violin. A good Hindoo musician will draw as many as seven separate notes from one string without sliding his finger up or down the gut, or wire. He effects the change by simply pulling the string slightly with his hooked finger, and thus increasing or decreasing the tension at will, and changing the notes by the consequent increase or decrease in the number of vibrations. I have never seen any of your Occidental performers being able to do anything like that, but every good musician in my country has to. Our Sanskrit works on music are as deep as yours, but our written score, our note-system, is not good. It provides a separate character for each note in the whole compass of melody. Owing to our closer subdivision of the chromatic scale, it has been almost impossible for us to adopt your system of writing music. It is hoped that Indian music will soon be transcribed in the European manner.

E. Akron, Ohio.

UNANCHORED.

BY HOPE NEWCOMER.

OUT upon the great ocean is a large vessel ploughing the deep; it is nearing the shore.

Now it has reached the landing and many people are rushing back and forth across the deck; suddenly a great wind rises and the waves begin to roll yet no one fears, for they think the vessel is strongly anchored. Nevertheless in a few seconds, with one or two great sweeps the wild waves have carried the vessel far out into the sea, tossing and playing with it as though it were a bunch of thistle down.

Now the people were left standing upon the shore; some wishing to board the vessel; others having been severed from friends so quickly and with no farewell, watch the wind and its prey with anxious eye. They see the ship sink and rise time after time till at last it is dashed upon the rocks, a wreck.

A life boat is immediately sent out, which brings many back to shore alive, among whom is the captain, who tells the frantic crowd that he had forgotten to anchor the vessel and thus it was wrecked.

Perhaps out upon the sea of life our boat is adrift, tossed by the winds of many doctrines, causing only a pleasant sensation to us being rocked in the cradle of the deep. We wish not to be called sober and long-faced Christians and all such names by unprofessing people; but rather to enjoy the pleasures of this world for a season.

At last at an unexpected moment the heavy black clouds roll, the wind rises, and the breakers roar, tak-

ing our little boat with great speed farther and farther from shore.

Finally the great wave of neglect has dashed it upon the rock of unbelief and our boat is wrecked. Only because after having landed it at the shore of Christian faith we left it unanchored.

Lanark, Ill.

NORTH POLE.

A NEW scheme for a north pole expedition was described by M. Charles Bernard at a meeting of about fifty men of science held in the house of the Prince of Monaco, in Paris, recently. M. Bernard explained at length why the only feasible and rational route of penetration of the Polar Sea was a little north of that followed by Fram. The expedition ought to start from a Norwegian port, cross the southern portion of Barent's Sea, take in dogs at Karabola, coast along Yalmal, ship its coal at Port Dickson, transported thither by special steamer, pass at the end of the summer along the Peninsula of Taimyr, arrive at the end of the autumn at the islands of New Siberia, and then, instead of going northward, as did Fram, manage at all costs, even if it be necessary to winter in the Laikhoff or Bennett Island, to reach a point on the one hundred and fiftieth degree of east longitude. Thence the ship or ships need only drift with the ice. M. Bernard urges the utility of having the expedition composed of two vessels in touch with each other by means of wireless telegraphy. The expedition should take three years, but should be provisioned for five. It would not cost more than \$300,000. The assembled company signed a memorandum declaring this expedition to be of scientific utility.

INTELLIGENCE OF DOGS.

A SHEPHERD in Scotland, to prove the value of his dog, which was lying before the fire in the house where we were talking, said to me in the middle of a sentence concerning something else: "I'm thinking, sir, the cow is in the potatoes." The dog, which appeared to be asleep, immediately jumped up, and leaping through the open window, scrambled up the turf roof of the house, where he could see the potato field. He then, not seeing the cow, ran and looked into the byre, where she was, and finding that all was right, came back to the house. The shepherd said the same thing again, when the dog once more made his patrol. But on the doubt being uttered a third time it got up, looked at its master, and when he laughed, growled and curled up again by the fire.

THE papers described a brutal prize fight go through the mail at pound rates.

THE INGLENOOK

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IRRETRIEVABLE MISTAKES.

THERE are two kinds of mistakes. There are mistakes which can be corrected, and then there are ir-retrievable ones. Of the two kinds perhaps the latter is the more serious for this reason, that when once committed they can never be altered. The mistakes which belong to the former class are oftentimes mended by the one who has made the mistake, when attention has been called to his error, and by so doing he teaches the lesson that all men are subject to mistakes. Further, by admitting and acknowledging his wrong, he regains the respect and influence he has lost. It makes him have more charity for others who have gone astray.

Mistakes of this class have really been helpful to the world. The wigwam of the savage contrasted with the brownstone front on Madison Square shows how men have improved by mistakes. Mr. Kennedy, one of the best architects in the State of Indiana, says of the hundreds of bridges which he has built, no two have ever been made alike, and in all probability the ones he will build in the future will differ from each other, since he expects to improve each time by failures, short-sightedness and mistakes in the preceding ones.

Sadness comes and comes to stay, generally, when we learn of mistakes that have been made that are ir-retrievable. We pause to think a moment of the innumerable thousands who have wept, and even died, because some one has made the awful mistake of introducing the liquor traffic into our country. What the temperance societies may do, ultimately, is yet unknown. But whatever the result may be, the horrible deeds that have already gone down on record can never be corrected. The sorrows, deprivations and deaths, the wretchedness, misery and woe, the debauchery, ignominy and crime can never be supplanted with loyalty, worship and sacrifice, with time, means and talent, with incessant effort, ceaseless toil and united energy.

What has been done is done forever. Good deeds may be done henceforward and forever, but they are the results of the moments in which they were committed. They are not related to or responsible for evil deeds of other days and years. A hasty word spoken cannot be covered up by a thousand good ones.

A gentleman who once ordered a boy to pluck the feathers from a dead goose while going home, upon reaching home ordered him to retrace his steps and pick up the feathers which the wind had blown hither and thither. The boy at once saw that his task was impossible, his steps were irretrievable. So it is with our words and hasty deeds. When a word has once escaped the lips it immediately sets sail upon the turbulent, tempestuous sea of gossip and unkind criticism, and in spite of all the life preservers which charity can cast from the deck, or all the oil that love may pour on the troubled waters, or the efforts of the life-boat of hope, it invariably is kept out of reach of all these means of salvation by the angry elements. The inhabitants of this sea greedily feast upon these mistakes that satisfy their wicked appetites, by gnawing at the very vitals of the unfortunate one who has made the mistake.

For one of this kind of mistakes Moses was forbidden to enter the promised land, David was not allowed to build the temple, and Judas hanged himself.

* * *

PUTTING IN TIME.

NOT many people are living who have not heard the expression, "I can put in the time some way." We mean that while we are waiting for some one or something we will be doing something or other, and we do not exactly know what, but that we will while away the intervening time in some fashion.

Did it ever occur to you that no one puts in time with a definite plan? At a railway depot the man who is "putting in time" walking up and down the platform, looking up the railroad track both ways, counting ties and telegraph poles, etc., is aimlessly occupying time. A strange minister at church is often solicited to "take up the time," and he puts in his time very similar to the man at the depot; he walks up and down his subject, looking both ways up the track and sees nothing coming.

The very expression itself begs the question and is an admission on the face of it that time is being put into something. The question is, Into what is it being put? Evidently it is being put into a hole—the big, black, bottomless pit of vacuity. Nothing ever comes out of that pit, though hours of precious time often flow in. The pit of nothingness is one of the most greedy maws in the universe, and yet one of the least profitable. Time is far too valuable to be

thrown in here. Time is one thing that man cannot make, or ever hope to make, but he has plenty of it at his command, whether he asks for it or not, whether he pays for it or not, or whether he uses it or not. But he has it only once; once that it is in his hands he must use it, or lose it; it is there, but not to stay; it is constantly on the move, like the sand in the hour-glass. Though it is given most freely, paradoxical as it may seem, it is given most grudgingly—a second at a time, and not for a king's ransom a shred more than a second at a time.

More than that, time is an essential element of which everything else is made that has any value. It is the universal solvent sought by all the philosophers and inventors of the world. By wisdom and prudence it may be transformed into innumerable entities which are of incalculable value. No one would think of poking diamonds into a rat hole or dollars through a crack in the floor, and yet the same individual has been guilty of pouring precious time, by the hour, into this sea of oblivion. The only way to overcome this fault is to have a plan ready, because, as a matter of course, you will have no time to go after it when you need it.

Time is the most volatile and effervescent of all substances. You can put it into a book, an essay, a sermon, Sabbath-school lesson, prayer meeting topic, the Word of God, a letter of friendship or business, a plan for to-morrow, next week or next year.

The success of a man does not depend upon the hours between whistles or bells. Any business man is supposed to begin and quit on time and be faithfully and diligently employed during work and study hours, but success largely depends upon the use of the hours outside of the daily program or, in other words, success depends almost entirely upon how we "put in time."

* * *

IN HIS OWN COIN.

IN the early history of the Jews we have an account of two characters, Haman and Mordecai, who, by virtue of conditions, were avowed enemies. As a matter of course, the one who had power to change conditions didn't want them changed; the one who was powerless, so far as the change of conditions was concerned, would have given all he possessed for the betterment of conditions. The climax was finally reached in the preparation of a gallows for Mordecai by Haman; not that Mordecai deserved to be hanged, but that Haman might be avenged. When execution day came it so happened that conditions were changed to the extent that Haman actually was hanged on the very gallows that he had prepared for Mordecai.

This is only one case of a thousand, some of which the world knows and some of which it will never know, where the fundamental principles of this law have been fully carried out.

The very fact that Haman wanted to hang Mordecai revealed the fact that conditions existed in his breast that showed him to be an eligible applicant for the gallows.

When Nathan went to David for the adjustment of a certain matter, in which it required the decision of the king, David readily passed sentence on his own life for the reason he thought he was passing sentence on someone else. When Nathan told him, "Thou art the man," he began to realize that he had simply been hanged on the gallows that he had prepared for another; or, in other words he was getting pay "in his own coin."

In all probability this is what the Savior of men referred to in his great constitution of the church, the sermon on the Mount, when he said, "Judge not that ye be not judged, for with what judgment ye judge ye shall be judged." No doubt this moral advice was given to allow men to escape execution of their own mandates, because many men have passed judgment upon themselves in condemning others.

All the examples illustrating the fulfillment of this law were not given in olden times. Our age seems to be replete with demonstrations strikingly similar; so much so that one of our modern philosophers has dressed the thought in the words, "He who digs a pit for another, falls into it himself."

It is not within the scope of this article to discuss whether such things happen or whether they are wrecks which naturally result from a broken moral law, or whether the Omnipotent carefully guides such actions to a common destiny, but it is written rather as a finger-board pointing to the fact above mentioned that, "history repeats itself," and what was written thousands of years ago for the good of mankind is good for us to-day, because people of different ages, surrounded by similar conditions, are liable to be benefited by the same auxiliaries.

Some one has said that "It is a long lane that has no turn," nevertheless there are such lanes. Again it is said, "Truth crushed to earth will rise again." It lies buried a long while sometimes, yet it finally rises. Again, "With what measure ye mete it shall be measured to you again." It so happens occasionally that considerable time passes before your coin returns, but when it comes it is generally recognized to be your own coin. So don't set traps for another that you would not be perfectly willing to be found fast in yourself. Don't build a gallows for another that you would be ashamed to have your body found hanging upon.

Current Happenings

Two collisions between ferry boats on Long Island Sound, near New York were caused by a dense fog and a drizzling rain which hung over those waters.

THE Americans do not possess all the patriotism in the world. A Spanish lady recently refused \$300,000 for a portrait of a famous Spaniard, and sent the American millionaire away disappointed. She afterwards bequeathed it to the Spanish museum.

A BAND of Macedonian gypsies, who are believed to be a horde of thieves, have, of late, been visiting England. The policemen are kept busy in keeping the tribe on the move. The gypsies say, "People very kind; police no good." It has been hinted in a round about way that they will accept a bribe of \$250 to leave the country. Strange that so soon they have "caught on" to the English tips.

IN a dense fog which darkened the streets of Paris, six people were killed in a collision between cars. A score of others were injured.

IT is reported from Alcazar, a town about sixteen miles from Tangier, Africa, that the tribesmen have surrounded Alcazar and threaten to sack the town unless the French consul and one of the British subjects are handed over to them.

ONE of the greatest blizzards in fifteen years passed over the northern part of the United States last week destroying many oil derricks, houses and other property through Indiana, Ohio and Pennsylvania.

THE blizzards of the north merged into drenching rains farther south. From the Ohio river to the Gulf, for thirty-six hours the land was completely soaked. At Nashville, Tenn., the mercury fell nine degrees an hour for a while.

DURING the past week many parts of the United States have experienced some very disagreeable weather. The New England coast was visited by one of the worst blizzards in many years. New York, Massachusetts and Rhode Island were right in the path of the storm and a great amount of snow fell in these states.

THE Russian Baltic fleet has arrived at Cape Good Hope. This the first time for a long while that the Russian fleet has been in real good hope.

THE magnificent home of William Patterson, the distiller, at Anchorage, a suburb of Louisville, Ky., was burned quite recently with its contents. The loss is about \$60,000, partially insured. Had the distillery burned it would have been money in pocket, instead of the dwelling which took money out of pocket.

A FREIGHT engine and four cars were wrecked near Ft. Wayne, Ind., by a couple of fourteen-year-old boys who threw some rails across the track to see what would happen. They were arrested.

TEN earthquakes took place, the last one very severe, at Panama and frightened the residents so badly that they camped in the streets.

HON. W. B. INNES, of Vancouver Island, who has been for some time a member of the British Columbian legislature for Albernia, is candidate for the governorship of Yukon.

PHENIX, Ariz., a city of fifteen thousand inhabitants, deserves some public sympathy. At least one-third of the population are thin, wretched, homesick creatures, many of them consumptives of the hopeless type, and in many cases utterly destitute. Emphatic protests are being made by the residents, who are natives and who own property, against sending into their midst these invalids who are past recovery. In a good many places physicians in their meetings have deliberated upon this subject and decided that it is not best to continue this practice.

THE business district of Sioux City, Iowa, suffered a two million dollar loss last week, which consisted of almost two entire blocks. One man lost his life.

THE supply of food is said to be running short in many towns between Evansville, Ind., and Paducah, Ky., where the supplies are brought in by boat and the blocking of navigation makes their situation more serious.

PETER, the King of Servia, has signed the new press law abolishing the freedom of the press. This is one step downward in the scale of civilization.

THE drought which has prevailed in Illinois, Indiana, Ohio and Pennsylvania has been broken recently by a liberal downpour of rain.

ABOUT a million messages are said to be sent over the world's telegraph lines every twenty-four hours. It is sixty years now since the first telegraphic message was sent by the Morse system from Baltimore to Washington. This is evidence of some progress in the last half century.

THE board of health in Mexico denies the reports given out regarding starvation, and disease in the northwestern part of the state of Sinaloa.

ABOUT a mile of gas pipe lines of the Kansas Natural Gas Company was blown up by masked men. The farmers of the section through which the line passes are hostile to the company, on the grounds that it is a foreign corporation. To date no arrests have been made.

HUGH KELLY, an employe of the Hudson Coal company of New York, while at work up on the top of a thirty-foot trestle, up which big steel cars, each carrying fifty tons of coal, are run from the barges, met with a serious accident. Kelly had charge of the cars, fastening the brakes, before they were emptied into the chute, and while thus engaged, Thomas Haggerty, another employe, who was a life-long friend of Kelly, pulled the lever which releases the coal from the bottom of the car. Kelly fell with the coal thirty feet and was buried under tons of it. A long piece of gas pipe was shoved down through the coal and fortunately reached the entombed man. He was rescued and found that he had clinched his teeth like a vise on the end of the gas pipe. An examination by the physicians proved that his injuries were fatal.

A CARRIER pigeon bearing on one of its legs the inscription "A. C. H. 396," arrived in Utica, N. Y., Dec. 21. The bird is thought to be the property of Adolph C. Harn, a pigeon farmer, who went to Southern California, about a year ago, taking his pigeons with him. If this is so, the long flight of the bird is unparalleled.

RECAPITULATION OF THE ORIENTAL WAR.

Five Causes.

1. After Boxer disturbance, powers agreed to maintain territorial integrity of China. Russia reserved right to occupy Manchuria, evacuating at the restoration of peace. Russia failed to evacuate when peace was obtained, to which Japan objected.
2. Japan feared that, in case Russia absorbed Manchuria, she would also absorb Korea.
3. Russian occupancy of Korea would vitally restrict commerce and peaceful activity of Japan in Korea, which is her best field.

4. The unquestionable evidence that Russia fully intended to technically fulfill the last will and testament of Peter The Great.

5. The war-like preparations of both countries, during their peaceful diplomatic negotiations.

A Synoptic Review.

1. February, 1904, the engagement of the Russian and Japanese fleets.
2. March, 1904, the blockading of the harbor at Port Arthur.
3. April, 1904, the first great naval battle; Makaroff killed.
4. May, 1904, first land engagement.
5. June, 1904, great naval fight and the surrounding of Port Arthur by the land forces.
6. July, 1904, general assault by land and sea.
7. August, 1904, the retreat of Russian forces and capture of outer forts.
8. September, 1904, heavy skirmishing on land and water.
9. October, 1904, tunneling and explosion of mines.
10. November, 1904, capture of 203-Meter Hill.
11. December, 1904, destruction of fleet in Roadstead, and recapture of last line of forts.
12. January, 1905, final surrender of Stoessel.

Czar's Sacrifice.

Beside an inestimable loss of prestige and influence the surrender of Port Arthur means to Russia the loss of: Buildings, fortifications, etc., \$207,000,000; ammunition and guns \$6,000,000; fleet destroyed \$78,000,000; sundry expenses \$9,000,000; total \$300,000,000. Original garrison 40,000 men; present garrison 12,000 men; sick and wounded in hospital 15,000 men; killed and died of wounds 13,000 men; total dead and disabled 28,000 men.

Mikado's Sacrifice.

The Japanese loss is difficult to determine. To say the least, it is a dearly bought prize. It is estimated that General Nogi had 185,000 men. His total losses, by sickness, wounds and death, according to best authority, are 70,000 men. Having received 40,000 reinforcements, leaves him at present 155,000 men.

All things considered, Russia has not fallen, neither has Japan, only Port Arthur; it is only the beginning of the end; it may require a longer time for Russia to retake Port Arthur than it has for Japan to secure it. In the world's great catalogue are to be found the sieges of Troy, Sedan, Jerusalem, Constantinople, Babylon, Vicksburg, Richmond, etc., but nowhere do we find one that compares with Port Arthur in powers of endurance against an eleven-month siege of long range rifles, machine guns, mortars, high-power guns, Gatling and Hotchkiss, and the most modern patterns of mines, torpedoes and electrical appliances.



HOME DEPARTMENT



LIFE.

BY CHAS. J. CONNER.

LIFE, so wonderful, so grand, so infinite; the tide of ambition, the flood of hope, the love of conquest. Mystery of mystery! To live, to die, and then to live again a better, brighter, fairer, grander life, this is the life of man,—the Life immortal.

As we listen to nature singing her celestial song; as we look at the universe and wonder at its grandeur, we do not think how much sweeter is the song of life, how much grander is the harmony of immortal souls.

Born; so comes into this world, this mighty sphere, a soul endowed with intellect, love, faith and hope to solve the problem of life.

What hopes are centered in the loves that bear the firstborn child? What ecstasy doth entwine the hearts that see their own? What love doth hold in constancy each vital part, born, then rocked upon the pillowed bosom with tender words of love? The child awakens to life from mystery's dream, the arbor of fond hopes to carry forth the crown of life and rule in its own kingdom, king of kings until the Master calls it home.

Its first lesson from nature's school, a mother's love, embodies all the stage of infancy; then from the tender bud of babyhood there blooms to childhood myriads of visions of a world of ecstasy. In this frail bark, ere he sets sail upon the stormy sea of life, he builds little ships that are the guiding boats through life's long voyage. Ships of simple truthfulness, and honest love—childhood's bark, heaven's best reflection, life's sweetest poetry fades into oblivion. Just entering upon the sea we behold the youth full of hope and love, imagination and desire; the student with bubbling honors breaking fast; the soldier seeking laurels in the field, and the lover with unconscious vows. The sea rolls high, the storm is on, and no more the calm and peaceful waters of the past. Life's bark adrift! A wreck upon the rocks, another, still another; but look! Amid the storm-swept sea a bark glides onward, another, still another. They have passed the rocks and are still sailing in the deep and tranquil waters of manhood. Fragments of wrecks still float about the sea.

Our hero has learned the dangers of the rocks, the storms and the tempest, and now sails out upon the deep a better mariner. The bravest mariner will anchor ere he thinks his voyage half spent, knowing that

the lighthouse in the sea no more shows the rocks; he looks for another light to guide him,—the Light of Divine guidance, and hopes for the better land upon the golden shore. He looks back and thinks of his childhood days, with love and reverence. Enriched with his cargo, he journeys slowly back again to the shore, where he first built his ship when a child; he anchors there and lives his childhood o'er again in the sublimity of old age. Once again he enjoys life's sweetest poetry, heaven's best reflection.

As his children gather round, he sees himself in younger years; he lives his childhood over again in their pastimes, and shares alike their joys and sorrows.

He has journeyed o'er the sea of life and now views with tender love the destiny of man. Death? no, there is no death. What we call death is but the entrance to the higher life,—the life immortal. He views what millions never see, old age, the golden sunset in the autumnal sky. The sun slowly sets; some last rays still linger on the by-gone shores. He looks backward, and as he bids us farewell, life's bark glides on unseen to a fairer, brighter land, a better home. The sun has set, more beautiful with thought, more perfect with reason, more sublime with unity, more noble with sacrifice, the soul departs through the unseen gates of Eternity.

Elgin, Ill., 510 Highland Ave.

A NATION OF HOUSEKEEPERS.

A FAVORITE fling of the French at the English has always been that the latter are a nation of shopkeepers. An English woman has now called Americans "a nation of housekeepers." During a recent visit to this country she was struck by the fact that so many American women of means and refinement either "do their own work" or actively superintend the domestic arrangements, taking a pride in this duty. Our friend was surprised to learn that "an American woman will spend the forenoon in cooking or dusting or cleaning, then dress herself like a duchess and sally forth to the meeting of a fashionable club, where she is to read a learned paper, like as not, or else call a carriage and make a round of social calls. And her standing does not seem to be impaired in the least by the fact that during part of the day she has done the work of a menial, nor has it affected her own personal attractiveness."

No other woman has done so much as the American

to emphasize the dignity of labor. The snobbish idea that good work, of whatever kind, can possibly be a disgrace has never gained much foothold in this country. What more noble and useful work could there be than making a home comfortable for its inmates? It is a work that demands the highest degree of skill, and it is one that too often, unfortunately, must be intrusted to incompetent servants. The American woman does take a pride in looking well after the affairs of her household, nor does the fact in the least impair her effectiveness along other lines of endeavor. The average American housewife is much more of an "all-round woman" than her English sister. It is not surprising that her versatility should be the subject of admiring comment.

THE POWER OF SILENCE.

JOSH BILLINGS said: "Silence is a hard argument to beat." Sometimes silence is the severest rebuke, the most scathing expression of the deepest feeling. A Boston correspondent of the *Providence Journal* relates an incident which illustrates the power of silence, and conveys at the same time several valuable lessons:

One of the guests at a dinner party of gentlemen was known to have been at one time a chronic drunkard, although, after a severe struggle, he had succeeded in breaking away from the dreadful habit of intemperance. His only safety lay in total abstinence, and although on this occasion wine was abundant, he did not taste it.

At length it occurred to the host that a practical jest would be amusing, and by his direction, the waiter filled the tumbler of this guest with gin instead of water, and there being no reason for suspecting the evil, the dipsomaniac raised it to his lips. The instant he tasted it, he comprehended what he had done, and without a word, he set his glass down, and left the room. His nearest neighbor, astonished at his unceremonious leave-taking, turned to see what was the matter, when the grins of the waiter called his attention to the still full tumbler. He took it up, examined the contents, and understanding in turn the cruel joke that had been played, followed the example of the victim, and with only a glance of indignation, by way of farewell to the host, he, too, left the room and house. His neighbor in turn sought and found the explanation of this singular breach of etiquette, and the action of the others having furnished him a clew to the sharpest method of expressing the indignation any right-minded man must feel, he, in turn, contemptuously left the table.

To cut the matter short, every guest in turn departed in utter silence, until the giver of the feast was

left to digest as best he might this bitter, but most richly merited rebuke upon his outrageous conduct. It is a satisfaction to be able to add that this dipsomaniac had the courage and presence of mind to get into a carriage and drive home at once, where he remained until he had conquered the cravings excited by the taste of alcohol he had unwittingly taken.

A HEAVEN OF OUR HOME.

Not long ago a man was called to an educational position of great honor, one that involved larger social obligations than he and his wife had been accustomed to meet. She shrank from the new duties which would be laid upon her, chiefly from a sense of not having kept pace, intellectually, with her husband during their years of married life. Their income had been small, and she had been her own housemaid as well as a devoted mother to their three boys. This left little leisure for reading or study, and she was conscious that her husband had outstripped her in mental growth. When she expressed her misgivings to him he replied, "Never mind, my dear, you have made a heaven of my home." The answer shows something more than mere conjugal tenderness. It reveals a principle in human development. This woman, no less than her husband had made solid gains in the years they had lived together. Over against his riches of intellect she could place a wealth of graces in character which fitted her to adorn any social position. In making a heaven of their home she had grown strong in patience, tact, sympathy, unselfishness and the wisdom that comes from daily communion with God. These qualities have a positive value that is too often overlooked nowadays. Ambition for self-development is characteristic of the modern woman but she is prone to consider books, travel and cultivated society as the only means to this end. Yet the making of a home that is like heaven to husband and children is really a more efficient aid to true culture, because it exercises the soul as well as the brain.

We cannot all have full brains but we can all have full hearts. And being well equipped in our hearts, if we are not well equipped in our heads to impart instruction to our pupils, we are at least well equipped to inspire them to learn themselves. Many an ignorant mother has inspired her boy to reach out to heights of knowledge of which she had never so much as heard.

"There's so much bad in the best of us,
And so much good in the worst of us,
That it hardly behooves any of us,
To say anything of the rest of us."

Reading Circle and Christian Workers' Topics

By ELIZABETH D. ROSENBERGER.

THE JOURNEY HEAVENWARD.

January 22.

Heb. 13:14-21.

I. Where Believers Walk.

1. Old Paths, Jer. 6:16
2. Not in Counsel of Ungodly, Psa. 1:1
3. Not After the World, Eph. 2:2

II. How Believers Walk.

1. By Faith, 2 Cor. 5:7
2. In Safety, Psa. 23:4
3. Satisfied, Philpp. 4:11

III. Some of the Travelers.

1. Abraham, Heb. 11:8
2. Isaac and Jacob, Heb. 11:9
3. Women, Heb. 11:35
4. Many Others, Heb. 11:13
5. Others, Heb. 11:32
6. Us, Heb. 11:40

IV. Glorious End, 1 Peter 1:4

* * *

For January 22, 1905.

Topic.—The Journey Heavenward.

Text.—For here we have no continuing city, but we seek one to come. Hebrews 13:14-21.

References.

Psalm 1:1; 1 Samuel 15:18; Numbers 9:23; 2 Corinthians 5:7; Mark 6:8; Revelation 3:21; 2 Peter 1:11; Revelation 7:13, 14; John 13:36; Hebrews 10:34; Acts 7:55; Matthew 8:11.

Journeying.

If we could see this large company of pilgrims that are traveling homeward we would think of John's vision,—“a great multitude which no man could number, of all nations, and kindreds, and peoples, and tongues, who stood before the throne, and before the Lamb clothed with white robes, and palms in their hands.” You and I are not alone in this narrow way, there are many other pilgrims. Whatever trials and difficulties you may have, are common to other pilgrims too. Read again the story of our journey to heaven in Pilgrim's Progress. “I beheld then that they all went on till they came to the foot of the hill Difficulty, at the bottom of which there was a spring. There were also in the same place two other ways besides that which came straight from the gate: one turned to the left hand and the other to the right, at the bottom of the hill; but the narrow way lay right up the hill and the one going up the side of the hill is called Difficulty. Christian began to go up the hill. The other two came also to the foot of the hill. But when they saw that the hill was steep and high and that there were two other ways to go; and sup-

posing that these two ways might meet again with that which Christian went, on the other side of the hill; therefore they were resolved to go in those ways. Now the name of one of those ways was Danger, and the name of the other Destruction. So the one took the way which is called Danger; which led him into a great wood; and the other took directly up the way to Destruction, which led him into a wide field, full of dark mountains, where he stumbled and fell, and rose no more.”

Only the narrow path leads straight to the Celestial city, but we step aside because it seems easier, the meadows are green and restful, the narrow path becomes wearisome, but in the green meadows lurk dangers of every sort. Right up the side of the hill Difficulty are traveling heroes, men who are ready to endure all things for Jesus' sake.

“Lead, kindly Light, amid the encircling gloom,
Lead thou me on;
The night is dark, and I am far from home
Lead thou me on.
Keep thou my feet, I do not ask to see
The distant scene, one step enough for me.”

—Henry Newman.

Walking with Jesus.

Does Jesus walk with you? If you are keeping close by his side your work will be easier, your cross lighter, and every day will mark the milestones nearer heaven. Is there no lesson for us in the unstinted way Jesus gave himself daily for others? Does it not seem as if Christ gave as much of himself before he came to the cross as he gave on the cross? O this cheap discipleship! It keeps us from church on rainy Sundays; it is afraid of a headache if it teaches a Sunday-school class; it never has time to call on the sick, or on a stranger. What does more to hurt the influence of the church, than the church members who are always hunting for the easiest place where they can give the least of themselves in Christian service! It is different when we walk with Jesus.

Some people are hunting crosses with no nails in them.

A Parsee Pilgrim.

As a lad of eighteen, belonging to a wealthy family and the *only* child spared out of seven he was specially loved. As a youth, a great mathematician, he went to Esplanade College against the will of his relatives. Here he watched the life of one of his teachers, an

English clergyman; to use his own words, "I longed for some show of temper, some little word of anger, but there was none. Through buffeting and abuse in street preaching, he was always gentle, and though I spurned the Christian religion, I respected its humble follower." But this teacher became ill, and his successor was unkind, and selfish and harsh. One morning with home work correct, at the head of his class of fifty-four—a place he kept for five years—he was told in anger, "Go down to the bottom of the class." This made him angry, "What for?" he asked, stamping his foot. "Because I told you to, you insolent youth," was the reply. "I will leave the college" said the student, but as he took his place at the foot of the class, who should he see standing before him, but the dear old clergyman who had just come in for a moment. He understood the situation, but not wishing to blame the teacher publicly, he only said, "I am so sorry that this has happened, go to my study please, and wait until I come, it may be hours for I am going to a sick bed; but do not go away until I see you. It was four in the afternoon when the student first went up and as hour after hour went by he still lingered, for on a table near the window he had found the Bible. He commenced reading at the fifth chapter of Matthew; the stars came out in the sky and still he read on to the tenth chapter. When the clergyman came he found a kneeling figure, and thinking he was asleep, he touched him. The face was lifted, then came the thrilling words, "Thy God shall be my God."

Then came persecution. His parents starved themselves to death, his wife committed suicide, *he* the idolized, the son of so wealthy and old a family had become a Christian dog, better death than such degradation. He stood alone by Christ's side, the first one of the Parsees, but he has been followed by 90,000 more. Imprisonment, perils by water, attempts to poison him, storming, had no power to turn him back. For fifty-five years, an earnest Christian using voice, talent, and money for Jesus to the very last. He died August 14 1894.

Learn More About Our Destination.

Some of us are near our journey's end, others are only starting out; all of us should be anxious to learn more about heaven. The journey there will take but a few years, then we shall remain in heaven. Read again Revelation 10 and see what God is making ready for the weary travelers. What treasure shall we lay at the feet of Jesus?

"Dying! ah it is easy
To slight the Master's call—
To sit with folded hands and sing,
O, crown him Lord of all."

"But where are the gems to lay at his feet,
Which may sparkle some day in his crown complete?"

Topics for Discussion.

1. Who is our guide in this journey? Psalm 73: 24.
2. When will earth's travelers finally be separated? Matthew 10:30; Matthew 10:49; Matthew 3:12.
3. If we travel as servants of Jesus, what shall be our reward? John 12:26; John 17:22.
4. What net is spread for the feet of pilgrims? Proverbs 29:5; Psalm 17:4.
5. Those who stop, and turn aside, are condemned. 2 Timothy 4:10.
6. Why do we look to God for sustenance on this journey? 1 Kings 19:7.
7. Do we know the length of our journey? Nehemiah 2:6; Psalm 39:5.
8. How shall we walk heavenward? 1 Thesalonians 2:12.

* * *

NEW NAMES.

2600. Isabella Irvin, Wooster, Ohio, R. R. No. 8.
2601. T. C. Wieand, Wooster, Ohio, R. R. No. 8.
2602. J. D. Weidman, Wooster, Ohio, R. R. No. 8.
2603. Miss Bertha Renneckor, Creston, Ohio.
2604. John Wieand, Wooster, Ohio.
2605. Samuel Keck, Rillman, Ohio.
2606. Florence Wieand, Wooster, Ohio.
2607. Mary Beashore, Wooster, Ohio.
2608. Mr. C. M. Renneckor, Creston, Ohio.
2609. Katie Miller, Milnor, Pennsylvania.
2610. David R. Petre, Hagerstown, Md., R. R. No. 6.
2611. J. W. Williams, Hedgesville, W. Va.
2612. Bertha Spaid, Concord, W. Va.
2613. Elvie Spaid, Concord, W. Va.
2614. E. C. Metzger, Union Bridge, Md.
2615. Mrs. E. C. Metzger, Union Bridge, Md.
2616. A. C. Wine, Union Bridge, Md.
2617. R. C. Grossnickle, New Windsor, Md.
2618. I. W. Shumaker, Savage, Pa.
2619. L. A. Pearse, Unionville, Md.
2620. Jno. J. John, Union Bridge, Md.
2621. Edna Epply, Union Bridge, Md.
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2635. Wilson Ikenberry, Daleville, Va.
2636. Joseph Flora, Daleville, Va.
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2646. Martha Leckrone, North Manchester, Ind.



OUR YOUNG PEOPLE

THE GEOGRAPHY CLASS.—Chapter X.

IRELAND.

BY MISS GERTRUDE MERRITT.

Dear Mr. Maxwell:—I notice the boys wrote you a real nice letter the other day while I was waiting on Agnes. Since that we have been doing a great deal of running around, and the sights we have seen and the lessons we have learned have almost driven all the homesickness from Agnes and we are just getting along fine.

One of the funniest things we have seen since we have been in Ireland, was what they called the "Chutes." It was down at the Exposition grounds and was one of the novel ways of getting money from the crowd. They had a platform built about sixty feet high, and an inclined plane extending from this platform down to a beautiful lake below. On the platform above was some machinery that would pull a little truck from the water, up this inclined plane to the platform. Upon the truck was a nice little row boat. Five or six young men and women would pay "tuppens-hapeny" each and get in this boat, be drawn to the platform where they would change boats and trucks, and, at a given signal they would "shoot the chute," which means that they would descend on the other side of the incline at a wonderful rate of speed and dash into the water like a king fisher. When the boat would strike the water it would dive three or four feet under the water.

The sides of the boat were built so that it would throw the water away from them, rather than allow it to light in the boat. The boat would jump like a frightened steed, attempting to throw its rider. After two or three wicked jumps it would settle down on the bosom of the water and lose it momentum in the distance. When it had spent its force one of the party would pick up their oars and row back to the place of starting. It was the wildest fun I ever saw. The girls would just scream like they were being murdered, when they were going down the chute, and sometimes when the boat would tip a little to one side, as it struck the water, they would get as wet as drowned rats. Oscar and Roscoe tried for half an hour to get us to try it, but we were fully satisfied with the experience of the others.

We had a ride this afternoon in a johnny car, out to Blarney Castle; and we had a good time looking at the fine scenery and studying the history of old Ireland. I will not attempt a description of Blarney Castle, because you remember that there was a nice description of it not long since in the Inglebrook. I believe it was some time in the fore part of September. After seeing that picture in the Inglebrook, I made up my mind I would know it when I saw it, and sure enough I did.

As Roscoe told you in his letter, Miss Gertrude has been writing an article for your paper, on Ireland, and she read the article to us to-day while we were resting on the top of Blarney Castle. We think it is good and I will enclose it in this letter that you may print it next week.

If you see Raymond Tracy, Elsie Mills, or Mr Maynor, or any of our friends tell them we wished so much for them to-day. Pardon this short letter for we are busy these days.

Respectfully,

Marie.

DISMISS the early centuries with the thought that their history is mostly legend. The real history of Ireland begins about the ninth century, when the Danes invaded this land, captured the capital city, and as the result part of Ireland became subject to Denmark.

Some time after this an Irish king by the name of Malachy defeated the Danes and another defeat soon followed, under the leadership of one of the kings of the Munsters by the name of Brian Boru.

About the close of the eleventh century the Danes reoccupied the territory. Some time during the year eleven hundred and seventy, the Anglo-Saxons, under Henry II. king of England, made a splendid feast at Dublin for the chiefs of the Irish. By this strategy he was able to form an allegiance and forced upon Ireland the yoke which made her, for all time to come, a part of the British Empire.

The patriotic Irish were continually feeling that they were oppressed by foreign rule, and they desired a government of their own. In 1664, an army of eighteen thousand infantry and cavalry attempted a siege of Dublin which resulted in failure. But three years later the renowned Oliver Cromwell, with his parliamentary influence, defeated the army of the English king and ascended the throne of England. With his army of thirteen thousand he came to Dublin, and unto this day the poor people of Ireland point to the ruins of castles, churches and monasteries and say in all gravity, "These have been in ruins since the time of Cromwell." It reminds one of the way the people of England find a climax for their sorrows by pointing back to the time when Napoleon Bonaparte spread dismay and ruin, throughout the cities of Europe.

In 1689, James II., a devout Catholic who claimed to be the rightful king of England, came to Ireland, held a parliament in Dublin, ordered nearly all the Protestants out of the city, erected a mint and made a great quantity of money from old guns, refuse metal, etc., with which he attempted to pay his numerous debts, and compelled the people to take this spurious money or be hanged. A Protestant king arose in England, called William III. and defeated this king James II. He then entered Dublin in great triumph and pro-

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 48.)

The Q. & A. Department.

Why does a woman take the name of her husband when she is married?

The custom which makes it proper for the wife to assume the name of her husband at marriage is involved in much obscurity. A recent authority advances the opinion that it originated from a Roman custom and became common after the Roman occupation of England. Thus, Julia and Octavia, married Pompey and Cicero, were called by the Romans Julia of Pompey and Octavia of Cicero, and in later times the married women of most European countries signed their names in the same way, but omitted the "of." In spite of this theory it is a fact that as late as the sixteenth and the beginning of the seventeenth century a Catharine Parr signed her name without any change, though she had been married twice. We also hear of Lady Jane Grey, not Dudley, and Arbella Stuart, not Seymour. Some think that the custom originated with the scriptural idea that the husband and wife are one. This was the rule of law as far back as 1268, and it was decided in the case of *Bon vs. Smith*, in the reign of Elizabeth, that a woman by marriage loses her former name and legally receives the name of her husband.

❖

In the Geography Class serial, I notice that Marie Stewart writes about the second saloon. What does that mean?

On all first-class ocean steamships passengers are divided into first, second and third class whose accommodations vary according to the price they pay for them. The best accommodations are for the first-class passengers and cost twice as much as the second-class. Their rooms are called first cabin state rooms and their dining hall first dining saloon. The place for second-class passengers is called the second cabin and their dining room is called second saloon. We presume that Marie referred to the fact that they were traveling second-class.

❖

What kind of wood lasts the longest?

Some interesting experiments have been made to ascertain which wood lasts the longest. It was found that birch and aspen decayed in three years, willow and chestnut in four years, maple and red beech in five years, and elm and ash in seven years. Oak, Scottish fir and Weymouth pine decayed to the depth of half an inch in seven years; larch and juniper were uninjured at the end of seven years. In situations so free from moisture that they may be practically called dry the durability of timber is unlimited. The

roof of Westminster hall is more than four hundred and fifty years old.

❖

How is ventriloquism accomplished?

The words uttered by the ventriloquist do not come from the abdomen, as was formerly believed, but are produced in precisely the same manner as ordinary articulation, the difference in sound being caused by the mode of respiration. A very full inspiration is taken, and then the air is expired slowly through a narrow glottis, while the diaphragm is kept in a depressed condition, the thoracic muscles alone being used to empty the lungs. The ventriloquist adds in the deception by scarcely moving his lips; and by directing the attention of the auditors to the object that is supposed to be doing the talking.

❖

What is the size and length of a sea lion?

Sea lion is the name applied to several species of large seals of the family Otariidæ. They have harsh hair without under-fur. The young are of reddish-brown color, but the mature are of a yellowish brown. Two species are found in the Bay of San Francisco. The largest are thirteen feet long, the shortest seven feet, the latter is the ordinary sea lion of the menageries and zoölogical gardens. It is called *zalophus*, has a slender, dog-like head and emits a bark or howl. The bigger sea lions have a thick head and a deep bass growl, with a prolonged, steady roar. Other species are found in South America and Australian seas. The walrus is sometimes called a sea lion.

❖

What are the names of the fins of a fish?

Usually there are eight fins in all; the pectoral, one on each side just behind the head; and a pair of ventrals, immediately beneath constitute the pair of fins. Those named singly are, (1) the first dorsal, on the fore part of the spinal column. (2), the second dorsal immediately following; (3) the anal just opposite on the ventral surface, and (4) the caudal, which is commonly called the tail. Ventrals, however, are often missing.

❖

What is meant by a minority president?

A minority president is one who was elected by a majority of the electoral votes, but received a minority of the popular votes. Hayes received 250,935 fewer popular votes in 1876 than Cleveland in 1888, but received 55 more electoral votes. The term minority president is also applied to a chief executive whose party is in the minority in Congress.

MISCELLANEOUS

IRELAND.

(Concluded from Page 46.)

ceeded with great ceremonies to St. Patrick's Cathedral which stands until this day.

In the beginning of the last century the parliaments of England and Ireland passed the Union Act, and ever since the English flag has floated over the castle of Dublin.

In 1803, the same year in which our dear old Ohio was admitted into the Union, a young barrister by the name of Robert Emmet headed an insurrection against the English government and paid the penalty of his rashness a short time later by death, on the scaffold in the streets of Dublin. The Irish all over the land, in many ways, perpetuate the memory of Robert Emmet.

In 1867 another conspiracy against the government was discovered and over nine hundred arrests were made in a few hours. Since that time agitation upon agitation has troubled the hearts of the patriotic Irish and abuses, both real and imaginary, have been imposed upon them until revolution has come near visiting them several times. And, at the present time England is imposing upon them annually the support of fifty thousand troops for which they absolutely have no use, and which they very much detest and despise. Until a recent session of parliament, the Irish could not own their land, but were subjected to high rentals by landlords, which made it impossible for them to exist, were it not for sons and daughters in the free land of America, who are continually sending money to the loved ones at home.

Our two boys, Mr. Clarke and Mr. Stewart, by inquiry, have found that the purchase price of ordinary land is five pounds per acre, which would be twenty-five dollars in our money, and that the farmers actually pay two pounds per acre annually (\$10) which is two-fifths the purchase price. So it is easily figured that in two years and a half the rentals would equal the market value. So these poor tenants are compelled to pay forty per cent on the value of the land for the use of it. Let the American farmer, who hardly clears three per cent upon his investment, tell us how these men can make a living for their families under these conditions, remembering at the same time that their staple crops are potatoes, mangels and hay. May the

time soon come when these honest peace-loving, industrious people will enjoy free government of their own in a land where nature has done her best.

Dublin, Ireland.

(To be Continued.)

MODERN HONEYMOON EPITAPH.

A little miss.

A little kiss.

A little bliss.

A wedding that is splendid.

A little jaw.

A little law.

Back home to maw.

And lo! the trouble's ended.

—Elgin H. S. Mirror.

SIX TO ONE.

A WELL-KNOWN English surgeon was imparting some clinical instructions to half a dozen students. Pausing at the bedside of a doubtful case, he said: "Now, gentlemen, do you think this is or is not a case for operation?" One by one the students made their diagnosis, and all of them answered in the negative. "Well, gentlemen, you are all wrong," said the wielder of the scalpel, "and I shall operate to-morrow." "No, you won't," said the patient, as he rose in his bed, "six to one is a good majority; gimme my clothes."—*Med. Age.*

HOW TO MAKE SCANDAL.

"TAKE a grain of falsehood, a handful of runabout, the same quantity of nimble tongue, a sprig of herb backbite, a teaspoonful of don't you tell it, six drops of malice, and a few of envy. Add a little discontent and jealousy, and strain through a bag of misconstruction; cork it up tight in a bottle of malevolence and hand it out on a skein of street yarn; keep in a hot atmosphere; shake it occasionally for a few days and it will be fit for use. Let a few drops be taken before walking out and the desired result will follow.

That man greatly lives,
Whate'er his fate or fame,
Who greatly dies.

—Young.

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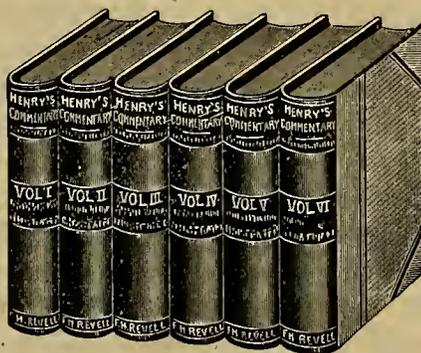
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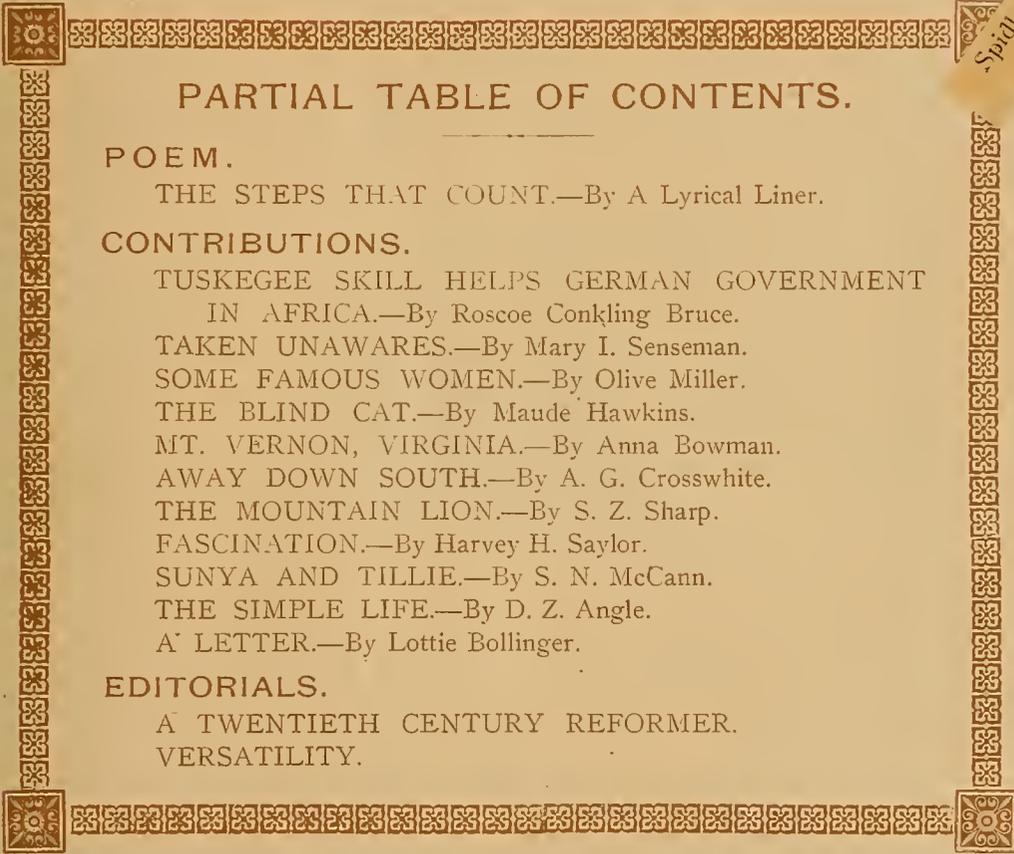
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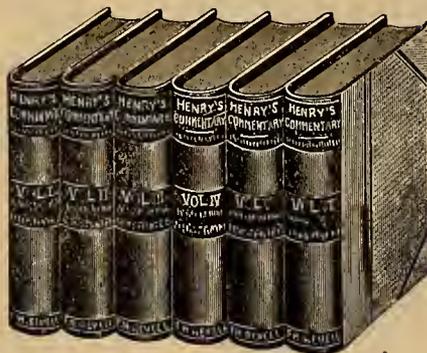
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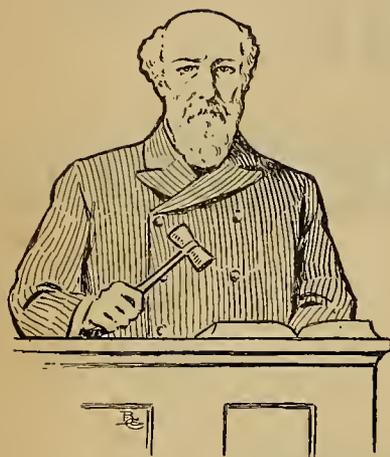
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Our years of experience and travel in passenger work teach us that a few dollars spent in railroad fares to investigate thoroughly a new country saves thousands of dollars in years to follow.

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will be sold to points in Idaho on the first and third Tuesday of February, March and April, 1905. The rate will apply from Missouri river points and from St. Paul, Chicago, Bloomington, Peoria and St. Louis. Tickets to Idaho points will also be sold by the Union Pacific from stations on their line in Kansas and Nebraska. Rate will be one regular first-class fare for the round trip, plus \$2.00, with limit of 15 days going. Return passage may commence any day within final limit of 21 days from date of sale of tickets. Tickets for return will be good for continuous passage to starting point.

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Arrived in Payette Valley Feb. 23, 1903. Settled on an 80-acre tract, covered with sage brush. Cleared 40 acres. May 25 sowed 10 acres to wheat. Yielded 30 bushels to acre. June 12 sowed 10 acres to oats, in the dust, not watered till June 20. Yielded 55 to acre. Had this grain been sown in February or March the yield would have been much larger.

Alfalfa was sown with the grain and in October we cut one-half ton to the acre of hay and volunteer oats.

Potatoes yielded 500 bushels to the acre and many of them weighed 3 to 5 pounds each, four of the best hills weighing 64 pounds. Quality prime. (Signed) E. L. Dotson.

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THE INGLENOOK

VOL. VII.

JANUARY 17, 1905.

No 3.

THE STEPS THAT COUNT.

Lyrical Liner.

There's a wondrous sight o' hills to climb as we'uns
trudge along,

And it does seem like the way is rather rough;
We become almost too weary, sometimes, for a smile or
song,

And conclude this world, on us, is pretty tough.
But there's one thing sure about it, if there were no hills
at all,

In life's journey, we could never climb up higher;
And it does seem mighty nice that, to the aim above us all,
Ev'ry upward step will always bring us nigher.

Yes, these blessed hills were meant to lift us higher as
we go,

While our foolish dread is tuggin' so at them,
Climbin' hills before we come to them, as some one's
said, although

'Tis a folly which we, in ourselves, condemn.
I feel sorry for the weary tramp, from door to door,
that asks

Wherewith, still, to take him through to nowhere, then,
But the laborin' man, with health an' heart a-plyin' duty's
tasks,

With the step that counts, a man among true men.

I cannot feel bad for him, for he is gettin' all the good
Out o' effort, there is in it, while the man.
Trampin', takes the steps but gets there not a whit more
than if he stood

Like a stump in some great field, for lack o' plan:—
For as many steps count minus, trampin' aimless like, as
plus,

Full as many, but they're taken just the same,
If a bee line once were taken for the highest int'rests,
thus,

Much I doubt if we as many steps could name.

Then why not, since trampin' any how, just put our steps
in line,

And take aim for sumthin' worth 'em at last,
There are many precious objects, if our efforts we'll com-
bine

To the reachin' of them, worth the task when past;
We're a-steppin' off our own land,—yes a measurin' our
own gain,

And it's worth our while to view it in this way,
For our steps will grow much lighter, and we'll step
with "might and main,"

Seein' all we step off's ours, for it will pay.

SNAPSHOTS.

Never step over one duty to perform another.



You must hunt opportunities— they won't hunt you.



The devil never likes to be told that he is a devil.



*There is as much to learn about spending money
as in making it.*



*A good way to secure happiness for yourself is to
make others happy.*



*No man prays earnestly who does not work with
fully as much earnestness.*



*No man can do one thing through a desire to please
God without wanting to do another.*



*No man ever amounts to much who hasn't got con-
fidence enough in himself to make an effort.*



*The man who does his prayerful best is a man of
great power, no matter how humble his sphere may be.*



*Sweetness that never sours will do more to smooth
your pathway through this vale of tears than consid-
erable money.*



*When you are not sure that you can be a success-
ful worker, determine that with God's help you will
be a faithful one.*



*If every man in the country would strictly prohibit
himself from drinking, there would be no need of a
prohibition party.*



*The time is at hand when we realize that "leaves
have their time to fall," and we realize also, as the
necessity for heavier clothes is made apparent,
that the fall has its time to leave, and that the chilling
blasts of winter are here.*

TUSKEGEE SKILL HELPS GERMAN GOVERNMENT IN AFRICA.

BY ROSCOE CONKLING BRUCE.

A NOTABLY interesting letter has just been received by Booker T. Washington from John W. Robinson, one of his former students, who is now in charge of the experimental cotton raising under the auspices of the German Government at Muatya, Lome, Togo, West Africa. Responsive to certain far sighted commercial interests, the German Government is determined to discover whether cotton can be successfully raised on a large scale in Africa; and, finding the difficulties many and various, asked Principal Washington to send some cotton experts from Tuskegee. This he did, placing the expedition in charge of Professor James N. Calloway. In Calloway's report for 1900-1, he outlined a policy which has been severely tested and proved sound; and, since his return to resume his duties at Tuskegee, the work, now under the charge of Robinson, has followed the principles and to some extent even the details of Calloway's report.

"In my letter to you," says Robinson to Principal Washington, "I shall deal with the subjunctive 'if' and the co-ordinate 'and.' Generally speaking I am unable to see many impossibilities in the doings of men. Of course there are conditions to be righted and obstacles to be overcome. So, after one year's experience with our undertaking here, I felt convinced that it was possible for us to accomplish our purpose; so we set to work to extirpate the 'ifs' root and branch."

"If" Number One.

The first essential to success in the work was to win over the natives to hearty sympathy with the undertaking. Such an enterprise can only be counted successful to the degree that it is supported, developed and sustained by the people. It was plain that "if" Robinson and his men could succeed in interesting the people generally so that they would feel that the industry is pre-eminently of the people, for the people, and by the people, the first "if" would evaporate.

But, at the outset it was very difficult to arouse any popular interest: illumined by costly experience, the natives distrust every proposition made them by a foreigner, and in the beginning would not even accept gifts of cotton seed. These untraveled black men feared the Greeks even bearing gifts. They argued that should they accept the seed, the foreigners would come again and claim their own with cruel usury. Certain Europeans, initiated into the mysteries of native psychology, confidently predicted that the natives would never become interested in the movement and

that on this rock the enterprise would founder. "But," says Robinson, "we worked on and already the farming districts are dotted with hundreds of native cotton farms. Now, they no longer mistrust us but come and eagerly ask for cotton seed. A conservative estimate places the incoming native harvest at the 1000 bale mark."

Of course the native methods are antediluvian and grotesque, and they cultivate cotton exclusively as a secondary crop. But, the foreigners are contented, at the outset, to let them follow if they must, their own lights; the process will advance from the known to the related unknown, from shortsighted habits to improved methods. The new must, as in all other teaching, be grafted upon the old. Thus, the days of "if" number one are numbered.

"If" Number Two.

"If" the Robinson party could succeed in stimulating the people to take up the culture of cotton heartily and seriously, and then offer them a cotton plant that would pay them well for cultivating it, the experiment would have transcended the experimental stage. To extirpate this second "if" proved especially arduous; it required more than mere earnestness in general procedure. It required an amount of technical knowledge that could be distilled only from experience; it required a period of years to put that dearly acquired experience into successful practice.

"We find distributed through the colony," writes Robinson, "not less than three distinct species of *Gossypium* (cotton), with some hybrids and varieties but none of these are indigenous and having been left in a neglected state for centuries, are not far removed from the wilderness of nature, and, even when put under the best culture, are not particularly profitable.

"The seeds imported from America are not able to survive the vastly changed climatic conditions. Here is our greatest obstacle. Our course was plain; if we did not have a plant that exactly suited us, why, we had to make it—that's all! And that is the principal cause of my remaining in Africa so continuously and so long."

To an American cotton planter it would, perhaps, not seem impracticable to manufacture an appropriate soil; but, in Togo, West Africa, there was no decently behaved climate, and he would probably defy any man to manufacture climate. But, in effect, that is what Calloway and Robinson have been attempting—to make a climate to please their plants. Or, more exactly they have been trying not to construct a climate but a cotton plant neatly adjusted to the Togo climate. The production of a commercial plant is certainly more important than difficult. Through cross-breed-

ing and selection with close, and infinite care over and over again, Robinson is now obtaining results that are auspicious.

"Our present Togo seeds," says he, "yield about 400 pounds to the acre and the character of the fruit and the arrangement of the stalk made it very expensive to harvest. Besides, the stalk strives to imitate a tree and, proportionately to its size, is not prolific; moreover the lint is not good. But, this cotton is the peer of American middling. We are attempting to develop a plant that will yield 1,000 pounds seed cotton to the acre, with a lint equal in quality to fully good middling or to Allen's 1 $\frac{7}{8}$ inch staple."

There will be in cultivation this year some 4000 acres which, according to the present yield, will produce 1,600,000 pounds seed cotton or a little less than 1,000 bales, but the same area, if planted to a more prolific plant, would produce not less than 2,000 bales; and, if the lint brings 22 per cent more in the market one can see how greatly the incomes of the colony would be augmented. Such a plant is forthcoming.

Through selection and crossing of *Gossypium Hirtutum* var, Russel Big Boll, and *Gossypium Redigossim*, a new variety has been educed which is satisfactory in every essential respect. More hardy than the average American plants, and is 50 per cent more productive than the average native plants. A sample of the lint from this new variety was submitted to the Chamber of Commerce in Berlin and pronounced good in every way, and in January, 1904, was able to command about 20 cents a pound. Thus, "if" number two is about to take wings.

Other "Ifs."

There are other minor "ifs" that are receiving similar attention: as far as Muatya Lome, Togo, is concerned, the whole race of "ifs" will soon be extinct as the dodo!

Principal Washington admonishes every one of his students to labor earnestly, quietly, soberly, discharging his duties in a way that will eventually make him influential in his community. "Being faithful in small things," says Robinson, "is one of the principles of Tuskegee. It has become natural for me to be faithful, it matters not how insignificant the service. But, one may be faithful in a capacity which, strictly speaking, is not his duty. Living up to this principal of faithfulness, I find myself to-day possessing much influence in the work in which I am now engaged.

"In order to make secure the work begun and to insure a normal and well balanced progress for the future, it was recommended to institute along with the present undertakings what I am pleased to call our Cotton School and Plant Breeding Station. At this school are gathered young men from all over the colony

who come for a two years' course in modern methods of farming. These boys, forty-five in number, represent the most substantial and progressive classes. The land used for this purpose is 250 acres in extent. Such an institution seemed to me necessary to the wholesome progress of the undertaking."

At the beginning some skeptics did not believe in the wisdom of the cotton expedition, but now interest and enthusiasm are running high. There will soon be in operation three ginning and pressing stations, run by steam power and many others including a dozen or more hand gins.

John W. Robinson is the quality of man Tuskegee educates and trains honest, plucky, patient, resourceful, alert, industrious, with a passion for serving other people.

Tuskegee, Ala.

TAKEN UNAWARES.

BY MARY I. SENSEMAN.

THERE are few people who have not done the wrong thing at the wrong time, and knew it afterwards. And the few who did not wish, when they knew, that they had done the right thing, need a great deal of pity.

We laugh, when a smile would do; or smile, when a placid countenance is in order. We have our mind filled with something else and do not hear a question or remark at our side, or stare, or simper, or scold, or interrupt a person speaking.

It was involuntary. Afterwards we knew it was an insignia of ill-breeding. The thing that prompted our action came unexpectedly. We cannot foresee that somebody will be awkward, and then we are awkward to notice it.

The key to correcting the foolish actions is "think." Bind that key on the nerve cells that control reflex action. Teach them to ask advice of the brain instead of sending haphazard orders. We shall have to get ourselves into the habit of slipping into the other fellow's place in order to act towards him with best good effect.

To think, we have to be thinking. Be thinking of the work at hand, of the person or company in whose presence we are. The result will be that symbol of self-control, tact.

Covington, Ohio, R. R. 3.

IN all nature's vocabulary there is no such word as stagnation. There is progress and there is retrogression, and each is a movement. She knows no other road, and on either of these two paths all creation move.—*W. D. Little.*

SOME FAMOUS WOMEN.

BY OLIVE MILLER.

Rosa Bonheur.

IN the year 1822, in Bordeaux, France, there was born a child who was destined to become the greatest artist among the women of the nineteenth century. Her full name was Marie Rosalie Bonheur (Bonur) but she was always known simply as Rosalie or Rosa. The story of her life is very interesting, but nevertheless it is one of hard and ceaseless labor.

Her father was a landscape painter of considerable talent, but finding it very difficult in those early days to secure sale for pictures he moved his family to Paris. But even here he was obliged to teach rather than develop his own love for painting. Although Rosa had several brothers and sisters who were artists, she was her father's pride and it was to him a labor of love to teach her the first principles of art and to train her in drawing from life, thus developing in her a sureness of eye that served her well in all her work. She early showed great fondness for pets and animals and soon began to paint pictures of them.

At the age of eighteen her mother died, but although this must have placed new responsibilities upon her, she continued her work without interruption. That same year she exhibited her first pictures at the Salon, one a painting of sheep and goats, the other rabbits nibbling carrots. These pictures were not executed in a large, well-lighted studio, such as she owned in later years, but in an old attic which Rosa and her father had fitted up for this work. About this time her father married again and the children found in their step-mother a wealth of love which compensated as far as possible for the loss which they sustained in the death of their mother.

After the painting of the rabbit picture, every year Miss Bonheur sent pictures to the Salon, and each year she showed remarkable progress. At the age of twenty-seven she produced her "Le Labourage Nivernais" or "Tillage in France," for which she was awarded first medal. But the greatest of all her paintings, and the one that has brought her greatest renown is "Marché aux Chevaux" or the "Horse Fair." To paint a horse is not easy, much less to give it its finest colorings and to show its muscular strength and graceful beauty. People stood before this great picture in silent wonder, feeling it was a masterpiece of its kind. It was exhibited throughout England and France and was finally brought to America by Mr. A. T. Stewart. Later it was bought by Cornelius Vanderbilt and is now in the Metropolitan Museum in New York City. Surely America is proud to count

this picture among her art treasures. Other paintings of note are "Haymaking Season in Auvergne," "On the Alert," and "A Foraging Party."

After her father died in 1853, she taught a drawing-school for young ladies, besides spending much of her time traveling through the Pyrenees Mts., visiting England and Scotland and different parts of France. She always brought back with her new materials for her work.

At the end of ten years she bought an estate at Fontainebleau, and here she spent the remainder of her life in deep seclusion. The house in which she lived is a rambling structure, situated in the village of By, at the head of a row of cottages all whitewashed and picturesque. Across the road stretch the broad fields, replete with rustic scenery. The house itself was built of brick and stone and dates back to the eighteenth century, as is shown by its queer gables, massive chimneys and dormer windows. It seems to have been enlarged from time to time as fancy dictated. A high wall surrounds the house, and through a small grating in this wall one could catch glimpses of fine, large dogs, alert and active. But other than this of the enclosure was barred from sight. Rarely was a visitor admitted, but if one was so fortunate as to gain an entrance, a cordial welcome greeted him. Devoted servants in blue peasant dress guarded the mistress with jealous care, and she in turn proved her affection for them by a constant kindness.

She had several studios, all on upper floors, the one to the front commanding a fine view of the Seine in the distance. From the side wings one had a view of the large parks in which she kept her animals,—lions, deer, chamois, besides all the inhabitants of the farmyard. These animals knew their mistress and watched for her morning visits, when she lingered to study their every graceful movement.

Her largest studio was in every way such a room as would suit Miss Bonheur's taste. The polished floor was overlaid with handsome rugs, on the finest of which generally reposed her favorite white spaniel. A few pictures adorned the walls: portraits of her father and mother and a few landscapes painted by her father. On easels and piled against the walls were pictures of all sizes and in every medium,—oil, water-color and pastel. Her greatest desire was to finish these pictures before she finally laid down the brush. To accomplish this aim, she worked early and late: even the infirmities of advancing years did not hinder her from rising at dawn. So the crowning honors which came to her in the latter years of her life were well earned.

Not far from her chateau at Fontainebleau is the palace of Fontainebleau, at one time, the favorite sum-

mer home of Napoleon III and Princess Eugenie. The Princess was a warm admirer of Miss Bonheur, and begged Napoleon to bestow upon her the cross of the Legion of Honor. But as this title had never yet been bestowed upon a woman as a recognition of talent alone, Napoleon's counselors were opposed to the act. This was in 1864, but the next summer, during the absence of the Emperor, Eugenie acted as regent. Her first act, after going to her palace for the summer, was to drive through the woods to Miss Bonheur's chateau, and surprising her in her working blouse of blue, she pinned upon her the cross and bit of ribbon that made her Knight of the Legion of Honor, the highest honor that the Imperial Government could bestow.

But in 1893, in recognition of the excellency of her work at the Columbian Exposition, she was awarded the title of Officer of the Legion of Honor, a distinction unsurpassed by any woman painter of her time. She died in 1899 at the advanced age of seventy-nine years. And yet, after all, she had accomplished in the realm of art, she declared she had enough in mind to fill two or three lifetimes!

* * *

THE BLIND CAT.

BY MAUDE HAWKINS.

SOME people will argue that dumb animals never think, but I am convinced that they do and not only that, but they exercise a great deal of reasoning power. To illustrate: let me tell you of an old blind cat that once belonged to our household.

Before her affliction came she was very devoted to a full grown offspring of hers which was several years old. But nevertheless it was cared for by the mother cat, as tenderly as when it was a little mewling kitten. It took all this care, as a matter of fact; it was quite contented and took life easy, generally. Many were the fine mice and birds that she feasted upon,—the product of her mother's powers and industry.

But there came a time when the mother's usefulness in this world ceased, for alas, she found herself in total blindness. Then, even before any of the family had discovered her misfortune, the conditions were reversed. The trophies of the hunt were brought by the younger cat, and laid reverently at the feet of the mother. Indeed she seemed to realize from the first that she was under her special care, and she must be eyes for her as well as a provider. For on no occasion would she allow her to wander away alone. And at night when they were put outside to seek their own bed in the barn, she would walk by her side, guiding her with many a pur or mew till the place was reached,

and she saw her safely snuggled down for the night's rest.

Here the old cat slept until called by the younger one. And no amount of coaxing or calling by any member of the family could induce her to arise till summoned by her faithful nurse, often after having taken an early ramble through the fields in search of prey. She would invariably call her when meals were about to be served in the house, and in many ways showed her solicitude for her welfare.

No child could have been more kind or looked after the comforts of a dear, beloved parent more faithfully than did this cat. Finally the old cat in the absence of her tender guide, wandered to the street and was run over by a passing wagon. All night the kitten wandered and worried about her. This I know by her actions in the morning. When I opened the outside door she was the first to meet me, with many cries of distress. When I went toward her to discover the cause of her grief, she would bound towards the barn, stopping now and then to ascertain if I was following her. Finding that I was still in the doorway, she would return and repeat her entreaties only to dart away toward the barn again. Finally I followed her to her bed, and there she told me as plainly as anyone could, that it was empty, by many cries and much jumping in and out of bed, and looking at me with beseeching eyes asking for help in her sad bereavement. I did not then understand her meaning, but later in the day, when we found our old friend's mangled body by the roadside, *we knew all*.

Towanda, Pa.

* * *

NEW CLOCK REGULATOR.

A NEW method of driving and regulating clocks electrically by the use of selenium cells has been devised by Herr K. Siegl. The selenium cell, by Rhu-mer, in an exhausted pair-shaped bulb, was placed in the focus of a parabolic cylinder mirror, so that the light from an incandescent lamp could impinge upon the cell whenever a second pendulum passed its lowest point, at which a slit in a card fastened on the pendulum coincided with a slit on a fixed screen. The effect on the selenium is made to actuate an electro magnet—placed just to one side off the point of the cell—so that an impulse is imparted to the pendulum at the right moment. Another selenium cell can be used for imparting motion to a series of other electrically operated clocks, which can be of the step by step type. A clock on these lines has given satisfaction and demonstrated that an electric clock without contacts can be made.

* * *

SERVE God by doing common actions in a heavenly spirit.—*Spurgeon*.

MOUNT VERNON, VIRGINIA.

BY ANNA BOWMAN.

It is a beautiful sail down the historic Potomac river, from Washington D. C., to Mt. Vernon, the home of Geo. Washington. A view of old "Fort Washington" may be had, while on the opposite side picturesque Virginia scenery charms the eye. A fine view may be had of Mt. Vernon in passing down the river to land on the Maryland side at "Marshall Hall," where our party took refreshments. From this point the boat "The Charles McAllister" conveys all tourists to the Mt. Vernon Wharf.

We found our perspiration rising with our patriotism as we climbed the hill leading to the tomb, the home and plantation of our most universally beloved President. We approached the tomb of George and Martha Washington, into which we were permitted to look through iron bars, but could not enter; the keeper told us that many years ago the gate was locked forever and the key thrown into the Potomac river. The vine-covered barn, built in 1733, stands farther up the hill; this we got permission to enter and found it to be in good repair, and still occupied by the keeper's horses. Near by stands the old coach house and we took a look at the clumsy old coach, in which we imagine we could see Washington riding in state. It is an interesting old relic, to be sure, and it gave us no uncertain sound regarding its age.

On just a little farther and we come to the deer park and the garden, each being laid out by Washington himself, and are extremely interesting to the observing eye. We enter the house in which the Washingtons lived, and look especially at the rooms in which each died, they being furnished in antique colonial style. We take a view of the quaint old kitchen, separated from the main building by a long porch, and call attention to some of the articles found in that old fireplace. Let us see whether we would enjoy domestic science of the eighteenth century.

Going through the door from the porch the fireplace is on our left, while to the right of the fireplace, the space is occupied by an old-fashioned bake oven, very much like those abandoned ones we find in the back yards of some old Virginia homes. The fireplace is eight feet long, five feet high and five feet deep. Not so small is it? In it are two large andirons (commonly called dog irons) on which are piled the huge back log, with smaller logs in front, all ready to start the fire. And should "Black Mammy" return to revive those "good old days" of fireplace cookery, she would find the tinder on the mantel, with which to strike the light, for she would not use our

method, while the young pickaninny would reach the bellows from the fireplace wall and help "blow up" the fire to start the pot boiling.

Attached to the front of the andirons on which iron rods (pointed at one end) are laid, are rods called "spitz" which are used for holding the meats when roasting. The arrangement for turning the meats while roasting is also quite interesting; the article with which this is done is called a "smoke jack." It consists of a double chain attached to the spitz, and also to a fan up the chimney which is affected by the smoke as our windmill fans are by the wind, thus turning the spitz. But when a small roast is desired a clock jack is used; it is a brass cylindrical machine which hangs from the outside center of the fireplace, and when wound up turns the article, placed on the suspended hook.

In the back part of the fireplace is found what is called "the crane"; it is an iron bar with hooks attached and hanging from these is a teakettle and three iron cook pots, varying in size, ready for a boiled dinner. Setting on either side between the andirons and the wall, are three large and one small dutch oven. We had the privilege of eating some of this dutch oven bread, and even took some lessons in baking it. I did not ask the names of the deep skillets with short legs and close covers, for I remember how we had to pet a campfire in order to get coals on which to set the oven, as well as cover the lid.

Spiders, skillets and a tripod for keeping dishes warm, as well as several kinds of toasters, are hanging on the walls of the fireplace, or standing in the corners, while the usual large shovel and tongs adorn either side.

As in the old colonial kitchen, this fireplace has its string of red peppers on its wall, while over the mantel hang bunches of dried herbs.

On the mantel beside the tinder are a coffee mortar and several iron candlesticks, while a hominy mortar sets on the hearth. These mortars are of iron or brass and the article is crushed with a heavy stone or iron very similar to the Mexican metals now in use by the Mexicans, and found in prehistoric ruins of Arizona and New Mexico.

Now you will observe there is a great difference between modern methods and those used in preparing the meals for our first president, yet they had some conveniences with which I was not acquainted, until I stood by that old fire place and wrote, while I interrogated the lady in charge, as to the names and uses of all the things found there. I am sure we would all be interested in the preparation of a meal by this old fireplace, and enjoy eating it no less, yet I wonder if it would not be harder for us to accommodate ourselves

to that way than for one of those colonial dames to take charge of a model kitchen of to-day. We would not want to go back to those days, for the work on the woodpile is too hard for our boys, and our girls would fume over the blackened pots and kettles, but if we get real hungry for an old-time meal, we can get it still; we can find the fireplace, the hoecake and all in many homes in the mountains of Eastern Virginia.

2218 Force St., Ft. Wayne, Ind.

* * *

THE ELECTRIC LOCOMOTIVE IN ACTION.

A BLACK iron monster, with reversible front and a corridor extending from end to end, and communicating with the cars it draws,—such is the general appearance of the famous electric locomotive. In non-technical language, it consists of a ninety-five ton engine on four driving axles, the motive power being produced directly, without intermediate gearing, from a powerful electric motor, developing a capacity of 2,200 horse power, which can be increased to 3,000. The method is by the third rail, a section of six miles in the open country west of Schenectady having been equipped especially for this trial by the General Electric Company, which also furnished the power for the tests. This third rail was protected by a wooden hood, so that no one could reach it unless he tried. At crossings or other places where the third rail was interrupted, the motive power was supplied by connection with an overhead wire, a trolley from the locomotive meeting it at these points by means of a pneumatic device controlled by the engineer. The frame of the locomotive is of steel, which acts also as part of the magnetic circuit for the motors. In the test at Schenectady, the center of the cab was taken up by a set of recording instruments showing speed, voltage, consumption of current, how curves are taken, and various other qualities of the locomotive. When in use hauling trains, however, this space will be occupied by a heating apparatus. According to law, there must be two men on the locomotive,—the master engineer and a helper, who will take the place of the old-time fireman. In designing a locomotive, the general features of the steam engine have been kept in mind, and valves, whistles, controllers, bells, and other devices are within easy reach of the engineer. It was the aim of the designers to secure in this machine the best mechanical features of the high speed steam locomotive combined with the enormous power and simplicity in control made possible by the use of the electric drive. The elimination of gear and bearing losses permits of a very high efficiency; and it is claimed for the new machine that it will pound and roll much less than the steam locomotive, and thus reduce the expense of maintaining the rails and roadbed. By the use of

the Sprague General Electric multiple-system of control, two or more locomotives can be coupled together and operated from the leading cab as a single unit.—From "Electric vs. Steam Locomotives," in the *American Monthly Review of Reviews* for December.

* * *

ADDS CAR OF NOVEL DESIGN.

SOMETHING entirely new in the way of railroad equipment has just been procured by the Milwaukee and St. Paul road for use on its Overland Limited trains between Chicago and Omaha. It is what is called a "composite observation" car, the idea being to furnish women passengers an opportunity of taking in the beauties of the scenery with the greatest possible amount of comfort and entirely free from the fumes of tobacco smoke. The car is divided into two main parts, one of which is divided from the other very much after the manner of a compartment sleeping car, with a lobby running down the side of the inclosed space. This inclosure is for the use of the smokers and those seeking other refreshments from the buffet.

Another noteworthy feature of the new style of car is its extraordinary strength. Throughout the car there has been placed a series of steel arches, which bind sills and sides together and strengthen the roof in a manner which renders the car almost indestructible.

The interior woodwork is all of St. Jago mahogany and presents a very rich appearance. The car is lighted with Pintsch gas and electricity. It is also furnished with electric fans by which the temperature may be moderated in the hottest summer weather.

In both the observation-room and smoking-rooms writing desks have been provided and in the observation-room library are stands on which recent periodicals are always to be found.—*Chicago Chronicle*, November 20, 1904.

* * *

A BIG ALLIGATOR.

A BIG alligator, measuring 11 feet 8 inches, which was caught at Harris's place, was brought to Pensacola, Fla., and taken to Norman's saloon. The big fellow was unloaded from the vessel that brought him to the city and loaded upon a dray on South Palafox street, a crowd collecting to watch the operation. The reptile's mouth was securely tied with a heavy rope, and he was so nearly dead that he could not resent the rough handling. Had he been in fighting trim it is more than likely that several people who incautiously grabbed him would now be under the care of a physican. The alligator was shot through the head in shallow water, making his capture comparatively easy.

AWAY DOWN SOUTH.

BY A. G. CROSSWHITE.

JUST *when* I cannot say with any degree of certainty; but it will be safe to say "once upon a time." My father was a boot and shoemaker as well as a minister of the Gospel. He was an invalid pensioner of the Mexican War; and, with his government aid and the revenues from the bench was enabled to keep the wolf from the door and preach as often as the disturbed conditions incident to the Rebellion would permit.

I was a little man of some seven summers already in possession of a fiddle, stringless and bridgeless, and now forever voiceless inasmuch as I had turned it aside from its natural use and now used it as my horse "Selim."

My sister Enuma who is now sweetly sleeping in a Southern cemetery was eight years my senior to the very day and being the first-born of a family of eight was very much devoted to father and seemed to appreciate the hard licks that must make ends meet in those perilous times when most of the money in circulation was so depreciated that wealthier children used it as thumb-paper in their books.

Flour was worth probably fifty dollars per hundred and wheat bread was only a Sunday luxury. Very little was raised on the farms for the able-bodied men were all in the war. What was gathered together by the underlings, the overlings and women was confiscated or destroyed by the soldiers. There were no restraining orders for everything was under military rule and lawlessness reigned supreme. The "Home Guards" were supposed to protect the women and children and those who were exempt because of age or physical debility. A few people of nonresistant principles chiefly the Quakers and the Brethren were exempt from military duty on the payment of a fine of five hundred dollars. But even these people were not always exempt from the murderous attacks of the "Bushwhackers" or Guerrillas. Now, this "Once upon a time" refers to a certain occasion when neither army was stationed near us.

All of a sudden we were completely taken by surprise when about a dozen or more of those dreaded "Bushwhackers" in dirty, tattered garments, big clanking spurs, their Satanic bodies girdled with ugly looking revolvers and their faces concealed by masks bolted into father's little shop entirely unbidden and demanded to know why he was not in the service. He replied that he had exemption papers and was working through much pain at times to shield the feet of some of his poor neighbors from the biting frosts

and snows of the hard winter that was already upon us

My sister was watching with supercilious glances their every movement and soon decided that she had seen some of them before. They told father that they were in hard luck and had come to relieve him of all his stock on hand. When they started to go up stairs sister decided that they should not take it and so followed the villains up much to my father's discomfort.

Father worked on with trembling hand for had he dared to expostulate with them or prevent this daring daylight robbery he would have been in eternity in less time than it takes to tell it.

Just over his head his stock of leather, boots and shoes lay concealed; but what had Satan commissioned such fiends for but to take the very bread out of the very mouths of helpless children? An unusually large supply was on hands that day and they chuckled with delight at their rich haul.

One of them opened a big sack and another one began piling in father's hard earnings and that of his neighbors as well. This was too much for sister and she began to place them out of their reach. The leader was rather amused at her pluck and blurted out in a rough sarcastic voice, "Oh, dear me, little gorgl, who are you any way?" "You know who I am," said she, "and I know *you*, too." "You do, eh?" "well tell my name if you can, little lady." "*You*," said she, "are Sam B——;" "*You* are Wash P——;" "you are Bill B——" and so on, pointing to each as she spoke. "You have something on your faces, but I know you any way, for you have been here before, and I am not going to let you have all my papa's things."

"Get away" said the ruffian, "or I'll brain you." Just then one of the men who was enjoying the scene spoke up, "Say, little miss, that's the mettle I like; you just say what you please." Nerved by this safeguard she spoke more decidedly. "Now, my papa works hard and you *shall not* take these things." With this she armed herself with a boot-tree and stood facing the thief. "Hit him" said one of his pals, "and if he lifts his finger against you he will be a dead man."

She held the unwieldy weapon ready for the final blow still cheered on by those burly back-woodsmen, little realizing what the final outcome would be. This was too much for these degenerates and they quit piling in those guarded treasures.

It would have required the bravado and heartlessness of a maniac to have struck a woman or a girl and they had to desist or break over the simplest form of guerrilla etiquette. Not contented with this she ordered them to empty their sacks which they did in double-quick time. One of them quickly stepped to

her side, patted her on the back and said in a defiant tone, "Three cheers for the bonnie lassie that dares to stand up against such men, three cheers, little girl," and away they went, God only knows where.

Flora, Ind.

* * *

TOO BUSY TO LOVE.

"MOTHER'D love me a whole lot, too, if she wasn't too busy," loyally declared a small maiden, who had hungrily watched the home leave-taking of a little companion as they set off for school. "She has pretty much housework to do."

The "much housework" and other work seem to take precedence of love in many households where the members would be shocked if they fully realized the fact. Love their own? Of course they do, and all the toil is for the sake of these beloved ones, they say, and really believe. And yet the work becomes a fetich—not something for the family comfort, but something before which all else must give way, to which everything else must be sacrificed. Washing, ironing, sweeping, dusting must take their appointed course and be finished according to schedule time, whatever becomes of life's higher needs. There is no elasticity in the system, no time for tenderness or sympathy; for the hour's talk that might clear away doubt and misgiving; for comforting sore hearts or binding up wounded spirits. There are usually notable housekeepers in such households—women of whom neighbors speak admiringly, and recount the wonders they accomplish—but there is seldom any deep home spirit. Work counts for something until some dreary day when the inevitable shadow falls across the threshold, and all things change values. The tasks that seemed so important only yesterday, what do they matter?

"But oh, for the touch of a vanished hand,
And the sound of a voice that is still?"

—*Forward.*

* * *

SOUTHERN BRIMSTONE.

THE producers of brimstone in Louisiana intend henceforth to compete actively for the business in the principal markets in the United States and if possible supplant the Sicilian exporters, who have hitherto practically controlled the trade. This departure is due to the increase in production in the South and the more favorable freight rates which the producers have been able to obtain from the transportation companies.

The consumption of brimstone in the United States and in other countries as well has been steadily increasing during the last few years, but the production in Sicily has also increased and at the end of the first half of last month the accumulated stocks in that country were 289,999 tons.

The Anglo-Sicilian Company, which has controlled the market, has refused to make price concessions, relying upon the increasing demand to consume the existing surplus, but it is predicted that the appearance of competition from the southern part of the United States may have some effect upon prices. The first shipment of consequence to the North has just arrived in New York and consists of 3,000 tons. There are others to follow for that port, Philadelphia and other points in Northern and Western States.

* * *

A CAT AND A CANARY.

THE following story was sent in a letter to the editor of *Our Four-footed Friends*:

"I want to tell you a cat story (the truth of which I know) that you may use in your little magazine. Mrs. R. had a cat, a dog and a canary bird, all of which were content, and more, in the care and love of a gentle heart. The cat, Kitty, was very fond of the bird and would sit beneath the cage and listen to the singing with every evidence of pleasure and pride. Two years ago last summer Mrs. R. was in her rear yard with her flowers when Kitty came running to her, mewing loudly, and then ran back toward the house, repeating her dumb efforts. Finally Mrs. R. said: "Well, Kitty, I'll come in and see what is the trouble." As she passed in the door a strange cat ran out. The cage was on the floor and the bird was dead. And now for the real heart of the story, for the veracity of which I can vouch. The empty cage was rehung in the window; Kitty came and stood beneath the cage, looking up and mewing. For two days she stood, then she lay down; she refused food; delicacies that once she had enjoyed she did not notice. On the morning of the fourth day after the bird had died Kitty was found dead beneath the empty cage. She had loved the bird, and she could not live without it."

* * *

THE OLDEST LIVING ANIMAL.

A LONDON paper says that they believe at St. Louis they have on show the oldest known inhabitant of the globe. It is a land tortoise from one of the Seychelles Islands, off the coast of Madagascar. The reptile has been an object of veneration among the Natives for 150 years, and is believed to have been 100 years old before its giant size attracted special attention. The longest living animal is the elephant, which attains 120 years, but probably the tortoise lives occasionally to a much more advanced age. The animal at St. Louis weighs over 8½cwt., and is still strong and vigorous.

* * *

HOME is the sacred refuge of our life.—*Dryden.*

THE MOUNTAIN LION.

BY S. Z. SHARP.

(*Felis Concolor.*)

THIS large wild animal, also called cougar, puma, and panther, is found in the western part of America from Canada to Patagonia. In color it is yellowish brown or tawny above and paler underneath. It measures two and a half feet in height and about six and a half feet in length from tip of nose to tip of tail. The jaguar, *felis onca*, also called American lion, found from Texas, Mexico, Central America to southern Brazil, differs slightly from the panther in being more slender, a little longer, and having a smaller head. In color it is yellowish brown, with dark rings encircling a darker spot.

Comparing the panther with the African lioness, both close together in the zoölogical gardens at St. Louis, we noticed a marked similarity between them; both being devoid of a mane and resembling each other in size and form, entitling this denizen of western America to be called a lion.

Some authors say that the panther is becoming scarce, but the stockmen of Mesa County, Colo., claim that it is still too plentiful in this region as well as in others that border on the principal range of the Rocky Mountains. His raids upon calves and colts are sometimes quite destructive, as he will kill more than he can eat. For colts he seems to have a special fondness as many of our neighbors testify who keep their stock in summer on the mountain ranges. Not only colts, but often large horses fall victims to the rapacity of the mountain lion. We have now in our stable a large mare bearing a long scar on her side, the effect of a rent made by the powerful claws of a lion which killed her colt.

One method of securing his prey is for the lion to crouch upon a large limb of a tree and over a path followed by cattle or horses. From his perch the lion watches his prey as a cat watches for a mouse and at the proper moment springs upon its back and inserts his long fangs into the victim's neck, close to the head, causing the animal to fall down helpless. A stockman gives the following description of an attack which he witnessed, and which was made by a lioness and her two well-grown kittens upon a large horse:

"The two young lions began to play with each other at a considerable distance and just in sight of the horse. At last they gained his attention and he began to watch their maneuvers, riveting his attention upon them. Then the lioness made a long detour through the bushes, unobserved until she came behind

the horse and close to him, then suddenly sprang upon his hind limbs and with her sharp teeth severed the tendons of his hockjoint and the horse was hamstrung. The young lions then rushed to their mother to help finish the catch and begin the feast. The play of the young lions in the distance, the stealthy, hidden, approach of the lioness toward her victim, her attack at the most vulnerable part, all tend to illustrate the wonderful instinct given by the Creator to some animals to obtain their food.

Mountain lions are not easily found or destroyed. In was in 1900 shortly after his election to the office of Vice-President, that Mr. Roosevelt entered upon an extensive lion hunt about sixty miles northeast of this valley. Accompanied by skillful hunters and well trained dogs and well equipped for such an exciting chase, his efforts were crowned with decided success. On one occasion a lion being shot at several times at long range the animal would leap from the tree and run until too closely pursued by the dogs when it would run up another tree. At last two dogs caught the lion on either jaw and held him fast until the hunters came up. The dogs being well trained kept their front legs well under their bodies and out of reach of the lion's powerful claws, and thus escaped being torn to pieces. The future president quickly taking in the critical situation of the dogs, rushed up and plunged his long hunter's knife into the lion's heart. From this hunt Mr. Roosevelt returned home with the skins of nine mountain lions and those of a number of wild cats.

Fruita, Colo.

FASCINATION.

BY HARVEY H. SAYLOR.

A FEW days ago while riding into Pittsburg on a crowded trolley car, two well-dressed respectable looking ladies entered the car and on account of the crowded condition I could not help but hear their conversation which was as follows:—

I do not know what Jeannette means by keeping company with that fellow; I do not think that he is much, but he has been able to put on appearance and that fascinated her so that she thinks he is the only one.

Did you take notice last Friday evening at the party how put out and worried she was? It was simply because he didn't come; she was expecting him. He surely must not think much of her or he would come oftener to see her; possibly he has another girl or girls some place else and doesn't care much for her. Jeannette is accomplished and plays well, and could have the company of young men of worth whom she

knows; I think she is foolish. Now right here was the same thing that I so often thought about. By their conversation I inferred that he was a man of short acquaintance at that place, and it always seems so strange that a person should become fascinated by a stranger who has appearance only without any real knowledge of his real character. How low we set our ideals and how soon we are willing to make acquaintances for which we may be sorry afterwards. Boys and girls need to be impressed with the thought of high ideals and striving for them. To treat every one with courtesy, but to be slow in forming friendships. Now, here is where culture is needed. Manhood is not the gift of fortune, but the slow growth of our thoughts and actions. Each day we are making, knowingly or unknowingly the grooves in which our future thoughts will move. In many ways we are the makers of our own destinies and when people become educated fully along that line they will judge more by the true worth rather than by reputation, appearance, or popularity.

Roscoe, Pa.

COMPASS PLANT.

"SAILORS, when they're lost, get their bearings from the stars," said a Western miner. "Lost landmen, knowing nothing about astronomy, must trust to their botanical knowledge to lead them home. If I ever get lost on the prairies I look for a compass plant. This plant is a pretty common growth on the Western plains, and its leaves always point due north. If you know where north is, you are sure the south is behind you, the east on your right and the west on your left, and there is nothing for you to do but to push onward in the direction your home lies. Thus the compass plant has saved many a lost traveler from death on the plains. Woodsmen tell me that, when they get lost, they find due north by examining the tree trunks. On the side of the trunks that faces north the moss, they claim, always grows the thickest. Moss will be found, to a certain extent, all over the trunks, but on the north side there will be two or three times as much of it."

THE BOAT THE GNATS BUILD.

DID you ever hear about the wonderful boats the gnats build? They lay their eggs in the water, and the eggs float until it is time for them to hatch. You can see these little egg-rafts on almost any pool in the summer.

The eggs are so heavy that one alone would sink. The cunning mother fastens them all together until they form a hollow boat. It will not upset, even if it is filled with water. The upper ends of these eggs are

pointed, and look very much like a powder flask. One end is glued to another, pointed end up, until the boat is finished. And how many eggs do you think it takes? From two hundred fifty to three hundred. When the young are hatched, they always come from the under side, leaving the empty boat afloat.

These eggs are very, very small. First they are white, then green, then dark-gray. Then they change again to a kind of sheath. In another week this sheath bursts open, and lets out a winged mosquito. It is all ready for work. There are so many born in a summer that, were it not for the birds and larger insects, we should be "eaten up alive."—*Our Little Ones.*

CATCHING COLD.

EVERYBODY is complaining of colds just now. I think the cause is that people keep their houses too hot and dress indifferently to the temperature.

Men seldom vary their dress, but women are constantly changing from the thinnest of lace blouses, which expose the neck and chest, to fur wraps and heavy boas round the throat. Then they sit in warm rooms with big fires, and go out, perhaps, in the same clothes they wear indoors.

Sleeping with the window open and bathing the chest every morning with cold water are admirable preventives of cold, and putting on a wrap when leaving a warm room is also good.

A cool atmosphere never gives cold; it is the perpetual changes of temperature that do so.

Ladies' colds arise often from the practice of tea drinking and paying calls during the afternoon, and also from sitting in clubs in their outdoor garments.

Latterly the chorus of incessant coughs in ladies' clubs has been most distressing, and such colds must be very infectious.

WHERE WOMEN SHUN MEN.

ON a small island in the Greek Archipelago there is a colony which is composed entirely of women. It is a sort of religious order which considers it a disgrace for one of its members to even look at a man. When a fisherman approaches the island, the women pull the gray cowls of their cassocks over their heads and turn their backs. Provisions are never imported, as the women, strict vegetarians, grow their own products. Only the matron, who is annually elected head of the colony, is ever allowed to leave the island. The others remain there all their lives, taking their turn at tilling the soil, washing and housekeeping.

RECOLLECT that trifles make perfection, and that perfection is no trifle.—*Michael Angelo.*

SUNYA AND TILLIE.

BY S. N. M'CANN.

SUNYA is an old mother cat and Tillie a very motherly dog. The two were grown up together and such intimate friendship and love as they manifested is seldom seen between the cat and dog family. The two not only romped and played together, but the old mother dog treated the cat as her own little ones. The cat would take her meal of warm milk with the little puppies and would often have the privilege when the little puppies did not. The motherly old dog would lie down and let the cat nurse long after she had no milk to give. The old cat would act just like a little kitten never allowing her nails to hurt her friend. I tried twice to get a picture for the Nook of the dog nursing the cat with her little puppies, but failed, as they both seem to suspicion mischief and would not perform when the kodak was about. The motherly old dog died a short time ago and all hopes of their picture is ended so I send you these few notes. I often saw them fondling each other and the old cat nursing, as they belonged to one of our native Christians here.

Anklesvar, India.

THE SIMPLE LIFE.

BY D. Z. ANGLE.

A SHORT time ago one of our neighbors, Mr. H——, killed a beef, as we commonly term it, and not needing it all for his own immediate use, decided to retail a party of the meat direct to some of the people of Mt. Vernon. While at this business, he called at a colored man's place of residence and seeing the dark lady of the house out in the yard washing clothes he accosted her in substance as follows. "Madam, do you want any beef to-day?"

Her somewhat lofty answer was, "No sah! we done got possum and sweet taters."

Mt. Vernon, Ill.

WILD DOGS OF CENTRAL AFRICA.

THE wild dog of Central Africa, an explorer writes, is common enough. He is an ugly-looking beast, with a pied body, coarse hair, short head and large upright ears. These wild dogs play fearful havoc with game, occasionally clearing out whole districts precisely in the same manner as the red dhool of India, before which even the tiger is said to retreat.

They have a wonderful power of scent, wonderful boldness, endurance and pertinacity, and their loose, easy gallop covers the ground far more quickly than it appears to do. They usually hunt in considerable

packs, although I have sometimes met them in threes and fours. I have never heard of wild dogs actually attacking man, but they often behave as if on the point of doing so, and unarmed travelers have been literally treed by them before now.

A BABOON SWITCHMAN.

UNTIL quite recently there was a baboon acting as switch tender on one of the railroads in South Africa. He was a powerful animal, nicknamed Ceese, and was the property of a native switchman. He had been taught to turn the switch at points while his master looked on, but he soon showed such intelligence in the work that he came to do it alone, locking the rod and doing other details as well as a man. The engineer did not object to his work and had great confidence in his ability. He would often jump on the shifting engine as it passed on its way to move cars about the yard, but only after he had opened the switch for it. But as soon as the story of the baboon's work came to the ears of the officials they were forced to "bounce" Ceese for fear of popular indignation among the patrons of the road, who might object to their safety being in the hands of a baboon.

YEAR-OLD ICE CREAM.

THE leading manufacturer of ice cream said recently, "Now, this is patented." He exhibited a cream brick. "Not the size or shape, nor the way it was made, but the way of doing it up. All of us manufacturers used to pay a royalty for the privilege of wrapping this lump of cream in white paper and refreezing it, or, as we say, superfreezing it. I can put the brick away for a year, and at the end of that time it will be as good as it is now, except that the flavor will not be quite so perfect. This is the way we do up ocean steamship supplies. You know the liners take cream enough at this end to last the round trip. Can't afford to stock up with it on the other side, where it costs four times as much as it does here."

THE TETANUS MYSTERY.

PROF. PIETRO MALATESTA, of Naples has studied the phenomena of lockjaw in the crowded charity hospitals of his native city, and inclines to the opinion that microbes have for once been slandered. They do not trouble patients who have been cut all to pieces in the dagger duellos of the Basso Porte (the Naples harbor and rowdy town), while a mere scratch often brings on the deadly spasm in a few hours. The truth seems to be that the special nerves react on those of the

maxillary region, just as a blow on the head is resented by the digestive organs, or a whack on the jaw by the brain.

BEES REMOVE DEAD.

OVER 100,000 honey bees were killed during the fire at the Eureka paper mills in Bridgeport, Conn., the other day. As soon as the smoke had rolled away and the charred remnants of their homes had cooled the little insects, humanlike, set to work cleaning up.

Apparently an ambulance corps was formed, numbering several hundred bees. These began getting out of the way their dead comrades, many of them killed by stung firemen, and the way they worked suggested the work that must be going on daily on the Russo-Jap battlefields. Each bee tackled a dead one and struggled away with it, and as the field was strewn with thousands they have been employed the last few days.

A RECORD BREAKER.

THE thousand mile walk of George H. Allen from Land's End to John O'Groats in seventeen days is a wonderful achievement. A vegetarian, life-long abstainer, and non-smoker, he has done the walk in seven days' less time than it had previously been accomplished. That was last year, by Dr. Deighton, his average walk per day being 42 miles. In his first week Allen averaged 45 miles per day, in his second week 53, and in the last 63 miles per day; 177 miles were covered in the last two days. This progressive increase of pace and daily distance covered is a specially remarkable feature of the walk, and that the pedestrian finished his last day as fresh as when he left Land's End, and walking much faster. In the second week Allen covered 48 miles more than in his first, and during the last five days considerably more than during the first six days, and nearly as far as during the second week of six days. It will be a long time surely before such a record will be beaten.

A GOOD HAIR OIL.

THERE are applications to make the hair shine, but they also make it oily. It is much better to apply something which will not cause the hair to become greasy. Brushing three or four minutes with a brush that is not too stiff will make the hair glossy. So will a shampoo in warm water and plenty of soap. A good shampoo mixture to make the hair shine is made by dissolving a tablespoonful of shaved castile soap in half a cupful of hot water. Add a teaspoonful of borax and about a third of a teaspoon of bicarbonate of soda. Scrub into the hair and rinse off with many waters. In the last water put a table-

spoonful of powdered borax to a basin of water. The hair, to be glossy, must be dried and dried again. Then it must be shaken in the air and brushed until it is glossy. That is the way to produce the glossy locks that are so much liked.

EBONY AND SILVER RAILWAYS.

THE rails of the Mexican Gulf Railway are laid on mahogany sleepers, and the bridges built of white marble. In West Mexico is a line with ebony sleepers, and ballast of silver ore drawn from old mines beside the track. The engineers constructing these railways had no other material on the route, and found it cheaper to use these seeming extravagances than to import the ordinary material.

CHILBLAINS.

A REMEDY very much recommended for this troublesome complaint, and one found to be really efficacious is a tablespoonful of mustard in a hand basin of warm water, in which the chilblains are bathed before retiring for the night.

VICTOR HUGO said, that "all thinkers, all poets, all producers of nobility of soul, must be translated, commented upon, printed, published, reprinted, stereotyped, distributed, explained, recited, spread abroad, given to all, given *cheaply*, given at *cost price*."

IF you wish to rid your fowls of lice this season, take a small sewing machine oil can, fill it with coal oil, and put two or three drops on his or her head, neck and near the vent. You will be surprised to see how quick they disappear.—*Australian Agriculturist*.

TENDER feet should be bathed nightly in a strong solution of rock salt. They should be dried and powdered with boric acid. The socks or stockings ought to be dipped in a hot saturated solution of this acid and be dried without wringing.

THERE never did, and never will, exist anything permanently noble and excellent in character which was a stranger to the exercise of resolute self-denial.—*Walter Scott*.

"Not in the clamor of the crowded street,
Not in the shouts and plaudits of the throng,
But in ourselves, are triumph and defeat."

To be womanly is the greatest charm of woman.—*Gladstone*.

THE INGLENOOK

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E. M. Cobb, Editor.

The Inglenook contains twenty-four pages weekly, devoted to the intellectual, moral and spiritual interests of the young. Each department is especially designed to fill its particular sphere in the home.

Contributions are solicited. Articles submitted are adapted to the scope and policy of the magazine. A strong effort will be made to develop the latent talent of the constituency.

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A TWENTIETH CENTURY REFORMER.

"I WAS born November 20, 1861, in County Cork, Ireland. I was dedicated to the Catholic priesthood at birth. I am a graduate of St. Finnbarr's College, Cork, and of St. Patrick's Theological Seminary, Carlow. I was ordained June 15, 1886. I became a priest of the Archdiocese of Chicago in 1896; and in 1900, with twenty-five brother priests, I entered upon a crusade against clerical drunkenness, grafting and immorality, which resulted in an uncanonical and invalid excommunication of me by the Papal Delegate, Cardinal Martinelli, which so-called excommunication, however, was withdrawn by him within two months.

"I became a naturalized citizen of the United States in 1901. I am now a priest of the Archdiocese of Chicago, and intend to remain so. *In the Catholic Church I was born; in the Catholic Church I have lived; in the Catholic Church I will die.*

"I have written and published a book to redeem the Catholic Church in America from destruction; to deliver the Catholic people from the control of corrupt priests and prelates, and save the American public school."

The above are the words of the Rev. Jeremiah J. Crowley, who is a Catholic priest of the Archdiocese of Chicago, who is attempting a reformation among his people.

Those who are intimately acquainted with Father Crowley, and those who have heard him speak, or have seen his book, will be convinced of the fact that he has undertaken this great work of reformation because of his great love for his mother church. He firmly believes that he was dedicated to the priesthood at birth, and that God sent him to America to save the Catholic Church from clerical drunkenness, grafting and immorality.

One thing is sure, *Father Crowley, to-day, is the best known Catholic in America.* How well he will

succeed in renovating ecclesiastical circles is written in a sealed book which will be opened in the next few weeks.

In all cases of reformation it is a difficult matter to lead people from darkness into light, because in the majority of cases, the light blinds them and they flee from the rays rather than get their spiritual eyes trained to stand the strong powers of illumination.

Father Crowley has dedicated his book, just published, to the emancipated Catholic laity of to-morrow. If the Catholic laity can be made to see the benighted thralldom, into which they have been thrown by conditions prevalent, the majority of them will rejoice at the opportunity of liberation. Any religious body, whether Catholic or Protestant, ought to be truly happy in any attempt at development along lines of spiritual and true sanctification. When anarchists make threats against the government to which they belong, when soldiers turn traitor to the army, when backsliders arraign the church, her mission and her ordinances, it becomes strikingly evident that such a warfare is waged because of prejudice, ill-will, malice and envy; but when a patriot, who rises above his fellows as did our forefathers, demands freedom, "a government by the people and for the people," or when a reformer like a Luther stands with his fortune and his life for the sanctity of the church and pleads in her behalf and seals his life-work with his blood,—when such a one shows his loyalty and love and protects her from sin and evil, from within and without to the extent of his ability, it may be well said, "He hath done what he could."

In his book, Father Crowley arraigns the parochial school and gives an array of startling facts concerning officers, teachers, curriculum, methods, and aims of the said institution, and goes so far as to show that in its character it is irreligious. He spares no words in giving an appalling account of priestly graft, drunkenness, immorality, sacrilege and crime.

If the statements be true, and they ought to be from one who stands in position to know, that the average Catholic rector of a medium sized city parish has a larger income than the President of the United States, it is time that the common people of the Catholic Church know how they are being robbed by their superiors. It is too bad that so much money is so cheerfully given and with such good intent, to be squandered in such an illegal and sacrilegious manner. He states that the *Catholic hierarchy*, not the *Catholic laity*, is bent upon destroying the American public schools, that the Vatican is hostile to the fundamental principles of American government and is attempting to establish diplomatic relations with the government of the United States.

Father Crowley is the exonerated priest of the great

Chicago scandal of four years ago. He is philanthropic; many of his friends wanted him to ask much more money for the book, but he said, "Remember the oppressed poor."

It is hoped that the attempted reformation will result in much good for the purity of the Catholic Church, for the maintenance and endorsement of the American government, and be an impetus to Christianity at large. It might be well for protestant churches to follow this example of our Catholic brother and clean house too.

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VERSATILITY.

It seems to be an acknowledged fact that the American people are more or less versatile. P. T. Barnum once said, "American people like to be humbugged," which is evidently correct according to statistics. Perhaps in no other country in the world do we find such a tendency for people to change religious views, and one year be found communicant of one church organization and the next year of another. Even men and women of the same religious organization are continually changing views. That peculiar fixed constancy of the Orientals is sadly wanting.

Men of science who were authorities yesterday will be obsolete to-morrow. Politicians have to be polled to ascertain, with any degree of certainty, the vote of a township and a county. It is possible for one to sit down and make a catalogue of many of his friends, who, to his knowledge, have changed occupations several times during their lifetime.

As a matter of fact, conditions modify somewhat, but generally speaking the versatility of the American people is responsible for the most part of the above-named conditions. Should the question arise in your mind whence all this changeableness and fallibility comes, remember that we are cosmopolitan and contributors to our basket of characteristics come from all parts of the globe.

The loyal sons from the Celtic Isle fill us with fun, frolic and fright; we have received from them politeness, poetry, romance, and patriotism. Many of the witticisms of the speech and press to-day can be traced to veins that carry Celtic blood.

From our Hebrew brethren, we are proud to say, we have gained that religious tenacity that is found nowhere else in the world. Their family devotion is truly commendable. They should be commended for their tireless industry and their eternal spirit of rebellion against wrong. Despondency is almost unknown among them, because they are generally optimists, backed with a great deal of courage. Their ability as financiers and economists make them world renowned.

From old Germany have come the men who have

brought to us definite thought, purpose, persistent effort, stability, economy, literature, and scientific research. Although the German language has been reduced to vulgarity through dialectic adulterations, yet their literature has done much to raise the standard of our own. The vast opportunities of broad America, to gain wealth, have not spoiled the German as an economist. He still retains his ability and privilege to keep what he has. The characteristics of firmness and stability have at times become so prominent as to be called by their rivals, stubbornness, but should not be considered so.

From the men of the French republic we have borrowed conception of thought, mental activity, logic, and thoroughly applied systems of self-government. There seems to be a genuine feeling of equality among the French that is admirable. They are not only neighbors as a nation, but as a rule make good neighbors wherever they go. They have added much to the social side of American life.

From the peninsula of Scandinavia come some of the finest specimens of physical manhood and womanhood that ever landed on our shores. While in the majority of cases the Swedes and Danes have been poor upon their arrival on free soil, yet they compose that plodding, conservative, industrious, reliable class of farmers and artisans of various kinds. They are a home-loving people of the most polite and hospitable kind. Courtesy and etiquette reign supreme in Scandinavia, and what they have contributed in this way to America is of much intrinsic worth.

From the Highlands of Scotland the echo of the bagpipe claims that part of our cosmopolitan composition, which predominates honest, vigorous, religious people of strong constitutions of body and mind, who are brusque, irascible, and who endeavor to rear conscientiously a patriotic and God-fearing family.

From sunny Italy, we have such men as Columbus, Michael Angelo, Dante, Garibaldi, and others who have brought to us magnificent qualities which our ignorance too often derides. It is not to be wondered at that among so many donations there should be some gifts that we cannot or should not use. Of course there are views religious and political which cannot be endorsed by our public. And in spite of all the good things that have been brought, there have come some relics of barbarism, monarchy, scepticism, infidelity, Clan-na-gael, Mafia, and macaroni.

Now, in view of the future American and his relation to the world and to his own country, what shall be the outcome of all this versatility? Shall we blame him for it? Nay, verily. Is there a remedy for it? Who knows?

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No reproof or demonstration is so potent as the silent influence of a good example.—*Hosea Ballou*.

Current Happenings

BOSTON'S NEW TRANSIT TUBE.

THE new one-mile tunnel under Boston's harbor, connecting East Boston with the mainland for street car service, which was opened to the public last week, is the first tunnel of its kind to cross an open harbor. The tube contains two tracks equipped for overhead trolley service, which is employed on the Boston Elevated railway. It is twenty-four feet wide and twenty-two feet from floor to roof. Its walls and arches are constructed entirely of concrete. It took about four and a half years to complete the work at a cost of \$3,000,000. It is now claimed that one may travel further and more comfortably for a nickel in Boston than in any other city in the world. The depth of the tunnel may be judged from the fact that the minimum of earth over it will be about five feet after the harbor is dredged to forty feet depth. The tunnel is thoroughly ventilated by means of a duct that runs through the upper part of the bore connected with electric fans. In addition to the regular fare, passengers must pay a toll of one cent, which the company collects for the city. The running time through the tunnel will average six or seven minutes, a saving of from twenty to twenty-five minutes over the ferry system.

AN attempt was made to destroy, by use of dynamite, the statue of Frederick the Great, at Washington, D. C., Jan. 10. The statue was a gift of Emperor William to the American government as a mark of his appreciation of the official and personal courtesy shown his brother, Prince Henry of Prussia, during the latter's visit to this country in 1902.

THE Union Pacific Railroad has installed, on the Kansas-Nebraska branch, some gasoline motor cars which are supposed to cover sixty miles an hour with only the expense of a motorman and conductor.

Two of the ten thousand horse power turbines at Niagara Falls, recently constructed, were set in motion last week which marks an era in the electrical development. These turbines and dynamos are the largest in the world. Each machine developed twelve thousand volts without a hitch.

ENGLAND denies that they will annex the Tonga Islands, but reports from Melbourne, Australia, say that she has already control of the legal and financial affairs of the island and that the native chiefs have consented.

THE Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railway is installing observation cars which have compartments especially for women, where they are not subjected to fight their way through volumes of tobacco smoke, and where uncultured men do not occupy one seat with an overcoat and another one in the smoker themselves. This railroad is to be complimented.

NEWS has reached the press from Rosebud, Montana, saying that the Indians are in a destitute condition. An order was received there to issue no food to them, except the very young and very aged, on the theory that they were self-sustaining and that they would not work, but the facts are that the Cheyennes are willing workers but that no work was furnished them to do. Complaints have reached the Secretary of Interior, who proposes to see that matters are properly adjusted.

IN the jute mills at Chelsea, N. Y., a panic was caused by the explosion of a cylinder which killed the engineer and injured his assistant. About twelve hundred men and women were injured, more or less, in trying to escape.

GREECE will have a new chamber of deputies in the near future.

A MR. DONALD MURRAY, of England, has been operating a telegraphic instrument between London and Edinburgh, through the kindness of the postal department, as a matter of experiment for the last twelve months. It is said that he has a sort of typewriter attachment that will transmit and receive without any knowledge of the dot and dash, and that the telegraph operator will have no use for pencil, just the knowledge of the typewriter keyboard.

JUDGE WALKER has decided that Chicago is not liable for the loss of life in the Iroquois fire.

THIRTY-SEVEN bank failures and ten suicides on account thereof is the record Iowa made in 1904.

THE oldest dormitory on the college campus at Harvard, was damaged by fire to the extent of six thousand dollars, recently.

A POWDER mill explosion at Halifax did twenty-five thousand dollars worth of damage. No lives were lost.

A MOVEMENT is on foot to explore and excavate the ancient city of Herculaneum. President Roosevelt and a few of his friends at the White House, the other evening, listened to a lecture by Prof. Charles E. Waldestein of Cambridge, England, who is seeking international cooperation in the work. It may be interesting to lift old Herculaneum to view and science may be benefited by the undertaking; but surely society would be benefited if that money would be spent on extrication of some of our cities which are not covered up with lava and ashes, but with crime, riot, drunkenness and Sabbath desecration.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT and a number of clergymen in Washington city have begun a movement to establish some form of corporal punishment to be inflicted upon wife-beaters.

DESPERADOES stopped a passenger train near Valley Springs, South Dakota, shot the cars full of holes, and ransacked the pockets of passengers, who calmly allowed them to proceed in the good work.

JOHN C. BARKLEY of the Western Union Telegraph Company has made public the announcement that messages hereafter will be sent by the operator of an ordinary standard typewriter keyboard. The device has been worked on wire from New York to Buffalo for a week or more, and after a severe test has been pronounced thoroughly successful. The Professor claims that this new invention will put the Morse system out of business. The new system will give greater accuracy and speed, besides relieving the operator of the long, tedious task of learning to transmit and receive by the dot and dash method.

POLICEMEN in Philadelphia were obliged to protect themselves with revolvers against the assault of a crowd of Italians who were interfering with the duty of the policemen.

A NEW magazine is about to be put on the market; it is to be called "Tom Watson's Magazine." It will be a monthly. Mr. Watson was the late candidate on the people's party ticket for the presidential chair.

nowhere else
truly commensurate
men and women, sailed for Panama Dec. 27, to participate in the Panama medical congress which was to hold its fourth meeting in Panama Jan. 3, 1905.

THE army and navy get a support of ninety-seven millions while congress favors agriculture with the magnificent sum of six millions.

SOME blood-thirsty villain of the rottenest type has thrice assaulted Mrs. Henry Hower, of North Manchester, Ind., since Nov. 5. Some arrests have been made and some alibis proven. No one can guess the object of the intruder, since Mrs. Hower's character is far beyond question and always has been. Besides, though the family is in fair circumstances, they are not sufficiently wealthy to be an object of blackmail. It is purely the work of the evil one, and the good citizens of the city and the law should spare no means to see that he is properly taken care of. It is time for justice to interfere when honest, well-meaning people are not safe in their own homes.

FIVE hundred and fifty, out of seven hundred steerage passengers, that arrived last week in New York, were Russians.

FOUR convicts of the California state prison, were shot by the guards while trying to make their escape.

THREE men were killed and three injured badly in a collision of two ice boats on Lake Onondaga, New York.

NEW YORK and vicinity has received, so far, this year, twenty-nine inches of snow.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT is seriously considering the smoke nuisance in the city of Washington. It is to be hoped that success will crown his efforts to overthrow this deadly evil and that it will benefit the entire population. Many other still greater nuisances need most careful consideration.

CAPTAIN CHRISTIAN JENSEN, of the Silicon, recently returned to Philadelphia from Ivigtut Bay, Greenland. He brings with him some strange and interesting news. While visiting a camp of Eskimos and Danes at Arsuck, which is about ten miles from Ivigtut Bay, he had the privilege of meeting a company of men who were not only strangers to him but strangers to the people of the camp, as well. They are copper colored, and are seven, eight and nine feet tall; their features strikingly resemble the American Indians. They cannot speak the language of the Eskimos or the Danes, but they made their wants known by signs and pantomimes. The Eskimos claim that their forefathers have handed down a tradition that there were such a people in the interior of the island, but this idea had almost become legendary and mythical. They succeeded in making Captain Jensen understand that they had been driven from their homes in the interior by a series of terrible storms and cyclones. Our scientists now have a new field in which to labor.



HOME DEPARTMENT



Deeds of great men but remind us
That we need not scrimp and save
To accumulate a fortune
And go straightway to the grave;
But to go at once to Congress,
Then with prudence and with care
Make our salary and mileage
Bring us out a millionaire.

* * *

A LETTER.

Dear Sisters:—

I enjoy reading the many useful and instructive things which we all find in our much loved magazine, the *Inglenook*, and lately we have had quite a number of papers referring to our manner of doing our work, which has been very helpful, and an idea occurred to me that although all of us cannot have model kitchens, or model houses, we can make them models of neatness and order. There are some things that stamp us as good housekeepers of which I shall mention a few; the appearance of our kitchen and sleeping rooms most of all. Although our kitchen, especially during the busiest season of the year, if space is limited, cannot always be orderly, it can be clean. We should arrange shelves, nails and hooks in such a manner as to have everything within reach and yet off the floor or work table. We should always wash our dishes as soon as they are removed from the table, or we are done using them, if baking; to do this saves time and much confusion, for if allowed to stand they become dry and are more difficult to wash, and are always in our way if we wish to perform almost any other kitchen work. Each housekeeper should determine the manner of washing them for herself; my way is, to thoroughly rinse the milk, doughy or fruit dishes in cold water; and the greasy ones in hot water before beginning to wash them. I then take plenty of good hot soft water, or if that is not available a cleansed water made by taking one tea-cup of strong wood lye to every five quarts of water; first wash the silverware, or even the steel knives and forks, if those are used, and rinse and wipe. Now I would put in my soap, (as I do not think that it is any more filthy than any of the other manufactured productions, which are not any of them too clean if we could see their production. I prefer the soft soap that is homemade). I wash the glassware, rinse and wipe; then the china dishes, cleanest ones first; the tin and ironware. I give them all a good thorough rinsing with hot water. I know some folks say that this rinsing in hot water crackles the dishes but I know that it will not as my mother has dishes she has had for twenty-eight years that are not crackled and she has always scalded them. Care should be taken to pour the water over the dishes and not into them alone, as it may break the most delicate of them, especially if there is a cold draft of air in the room; but I believe that our dishes should always be thoroughly rinsed, although people who do not use soap seldom, if ever do. After the dishes, the cupboards and shelves, if there are any,

should receive attention. They should be kept free from crumbs, dust, small particles of food stored away for use, but seldom touched again until thrown away, and all other refuse which should be immediately carried away to the pigs or chickens, or if there is nothing to feed it to, it should be burned or buried. If oilcloth is used for the shelves and work tables it will save a great deal of work and is very easily cleaned with luke warm water and a little sweet milk. The stove should be kept free from dust, grease, or dough. If you prefer to keep it blacked as I do, for it stays like new so much longer; do not wash it, but scratch all particles of food off of it with a sharp knife, take a small cloth which you have for that purpose wet it in kerosene and wipe over all grease spots; then brush with an old broom, a stiff paper, an old felt hat or a brush if you have one. No matter whether you wash it or do this it should always be done after each meal. The windows should be kept clean and bright and I prefer to have the kitchen windows unshaded and allowed to be open whenever possible so as to have a bounteous supply of pure air and sunshine. The floors should be scrubbed once or twice a week if bare, but for those who can afford it linoleum is both cheap and an ornament besides saving a great deal of hard work. The washing should be done regularly every week, but each housekeeper should decide how to do it herself; anyway that she can and keep her clothes white, sweet and clean. As for the ironing some can be omitted if necessary, such as sheets, pillow cases, towels, dish towels, etc., although I prefer to iron them if I possibly can so that in case of accident everything will be in good shape to use but anyone cannot be called untidy if they do omit these things, and it is better to omit these things than the little boy's and girl's everyday clothes. I think they should be ironed anyway. If they are made plain they can be ironed double and look very nice, and good enough to wear anywhere, and then it teaches them to be just as neat and tidy at home as elsewhere, where if they are not ironed they are not fit to wear away from home, and the little ones soon begin to think that anything is good enough for home wear. So much for the kitchen work. The sleeping rooms should contain only necessary furniture, although some have papered walls; I prefer whitewashed ones, as the paper collects so much dust and poison which contains germs of disease, while the whitewash is antiseptic in itself and is more often cleaned. I do not think it necessary to allow the beds to go unmade all day long if the inner bedding is changed every week, and as soon as its occupants have left it in the morning, the covering is removed and the mattress or tick is given a thorough shaking or pounding and then allowed to lay open until the other morning work is completed. The windows should be opened both top and bottom if possible and allowed to remain open during the entire day in summer, and in winter also if possible, and if not, a portion of the time at least, so that there will be a free circulation of air, and at night I allow it to remain partially open. If one is inclined to keep the kitchen and sleeping rooms neat the other rooms are seldom in disorder; but sometimes it is vice versa and this should not be

so for the most of our time is spent in those rooms and they should have a congenial atmosphere tended to raise us above the work there confined; and in one our food is prepared, while in the other our strength and vitality is recruited. Neither should we have any rooms, or anything in them that is too good for use; nor a set time to use them as Sundays, holidays, or when company comes, but anyone should be at liberty to use them at any time, but everyone should be taught to be careful not by scolding but by kindness and example. Now, I think I hear some one say, "Oh, those dreadful boys! We never can have anything neat and tidy with those boys around." I disagree with you. One can have things just as neat and tidy if the boys are given a share in the neatness and tidy arrangements in their own rooms, and are made to feel that they are partly responsible for the neat and attractive appearance of their home. Do not have so many useless things, such as tidies, fancy pillows, sundry pieces of odd china, etc., laying around for ornament; a few tidies, cushions and rugs are all right if made for use, but those which cannot be used by any member of the family have no place there and had better be thrown into the fire, for they are but the source of a constant annoyance to them, and no end of worrying, scolding and remonstrances to you, oftentimes causing family quarrels, and is what drives so many boys and men away from their homes to low associates and the saloons for rest and entertainment. Are not our boys and husbands of more consequence than these useless things? We can teach our boys to so love home and its little attractions there, that they will be just as neat and tidy; just as careful of the nice things as the girls, and sometimes more so; and we should remember that careful boys make careful men, and that they will some day be some girl's husband, and can we bear to hear our son's wife say, "Oh, dear! my husband is so careless!" when we might have taught them better? We should not think that husband or children cannot do anything good enough for us, but should enlist their services whenever we can. Do not think that perhaps you can do it quicker and better than the children and so neglect to teach them until they are grown and beyond your control; for if you do, after they have entered life's path with its many struggles and discouragements, they will look back and blame you for that neglect and who can blame them? Can you? (I can't and I speak from experience.) As soon as their little hands are big enough give them each day some set work to do, such as carrying wood or water, setting the table, washing dishes, sweeping the floor, making their own beds, paring potatoes or apples, getting vegetables from the garden and preparing them, picking berries, stemming strawberries, weeding the garden, ironing the small common articles, small chores outside for papa, sewing on buttons, making button holes, piecing quilts and all other plain hand sewing. You will be surprised how young they can do these things and not hurt them either. I do not approve of overworking them but if they work part of the time it makes them more contented and happy, less liable to get into mischief, and they have more zeal for their play. Then again, if there is any part of your work which you can slight and not be a detriment to the sweetness and purity of your house do so, rather than remain away from church or Sunday school, or rob yourself of a chance to read so that you may be an interested companion to your husband, able to converse

upon all current topics intelligently. You can then instruct and amuse the children so that they will look to mamma as their best playmate. They would rather work and help you quite a little and have you play with them than to play all of the time and alone. Now, sisters, although all admire neat and model housekeepers, we should not be too critical of each other's efforts as we cannot always see into our sister's life, see her trials and difficulties, she may not be as neat as some but she may have too much to do, too many to do for; she may have ill-health, or she may have careless and inefficient help and not many conveniences. These things a casual observer will not notice but if she looks neat and tidy, sets a neat, tastily arranged table, allows plenty of pure air and sunshine to invade the house and is pleasant and cheerful, we must excuse any little minor points which it takes to make a good housekeeper. and think, "She does her best," that is all any of us can do. Good-bye. From a sister who wishes everyone well.

Lottie Bollinger.

Vestaburg, Mich.

* * *

DON'T BITE THREAD.

A PRACTICING dentist says this is the season of the year when his business is given a slight boom by the women who bite their threads. Only professional dressmakers and seamstresses may be relied upon to eschew this practice, and all other women who make any of their own clothes are more or less addicted to it.

The incisors are used for the purpose, but it makes the edges of several of the front teeth as uneven as a saw, and at a time, as now, when there is much sewing on summer dresses, produces a state of affairs that no dentist can remedy with any satisfaction to himself or his patrons, so that the boom is nowhere welcomed. Most women when shown the evil effects of threadbiting are horrified and make all sorts of promises of reform, but nearly all of them are backsliders.

* * *

DOMESTIC EXTRAVAGANCE.

DOMESTIC extravagance has, we are told, reached a limit, and a reaction has set in. Common sense is resuming its sway. Women, even more than men, are beginning to look toward a simpler life. We are all beginning to realize that it is not the money we spend which brings satisfaction, but what we get for it.

It would be well if families, as well as individuals and corporations, were to begin the new year by a thorough inquiry into their financial condition and prospects. A searching analysis of this kind, set down in black and white, would be edifying to many a husband and wife, and, in most cases, would not fail to simplify their method of living and consequently add to their happiness.

Reading Circle and Christian Workers' Topics

By ELIZABETH D. ROSENBERGER.

PHILIP.—Acts 8: 26-31.

Sunday Evening, January 29.

I. Philip Going.

- (a) 1. From Samaria—Many People,.....Acts 8: 25
2. To Desert Road—To One Person,..Acts 8: 26
- (b) 1. Following Leading of Spirit,.....Acts 8: 29
2. Paul at Troas,.....Acts 16: 9
3. Spirit Directs all Missions for Christ,,....
.....John 16: 8, 14
4. Joy in Preaching Christ,1 Thess. 2: 19, 20

II. The Eunuch.

- (a) 1. Going to Jerusalem to Worship,....Acts 8: 27
2. Reading the Bible,.....Acts 8: 28
3. Seeking to Understand,Acts 8: 30, 31
- (b) 1. Was Taught the Way,.....Acts 8: 32
2. Obeyed—Was Baptized,.....Acts 8: 38
3. Joy in Accepting Christ,Acts 8: 39

III. Individual Work for Individuals.

Text.—And he said, How can I, except some man should guide me? And he desired Philip that he would come up and sit with him. Acts 8: 31; Acts 8: 26-40.

References.

Ruth 1: 16; Acts 10; Acts 13: 43; Acts 16: 14, 15; Acts 16: 27-34; Acts 17: 4-12; Matthew 13: 4-19; Luke 8: 4-15; 2 Peter 3: 14; Jude 3: 20; Revelations 22: 17; 1 Peter 4: 11.

The Angel's Message to Philip.

“And the angel of the Lord spake unto Philip saying, Arise, and go toward the south unto the way that goeth down from Jerusalem unto Gaza, which is desert;” this was surely a strange messenger with an obscure message. The angel told him to go away from Jerusalem, where there were other disciples and many advantages, go south toward Gaza, and he would find himself on a road that passed through a desert; it was a discouraging outlook. There were no disciples there, there were few people, it would seem as if Philip would better remain in the villages and preach Jesus to the natives. But Philip never questioned, or even reasoned about the matter, we are only told that “he arose and went.” And so when the Ethiopian came by, reading the prophet Esaias, the Spirit said unto Philip, “Go near, and join thyself to this chariot;” and we are told that Philip ran to join him, and then they talked about the Scriptures. You and I would have been more ready to obey a command directing us to go from the desert way up to Jerusalem, because we work for

results, and we like a promising field. Let us be guided by the Holy Spirit, and go wherever he wants us to go.

He Invited Philip to Sit with Him.

The Ethiopian had come to a hard place in his reading, he could not understand the text, and he evidently believed that Philip could explain it. More than that he must have had a degree of personal liking for Philip, or he would not have asked him to sit in the chariot, it was easy to help him then, it is always easy to teach Jesus when the teacher is lovable and makes a good impression on those whom he would teach. It would be a difficult matter to lead a man to Christ, if he always crossed the street to avoid meeting you or speaking to you. Whittier tells us,—

“The dear Lord's best interpreters
Are humble human souls,
The gospel of a life
Is more than books 'or scrolls.”

The Desert Way.

I do not believe that Philip was lonely, as he went down this way unto Gaza, he had time for personal communion with Christ. Men cannot stand in the Lord's house to speak his words unto the people unless they have first waited at Christ's feet to get their message. Our lips must be touched with a coal from God's altar before we can become God's messengers to men. A special feature of the daily life in Wellesly college is the morning and evening “silent time,” marked by the strokes of the bell in which all the house is quiet. Every pupil is in her room, there is no conversation, and it is understood that all whose hearts so incline them shall spend the time in meditation and prayer. One of the greatest needs in Christian life in these days is more devotion. Philip's silent walk on the desert road left him ready to teach Jesus so truthfully that the convert was eager to be baptized at once.

Incomplete Directions.

We could not have blamed Philip if he had asked the angel what he was to do on this road that went to Gaza, the angel gave no hint of any souls to save there. But Philip had learned the lesson that one step at a time is all that God leads. We wonder why God does not make our future duty plain to us. A young school-girl is perplexed:—ought she to go to a foreign mission field, or devote herself to work at home? It will take her at least from three to five years yet

to complete her course at school. It is very clear then that her present duty is to go to school, what her ultimate mission in this world will be, God will show her in due time, just as he showed Philip.

"A single stitch in an endless web,
A drop in the ocean's flow and ebb!
But the pattern is rent where the stitch is lost,
Or marred where the tangled threads have crossed;
And each life that fails of its true intent
Mars the perfect plan that the Master meant."

He Preached in All the Cities.

We find this said of him, after baptizing the Ethiopian, he left the desert way and went to Azotus, then he preached in all the cities till he came to Cæsarea. There was a difference; he preached to many people in these cities, yet he was God's messenger just as truly when he was walking alone to teach and baptize but one convert.

"If thou hast yesterday thy duty done,
And thereby cleared firm footing for to-day,
Whatever clouds may dark to-morrow's sun,
Thou shalt not miss thy solitary way."

Topics for Discussion.

1. What message did the angel of the Lord bring to Peter? Acts 12: 7, 8.
2. What promise did Jesus make in regard to the Spirit? John 15: 26; John 16: 13.
3. What other man went out of his own country without knowing where the Lord was leading him? Genesis 12: 1-4.
4. Relate some incidents in the life of Adoniram Judson which show his submission to God's guidance.
5. Name and relate some instances of missionaries who like Philip were directed by the Spirit.
6. Jesus took the time to talk to individuals and teach them truth. John 4: 5-28.

"Who would true valor see
Let him come hither
One here will constant be
Come wind, come weather
There's no discouragement
Shall make him once relent
His first avowed intent
To be a pilgrim."

How many births are past, I cannot tell;
How many yet to come no man can say;
But this alone I know, and know full well,
That pain and grief embitter all the way.

—South India Folk Song.

I have been in India twenty years, and if I had twenty lives to live I would give them all for India. There is no work which God has given to woman which exceeds in beauty and grandeur the work which is to be done by women for the women of India.—
Mrs. J. C. Archibald.

EMPLOYMENT BUREAU.

Brother D. Owen Cottrell, who used to be our secretary at North Manchester, Indiana, is now teaching at the Maryland Collegiate Institute, at Union Bridge, Maryland. As he was our secretary at North Manchester, he could act in the capacity of local secretary, wherever he was located, provided there was work for him to do, and so we were made glad by a list of twenty-one new names from Union Bridge; he says "We are having good meetings at present. We are reading 'The Crisis of Missions,' but will begin another book soon."

At Waynesboro, Pa., the first Circle meeting was held about eleven years ago. Brother Wilbur Stover, Sister Elizabeth Howe and many others were willing workers there. And we are glad that the interest at that place still continues. Sister Sudie M. Wingert is their local secretary and she says, "We need some of the new circulars, we desire to do more Circle work." They have a "Girl's Mission Band" and "Sisters' Missionary Sewing Circle." The *Missionary Visitor* of May, 1904, has a record of their work.

Brother John W. Vetter of Pymont, Indiana, says, "We have at last got our Circle organized with Merton J. Holsinger, as president, and for secretary and treasurer, myself. I send in two more names, and an order for five new books on missions. We are anxious to learn more about this work."

Sister Amanda Rodabaugh from Daleville, Virginia says, "We have organized a little Circle, and are enjoying it very much. We are reading 'Modern Apostles of Missionary Byways.' I enclose thirteen new names."

Sister Mary E. Shickel of Broadway, Virginia, says, "I received my certificate; it is only a piece of paper, but it means *so much* to me. The books are well selected and interesting, therefore I hope to continue reading and persuade others to do so too. We have organized a Christian Workers' meeting here, and we thank God and take courage."



QUESTIONS.

What do you know about Our Missionary Reading Circle?

Have you sent for new circulars?

What is your Circle doing to help the missionaries?

How many books on missions will you read in 1905?

Are you supporting an orphan?

Do you have Christian Workers' meetings in your church?

Have you asked the Holy Spirit to guide and direct you and yours in this year?

Are your Sunday-school teachers members of the Circle?



OUR YOUNG PEOPLE

THE GEOGRAPHY CLASS.—Chapter XI.

Dublin, Ireland.

Dear Mr. Maxwell:—

Since we wrote you we have had a little bad luck. When we were sight-seeing in the city of Cork the other evening, Miss Merritt either mislaid her purse or lost it which caused all of us more or less anxiety. Of course the boys advertised in the morning paper. It was a very easy matter to make a good description of it, for, besides a regular description that might be given any one's purse, it contained an identification check, and besides it had some pieces of American money in it; and as you may well know, Gertrude had looked at those pieces of money so many times that she knew the date on every one of them.

It might have been a serious thing, for you see it contained her American Express cheques, which, if lost, meant return for all of us, and just think of us having to give up this trip at the initial point. Of course the express cheques were perfectly safe; they were as worthless as paper until they were signed, but as a matter of fact it would have caused us some delay and trouble to have regained the amount.

The next morning the doorbell rang and two big, burly policemen stood at the door and asked the porter if Miss Merritt from "Ameriky" was there. It was no trouble for Miss Gertrude to identify herself. With her American dialect, her American friends, and her American manner of approach, the policemen were easily convinced that she was the owner of the lost property. We all had the laugh on her when the policemen asked her how much money there were in the purse. She said, there was some sovereigns, some crowns, half crowns, shillings and ha'pennies. Here the policemen took a big laugh and said: "Faith, and she's the roight gal; yez put me in moind uv th' Irishman who measured a log fur a carpenter and sed it wuz thra times th' length of his tin-foot pole, besides sivin extra fate, thra times th' length of his hammer handle, two spans and a little over."

The real royal American blood rushed to the face of our little school mistress when she saw that the joke was on herself. The lost property was restored to her, with a bow and a smile, and when she offered them a shilling each for their kindness, they again smiled and refused because they said they had done nothing only what was their duty to do.

I notice that the boys forgot to tell you in their letter that when we made our trip out to Blarney Castle, we passed Doctor Wood's Asylum for the Insane, a dairy school, and a soldiers' barracks. In one of these barracks were stationed three hundred cavalrymen and in another three regiments of infantry. It must be admitted that the British soldiers look well in their uniform. I can now understand why our school histories often spoke of the English soldiers as the "red coats." Their coats were made of the very reddest of red, but they have miserable little caps that do not half cover their heads and furnish them no protection whatever, from sun or rain. There are

fifty thousand of these troops kept annually by a tax levied upon the poor Irish, who have no more use for these soldiers than you have in Mayville.

Near Blarney Castle is a large tweed factory, a fertilizer mill, a linen factory, and a schoolhouse. This tweed factory is one of the most renowned in the world.

It seemed so queer all the time to see fields of mangels, turnips, oats, potatoes, and heather, but never a stalk of corn. The boys kept looking and watching all the time for corn, but they were not even favored with a glimpse. Rocks, crows, donkeys, stone walls, whitewashed concrete houses, dirty children, and lots of them, Johnny cars, laurel, elm, birch, and beautiful roads abound. Good horses like the one we are driving sell for about one hundred twenty dollars, and a Johnny car, like the one in the photograph that the boys sent, sells for about one hundred and forty dollars, or what they call here, twenty-eight pounds.

When we went from Cork to Dublin, which is one hundred seventy-five miles, as near as we could tell, (for they have no miles, as we know them,) we had to change cars at Mallow. This is a junction of some note and quite a town. As we were ready to pull out of the station for the capital city, ten mute boys crowded into our coupé and you may be sure we had interesting company for the rest of the journey. They ranged from six to fifteen years of age. They were intelligent little fellows without exception, but were very poor. They were being sent to a government asylum where mutes are educated. It was a sad sight to see their mothers and sisters come down to the station to see them off. Not a man was present; no doubt they were about their daily labors. Each of these boys left home carrying a bottle of milk, a bit of dry bread and a small sack containing a scanty bit of clothing, of the poorer sort. Angels and artists would have envied the picture when little brothers and sisters, both younger and older than themselves, would surround them and smother them with kisses and good-byes, entreating them not to forget to read their Bibles and pray. Each of them also had in their possession a few pennies which they frequently counted.

You know Agnes knows how to talk on her fingers to people who are deaf and dumb, and using her for an interpreter, the boys became very much interested in our party and we in them: and we succeeded in getting much desirable information from them, as to the manners and customs of the people. It is astonishing to note the percent of mutes in Ireland. We do not understand why this should be so.

When we reached the great city of Dublin our ten little mute friends quickly disappeared amid the two hundred eighty-nine thousand souls of the capital of the Emerald Isle. And we wondered, as they faded to view, what and where they would be twenty years hence.

All day long we have been furnished some of nature's best scenery; the green hills, crystal loughs, ruined castles,

(Continued on page 72.)

The Q. & A. Department.

When is Congress in session and who was chairman of the Senate Nov. 1, 1904?

Each Congress has a life of two years, the same as the term of a Representative. The present or Fifty-eighth Congress began March 4, 1903, and will end March 4, 1905. As a rule, however, Congress is never in session more than half of the time. It has two regular sessions, called the long and short one. The long session begins at noon on the first Monday of December in the odd years and continues until both Houses agree to adjournment, which occurs usually in the early part of the summer. The short session begins on the first Monday of the following December, or in the even year, and continues until March 4. Congress may adjourn sooner upon the agreement of both Houses, but this is never done. The President can call an extra session by issuing a proclamation, naming the date and giving reasons for his action. Congress may also provide for an extra session by adjourning to a fixed date earlier than December. If the two Houses can't agree as to the time of final adjournment the President may set the date. The presiding officer, or President *pro tem* of the Senate from March 4, 1903, to March 4, 1905, is William P. Frye, of Maine.

❖

What kind of ink is used on typewriter ribbons? How is it made and applied?

Melt vaseline to high boiling point on a water bath or slow fire and add as much lampblack, constantly stirring it, as will take up without being granular. Then remove it from the fire, and while it is cooling mix equal parts of petroleum, benzine and rectified oil of turpentine. To this mixture slowly add the fatty ink, constantly stirring it so as to dissolve it. The fluid ink should be of the consistency of fresh oil paint. Wind the ribbon on a cardboard, and after spreading several layers of newspaper on a table unwind the ribbon in convenient lengths and lay it flat on the paper. Stir the ink well and apply to the ribbon with a soft brush. Then rub it in well with a tooth brush.

❖

Please state what the word "Atahanam" is and where located. It is located somewhere in the world and I would like to know where?

It is the name of a river in the state of Washington, a tributary of the Yakima.

❖

What is the population of Alaska?

It is 63,502.

Who was the founder and first president of Harvard College?

Harvard College, now Harvard University, the oldest institution of learning in the United States, was founded by act of the General Court of Massachusetts, granting 400 pounds toward a school or college, October 28, 1630. The College was named after John Harvard, a graduate from Emmanuel College, Cambridge, England, who bequeathed his library and half his estate, about 700 pounds, for a college at his death at Charleston, Mass., Sept. 14, 1638. Cambridge; then Newton, was selected as the site for the college March 13, 1639. The first head was Nathaniel Eaton, who was soon deposed for ill-treating and starving the students and beating his assistant, a Mr. Briscoe. He was succeeded by Rev. Henry Dunster, the first President of the college, who held the office from 1640 to October, 1654, when he was compelled to resign on the charge of disobeying the ordinance of infant baptism in the Cambridge Church. The school had acquired a high reputation under him. Charles W. Ellis has been President since 1869.

❖

Assuming the President's wife to be the first lady in the land, who is the second lady at the present time?

This is a disputed point on which equally accomplished persons differ. In the book, "Etiquette of Social Life in Washington," Mrs. Madeleine Vinton Dahlgren says: "The second place is claimed for both the Chief Justice and the Vice President and so many good reasons may be given on either side that until a social Congress can be convened to decide this and some other controverted points, there can be no decision attained." Their wives should be respectively second and third lady.

❖

What is the significance of the name "Inglenook"?

We have answered this question before, but for the sake of the new members of our family, we answer it again. Literally, it means a cozy corner, and carries with it the significance of the family hearthstone. We apply it to our magazine because ours is a family magazine, and deals with the needs and wants of every department of the family circle.

❖

How is flint formed?

Some authorities say that flint is formed by petrification of fine sponges. When one studies the composition of these simple animals this seems very probable.

MISCELLANEOUS

THE GEOGRAPHY CLASS.—Chapter XI.

(Continued from Page 70.)

and the thatched-roofed, whitewashed country homes dotting the green hillside.

No sooner had we found ourselves in a great crowd on the streets of Dublin, than our attention was called to a procession of one hundred boys in beautiful uniform. We were told that they were Foresters, celebrating in honor of O'Connell, the Liberator of Ireland. After we were located at our hotel, we took a little stroll on the street to get acquainted for the lay of the town and walk up and down the banks of the beautiful river Liffey. On returning, strange to say, we met a Mr. Cullen, who is now a merchant in that city, but formerly owned a store in Philadelphia. Of course he recognized us at once as Americans, and said that it would afford him pleasure to show us the city. As he was born and raised here, and as he is also acquainted with American customs, no doubt he will be in position to contrast things in a way which will be intensely interesting to us, and we look forward to tomorrow with a great deal of pleasure.

I would give half a dollar for a piece of Ma's good butter, as big as my fist. Respectfully; Marie.

(To be continued.)

AMERICAN COTTON.

THE entire world produces 14,000,000 bales of cotton, of which the United States alone contributes 10,500,000 bales, or 75 per cent. Moreover, Americans are attempting, with activity and persistence, to monopolize the consumption of the raw material which they produce, and to this end they multiply the spinning and weaving mills of their country, augmenting the number of spindles and installing their factories alongside the cotton fields. The consumption of American cotton in the United States grew from 2,287,000 bales in 1893 to 3,908,000 bales in 1903, and the progress appears to have been much more rapid since then.

WOMAN INVENTS GUN.

A DENVER woman has devised a new shotgun, which is being manufactured. The inventor, Mrs. Nellie Bennett, says the new fowling piece is a decided improvement over the old shotgun, effectiveness being combined with lightness and mechanical construction to a degree never before reached by gunsmiths. Mrs. Bennett enjoys the distinction of being the crack trap

shooter of Colorado. While deer hunting on the North Platte in Nebraska recently she shot the largest specimen of pelican ever seen in that part of this country. Mrs. Bennett is associated in business with the publication of a sportsman's magazine, issued in Denver.

THE DEVIL.

We are told he does not go about like a roaring lion now;
But whom shall we hold responsible for the everlasting
row

To be heard in home, in church and state, to the earth's
remotest bound,

If the Devil, by a unanimous vote, is nowhere to be
found?

Won't somebody step to the front forthwith, and make
their bow and show

How the frauds and the crimes of a single day spring up?
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gone;

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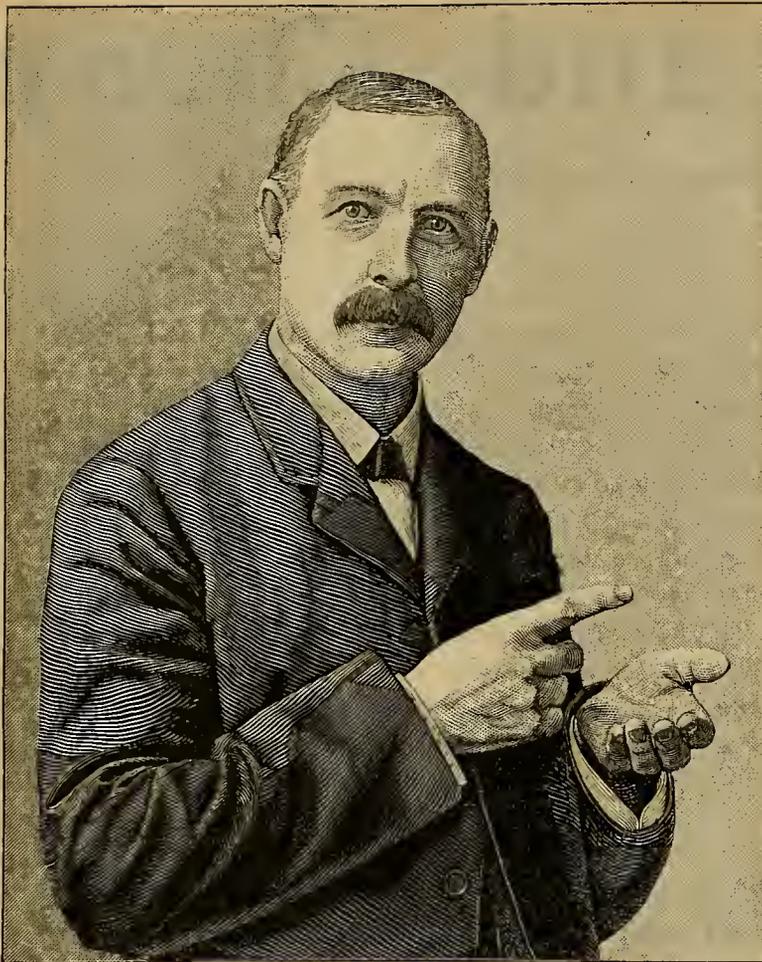
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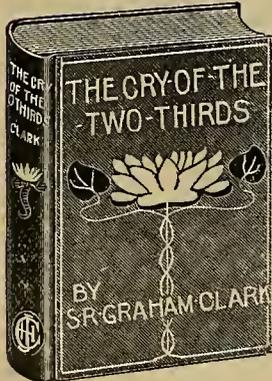
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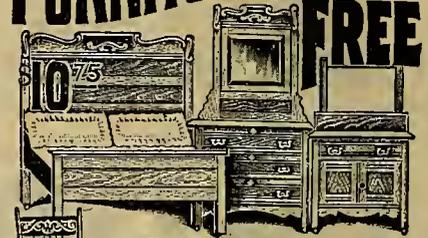
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A WEEKLY MAGAZINE

*Spidel, Mrs Lizzie
January, 1905*

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ray.

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- Subdue all things, Philpp. 3:21.
- Keep that committed to him, 2 Tim. 1:12.
- Perform what he has promised, Rom. 4:21.
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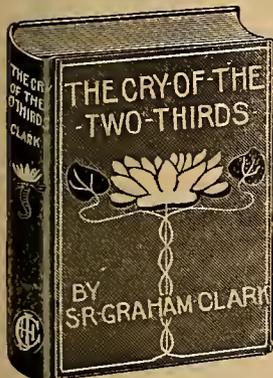
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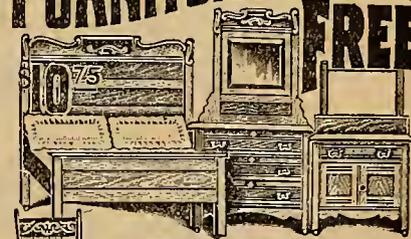
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THE INGLENOOK

VOL. VII.

JANUARY 24, 1905.

No. 4.

THE PAST AND PRESENT.

Go to, go to, now ye that say,
The past was better than to-day;
The sky it wears as soft a blue
As formerly it used to do.
And Sol comes forth with strength of prime
As splendid as in ancient time;
And sunbeams hide among the dew
Fair jewels, as they used to do.

The tyrant Winter has its sway,
But so it had in former day—
And spring comes forth all glad and new
As lovely as she used to do.
And Summer doth her fruits bestow,
And gives her flowers to high and low,
And bids the birds to sing as gay
As ever in a former day.

The silver morn with misty veil
Reflects at night the same sweet tale—
The tale for ages she has told.
As calm and placid as of old.
Beneath her soft, her silver light
The lovers vow and give their plight—
And Cupid has not lost the art
To throw successfully his dart.

Is it of men that you would say,
The past was better than to-day?
If you will look for clearer light,
This truth will glean before your sight—
That Goodness has not lost her power,
That Kindness has as sweet a flower,
And Piety is just as broad,
As when the earth our fathers trod.

Go to, go to, no longer say
The past was better than to-day;
Put by this thought, oh, grumbling clan,
And live for God and fellowman.
If each will faithfully do his part,
With willing hand and zealous heart,
No cause will any find to say,
The past was better than to-day.

—Anna D. Walker.

SNAPSHOTS.

Some men, like wheelbarrows, have to be pushed.

*

A swindle cannot be sanctioned by calling it a church fair.

The man who is disloyal to his convictions will not be loyal to anything.

*

Honesty often gets so mixed up with expediency that it is hard to distinguish them.

*

When you feel yourself becoming ungrateful, sit down and try to count up God's mercies.

*

If the heathen are never saved, it will be the fault of stingy, close-fisted, church members, and not the fault of God.

*

The main reason why the gifted are so apt to fall is that the devil seems to give their cases special attention.

*

Money invested in a good practical education is a deposit in a bank that can never fail and that pays the very highest interest.

*

It is necessary to partake of the fruits of the spirit of St. Paul's love, joy, peace, longsuffering, patience, kindness, if we hope to attain spiritual health.

*

We are all ungrateful creatures. What man, for instance, will acknowledge that he is indebted to his clothes for his looks or his standing in society?

*

The most thrillingly patriotic and pugnaciously warlike speech I ever heard was delivered by a statesman who hired a substitute to bleed and die for him.

*

One reason why we have so many dead churches, is because they are crowded with people who try to serve God and feed swine for the devil at the same time.

*

The wagon that makes the most noise on the road is the one which has the loose spokes and the rattling boxings. Same way with the man who is all talk and no do.

OUR POSSIBILITIES.

BY O. G. BRUBAKER

“Progress, man’s distinctive mark alone;
Not God’s, and not the beasts’;
God is; they are,—
Man partly is and wholly hopes to be.”

THE above quotation from Robert Browning furnishes the theme for this paper. It is a fact, that man and man alone progresses. The horses that lived in the time of Solomon and David were just as fine and no doubt could run just as fast as the swiftest of our own time; the lilies that Jesus spoke of were arrayed just as beautifully as those that grow in our finest conservatories; the Raven that fed Elijah was just as black and no blacker than the one that stole your corn last spring. True, we have finer breeds of stock and a greater variety of composite flowers and no doubt there are sweeter warblers in the feathery kingdom than there were centuries ago but was it progress on their part or was it training on the part of man?

On the other hand God is unchangeable and is the same true God to whom men have bowed since the dawn of Creation. He has always been, is to-day and always will be the same true God. We cannot even think of *him* as improving or progressing.

The possibilities for man’s advancement are only bounded by eternity. A very superficial study of any nation will prove to the unbiased mind that man’s progress has been marvelous. The improvements of to-day as compared with those of yesterday speak volumes in favor of the above proposition.

However great man’s advancement has been in the past and however high we have ascended on the ladder of progress there are steps upon steps ahead of us, and heights unto which we may attain that are just now coming into view. Our fathers and grandfathers of a few years ago never dreamed of a Christian Workers’ Society. Some of them would have been horror stricken at the mere mention of such a thing. It is only within the last few years, or rather months, that the church has been awakening to the fact that there is a great power for good wrapped up in the souls of the young people. We have waited long, indeed too long to fully realize that the hope of the church is eventually to rest on the shoulders of the young. But now, that we have our societies, let us study our conditions and try to see some of the avenues which lie on before us and some of the possibilities that are open to us for the Master’s work.

A few weeks ago Prof. M. R. Myers in a very able address to our society in Chicago raised the question, for what does the C. W. Society stand? Did you ever stop to think seriously why we have such a society? Or did you ever stop to think

prayerfully why you are a member? In looking over the constitutions of different societies I find that they have invariably as their object and purpose, “The moral and spiritual development of the young people.” Being founded upon such a broad basis, our possibilities for the future are as boundless as space and as limitless as eternity. For who has mind so keen and strong that he can conceive of the spirit being limited in its flight toward the Eternal, or who can measure the value of one hundred young people working together, not only for their own welfare, but also for the moral and spiritual growth of his fellow-man? God himself says that one soul is worth more than the world. It is positively absurd to try to fix any boundary to the amount of work and good the Christian Workers can do.

I am indebted to Ralph W. Miller for some excellent statistics which will point out a few possibilities for us to think about. The Epworth League of the Methodist church, organized in 1889 has now 30,377 societies with a membership of 1,500,000. The Methodist church has made a total increase in membership of 1,495,478 within the last 12 years. The Baptist Young Peoples Union has also made a wonderful stride. In the last 13 years this Union has grown from one to 12,999 societies with a total membership of 699,990. The number of communicants added to the Baptist church from 1890 to 1902 was nearly 1,000,000. Other societies as the Y. M. C. A. and the Y. W. C. A. have equally as good records, but these are sufficient to prove that young people are a wonderful power for good when well organized. What has been accomplished by other societies, can to a great extent, be done by ours. To the fair minded man our outlook is very hopeful. Our educational institutions are on a par with the best in the land and our young people are rapidly taking advantage of them. But while our future seems hopeful and promising, we must be more thoroughly organized, before we can accomplish any great work. We should not be satisfied with a district organization, a state union, or even a U. S. union, but it should take in the entire world. An organization of this kind with annual, district, state, national and international conferences would give our beloved fraternity such an influx, not only of members, but also of spirituality, that she would no longer stand as thirteenth in the denominations of the world but would be among the first.

It is not the purpose of this paper to convey the idea that numbers alone count for much. We all know too well that in all departments of church work, not only of our own but of all churches, that it is the willing few who are doing the work. But God knows and *we know* that there are thousands and thousands of our sons and daughters being irrevocably lost to

our church and something must be done to save them. The C. W. society should be, and in many cases, has been the means of getting these young men and women interested in church work. Becoming interested in the work they naturally seek admission and soon become active members of the church.

While a thorough organization is still in the future, there are many possibilities open to the individual societies. What better thing could the young people do than to take up the subject of missions and make a study of them; giving at least one program each quarter entirely devoted to this subject? Some of the Reading Circle books could be taken up and read, and various divisions made of the subject and discussed at these special meetings. This is one thing that can be done, and might be the means of your own society getting enough inspiration to send one or more of its own members to the mission field. What an inspiration for work if each society in the U. S. had one of her own members in the foreign land. Such a thing is not impossible, for what others are doing we can surely do. If we can not have one of our own members in the field we can for the small sum of \$16 support an orphan in India, who may in a few short years become a man of God, and a nucleus from which church after church and society after society may spring up. No society ought to feel satisfied until it is directly responsible for some work of this kind. It is a good thing to have a home society in a home church, but it would be far better if each society had representatives in the field doing some active society or church work.

A society founded for the purpose of the moral and spiritual development of its members should not forget the literary side of its life. A paper now and then on current events giving in concise and tasty form the leading events of the day would be very helpful. The time is now upon us when we as a society and as church workers must keep abreast of the times. We cannot afford, we dare not prove ourselves ignorant of the events of the day. Closely associated with this thought is our society paper, the INGLENOOK. Inasmuch as a portion of the INGLENOOK for the next year is to be devoted to C. W. work we should take it upon ourselves to derive as much help from it as possible, and make it *the* paper of our society. By doing so this magazine will become one of the chief factors in effecting a thorough organization of the societies throughout the Brotherhood.

A library of well selected and well read books on church doctrines and history, missions and society work would surely be a good investment for any society. An investment of this kind would not only prove a source of education on these various subjects, but would also make plain the methods of doing more active work.

In conclusion; the progress of the past few years, proves, if it proves anything, that we are capable of progressing. Let us make *progress* the watchword of to-day and of the coming year, and as the spectre of the old year has faded into the shades of the Past, and the New Year with all of its glorious possibilities is upon us, as the echo of the Christmas bells are yet vibrating through the air, shall we not as a united band of Christian Workers lift our souls to God and say, "Help us to do justly, love mercy, and walk humbly with thee"?

Chicago, Ill.

* * *

THE FERN CLIFFS.

ONE of the grandest and most sublime sceneries easy accessible to the people of Clay City and vicinity, is the Fern Cliffs located in Morgan township, Owen county, Ind., a few miles north and east of Patricksburg, or about fifteen miles from this city.

These cliffs do not tower above the surrounding country but to the contrary they consist of an abrupt break in the country from the hill-lands to the hollow below, in the form of a ravine seventy-five feet in depth, a few rods wide and two hundred yards in length, which appears more to have been formed by the flow of water than by an upheaval but as the country above its course shows no marks of any stream or possible flow of water it is hard to imagine this to have been the cause of its formation. The seasons of ages have softened the surfaces of the sand rock, which at places may easily be cut with a common pocket knife, and many visitors have left their initials or names and dates of their visits there to be seen by those who follow them.

Under the projecting rocks and above that which forms the sandy floor may be seen a small seam of stone-coal from which constantly oozes fresh, clear water, making the air cool and moist, and protected from the sun as it is, makes a pleasant resort for stock during the hot dry summer days and also would serve as a protection from the storm and cold of the winter, and no doubt the dry caverns and crevices higher up the walls were, ages ago, used by the wild beasts of the forest for homes and for places of concealment.

Trees cling to the rock walls which at places have, by the softening of their surfaces and collection of decayed vegetable matter formed a thin soil surface upon which some have grown so large that several have been cut for saw-logs in the past few weeks. Beautiful long flaunting ferns hang upon the rocky walls and even spread like moss upon the cold face of the rock. When you visit these cliffs remember particularly to notice this odd freak of nature.—*Clay City Democrat.*

OUR ALPHABET OF GREAT MEN.

BY OLIVE MILLER.

C.—Cæsar, Caius Julius.

LET us take a long journey backward through the centuries of time to the year when our Savior was born,—yes, even farther back than that, to the year 100 B. C.

We want to visit the great city of Rome and learn something of the struggles that are going on there. What a strange city it is! no railroads, no telegraph lines, no Christian churches, naught but heathen temples of worship. But even though Christianity is wanting, many of the men are very learned, and their writings rank among our best classics.

We see the evidences of war on every hand—cruel, unrelenting war, that has cost the lives of hundreds of thousands of brave men. Rome has extended her dominion by force of arms until she is now mistress of all the civilized world: Asia, Africa, Greece and Spain have been forced to bow their heads beneath her yoke. Princes and kings of every race have graced the chariots of her generals for the last hundred years; the spoils of all the East have been borne in her triumphal processions. Thousands of captives have been planted throughout the provinces of Italy, and to these poor people the vicissitudes of fortune have brought the most humiliating changes. The once wealthy landowner is now a slave of the basest sort. Who knows that it is only a question of time until he will be worked to death beneath his master's lash. He is warned not to rebel against his fate, for is not the Appian Way lined with six thousand crosses upon which expired the gladiators who under Spartocus attempted to gain their freedom and in consequence met the terrible death of crucifixion?

But Rome is paying the penalty of her oppression. Dissensions among the party leaders have cost her thousands of her best citizens. The constant strife between the common and the aristocratic classes is slowly but surely paving the way for her final downfall, for verily "a house divided against itself cannot stand." She is raising a nation of blood-thirsty, inhuman men, in whom the old Roman patriotism and virtue exists, but as a tradition. The great octopus of political corruption has fastened its deadly grip upon every province of Italy, crushing the very bone and sinew of the nation and spilling its lifeblood from every pore as it struggles to maintain a shadowy existence.

It was in the midst of these perilous times that Julius Cæsar came into the world. He was descended from the great family of the Cæsars, who claimed as their ancestor Iulius, son of Æneas. So Cæsar came of royal blood, yet his sympathies were ever with the

common people. His mother Aurelia was a fine Roman matron, who had a great influence over the young Julius. His home life was quiet and pleasant. He received the usual education of the patrician youth, and was especially apt in Greek and grammar. He was early trained in the arts of war and showed much ability as a soldier.

At the age of thirteen he held his first public office as priest of Jupiter. At seventeen he was married to Cornelia, whose father, Cinna, was a leader of the popular party. From this time we find Cæsar holding public offices in the state from the lowest to the highest until he had reached the office of consul.

In the year of 58 B. C. he crossed the Alps with his armies and entered upon a series of wars in Gaul, a country that is now occupied by the republic of France. More than three hundred years before this the Gauls had swept down upon Rome and had sacked and pillaged the city. Since then they had been proving themselves hostile neighbors, and Cæsar resolved to compel them to feel the force of Roman power. In seven years time he had conquered the Gallic territory, together with the German tribes under the leader Ariovistus. He had also made two invasions into Britain, but did not accomplish much in these expeditions. He found that it was one thing to conquer the Gauls and quite another to hold them, so he set about organizing the conquered territory. At the end of two more years he was to return to Rome and again take up the consulship. But his plans were suddenly cut short. His rival, Pompey the Great who had been his friend and who was now consul at Rome, had been watching Cæsar's success with a jealous eye. Through his influence the Senate ordered Cæsar to disband his army and return home. Cæsar of course saw in this act only his ruin and public disgrace. He called his soldiers together, and explaining that they had been treated very badly, he announced his intention to move directly into Rome with his armies. Without further delay he crossed the Rubicon, a small stream which marked the boundary of the Roman province. Then moving rapidly southward he appealed to the cities along his line of march. One after another they threw open their gates to him, and when he came in sight of the Capital City his rivals had fled, leaving him in full possession of the field. Cæsar now took up the reins of government with all the powers of dictator. Terror had seized the people, for they had expected to see repeated the scenes of carnage and bloodshed that had attended the entrance of other party leaders into Rome. But they needed fear no such thing from the great and generous Cæsar. He soon gave them assurance that life and property were to be held sacred. He did, however, follow Pompey to Egypt, where Pompey was assassinated.

Returning to Rome, Cæsar began at once his re-

forms. His first act was to remove from the senate all who were found guilty of bribery or dishonorable deeds, and place in their stead men of clean purposes, so far as such men could be found. He also greatly increased the number of senators and gave them power in all questions of importance. The calendar, which was at that time very inaccurate, he had revised, making the year consist of 365 days, introducing the leap year. He also had in mind vast military undertakings which would have clinched the dominion of the Roman world for centuries to come.

But Cæsar had his bitter personal enemies and these conspired to take his life. They decided to attack him on the Ides of March, when he would be attending the Senate. Cæsar was slow to appear at his accustomed place. Tradition tells how he was depressed; how as he crossed the hall his statue fell from the pedestal and shivered on the floor. A paper was handed him disclosing the plot, but Cæsar put it away without reading it. When he had taken his place the conspirators gathered about him with their weapons as if to present a petition. He resisted the thrusts of their daggers until he saw the hand of his old friend Brutus raised against him. His words of mingled reproach and despair are familiar to us all: "Et tu, Brute?"—"Thou too, Brutus?" Wrapping his mantle about him he received their thrusts without further resistance and fell at the foot of the statue of Pompey, pierced with twenty-three wounds.

At Cæsar's funeral his friend Mark Antony delivered the oration. In graphic words he recounted Cæsar's deeds, dwelling upon his bravery, his liberality, and the glory which he had brought to the Roman Republic. When he had wrought the feelings of the people to the highest possible tension he held up Cæsar's robe, pierced with the wounds of the conspirators. This wrought the effect which he expected upon the people; in wild frenzy they vowed vengeance upon the traitors and assassins. Two years later the forces of Brutus and Cassius were cut to pieces upon the plains of Philippi.

Just what would have been the results if all of Cæsar's plans had been carried out it is difficult to say. He had in mind the subjugation of the Germanic tribes and the hordes of savages in the region of the Caspian Sea. This would have cut down the very flower of European civilization, the Teutonic race, and the English nation would never have existed. Cæsar well knew that all his plans could not be carried out in one lifetime, and he therefore secretly advocated an hereditary succession of rulers; but even though he kept these views secret, he was charged with being ambitious. Yet it was a noble ambition, for it involved what he considered the good of the country.

The contemporaries of Cæsar little guessed the far-reaching consequences of his achievements. He had

already advanced the Gauls through the centuries of civilization and paved the way for Christianity in the German provinces. In carving out his own ideals of greatness he proved how much of the public good he had at heart.

In his account of the Gallic wars he has left us one of the finest and purest specimens that we have of Latin literature. He was "Rome's peerless master of prose and her greatest statesman." "The greatest man of all the world," says Shakespeare. "He was orator, statesman, man of letters and warrior. In all these he was great, he excelled in every thing he undertook." Macaulay says of him: "He possessed learning, taste, wit, eloquence, the sentiments and manners of an accomplished gentleman." What was lacking, considering the unchristian age in which he lived to make him truly great?

North Manchester, Ind.

❖ ❖ ❖

NEW FOG SIGNALS.

INFORMATION has been received from the United States Consul Thornwell Haynes, of Rouen, France, concerning a valuable invention which will be eagerly accepted by seafaring interests.

Captain Basroger, of the *Stephera Worms*, a French vessel now unloading a cargo on the Rouen quays, has recently invented a very simple contrivance by which the direction of vessels in fogs can be determined.

The signal is given by a whistle or whistles emitting two sounds, one in a very high key, the other very low. These sounds, adapted to the sixteen principal points of the compass, signal the exact direction in which the vessel is going. In the diagram shown in Consul Hayne's report the high key is represented by a vertical dash, the diagram being read in the direction of the arrows.

If the ship is going north it gives a low, a high and a low whistle; if it is going west-northwest it gives three high whistles and one low or deep whistle. It is seen at a glance that all the signals from north to south by way of the east begin with a deep or coarse whistle, and all those from the north to the south by way of the west begin with a high or keen whistle. This arrangement permits one to tell the principal direction of the vessel by the first sound that strikes the ear.

The instrument proper consists of a box containing a cogged drum which, somewhat after the manner of the keys in a wind instrument, determines whether the sound be high or low. A retarder, controlled by a crank, causes the rotation of the drum, so that two sounds cannot be blended or confused. The crank turns once every second.

In sailing vessels the signals are produced by bells.

RELATION OF SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON TO THE TEACHER AND PUPIL.

BY BLANCHE RINEHART.

THE pupil is as responsible for the position he holds as the teacher is for his. All members share an equal responsibility in the Sunday-school but not all are responsible for the same positions in the school.

The pupil and the teacher meet in the school for the purpose of studying together the Word of God. In order that this great Sunday-school work may be uniform over the land, lessons are assigned. The lesson is a portion of the Word of God and this the pupil is to study.

It is designed to give us a greater knowledge of the Bible and not only to give us a knowledge of Bible history and geography and of Bible times, but it gives us an insight into the lives of the people of past ages and gives us a knowledge of God's dealings with them and, thereby, we may better understand his dealings with us. By knowing of their trials, their temptations, their failures, their sorrows and their joys, we are strengthened and encouraged to go on in ours, and knowing that they were human like as we are and although they fell often, yet, if they willed to do the will of God and came to him with penitent heart he was ready and willing to forgive all and extended the same protecting hand over them. Though we fail often, are discouraged often, if we still purpose to do his will, he extends the same sheltering hand over us and shows us the same loving-kindness.

It teaches us of Christ, the Great Teacher, and his salvation.

The object of the Sunday school is to help children to get up higher, to help those striving for the truth, to instruct the young and old and lay foundations of Christian character.

Yet, without study, this we cannot get. We must study and study hard if we would be thus benefited. If the mission of the Sunday school is thus to prepare material for future church work, it will not be accomplished in us unless we do study.

Reading the lesson over and over and getting a general outline of it is not study. While one may receive much benefit from the right kind of reading, Paul taught Timothy that his success in the church depended on Bible study. "Give diligence to present thyself approved unto God, a workman that needeth not to be ashamed, handling aright the word of truth."

When one applies himself with zeal and interest to get from it all that is possible to get from it, then that is study. One must put hard conscientious work on it.

The question which confronts most pupils is, "How can I make this study of my lesson most beneficial?" Not all have the same opportunity for preparing the

lesson yet all can and should make opportunity for doing so. Do not wait until the last minute and then run quickly over the lesson. That would be mere reading and not even good reading at that. Begin the very first of the week; too much time cannot be spent upon the lesson. The more you study, the more you will find to be studied. The best way is to set apart a certain time each day to the preparation of the lesson. After studying the lesson, meditate much upon it for it is through meditation that its great truths will dawn upon you.

Most of us are so situated that our time is not altogether our own, there are others depending on our labor. It is true, it takes time to have a well prepared Sunday-school lesson. But we say we are so busy, we have not time to study. And that is true, working as we do, we have not time for much else. But is it right for us to spend so much time on our own work to the neglect of the Lord's? This is one thing, I think, of which all of us are guilty. We think our work is so important, it is so necessary. If we would just stop and consider, the Lord's work is just as important, even more so, but in our bustle and hurry to get on in this world we forget, we grow careless. We ought to place this work above our other work and make it more necessary.

Yet, we can read the lesson over in less than five minutes, in less than three, and, by doing so carefully, we may get a general idea of it and during the day we can think upon it. Our work is often such that it does not require such close attention and we can have our minds on the lesson and compare it with other similar lessons we have heard, we can compare it with other Bible characters and search for evidences of God's power. We can get at the central thought of the lesson and search for the hidden truths of it.

One thing of such great advantage is the discussion of the lesson in the family. Talk it over when the family is together, of an evening, or at the table would be a very good place. It not only impresses it more firmly on the mind but it brings out so many things which we might not get otherwise. I would insist that you talk the lesson over in the family because of the great benefit it will be to you.

Get help in all the ways you can and use all the helps you can find in connection with the Bible.

The abuse of helps is when one will allow them to cause him to neglect personal study. When he accepts every statement as a gospel fact. When he simply commits what the author has to say. Accept no opinion as your own until you have weighed it with the knowledge you have and tested it.

But what shall the pupil study? What must he learn in the lesson? He must get well the connections between the lessons, he must know the Bible geography, the history of the place and wherein the Lord

has had a hand in it. He ought to know the similar events. He must have a definite aim in the preparation of the lesson. Do away with this haphazard way of trying to learn whatever is mentioned in helps. He must plan his study of it.

The most essential thing is to ask God for his guidance, for his wisdom in its preparation. That is the vital thing. You cannot make a thorough preparation unless you do have his help. Although you may be able to make a fine recitation, yet, to you the lesson will lack that life-giving power which brings you in closer touch to the divine.

Solomon says if we would get wisdom and understanding,

“If thou seek her as silver,
And search for her as for hid treasures;
Then shalt thou understand the fear of the Lord
And find the knowledge of God.”

If this be our motive in preparing the lesson, then is Sunday-school work a benefit to us.

When the pupil has made a thorough preparation he is ready for the class and not before. I am speaking particularly of pupils in advanced classes. Of course, the primary pupils cannot be expected to get any more than is placed before them.

More depends upon their teacher.

The object of the recitation is not to get knowledge so much as to give it, to test the knowledge we have of it, to discuss the lesson, compare our views of it and correct them.

The pupil is there to learn; the teacher is there to help him learn.

The pupil must know his lesson when he comes to the class and enter into the recitation with heartiness and enthusiasm. This with his close attention will be evidence of the fact that he is there because he enjoys being there and not because his conscience tells him that he ought to be there when, really, his heart is in some other place. At suggestion of the teacher, he is willing to answer questions or express an opinion which shows that he has made previous preparation.

The model Sunday-school pupil will not be content to only answer the questions but will think of some of the hardest questions to ask the teacher.

With the assistance of such pupils the teacher can more effectually draw out the beautiful thoughts with which every lesson is fraught.

In fact a recitation depends largely on the pupil. More than we as pupils realize. An uninteresting recitation is not because the teacher has failed altogether, but because the pupil has failed.

If one goes to Sunday school simply to have some place to go and commit a few facts of the lesson merely that he may be able to answer a few questions, such a pupil will not derive much benefit from the class or the class derive much from him.

The lesson will be interesting only through activity of both teacher and pupil. Teacher is first as he superintends the recitation and not because of importance, for I verily believe the pupil to be the most important factor in the class. If there are good pupils, model pupils, even if there be not a wide-awake teacher there will be an interesting recitation, one that will be beneficial.

A class that knows nothing, that hears nothing, that can say nothing, and the teacher has to answer his own questions, what does it profit? They are a trial to the teacher, a disgrace to the school, and are failures in God-given opportunities.

The active pupil will aid the teacher in her attempts to make an interesting and profitable recitation and will accept her views when in accordance with sound doctrine.

Now that the pupil has recited his lessons is he ready to put in practice what he has learned?

When these lessons are learned by even young children whose minds are like wax to receive impressions, they cannot fail to give a religious character to the coming generation.

The pupil will not lay aside putting in practice what he has learned when he lays aside his Sunday clothes but will treasure up the good impressions of the Sabbath and try to make them shine forth in his life from day to day.

When he has created within himself a desire for a greater knowledge of the Word of God then has he learned his Sunday-school lesson and put it in practice.

Then is he the model Sunday-school pupil which becomes the model church member and finally a model Christian.

Boston, Indiana.

RUSSIA'S GREAT POPULATION.

ACCORDING to the latest report of the Russian Statistical committee of 1885, the gross population of the Empire was at the close of that year 108,786,235. The total urban population is given at 12,760,000, residents in 1,274 towns. The villages and parishes contain a population of 77,542,271. There are only four cities containing more than 200,000 inhabitants—St. Petersburg, Moscow, Warsaw, and Odessa. Nine towns have a population varying between 100,000 and 200,000, and twenty-three towns between 50,000 and 100,000. The total number of school institutions is 41,492, with a male attendance of 1,850,964, and of females 638,970. Of schools of agriculture and forestry there are only sixteen in the whole Empire, with an attendance of 1,156 pupils, or, say, one such school to every 5,862 of the population.—*Selected.*

COTTON is king.—*John Randolph.*

VAST FOREST WEALTH IN THE NORTHWEST.

BY GUY E. MITCHELL.

It is Being Trafficked in at the Expense of Uncle Sam.
Workings of the Forest Reserve Lieu Land Law.

Washington, Dec. 31, 1904, (Special). —Politics aside, Congress has at times succeeded in innocently doing things of incalculable injury to the country. Such has been the effect of a law passed a few years ago creating what is known as Forest Reserve Land Scrip. Few people throughout the country, especially the East, know anything of this law, yet its workings have been perhaps the most iniquitous of any land law ever administered by any government in any age. It has resulted in millions and tens of millions of dollars worth of the most magnificent merchantable timbered lands in the world passing from the government into the hands of lumber syndicates and speculators, for which little and in some cases absolutely no value has been received by the government.

On its face the forest lieu land law was a beneficent measure, and so the majority of Congressmen thought when they enacted it. It provided that where the government created a forest reserve and settlers already had their homes in that reserve, they could exchange their lands for any other public lands which they might select, the idea being that the forest reservation, by stopping further settlement, would condemn them to isolation. Then the law was made to apply broadly to all people or corporations who might hold or have filed on any land in forest reserves created or to be created.

The land-grant railroads in some instances and large land dealers and speculators held enormous tracts of land, good and bad, in the forest reserves.

How the Government is Cheated.

Where poor it was immediately exchanged for good timber lands; where good the owners, or the companies to whom they sold it proceeded to divest it of every foot of timber, and then turned it in to the government and located in lieu of it, acre for acre, tracts in the pathless forests of Washington, Oregon, Northern California and Idaho, forests mentioned by the Secretary of the Interior as worth \$50 and even \$100 an acre.

The people of the West—those who are not interested in timber steals of various sorts—are outraged at the magnitude of the timbermen's operations, not at the great legitimate lumbering industry of the West but at the evasion of the timber laws, the absolute downright fraud, stealing and perjury which is occurring in every timbered section and most of all at the reckless methods of lumbering by which entire watersheds are denuded and destroyed, thus drying

up the water resources for irrigation upon which the fertile western valleys depend for their very life.

The difficulty which the irrigator and the forest preserver will meet is this. Neither are organized. The great mass of the people would favor the abrogation of this abominable law, and the recent National Irrigation Congress at El Paso passed a strong resolution to that effect; nevertheless what is everybody's business is nobody's in particular, and the forest lieu land scrip-law is likely to continue on the statute books unless an overwhelming public sentiment sweeps it away. And indeed so well are the timbermen organized that any effort at legislation will immediately arouse a great western uproar. It will be but the protest of men who are making enormous fortunes through the squandering of the nation's greatest resource.

To Create a Lobby.

An instance of this is seen the the following imitation type-written letter which is being sent broadcast among all timber land dealers.

"Dear Sir:—

I am advised that immediately upon the assembling of Congress in December, either the Mondell bill restricting the purchasing power of Forest Reserve Scrip will be placed upon its passage, or a new bill still more disastrous will be introduced, providing that all patented lands within Forest Reservations which have not been relinquished and lieu selections made against them, are to be condemned, and owners will be forced to sell to the Government at the government price, presumably \$1.25 per acre. If this latter bill is enacted into law, Forest Reserve Scrip will be a thing of the past.

It occurs to me that all scrip dealers should unite and resist these measures vigorously. Able counsel should be retained to defeat these measures. I would be glad to have you offer suggestions, naming suitable counsel. You may depend upon me to cooperate in any movement which seems best. I am ready to contribute my proportion of the necessary funds to push this matter vigorously. Prompt action is necessary.

May I have your immediate reply?

Yours very truly,"

This letter says that "Forest Reserve Scrip" will be a thing of the past. It should be a thing of the past and this Congress about to convene should promptly make it a thing of the past. The owners of these lands included in forest reserves should be forced to sell them to the government at, not necessarily \$1.25 per acre, but at the appraised value, as is advocated by the National Irrigation Congress and by The National Irrigation Association. Many of these lands have already been denuded of their last stick of timber and are not worth fifty cents an acre.

With this forest lieu land law upon the statute books it is a question whether the creation of additional forest reserves does not become more of a menace to forestry and irrigation than a good.

We Are Facing a Timber Famine.

The most eminent forest authorities tell us that at the present rate of forest destruction there will be no forests in the United States within forty years. There is no more certain way to bring this condition about than to continue the operation of the forest reserve scrip law and the timber and stone law.

With a wise forest policy by which the title to the remaining public forest land shall remain in the government, allowing the sale of stumpage, as recommended to Congress by President Roosevelt, thus assuring a second growth of timber and the endurance of the water supply, an easy solution of this great problem is offered. It is opposed of course by timber and lumber speculators and manipulators, but the American people should open their eyes to the facts, as they frequently do when abuses have reached a certain limit, and make themselves heard on this tremendous question.



NO MORE SUNDAY BULLFIGHTS IN SPAIN.

SIGNS of a social and economic awakening in Spain have been many during the past months. In March, 1904, a commission appointed by the Cortes, known as the Institute of Social Reforms, succeeded in promulgating a law prohibiting work on Sundays, and enforcing the closing of all industrial and commercial establishments. In October, this body, after a heated discussion, ratified the absolute prohibition of Sunday bullfights. It was felt that a national custom so long established could not be abolished at once, but the prohibition of its observance on Sundays (the day on which nine-tenths of the bullfights took place) is considered to be the deathblow of bullfighting in Spain. The powerful Institute of Social Reforms, which has thus accomplished such a work for civilization, had also been investigating strikes in the kingdom, and has made some suggestions for bettering labor conditions, which the government is proceeding to carry out. The census of 1900, showing the population of the kingdom to be close to nineteen millions, indicates that the number of illiterates is being slowly reduced, the percentage of the population able to read and write having increased from 28½ in 1887 to 34 in 1900. Commercially, and industrially, also Spain is progressing. Reports of the Spanish railroads for the year 1903 show a satisfactory improvement, and negotiations have been almost concluded with France for building two new railroads through the Pyrenees. The figures of Spain's general trade for the year 1903 show a great improvement over all preceding years of the decade, and a number of commercial treaties, notably one with Cuba, are being negotiated. Reforms are also being carried out in the army, so drastic as to cause the resignation of

the cabinet on December 15. In the new ministry, General Azcarraga is premier and General Villar is minister of war. The death of the Princess Maria Mercedes, sister of King Alfonso, leaves the little Prince Alfonso the heir to the throne. Early in December, King Alfonso authorized his minister at Washington to sign the Spanish-American treaty of arbitration.—From "*The Progress of the World*," in the *American Monthly Reviews of Reviews for January*.



TWO NEW STATES IN PROSPECT.

THE next important business on the Senate's calendar after the Philippine improvement measure was the bill providing for the admission of two new States into the Union. Few people, either in Congress or outside of it, seem to understand how much more important the admission of a new State to the Union is than almost any other possible business that can come before Congress. Tariffs can be made and unmade, and most other matters of legislation are subject to amendment or repeal from time to time. But hasty or ill-advised action in admitting a State to the Union is irrevocable. At this very moment the whole moral sense of the community is aroused by questions arising out of the mistake that was made in admitting Utah at a time when it would have been far better to keep Utah in the territorial condition. In the Presidential election, in November, Nevada cast a total of 11,826 votes. The admission of Nevada to the Union was a fearful mistake, for which the Constitution offers no remedy. The present bill provides for the restoration of the permanent lines of the Indian Territory that had been temporarily broken up by the granting of a territorial form of government to a portion of the Territory under the name of Oklahoma. To the area thus restored the name of Oklahoma is to be given. There are people enough and other conditions justify the admission of Oklahoma as arranged for in the Senate bill, which affords due protection to the rights of the Indian tribes. The bill also unites the Territories of Arizona and New Mexico, and admits them as one State under the name of Arizona. These Territories, it is true, are not ripe for admission to the Union, whether separately or jointly; but there are some reasons why the matter may as well be settled once for all. The chief advantage in admitting Arizona and New Mexico now as a single State would be that this would end the mischievous political agitation for their separate admission,—a scheme fostered chiefly by selfish private interests. There is now good reason to believe that the Statehood bill, as duly reported from the Senate Committee on Territories, will become a law during the present session.—From "*The Progress of the World*," in the *American Monthly Reviews of Reviews for January*.

THE RELATION OF PHRENOLOGY TO EDUCATION.—Part 1.

BY H. B. MOHLER, F. A. P. I.

"THE proper training of the natural faculties is the very essence of all true education."—This being true we should know something about the location and relative functions of the primary faculties. Here, this science at once becomes simple and practical, instructive and very beneficial. In its theory there is no system of "Mental Philosophy" in vogue to-day that embodies a code of principals so rational and harmonious with the laws governing our organism.

Phrenology is not an inductive but a deductive science; all its principles being formulated from observation and established facts vested in nature. Robt. Hunter aptly says: "It is the true science of mind, because every other system is defective in enumerating, classifying and tracing the relation of the faculties."

Our present methods of education indeed differ widely from the Phrenological, and at best formulate *no* code of principles which can be utilized in the proper training of children. Dr. Geo. Otto, of the University of Copenhagen, truly says: "As the true science of mind, I consider phrenology the only one that, with a sure success, may be applied to the education of children"—and in no other way, indeed, can we reasonably account for the many differences of character and talent, these alone being traceable to the variations of temperament, quality of organization, inheritance, age, sex and conditions of mental development.

Dr. Guy of Kings Med. Coll., London truly says: "Phrenology is by far the most practical theory of the human mind, because it reduces all our mental operations to their primary law, by analyzing their several modes of combined activity." To-day, however, authors and teachers of "*Mental Philosophy*" combine these primary functions and regard them as independent forces whereas, for example, "*perception*" has at least seven distinct functions comprising its activity. In point of comparison I may here say, that every element of matter involves *quality, quantity, density, proportion, color, etc.*, and so requires the specific activity of one or more perceptive faculties, because there is a designedly definite relation existing, through which we discern the forces of nature.

"*Retention*" is a power of mind, *not* confined to a distinct psychological centre but has at least five distinct functions—as in the above. *Reflection, volition, imagination* etc., too are but combined activities of faculties comprising the *will, intellect, and esthetic* functions so that the different shades of character and talent are cast in proportion to the development of the primary faculty.

"*Memory*, however, stands in diametrical opposition as it is *not* a "*primary power*" nor has it a specific function or location as its activity belongs to and emanates from every intellectual process—thus the greater the development of any one faculty comprising the intellect, the stronger will be its memory. This accounts for its modifications of strength and weakness in our individual—for example, he lacks "*memory of dates and time*," yet has strong "*memory of words*"—another has a fine "*musical memory*" but is deficient in arithmetical and calculative power—still another is apt in recalling facts, and practical data but lacks in theory, principles, and "*higher mathematics*" which I may say, especially actuates the reflection and constrictive functions.

The above are but a few of the puzzling propositions confronting us yet our present system of education or "*applied mental science*" sheds no light on these variations of talent nor how to redeem them. The teacher is ignorant of these laws so that the grading of pupils does them an injustice as too much is dependent on partial talent or exceptional ability along special lines without regard to physiology, hygiene, physiognomy, craniology, heredity, ethics and anthropology—these seven which Joseph Cook aptly terms the "phrenological Pleiades of the mental mariner who sails in search of a correct knowledge of men."

Grand Junction, Colo.

(To be continued.)

THE AMERICAN STEEL INDUSTRY.

WHEN Andrew Carnegie and his partners started in business in Allegheny, over forty years ago, they possessed only a small forging shop, whose specialty was axles, made from scrap iron. A few years later, they built a small rolling mill in Pittsburg, where they rolled into bars wrought iron made in four puddling furnaces. During the Civil War these works paid handsome profits, so that a new plant, known as the Upper Union Iron Mills, was added, and afterward became one of the principal factors in the enrichment of Mr. Carnegie and his partners. For there they made the universal plates and the beams, channels, and other shapes so essential in bridge and building construction.

As the entire Pittsburg district at that time,—only a generation ago,—produced less pig iron in a year than the Duquesne furnaces alone now make in a month, and as all the pig iron needed for the Upper and Lower Union Mills had to be purchased at high prices, Kloman, Carnegie & Company built the first Lucy furnace, making it considerably larger than the Clinton, Eliza, and other blast furnaces already existing. A few years later, the second Lucy furnace was built. Both have been constantly improved up to the present time, with the result of greatly reduc-

ing labor and increasing the output by the means of mechanical and metallurgical devices.

One of the greatest steps in advance was the employment of chemists to aid the blast-furnace manager, and subsequently to direct the operation of the Bessemer and open-hearth steel works, in conjunction with educated mechanical engineers, whose importance also increased as mechanical appliances multiplied. To-day, the analyses and drawings of large steel works are numbered by the thousands.

What has brought about the displacement of iron by steel in less than thirty years? Principally, the cheapness and great productivity of the processes of soft-steel manufacture and the small number of men required for a large output.

Moreover, one of the greatest aids to the introduction of the Bessemer process in the Pittsburg district was the desire on the part of ironmasters to get rid of puddling, which was the cause of more labor troubles than all the other departments of their works. The puddler himself has been benefited by the change, so far as he has been able to exchange his former laborious task for the less strenuous steel processes.

Another important reason for the change to steel was the comparative excellence of the product and its adaptability to railway and engineering construction. In fact, our modern railway development and fireproof building construction would be impossible without Bessemer and open-hearth steel.—*From "Pittsburg's basic industry,—Steel," by William Lucien Scafe, in the American Monthly Review of Reviews for January.*

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LIBERTY OF THE PRESS UNKNOWN IN RUSSIA.

LIBERTY of the press is unknown in Russia. Nor are the burning topics of the day ever dealt with by the journals. Current events of the most intense interest are passed over in silence. Americans may perhaps realize what this means by imagining if they can how they would feel if no newspaper were allowed to publish a true and complete statement of the ravages caused by a complete failure of the crops in five States of the Union where the population was dying of hunger; and if every journal were forbidden to criticise the President, Vice-President, the Secretary of State, the Postmaster-General, and every prominent official. But even the idea which Americans would then form of the condition of the Russian press would be inadequate. Take an instance. In 1901, there was a partial famine. People endured harrowing sufferings, children starved before the eyes of their parents, mothers died leaving helpless children dying, too, yet the press scarcely mentioned the famine. Sometimes, indeed, for weeks it never once alluded to it. Hard-

hearted indifference, it might seem to a foreigner; in truth, it was only implicit obedience to the authorities.

And even the most obedient papers may be stopped. The *Vyatskaya Gazeta*, for example, was read in proofs and approved by the censor before being published. One day, it occurred to the governor to allow the paper to appear but to hinder the people from reading it. Therefore, 43 police inspectors, 306 rural policemen, and 1,196 police watchmen were dispatched to the huts of the peasants to seek for all numbers of the journal for this year and former years! In a few days he quashed his order. Respect for law is not fostered by caprices of this nature.—*From "The Dawn of the New Era in Russia," by E. J. Dillon, in the American Monthly Review of Reviews for January.*

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MARK TWAIN LONG AGO.

A Thin, Scrawny Fellow When he was a Wheelman in California.

CAPTAIN SELWYN RAMSEY, of San Joaquin City, Cal., claims the unique distinction of once having employed Mark Twain as second wheelsman at a salary of \$18 a week. Captain Ramsey is one of the old pioneers in California river navigation. He commanded the first steam packet that ever ran up the Sacramento River, and although he is over 80 years old and hasn't been on the bridge for more than twelve years, yet he still loves to talk of the good old river days.

"Yes, I used to know Sam Clemens," said Captain Ramsey to an interviewer, "and he was one of the best wheelmen I ever had. It was along in 1868. I was on the old John Wallace at that time, on the Sacramento River.

"About the time I met Clemens I was pretty hard up for help. Wages were good and lots of men deserted for the mines. All the wheelmen had to be broken in, as there were no experienced river men in the country in those days. And I was pretty glad when I heard of a young fellow who had been in a pilot house on the Mississippi. The minute I tied up in San Francisco I went right over to the United States mint, where I got his address. As soon as I saw him at the wheel I engaged him on the spot.

"Mark Twain was a thin, scrawny looking fellow then, but he was a great hand making friends, and all of us liked him: I think he was on the Wallace about five months—it's so long ago that I forget the exact time. He was a straight out and out wheelman, and he learned the river like a book. The country was pretty wild in those days, and a man had to watch out for himself, but Clemens got along with the best of them."

* * *

LEARN the luxury of doing good.—*Goldsmith.*

OUR LITTLE FRIENDS.

1.—The Dove.

THE little dove has been for thousands of years our Father's emblem of peace, sweetness and purity. He gave it a noncombative disposition and taught his other feathered friends to respect it. It occupies the same relation to the other birds with reference to war and turmoil that our Quaker friends do to us combatants in times of war. We respect their conscientious scruples and never expect them to enlist as soldiers, so we never draft them into the army.

During the many years that I have chummed with birds, I have never yet known any feathered creature to harm either a dove or its eggs. It builds a fragile nest of twigs in the crutch of a tree, and there without protection of any kind rears two and sometimes four young a year. It is left to man, made in the image of God, very often to use that little creature as a target for his shot gun.

The dove is a very valuable bird for the reason that its food is almost exclusively the seeds of noxious weeds; and also according to my philosophy because of the lessons which it teaches. No boy or girl can look at a pair of young doves sitting side by side on a limb waiting for their breakfast without being uplifted and made better.

If our God had expected that he would ever have children in his image who would wantonly destroy that bird, he would doubtless, have made it more prolific. He knew when he made the quail so heavy and delicious that it would be sought and utilized as human food, therefore he taught it to rear thirty to forty young a year. I am glad to know that at this present time in our good old Hoosier State, our Creator's theory of the dove is understood and adopted. It is a sad commentary on Christian civilization in Indiana that until two years ago his plans in that respect were ignored. It remained for Indiana school children to bring about a reformation. Two years ago they sent a man to the legislature who expressed their sentiments on that subject. The legislature acted and placed the dove on the protected list. As long as the stars shine together and school children sing and pray, just so long will God Almighty have the privilege of rearing his emblems of peace in Indiana.

You cannot ramble for half an hour in any cemetery in the United States without seeing the image of a dove chiseled on a little marble slab. It was ordered to be placed there in each instance by some broken-hearted mother in memory of her child sleeping the last sleep beneath that sod. All honor to the noble children in Indiana who led the legislature to protect the little dove. May the children of the entire country soon rise up in their might and demand

protection for God's feathered creatures, who in his plan are so valuable to man.

2.—The Purple Martin.

I have never yet known anybody to issue a proper invitation to the purple martin without the invitation being accepted that season, and he and his little wife becoming valuable summer guests. The invitation consists in the providing of a little home. The ideal is a little box made out of inch lumber, two feet long, eighteen inches wide, fifteen inches high with a little roof-shaped covering, and a partition through the center extending half way to the top of the box, making two compartments, with an entrance three inches high and two inches wide to each. The box or boxes should be placed on the top of a pole, eighteen feet from the ground, in an open space either in the rear or in front of the residence. Care must be taken to have the boxes in an open space and so far from the ground that freedom from cats is insured. It will not do to put a box on the top of a shed or in a live tree and then complain that the martins fail to appear. They are seeking to raise their young that they may work for this world, and not that they may be food for worthless cats the instant they put their little heads for the first time out of their home. The bird comes to Northern Indiana on the sixth, seventh and eighth of April each year, so if the boxes should be put up before the fifth of April, little pieces of lath must be nailed across the doors or openings and kept there until the fifth of April, else the English sparrow, our present pest and coming curse, will steal the home. The martin getting possession first will easily protect its home and children from the sparrow and all other birds until the sixth or seventh of August, after which time it does not occupy the box, but gathers itself together in large flocks and sleeps until migrating time in the tops of dead trees or on telephone or telegraph wires. The door to the box should therefore be closed on the seventh of August to remain as the protected home of a bird which will pay enormous rent for the use of fifty cents worth of material.

The martin belongs to the swallow family, and while it is no more of an air scavenger than the swift swallow it has this advantage in utility—it always stays in sight of its home, and therefore must depend for its food and the food for its children upon insects in that immediate vicinity. It is strictly insectivorous, and never eats anything, nor permits its children to eat anything, that it does not catch in the air. The strange part of its biology is its wonderful appetite for mosquitoes. From break of day until dark it is the busy scavenger of the air. Pity the day, kind reader, when no air scavengers shall visit your happy home. Five years from the sad day when they become extinct, life in our glorious country will be unendurable.

Chumming with the bird and watching it feed its young within a foot of my face hour after hour, I give you these figures as conservative. It feeds its young about 225 times a day, and each time uses from five to seventy-five little insects. I believe that the average feeding consists of ten articles, therefore the result of the day's work is two thousand mosquitoes destroyed. Suppose that you have a little colony of ten martins. The ten martins raising four children to the pair would result about as follows: 2,000 insects a day for each pair, five pairs, 10,000 insects; thirty days, 300,000 insects; a season, 1,000,000 insects.

I need not in this article call your attention to the fact that the mosquito is a very prolific insect, and that the female mosquitoes, if not given their place in the economy of nature as bird food, propagate their species very rapidly, and that therefore the blessing that comes from having our air scavengers in May and June is oft unappreciated. May the time never come when we will realize the rapidity with which insects increase in a locality where there are no birds. A thorough study of the martin, forces the conclusion that it is a purple singing machine, fashioned by our God for a practical purpose. It lives its life close to our home if we will permit it. It is an uplift to the boy or girl who sees papa and mamma martin feeding little Isaac, Mandy, Jimmy and Julia in love and kindness as they put their little heads to the open door of what to them is a brown stone front. To the man or woman who cares to study it properly it is an inspiration and a revelation.

Reader, won't you go thirty minutes before daylight in the June time, and sit quietly beneath the purple martin's home. You will hear him and his wife come out, say some pleasant words to each other and then start soaring, upwards, and upwards, and upwards into the air, presently out of sight, going together to catch the first rays of the sunlight, in praise to their God. Wait patiently, and presently you will see them circling, circling, circling back to mother earth, and just at daybreak you will hear them talking a little while on the top of their home and see them start out after some breakfast for the children.

Will you not prepare for such an experience next year by building martin boxes as suggested in the first part of this article?—*Bombay Guardian*.

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FEMALE BOOTLEGGERS SLY.

THE most persistent class of bootleggers that ever infested Indian Territory is composed of a few women who have made it a vocation, says Marshal Bennett, who has had many years' experience with the outlaws of this country. A woman bootlegger can ply the illegitimate business longer without getting caught, and is harder to convict after she is caught, than a man.

It is believed that at this time there are but two women bootleggers in Indian Territory. These the officers have had their eye upon for a long time. They are morally certain that they are selling liquor all the time, but it has been impossible, so far, to catch them at it or find liquor in their possession. The cunning of a woman in this dangerous business is remarkable.

In 10 years of experience, Marshal Bennett states that he knows of but seven or eight cases where women bootleggers have been caught and convicted in the courts of the Indian Territory. This, too, in the districts where the enormous dockets of the courts are burdened with liquor cases, the number of cases of this kind exceeding two to one all other cases on the docket.

But these cases are all against men. The only woman who has been convicted of bootlegging in the western district for a long time is Mrs. M. J. Wade. She was arrested at Wagoner and sentenced to a year and a day in the Federal prison at Columbus. The officers aver that she had been selling liquor at Wagoner and other places in Indian Territory for 10 years before she was captured.

* * *

THE MARCHIONESS OYAMA.

It is an interesting fact that the wife of Marshal the Marquis Oyama, the Generalissimo of the Japanese army, is an American by education and training, although not by birth. Forty years ago the Japanese Government sent a large number of able and intelligent Japanese lads to foreign countries to study Western civilization. Then the wise men who had determined to make this change in their nation considered that men alone cannot take an effective step forward, and decided also to risk a proportion of girls of a good family in foreign lands, in order that they might be fitting companions for the after-life of the educated young men. One of these girls is now the Marchioness Oyama. She is described by Japanese people as a charming woman of great intelligence and a fitting companion to her capable husband. She was in this country for 10 years, from 1871, under the care of a clergyman and his wife. The little girl attended school for seven years and then entered Vassar College, and took her degree of B. A. there in 1881. Her essay at her graduation was on a political subject—namely: "The Policy of Great Britain Toward Japan." It attracted a good deal of attention from its ability and from its prophecy that Japan would force the world to recognize her as one of the leading civilized nations by displaying ability in commerce, the arts and government. The Marchioness wore American dress and was much liked by her college class.

THE INGLENOOK

A WEEKLY MAGAZINE

PUBLISHED BY

BRETHREN PUBLISHING HOUSE, ELGIN, ILL.

Subscription price, \$1.00 per Annum, in Advance.

E. M. Cobb, Editor.

The Inglenook contains twenty-four pages weekly, devoted to the intellectual, moral and spiritual interests of the young. Each department is especially designed to fill its particular sphere in the home.

Contributions are solicited. Articles submitted are adapted to the scope and policy of the magazine. A strong effort will be made to develop the latent talent of the constituency.

Sample copies will be furnished upon application. Agents are wanted everywhere, and will be awarded a liberal commission. Change of address can only be made when the old address, as well as the new, is given. Club rates for Sunday schools and other religious organizations. Address as above.

Entered at the Post Office at Elgin, Ill., as Second-class Matter.

OUR LETTERS.

A MINISTER once said to your editor, "There is as much difference in people as anybody." At first this sounds rather empty, but the more you think of it and the more experience you have, the more of a truism it becomes.

There are two ways of conducting newspapers and magazines. One way is to stop the paper the minute the time is out; another way is to let the subscription continue until it is ordered stopped. We are not going to discuss which is right or which is wrong. We only wish we knew which is morally right and which is morally wrong. Hundreds of good honest people differ in their views on this point. When we conclude to stop the magazine the very week the time expires, because someone has suggested that is the proper way to do, we are sure to receive letters in a day or two which look like this:

Editor Inglenook,

Dear Sir: I didn't receive any Inglenook last week. I know my time was out three weeks ago, but I didn't get to town to buy a draft and renew my subscription. I intended to take the paper next year, but if you can't trust me a week or two for the money, I don't want your paper at all, so you can just stop it for good.

John Jones.

Of course when we receive several letters like this we are constrained to think that it is best to be lenient and wait a week or two and see if we will not receive a renewal or an order to discontinue, so we do that. Then in a few days we get another bunch of letters and they read something like this:

Editor Inglenook,

Dear Sir: I have received three papers since my time is out and your paper still continues to come; I receive it every week. I thought your paper was one which would stop when the time was out. If you had stopped it when the time was out I had expected to renew, but since I find that it is one of those papers you can never get stopped I don't want it at all. My subscription is

paid up to the present, except those three you have sent since the expiration of my subscription, and I don't expect to pay for them because I didn't order them.

James Brown.

Now, dear Nooker, if you would receive a bunch of letters like the first ones, one week, and in the course of two or three weeks you would receive a bunch like the second sample, what would you do?

We are glad to say that we do not have many people of either of these classes but there is still one, once in a while, who expects us to know what he thinks about everything. After duly considering these two phases of the subject, we have decided to allow your paper to continue for a few days, giving you ample time to renew, for some of our Nookers live out in the country and some of them live where it is very cold; and then after a reasonable length of time, if we do not hear from you, we are almost compelled to stop the paper so as to get a letter from you. We explain this to you so that you may avoid missing a single number and lose connection in any of the work.

There is another class of mail that would puzzle Grecian philosophers; this class of mail comes, generally, in the form of postal cards, which reads:

Boston, Mass.

Editor Inglenook,

Dear Sir: Please change my address to St. Louis, Mo.
J. Jones.

It is evident that this subscriber has changed locations and wants his paper changed, which is all right and which we are glad to do, but you see he forgot to tell us where he got his mail, formerly, on a rural route out of Boston, from a certain box, or at a certain street and number; in fact he did not say that he got it at Boston at all. We can only guess that from the postmark on the card. Then you notice that he signs his name "J. Jones" and in looking over our Boston mailing list, we find we have a "James Jones," a "John Jones," and a "John J. Jones." Now, since he does not give his particular address, who can tell which Jones he is? Then we either have to write him a letter and ask him, or guess at it, which is very uncertain business. When he answers our inquiry as to which Jones he is, he will say, "I have been taking your paper for years and it seems to me you ought to know me by this time," not ever dreaming that there are six thousand other Joneses scattered over Uncle Sam's territory. Always be sure, when changing address, to give both the old and the new, and give them correctly.

In the same mail we received this card:

Sweetwater, Nevada.

Editor Inglenook,

Dear Sir: Please continue my subscription to the Inglenook another year and I will remit in a few days. We like it fine.
Henry Simpson.

Our clerks hunted in the files in vain for Henry Simpson. By looking at the postmark on the card, and finding that he lived at Sweetwater, Nev., they turned back to the files and notice at that post office a certain Della Simpson gets the INGLENOOK, but there is no Henry Simpson. The next best thing to do is to write Henry Simpson and ask him if he is acquainted with Della Simpson, and we get the following information:

Sweetwater, Nevada.

Editor Inglenook,

Dear Sir: Della Simpson is my little girl and has taken the Inglenook four years; it seems by this time you ought to know where we live. Please leave the paper in her name as it always has been. Here is that dollar I promised you the other day when I wrote.

Respectfully yours,

H. Simpson.

You see, Brother Henry thought we ought to know that his name was Henry Simpson and that he could sign his name "H. Simpson" and that we could not interpret that to mean Howard, Hulda or Henrietta, and he expected us to know that the neighbors called him "Hank" and that his little girl was named Della. Such things are very familiar to each family around home, and while we are personally acquainted with several thousand of the Nookers, it is impossible to know them all and remember all of their names.

There is one more difficulty into which we fall, and yet it is not quite so common as the ones spoken of above; here is an example:

Limewood, Texas.

Brethren Publishing House,
Elgin, Ill.

Gentlemen: Please change the address of my paper from Philip Curry, of Mankato, Minn., to Philip Curry, Limewood, Texas, R. F. D. 7, and oblige.

Fraternally yours,

Philip Curry.

Now, who sees the error in this letter? This is the best letter of the whole lot of samples. Instead of addressing it to the Editor INGLENOOK he has addressed it directly to the House, which insures him much better service, because it is not delayed with editorial mail. The editor would have to simply carry his letter to the Business Department anyhow.

Again, notice how carefully he gave his full name and address where he had been getting his mail and where he wants to get it in the future, and so we know exactly how to change it; but the worst trouble in this letter is, we don't know what to change, he just said his "paper," and how are we to know whether he means the INGLENOOK, the *Gospel Messenger* or the *Missionary Visitor*?

You may think that we have manufactured these letters to suit the purpose in this editorial, but the only thing we have supplied are the names and the post offices: other material is furnished us in abundance.

What has been said has been said in all kindness in order that the readers of the INGLENOOK may have the best of service and that the clerical force in the office may be relieved of an abundance of brain-racking work that can easily be avoided, provided that when letters are written, the writer will suppose that we know nothing about his case and will tell exactly what he wants, no more, no less. Be sure and address all matters of business to the Brethren Publishing House, Elgin, Ill., while personal letters or matter regarding articles for the magazine, or the policy or scope of the paper, might be addressed to the editor if so preferred.

OUR POOR.

Not long since we made a request for a little money with which to supply the unfortunate in Pest Houses, Hospitals, etc., who want to take the INGLENOOK, but are too poor. We are glad to state here that almost the next mail brought money for that purpose, and the calls were answered.

Now we have several calls in our Office for the INGLENOOK, from young men and women who are not unfortunate, in the way of affliction, but who are so situated financially that it is impossible for them to subscribe or even renew their subscription. We are starting an "INGLENOOK Poor Fund" for that purpose, and any money sent, marked as above, will be cast into that fund and used when we are satisfied that the calls are worthy ones.

How many of the Nook family have 75 cents ready to send us, with which we can shed fifty-two rays of sunshine in the year 1905, into the life of someone who needs your assistance? Send it to the Brethren Publishing House, Elgin, Ill., and mark it "INGLENOOK Poor Fund."

"OUR Possibilities" by O. G. Brubaker, was delivered at a union Christian Workers' meeting at Naperville, Ill.

BE sure and read the letters on this page and see which one is like the one which you wrote.

EVERY man that hath this hope in him purifieth himself, even as he is pure.—1 John 3: 3.

IF he hath wronged thee aught, put that on mine account.—Philemon 18.

WHO will be the first one to start the "Poor Fund"?

DON'T fail to read "The Little Pink Sunbonnet."

Current Happenings

ANDREW CARNEGIE, to date, has assisted twelve hundred ninety libraries, seven hundred seventy-nine of which are in the United States. These are chiefly located in cities and maintained by municipal taxation. New York has a hundred nineteen Carnegie libraries, Pennsylvania has seventy. There are only four states that have not received gifts, they are, Delaware, Rhode Island, Mississippi and Arkansas. His donations now amount to thirty-nine millions.

* * *

THE famous orchestra leader, Theodore Thomas, died of pneumonia at Chicago. Mr. Thomas was born at Essen, Germany, Oct. 11, 1835, and at the time of his death was 69 years of age. He studied under New York musicians, and made his debut as a violinist in Germany at the age of ten. He was a solo violinist in New York for some years, making advancements in his musical work. He founded the Thomas orchestra in 1867 and maintained it until 1888. He moved to Chicago in 1891 and has since been conductor of the Chicago orchestra. He was musical director of the World's Columbian exposition in 1893.

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JANUARY 1, the city of San Francisco was visited by a number of earthquakes. The shocks were not so severe, yet several plate glass windows were shattered and the tower of the city hall was twisted.

* * *

WM. H. BALDWIN, Jr., President of the Long Island railroad, died in his home in Locustville, L. I., Jan. 2, of cancer.

* * *

ONE hundred twenty-five little girls, employed in a paper box factory in New York, have been on a strike for two months. The strike was brought about because their wages were reduced from three dollars a thousand, to two ninety a thousand. A similar case is reported where two boys, whose ages were three and five respectively, were offered ten cents each by their mamma, if they would stop their racket and sit on a chair quietly for an hour. They at once sternly rejected the proposition, informing their mother that union prices were fifteen cents per hour for such labor.

* * *

FREDK. A. STOCK is to succeed the late Theodore Thomas as conductor of the Chicago orchestra during the remainder of the season, and probably thereafter.

* * *

PHILANDER C. KNOX, of Pittsburg, Pa., was unanimously nominated to succeed the late United States Senator Matthew S. Quay.

A FIRE at Greenville, N. C., destroyed two warehouses and several small buildings and about a million pounds of tobacco. It is supposed to have been incendiary.

* * *

J. PIERPONT MORGAN recently paid \$6,000 for the oldest piano in existence.

* * *

THE total coinage of the United States mints for December was \$709,644.

* * *

THE wildest excitement prevailed recently at Jefferson, Ohio, as a funeral procession was on its way to the cemetery; because some friends, who lived at a distance were tardy, the undertaker was asked again to show the remains; upon removing the coffin lid he noticed the least bit of moisture on the glass, which was unquestionable indication that life was not extinct. Physicians were summoned, and life restored. It was a narrow escape, but he is sound and well to-day. His name is Nathan F. Chidister.

* * *

IT is now the purpose of John Alexander Dowie to establish Zion City number two. The site has been selected in Mexico, and negotiations are contemplated which will embrace a million acres of land fronting on the Gulf of Mexico. He expects to have the city ready for formal dedication by the beginning of next year.

* * *

A TROLLEY car jumped the track at Newark, N. J., plunging down a steep grade, injuring the conductor and motorman.

* * *

THE people of Australia have a novel way of caring for the outcast. They have no almshouses or orphanages, but have receiving houses, where waifs are cared for a few days until country homes can be found. The government provides foster parents with a dollar and a quarter per week for the care of the child and for proper clothing. The child must be in school during the school age. At fourteen he begins to work; his earnings are placed in the postal savings bank. At eighteen he goes out into the world, fairly well educated with a good general idea of labor, and is practically independent. Thus for about sixty dollars a year the government makes a man or a woman out of material that would otherwise be thrown away, which will contribute to the wealth and character of the nation. They prevent the manufacture of criminals and are without the expense of courts, almshouses, prisons and reformatories.

THE Santa Fe stockholders will increase their capital stock by \$50,000,000 and will issue bonds to that amount for the purpose of building new roads and improving old lines in the southwest.

* * *

A RAILWAY tunnel at Catawissa, Pa., caved in and damaged considerable track for the Philadelphia and Reading company, it was discovered, however, before any trains were due.

* * *

CASSIE CHADWICK, in jail at Cleveland, received a pleasant call from her husband, Dr. Chadwick, who has just returned from Europe. The Doctor says he will believe her to be innocent until she is proven guilty.

* * *

A GAS jet was the cause of a fire in one of the Episcopal churches of Chicago. The jet was turned sufficiently as to ignite some decorations which soon would have resulted in a large fire. The cool-headed minister in charge, noticed the very beginning of the fire and raising his hand in benediction, he dismissed the assembly and thus avoided a dreadful panic.

* * *

FRANCIS H. NICHOLS, the American explorer and correspondent, at Thibet, who left this country in 1903, is reported to be dead.

* * *

THE tallest structure in New York City is the building of the *New York Times*, thirty-one stories high. Experts refer to this building as one of the most remarkable architectural triumphs of the world. It has one girder which weighs thirty tons and it is claimed that eighty thousand driven rivets were used. A fifty-foot railroad runs obliquely through its basement without contact at any point.

* * *

AT Mexico City, recently, while some excavations were being made for the foundation of the new national theater a water fountain was unearthed, of the most ancient style and character. It was literally covered with hieroglyphics, figures of Indian warriors, priests, etc. Many foundations of buildings were also found.

* * *

Two hundred and fifty thousand miners are out of employment, as the result of a coal strike in Germany.

* * *

SUSPICIONS have been aroused by quarantine officers that yellow fever is on board the steamer *Dora*, which carried one hundred and eleven passengers from Panama to Havana. It is to be hoped that the detention hospital will check the spread of the dreaded malady.

* * *

THE New York Central & Lake Shore trains are soon to be fitted out with wireless telegraphy outfits.

AT a church festival at Washington, Pa., a large number of people were poisoned by eating oysters. Seven are reported seriously ill. The investigation proves that the oysters had been twice frozen and thawed.

* * *

SIR WM. McEWEN, the eminent English surgeon, has lately announced his conclusion that the vermiform appendix has a very important function in assisting digestion. He thinks also that it is the chief habitat of a certain micro-organism which is industriously effective in attacking imperfectly assimilated nourishment.

* * *

THE home of Frank Noweski, a Polish miner, at Morris Run, Pa., was consumed by fire. The entire family of ten, except the oldest son, aged 18, was burned to death. The boy saved his own life with the greatest difficulty.

* * *

REPRESENTATIVE MAYNARD of Virginia, has introduced a bill to increase the salary of the President to \$75,000 per year and the Vice-President to \$15,000 after March 4, 1905. The bill further provides that after the expiration of his term of office, the President shall receive \$25,000 a year as long as he lives.

* * *

CAPTAIN BRUDE, a Norwegian, has invented an egg-shape lifeboat, which has been thoroughly tested on a storm-tossed voyage of six months, which ended at Gloucester, Mass., Jan. 8. The captain says the boat has come fully up to his expectations, and the crew testify that they scarcely noticed the action of the high seas. He thinks he has an indestructible lifeboat.

* * *

THE new scientific appliance which is expected to supplant the present stereopticon and lantern slides for the purpose of scientific demonstration known as the epidiascope has been presented to Brown University anonymously. The machine is a German product, and is the first one of its kind to be set up in this country. Its peculiarity is that it is capable of projecting opaque objects upon the screen directly, hence it is not necessary to make lantern slides, or even photographs. For example, if a watch is placed upon the carrier of the machine the screen shows the wheels going round. Also the natural colors and textures of objects are reported exactly. This will make it of great usefulness in illustrating scientific lectures to students.

* * *

SECRETARY HAY strongly recommends the establishment of a corps of student interpreters in Japan and Korea. He suggest five to be provided for the former country and three for the latter. The total cost of which is estimated at \$8,000. The communication was forwarded to the House.



HOME DEPARTMENT



THE LITTLE PINK SUNBONNET.

BY MABELLE MURRAY.

"WINIFRED, run down the walk and pick up that little pink sunbonnet. If there's anything I do hate to see it's youngin's things layin' round and I'll not have it."

It was Saturday morning and Miss Susan's busiest day. No matter how beautiful was the morning, nor how sweetly the birds sang, she had her routine of work to perform and never did her tall gaunt figure cease its motion until the last detail was looked after.

Old maids are always precise, but Miss Susan was an exaggeration, and though liked by most every one, she was nevertheless the cause of much laughter and many huge jokes.

This morning as she shook her skirts and finished brushing her boots, she saw the minister's wife coming down the avenue. Instantly the tall figure straightened, and a little frown settled over her steel gray eyes.

"Well, I hope she ain't comin' in here," she said to herself. But all in vain. The unwelcome guest came tripping up the walk, but she was a sweet little woman, with such charming ways, and such a winning smile, that very few people could ever be angry with her. And when she beamed upon her hostess with her big hazel eyes, bright and innocent, even that severe lady could not think so harshly of the golden hair that curled so girlishly under the large hat drooping with its weight of daisies.

"Good morning, Miss Brown, isn't this morning just too delightful? How glad I am that I found you at home. I really didn't expect to have such luck!"

"Indeed? I am sure you wouldn't be apt to find me any other place. Saturday is my busy day." To this the little woman made no reply.

"You see," she said, giving her parasol a twirl, "the Aid Society is going to have another meeting this afternoon at half past two, and I came to see if you wouldn't come and help us. We want to do something for the sick at the poor farm."

"Well, I don't know about that, I think I have done enough for that poor farm already, and people oughtin' to expect so much from me."

"Yes, I know, Miss Brown, and you have always been so kind to us. It was so sweet of you to take

Winifred, from the farm; by the way, how is she doing?"

"O, I don't know! She gets along mighty slow, but with all the good victuals, I can't get that poor-house look out of her eyes. I think I shall send her to school."

"Yes, Miss Susan, that would be the best thing you could do. I think she would be happier if she played with little Lucile. Saw the child on the corner as I came down. She is such a sweet little dear. Your brother's daughter, is it not?"

Evidently this was painful to Miss Susan, for her mouth twitched nervously.

"Yes," she answered angrily, "I oughtn't do a thing for his child, the way he has treated me! Left me here all alone while he went out west and invested in mines, married, his wife died several years ago, and he eight months ago, so they sent Lucile to me."

"But Miss Brown, you surely don't hold that child responsible for her father. You surely wouldn't turn her out of your home?"

"Oh, as for that, I never thought of it, none of our family ever went to a poor farm or orphan 'sylum and its only right I should uphold our pride."

That settled the argument and the minister's wife rose to go and started down the walk. "I promise I won't keep you another moment; but won't you come this afternoon?"

"Well if they think they can't get along without me, I'll come." "There that's a sweet old dear! good-bye! I am gone this minute;" she waved her parasol and hurried away.

"Winifred, come in this minute and scratch the mud off these steps. Bring in Lucile's bonnet."

From here, Miss Susan hastened into the kitchen. Soon after, the back screen door was swung open and a timid little girl entered. Miss Susan was not ready to receive her. "Lucile Sarah Brown, where did you leave your sunbonnet?" The child brushed her short curls from her face and looked at her aunt. "I—why—I don't know—I—for—get where I left my—bonnet. I've been playing on the street."

"Yes, do you think that's any place for a little girl to play? It makes me tired the way we have to wait on you. Take this bonnet and go and don't let me see you again. There—you are always in my way," stormed the angry aunt.

The child paused, "Do you really mean what you say, Aunt Susie?" "Mean what I say? Do I ever say anything I don't mean? Get out of here this

minute," and she hurried to lock the screen after the retreating figure.

As Lucy turned out of the gate, Winifred came round the corner with a scrub pail and saw her.

"Where are you going?" she called.

"I don't know."

"Then why are you going?"

"Because."

"Lucile, talk sensible, how long are you going to stay?"

"Forever."

"Did Aunt Susie send you away?"

"Yes."

"Oh, won't you stay—I love you!"

But the child only shook her head and continued on her way.

Within an hour the little house was shining and everything set to order. Dinner came, but no Lucile; one o'clock—then two, still no sign of the missing child was to be seen.

Late in the afternoon, when Miss Susie came forth dressed in her best, she missed the merry laughter of the child and the little sunbonnet that was always in the way, a great change came into her heart.

"Winifred," she cried, "bring me a handkerchief, and—and if Lucile should come home, give her some dinner and all the cream and cookies she wants." Then she whirled off like the wind as though she was ashamed of what she had said. The afternoon was spoiled for her, she could think of nothing but Lucile. She left much earlier than the other guests, and as she hurried towards her home, she walked into the office and inquired for her mail. The postmistress handed her a sealed package. Miss Susie snatched her letter and hurried away. Hastening along the quiet village street, she opened the letter with trembling fingers, a copy of the "Last will and testament of Hiram A. Brown;" and then after a few moments gave a cry. "Oh Lord, have mercy!" she whispered. "One hundred thousand dollars—and to think I sent that child away!" At every corner she seemed to fancy her brother pointing his finger at her and demanding the whereabouts of his little Lucile.

The sun had set low in the heavens and the deep shadows began creeping over the land. From the barnyards came the lowing of cattle and over the sweet fields, the fire-flies flew in great numbers.

As Miss Susie turned a corner, there lying in the road she saw the little pink sunbonnet. She picked it up quickly and looked frightened. Where could the child have gone on this lonely road? One branch led to the river, and the other to the railroad tracks! Just then, her eyes caught sight of a little figure lying asleep among the tall stalks of corn. With a low cry, Miss Susie tenderly gathered the little wanderer in her arms and folded her to her

breast. The blue eyes opened in a flash and the child struggled.

"Let me go," she begged.

"I didn't hurt your corn—really I didn't. And I was hungry—and I didn't eat one grain."

"Oh, I have been so wrong—so cruelly wrong, dear. And you must forgive me, I did not mean what I said this morning."

"Aunt Susie, will you let me have all the ginger cookies I want?"

"Yes, yes, dear."

She carried her charge home, where Winifred had supper waiting for them, then followed one of the happiest meals that had ever been eaten in the cottage for many a day.

It was well nigh midnight when Miss Susie kissed Lucile and came softly down the stairs. At the kitchen door, she stumbled over something flat and small, stooping she found it was the little pink sunbonnet.

"God bless it," she murmured with a happy smile.

"As long as I live I shall love it, for when it is here, I know that the owner is close at hand.



A WRONG SIDE OUT BOY.

JACK was cross; nothing pleased him. His mother gave him the choicest morsels for his breakfast, and the nicest toys, but he did nothing but fret and complain. At last his mother said:

"Jack, I want you to go right up to your room and put on all your clothes wrong side out."

Jack started. He thought his mother must be out of her wits.

"I mean it, Jack," she repeated.

Jack had to obey; he had to turn his stockings wrong side out, and put on his coat and trousers and collar wrong side out.

When his mother came up to him there he stood—a forlorn, funny-looking boy, all linings and seams and ravelings—before the glass, wondering what his mother meant; but he was not quite clear in his conscience.

Then his mother, turning him around, said:

"This is what you have been doing all day, making the worst of everything. You have been turning everything wrong side out. Do you really like your things this way so much, Jack?"

"No, mamma," answered Jack, shamefacedly. "Can't I turn them right?"

"Yes, you may, if you will try to speak what is pleasant. You must do with your temper and manners as you prefer to do with your clothes—wear them right side out. Do not be so foolish any more, little man, as to persist in turning things wrong side out."
—Ohio Work.

Reading Circle and Christian Workers' Topics

By ELIZABETH D. ROSENBERGER.

THE MARRIAGE SUPPER.

For Sunday, February 5, 1905.

Scripture Reading,Psa. 19: 1-10.

- I. The Preparation of and Invitation to the Feast. Isa. 25: 6; Luke 14: 16, 17.
- II. The Astonishing Unanimity of Refusal. Luke 14: 18-20.
- III. The Invitation Extended and Made More Urgent. Luke 14: 21-24.
(a) Come. (b) Bring. (c) Constrain them.
- IV. What Was My Greatest Hindrance in Accepting the Invitation?

Text.—And sent his servant at supper time to say to them that were bidden, Come; for all things are now ready. Luke 14: 15-24.

References.—Proverbs 9: 1-10; Matthew 23: 1-10; Zech. 7: 8-14; Isaiah 65: 1-12; Revelation 19: 4-9; Revelation 22: 8-17; Matthew 25: 34-40; Acts 13: 45, 46; Luke 13: 26, 27; Luke 17: 26-30; Matthew 6: 33; John 14: 2; Matthew 11: 28.

Part I.—The Invitation.

An Oriental feast is not like our banquets in this country, a gathering of friends whom we are anxious to entertain. A feast in the East is really a public, not a friendly social gathering. It is given on some special occasion, such as a marriage or the birth of a son, or at the conclusion of a harvest or a vintage; then the servants are all busy for days before the feast, and the whole neighborhood is invited. The Arab or the Syrian to-day strictly observes the command given by Moses, "Thou shalt not . . . shut thine hand from thy poor brother," and takes care to feed the hungry, so all were invited and many would come to the festival room and look on. It is still customary to send a servant to tell them that all things are ready, it is easy to do this, because the guests are living close together, and they do not have time-pieces, so whenever the feast is ready the servant tells them to come.

Jesus invites us to come to him, he says "whosoever will, let him come," did you accept the invitation? He has invited your entire family, every one of your Sunday-school class, and you are the servant who should tell them to come now because all things are ready. Do not be afraid to urge them to come at once, Jesus will welcome them.

Property.

The first man had bought a little farm, he lived in the village, but his farm was in the country. Now he had accepted the first invitation given a long time before, when it did not impel them to make any sacri-

fice or give up a pleasure, but now when the servant comes to tell him that the table is ready he says that he must go out to cultivate his farm. He was courteous in his refusal but decided; among the Arabs this refusal would be equivalent to a declaration of war. To refuse this invitation was so very unusual that the point of the lesson lies here; these people almost universally accepted such an invitation with joy, and we refuse Christ's invitation. Rabelia's witches had eyes that could see things at a distance, clearly, but nothing that was close at hand; men to-day have eyes the reverse of these, they see so clearly the farms, or the business, that they cannot see heaven and eternal life and so they reject our Lord.

Business.

The second excuse was no better than the first, the oxen could have waited, he could have tested them another time, but he said "I cannot come." The din and traffic in the city streets often drown the chimes of the church bells. The love of money, the desire for advancement sometimes takes entire possession of men and they have no time to listen to the still small voice which would call them back to their God. They lose sight of God. There is a legend of a swan soaring to the skies and beholding its glories, its stars and fleecy clouds, and returning to earth and telling the heron what she had seen. The heron in reply asks "Are there any snails there?" "No." "Then I do not wish to go," was the reply. Men love the things of this world so, that they do not care about heavenly joys.

Home Duties.

A home where Jesus is the unseen guest, is always a happy home. The wife would have enjoyed going to the feast with her husband, but this was not the custom, she could not accompany him, a bride must remain at home, so he refused to come to the feast. A home without Christ is incomplete, he makes every joy brighter, he helps us to bear every sorrow, his love hallows our love for each other.

A Wrong Use of Right Things.

These three excuses were all similar; there was no harm in buying a farm and cultivating the ground as the first did, but why should this interfere with his going to the feast? And there was no objection to the second one testing his oxen, but should he miss the supper on that account? Probably there never was so busy an age as this, we hurry from morning till night,

the work that should be a pleasure, is almost a torture, for we work until body and mind are exhausted. How the heart is engrossed with pleasure, the thoughts with money-making, and the time employed in furthering our own selfish ends. And is it in these things that we find our highest good? Have we no interest beyond the present? Is it only to eat and drink and be pleased to-day and to die to-morrow?

No, this invitation of Jesus is the answer to all these questions, come to him now, for all things are convenient, you will never find a better time. Sometime it will be too late, then no hope of entering, is written over the door. Age comes on, and the heart is hard. Life is almost ended and the record is made for all time.

“When the sun grows cold, and the stars are old,
And the leaves of the Judgment book unfold.”

Part II.—Missions.

We will deviate from our usual program, so as to make this one part missionary. When these invited guests refused to come, then the servants went out into the streets and hedges and brought in the poor and the maimed, and the halt, and the blind, so that the house might be filled, and we will consider some of these in this part of our lesson.

India.

Let us think of the heathen there. You may say, “why go so far away, when the streets of our own towns and cities are crowded with the halt, the maimed and the blind? We do not want to forget the poor in our own land, God knows, their lot is hard enough, and there are few who go to them and tell them to come to Jesus. But the condition of the heathen is, if anything, more desperate and pitiful. They are so far away, and there are so few Christians to help them,—300,000,000 souls in that wonderful country. There you will find more young men to-day, than there are people all told in this country of ours.

Idolatry.

Idolatry is the darkest, deepest and blackest, the most tragic thing in this world to-day. The word God to us means good. India does not know that; their histories of gods are too filthy for us to read. Men there torture themselves horribly, to win the favor of their gods who are said to delight in this torture and pain and misery. How can we shut our eyes to all the misery that idolatry brings upon these poor people.

They Need the Light.

At the time of the full moon, thousands of Hindoos gather on the banks of the river Ganges, and make tiny reed boats, placing a little light on each and pushing them out into the stream. They think these will light the dark way of their friends, whom they have buried in the river. One poor heathen, watching the many

little lights on the river, stretched out his hands longingly, and then cried, “O! it is all so dark; we all want light. I hope when I am in darkness, I may get a little light on my way.”

The Country.

It strikes you as very, very old—burned out, sapless, tired. Its people for the most part are small, effeminate. Julian Hawthorne says, “When I returned home and made the statement that eight millions of people had already died of famine and disease directly caused by famine, I was met with blank incredulity. But I know, and the missionaries know that it is true. Eight millions, nearly twice the population of London.”

Caste.

The proud and lofty position of the Brahman, his priestly right, has its ground, not in moral or educational superiority, but only in his birth. . . . “A proper caste-man would be kinder to a vulture, a cow, or even a serpent, than to a Pariah who lies before him fainting with thirst, or bleeding to death. If a Pariah comes into his house he not only drives him forth as an unclean leper, but he washes the floor which his feet have made unclean.

Missionaries.

William Carey sailed for India, June 13, 1793. He was accompanied by John Thomas. When they arrived in Calcutta, they were obliged to register as indigo planters, and for six years they raised indigo; this was the beginning of English missions.

In 1799 Joshua Marshman and William Ward with others went to Serampore where they were joined by Carey. Here these three families lived at the same table at a cost of five hundred dollars a year.

Alexander Duff came in 1830 as the first missionary from the Established Church of Scotland. He was the most prominent missionary after Carey.

In 1856 William Butler was sent by the Methodists of America, he went to the upper Ganges. He was followed by the great names of Butler, Parker Taylor and many more.

In 1816, Adoniram Judson opens a school to teach the women and children of Burma. Read the life of Adoniram Judson.

WE find a great many men and women sidetracked all along the pathways of life because they were not taught the value of good manners and of a fine, gracious courtesy in their youth. The result is that they have grown up hard and coarse and repulsive in manner and have not been able to win favor or attract trade or business. In other words, their bad manners and repulsive ways have kept them back and handicapped their careers.

HOME is the grandest of all institutions.—*Spurgeon.*



OUR YOUNG PEOPLE

OUR GEOGRAPHY CLASS.—Chapter XII.

THE Mayville party had more than realized all their fond anticipation they had before leaving America. The weather was ideal; sickness, outside of a little homesickness, was practically unknown to the party. They were all very congenial traveling companions. They had long since learned to reverence and respect the wise counsel of Miss Gertrude. She left no stone unturned that she thought would be beneficial to the class, in the way of knowledge. The teacher prided herself on definitions; she used to tell the class in school that "A definition was such a description of an object as would include everything concerning it and exclude everything else." When these four pupils were in the Mayville geography class, they had committed to memory a definition of geography which any one of them was able to repeat, even unto this day, upon being asked to do so.

An incident happened which afforded Miss Gertrude no little pleasure while riding through the country on one of their trips: The johnny car was jogging along at its usual pace. The entire party was silent in meditation; their eager eyes were drinking in the beauties of nature and as they passed cottage, castle, barracks and lough, Roscoe slowly said, half to himself and half out loud: "Geography is a description of the earth as the home of man." He said nothing more. The girls looked at each other and then at the teacher. In one of the proudest moments of her life, the teacher said, "I am able, at least, to see some results of my teaching." Roscoe said that he remembered that from the days of the Mayville geography class, whereupon the teacher answered, "If we keep this definition constantly before us while making this tour, we will have gained an inestimable amount of good, because that is the only true way in which the peoples of the earth should be studied.

It was a good thing for the party that they happened to meet Mr. Cullen in Dublin. The course they had taken from Cork led them through Limerick, Tipperary, Queen's and Kildare counties. This is a scenic part of Ireland. When they met Mr. Cullen, he told them they could not afford to miss a little trip down the Eastern coast, so they decided to take a couple days' journey to Wexford and return, which you will notice Marie mentions in her next letter:

Dublin, Ireland.

Dear Mr. Maxwell:

I think I mentioned in my first letter of having met a merchant from Philadelphia; through his advice we were

constrained to recanvass a part of southwestern Ireland, and we will never regret the money nor time spent. We started south from Dublin and passed through the countries of Wicklow and Wexford, until we came to the city of Wexford. This is one of the largest seaports in eastern Ireland and is the capital of the county of Wexford, which has an area of about nine hundred square miles. This is the place where the English invaders landed in 1629. It was taken by the rebels in 1641. In 1649 this city was stormed by Oliver Cromwell and party, and over a century later it is still found to be the headquarters of the rebel party. So you see it has figured conspicuously in the history of the Island for centuries; it is a town of fifteen thousand inhabitants who are rather an industrious people.

In this county of Wexford there is a district known as "the Barony of Forth," which has a very peculiar people, and their quaint customs were simply a revelation to us. They are hard working, industrious peasants, living in thatched cottages, with scrupulously clean and white-washed walls, which, by their perfect whiteness, at once arrests the attention of the visitor. These people differ in many respects from the inhabitants of other parts of the same county and have habits and customs peculiar to themselves. They are firm believers in the efficacy of prayer for the dead. When a funeral takes place two wooden crosses are provided. On the way to the cemetery a halt is made at a certain spot by the side of the road; here prayers are said to the dead, after which one of the crosses is deposited under a thorn bush by the roadside. The procession then goes on its way, and after the interment the other cross is fixed at the head of the grave.

This strange custom dates from time immemorial as may be conjectured by the pile of crosses by the roadside, some of which are in a good state of preservation, others of which have rotted away years ago. It is certainly true of which Miss Gertrude often reminds us, "That one-half of the world knows not how the other half lives."

We returned through the counties of Kilkenny and Carlow, and, as I said before, it would take a great deal to buy our experience back, which we would have missed had we not taken the advice of Mr. Cullen. Through his acquaintance with the people of this city, we were allowed to get into many of their homes and thereby contrast the appearance of parlor, sitting room and kitchen of the Irish mothers and wives, with those of the American homes. Through him we were permitted to visit many important places of interest, such as churches, Trinity and Phoenix Park.

Christ's Church Cathedral is a massive stone structure, with an annex on the next block, connected by an archway. It was founded by an ancient king of Dublin in 1040, but owes its completion to a Strongbow et. al., at a later period. A few years ago a wealthy brewer of the city remodeled its ruins with his own money. It is

(Continued on Page 96.)

The Q. & A. Department.

Who was the founder and first President of Yale College?

The charter for Yale College was granted by General Court of Connecticut, October 9, 1701. It was to be located at New Haven, but was started by Saybrook in 1701 and removed to New Haven Oct. 30, 1717, despite opposition of a minority of trustees who wanted to locate it at Wethersfield. It was named after Elihu Yale, of London, England, Sept. 12, 1718. He was born at New Haven, Conn., April 5, 1648, was sent to England to complete his education when 10 years old. At thirty he removed to India, where he remained twenty years, married, acquired a fortune, and was made Governor of the East India Company, and a fellow of the Royal Society. His donations to Yale College aggregated about \$2,000. He intended to give \$2,500 more but died before doing so. His death occurred in England July 8, 1721. The first President of Yale was Rev. Abraham Pierson, 1701-1707.

❖

Is the picture of a woman's head on the U. S. silver dollar that of a real person, or is it only imaginary? How was it selected?

It is a picture of Miss Anna L. Williams, who was a Philadelphia school-teacher in the winter of 1877-8, when it was drawn. At that time G. T. Morgan, the designer, was working on the sketches for the imprint of the then new silver dollar. Prof. Thomas Eakins, then of the Academy of Fine Arts, advised him to use a life study, and introduced him to Miss Williams, then living at Thirteenth and Spring Garden streets, in Philadelphia. Miss Williams possessed strikingly classical features, and she consented to sit for the drawing and her profile was used to complete the design of Liberty on the dollar.

❖

Could a woman, if nominated and elected, serve as President of the United States?

The Constitution of the United States, in Article II., Section I., uses the pronoun "he" in referring to the President, but it is not likely that this would prevent a woman from serving if she were elected.

❖

Is alcohol a food?

About as much as sea water would be to the boiler of an engine.

❖

What is the distance from the city of Mexico to Panama?

From the city of Mexico to the city of Panama is 1,550 miles in a straight line.

Please tell something about Holland, its area, population, government, etc.

You can find a full account of Holland in the Statesman's Year Book for 1904 or any encyclopedia. It is a limited monarchy, and the ruler is Queen Wilhelmina Helena Pauline Maria. The area is 12,648 square miles, and the population is 5,347,182, there being about 50,000 more females than males. The royal family and a majority of the inhabitants belong to the Dutch Reform Church, which is Presbyterian. The constitution grants religious liberty and complete social equality to the members of all religions. There is compulsory public school education of children between six and thirteen years of age. Farming, mining, manufacturing, fisheries and commerce are carried on.

❖

What is meant by longitude and latitude, and how much space is represented by a degree?

Longitude is distance on the earth's surface, measured east or west from a certain meridian. A degree of longitude at the equator is 69 statute miles, and narrows at the poles to 0. Latitude is the distance from the equator, measured in degrees north or south on a meridian. A degree of latitude measures about 69.4 English miles at the poles, and 68.7 at the equator.

❖

When was Greater New York formed, and what territory did it include?

Greater New York was established January 1, 1898, and included all municipal corporations and parts of such corporations other than counties within the territory covered by the counties of Kings and Richmond, Long Island City, the towns of Newtown, Flushing and Jamaica and that part of Hempstead in Queens County west of a line drawn from Flushing, between Rockaway Beach and Shelter Island to the ocean.

❖

How is invisible ink made?

An ink which becomes visible by dipping the paper in water and invisible as soon as it dries, is made by mixing linseed oil, one part; water of ammonia, 20 parts; water, 100 parts; stir or shake well before using.

❖

Where and when was Jesse James, the outlaw, born, and where and when did he die?

He was born on a farm in Clay County, Missouri, in 1847, and was killed at St. Joseph, Mo., in 1882, by Robert and Charles Ford.

MISCELLANEOUS

THE GEOGRAPHY CLASS.

(Continued from Page 94.)

now in a fine state of repairs, with its pillars of granite and its floors of inlaid marble. A philanthropist, namely, Sir George Rowe, spent one hundred thousand dollars of his own fortune in finishing and furnishing it, and when last heard from he was attending a vineyard in Spain at a guinea a week. We attended services at that Cathedral last Sunday. At the side of the church recent excavations, amid the ruins of one wing of the building, have disclosed the fact that there is a subterranean passage leading from this church to St. Patrick's Cathedral about one-half mile distant; and a sort of catacomb is formed in this tunnel which contains the remains of nobles, lords, priests and prelates of long ago.

Many names may be read to-day upon the walls of these catacombs. Eternity alone will reveal the secrets of this dark, dismal place. This was built at an age when some church fathers thought that a great many things should be done in secret.

A few years ago, while a tourist party was visiting this place, for some reason one of their party was left behind and the door closed upon him. He was not missed by the party until an hour afterwards, when they returned to release him from his prison. Upon opening the door they found the skeleton of the poor man lying immediately at the entrance, his flesh having been eaten from his bones by the innumerable thousands of rats that inhabit the dismal place.

I hate to leave you in such a dark place among a lot of rats, but I must close this letter.

Respectfully,

Marie.

(To be continued.)

IF YOU WANT TO BE POPULAR.

DON'T contradict people, even if you're sure you are right.

Don't be inquisitive about the affairs of even your most intimate friend.

Don't underrate anything because you don't possess it.

Don't believe that everybody else in the world is happier than you.

Don't conclude that you have never had any opportunities in life.

Don't believe all the evil you hear.

Don't go untidy on the plea that everybody knows you.

Don't overdress or underdress.

Don't jeer at anybody's religious belief.

Learn to laugh. A good laugh is better than medicine.

Don't try to be anything else but a gentlewoman; and that means a woman who has consideration for the whole, and whose life is governed by the Golden Rule.—*Christian World*.

THE Oxford University Press of New York have a fine edition of "The Oxford Self-pronouncing Bible." There is a Sunday-school Teacher's edition with Cyclopedic Concordance, with many helps to the study of the Bible, all arranged in alphabetical order, so the information desired can be easily found. There are several excellent maps, too, and some illustrations so that one finds all that is needed to make a perfect Bible; and being printed on fine India paper it makes it a convenient size, and excellent print. It has flexible leather binding and silk marker and leaves nothing more to be desired. It is so arranged that one very conveniently finds all the names pronounced as we come to them. It is a favorite Bible and everyone should have a copy of it.—*Martha Shepard Lippincott, Moorestown, N. J.*

OLD SAWS REFILED.

A watched Pot never boils over.

A Word to the Wise is wasted.

A rolling Stone gathers much Experience.

A Party and his Money are soon fooled.

Modesty is the best Policy.

A Company is known by the Men it keeps.

Discretion is the unpopular Part of Valor.

Time and Tide could wait for no Woman.—*January Lippincott's*.

WAR is murder.—*Tolstoi*.

War is hell.—*Gen. Sherman*.

War is the concentration of all human crimes.—*William E. Channing*.

The Christian churches of all nations are guilty for the continuance of this great crime.

PRINCE FRIEDRICH LEOPOLD of Prussia, son of the late "Red Prince Karl," has issued stringent orders that none of his servants in any of his residences shall use tobacco in any form.

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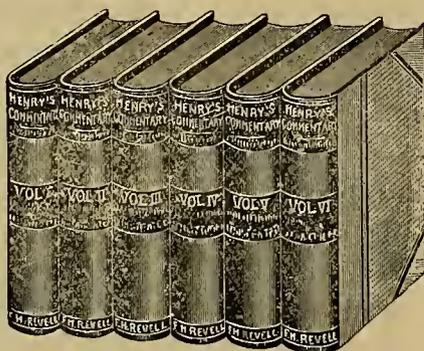
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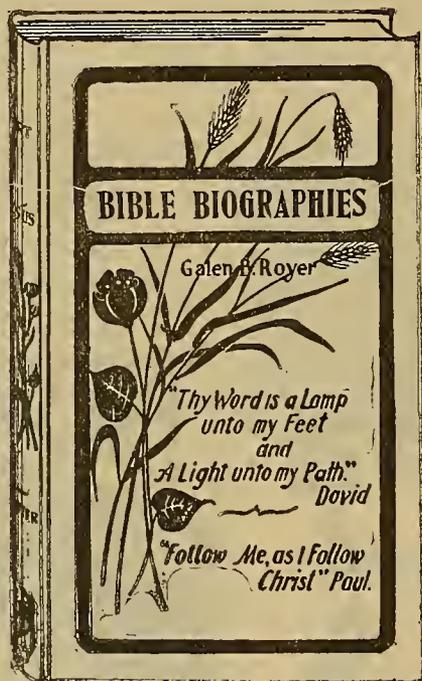
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THE INGLENOOK

A WEEKLY MAGAZINE

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 Make all grace abound, 2 Cor. 9: 8.
 Succor the tempted, Heb. 2: 18.
 Make us stand, Rom. 14: 4.
 Keep us from falling, Jude 24.
 Subdue all things, Philpp. 3: 21.
 Keep that committed to him, 2 Tim. 1: 12.
 Perform what he has promised, Rom. 4: 21.
 Do above all we ask or think, Eph. 3: 20.
 Knowing his grace and power, shall we not come and say, "Yea, Lord"? Matt. 9: 28. F. S. Shepherd.

- THE BLOOD.—Heb. 9: 22.**
 1. Peace has been made through the blood. Col. 1: 20.
 2. Justified by the blood. Rom. 5: 9.
 3. Redemption by the blood. Eph. 1: 7; Col. 1: 14; 1 Pet. 1: 18.
 4. This redemption is eternal. Heb. 9: 11-14; Heb. 10: 10-15.
 5. Cleansed by the blood. 1 John 1: 7; Rev. 1: 5; Rev. 7: 14.
 6. We enter into the holiest by the blood. Heb. 10: 19.
 7. Overcome in heaven by the blood. Rev. 12: 11.
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Cheap homeseekers' rates are made to all principal Idaho points. Take advantage of them and see for yourself. Selecting a new home is like selecting a wife—you want to do your own choosing.

100,000 Acres Now Open for Settlement at Twin Falls, Idaho, under the Carey Act.

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will be sold to points in Idaho on the first and third Tuesday of February, March and April, 1905. The rate will apply from Missouri river points and from St. Paul, Chicago, Bloomington, Peoria and St. Louis. Tickets to Idaho points will also be sold by the Union Pacific from stations on their line in Kansas and Nebraska. Rate will be one regular first-class fare for the round trip, plus \$2.00, with limit of 15 days going. Return passage may commence any day within final limit of 21 days from date of sale of tickets. Tickets for return will be good for continuous passage to starting point.

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Arrived in Payette Valley Feb. 23, 1903. Settled on an 80-acre tract, covered with sage brush. Cleared 40 acres. May 25 sowed 10 acres to wheat. Yielded 30 bushels to acre. June 12 sowed 10 acres to oats, in the dust, not watered till June 20. Yielded 55 to acre. Had this grain been sown in February or March the yield would have been much larger.

Alfalfa was sown with the grain and in October we cut one-half ton to the acre of hay and volunteer oats.

Potatoes yielded 500 bushels to the acre and many of them weighed 3 to 5 pounds each, four of the best hills weighing 64 pounds. Quality prime.
(Signed) E. L. Dotson.

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Salt Lake City, Utah.

THE INGLENOOK

VOL. VII.

JANUARY 31, 1905.

No 5.

BEYOND THE DARK CLOUDS.

BY MARTHA SHEPARD LIPPINCOTT.

No matter though we cannot see
The dawn beyond the clouds,
And though at first we're followed not
By fond approving crowds,
Keep hope and let us travel on,
In paths we know are right,
If we the torch bearers shall be,
More will behold our light.

So let us ever work and pray—
And right will surely win,
Though ere we reach the heaven bright,
Come many days of sin:
But still a brighter day shall dawn,
When we the storms have passed,
For sunshine always is beyond—
And clouds can never last.

Moorestown, N. J.

* * *

SNAPSHOTS.

A yarn which is well spun is frequently reel fine.

*

When a singer goes to "C" there is usually a great squall.

*

How to make the farm pay—give it something to pay with.

*

Keep your troubles to yourself. They are no good to anybody else.

*

Irrigation doesn't pay when you irrigate your system with beer and whiskey.

*

It is not cowardly to fly from temptation. It often requires the highest order of bravery.

*

If the devil couldn't get men to doubt the goodness of God, he could never get their souls.

*

If every old man could renew his youth, how the schools and colleges would be crowded.

One of the saddest sights to be seen on earth is a wicked old man.

*

People who pray right never have much trouble about living right.

*

One of the hardest people to forgive is the one who has caught you in a fault.

*

There isn't a man on earth who doesn't condemn in others faults that he has himself.

*

People who think à good deal of themselves never have much trouble with the devil.

*

Nothing was ever heard on this earth so full of power as the simple story of the cross.

*

The man who loses his religion when he is tried, didn't have the right kind to begin with.

*

The man who does not give according to the way the Bible tells him to, does not give at all.

*

An extremely short man should make a profit on what he purchases, for he certainly buys low.

*

A man who loves whiskey and tobacco obeys the Scriptures in one sense—he loves his enemies.

*

It is never too late to learn, but the longer you put it off the shorter will be the term of its benefits.

*

What kind of a Christian is a man who is engaged in a business in which he cannot ask God to help him?

*

"Our Father," is all the prayer we need to save the world, if we could but say it with the whole heart.

*

You will carry the effect of this year's bad habits into the next year, but you needn't carry the bad habits with them.

AN HISTORIC SPOT.—No. 7.

BY H. W. STRICKLER.

The French and English Claims to the Trans-Alleghany Region. Washington's Visit to the French Forts in 1753.

THE written history of this section of the country embraced the valleys of the Monongahela and Youghiogheny rivers, commencing at about the beginning of the eighteenth century. At that time both France and England were asserting their respective claims to the dominion of the wilderness region west of the mountains, and it was in the conflict which resulted from the attempts of each of these rivals to expel the other and to enforce their own alleged rights by the facts of actual possessions, which mark the beginning of the history of the great conflict of American freedom.

The claim that France made to this territory was based on the facts that the adventurous explorer "La Salle" descended the Mississippi river in 1682 and reached its mouth on the 8th of April; in that year he took formal possession in the name of the French sovereign, of all the valley of the mighty stream, and all the regions discovered and to be discovered contiguous to the valley of the stream, or to any and all of its tributaries. About sixty-seven years later, 1749, Captain Celeron, an officer in the service of the King of France, having under his command a force of about three hundred men, penetrated southward to the confluence of the Allegheny and Monongahela rivers, where he took and confirmed the French possession of the valleys of these tributaries, burying metallic plates, duly inscribed with a record of the event of actual occupation.

England, on the other hand, claimed the country by virtue of a treaty made with the "Six Nations" at Lancaster, in June 1744, when the Indians ceded to the British king an immense scope of territory west of the Royal Grant to Pennsylvania (it was at that time thought that the Pennsylvania boundary would not fall west of the Laurel Hill), coextensively with the limits of Virginia, which was very indefinite. At a subsequent treaty in 1752, at Logstown, on the Ohio below Pittsburg, one of the Iroquois Chiefs, who had also taken part in the Lancaster treaty, declared that it had not been the intention of his people to convey to the English any lands west of the Alleghanies, but that they would not oppose the white man's definition of the boundaries.

The "Six Nations" in council had also decided that, notwithstanding their friendship for the English, they would remain neutral in the contest which they knew to be imminent between that nation and the French, both of which were now using every effort to strengthen themselves in the occupation of the territory bordering on the headwaters of the Ohio.

In the year 1750 the Ohio company, acting under an English charter and a Royal grant, sent Christopher Gist to the Ohio river to explore the country, having in view its occupation and settlement. In 1751 he explored the valley down to the mouth of the Great Kanawha. In 1752 he represented the Ohio company at Logstown in a Peace Commission, deliberating with Col. Joshua Fry, and two other commissioners representing Virginia, and with the chief of the Six Nations.

Early in 1753 they began to move southward, from Lake Ontario, through the wilderness toward the Allegheny River, and, on the 21st of May, intelligence was received that a party of French and Indians had arrived at the head of the Ohio river, or "O-hee-yo'," now the Allegheny. The intelligence of the aggressive movement of the French caused the English to meet and resist their advance. Among the official communications addressed by the Earl of Holderness, secretary of state, to the governors of the several American provinces, was one to Governor Dinwiddie, of Virginia, containing directions concerning the French encroachment. The letter was sent by a government ship and reached Dinwiddie in October, 1753.

In pursuance of instructions contained in this letter, the governor appointed and commissioned George Washington, then a youth of only twenty-one years. The following is a copy of the commission:

"To George Washington, Esq.,—one of the Adjutant-Generals of the troops and forces in the colony of Virginia:—

I, in imposing special trust and confidence in the ability, conduct and fidelity of you, the said George Washington, have appointed you my express messenger; and you are hereby authorized and empowered to proceed hence with all convenient and possible dispatch to the part or place along the river Ohio where the French have lately erected forts, or where the commandant of the French forces resides in order to deliver my letter and message to him; and after waiting about one week for an answer you are to take your leave and return immediately. To this commission I have set my hand and caused the great seal of this dominion to be affixed, at the city of Williamsburg, the seat of my government, this 30th day of October, in the 27th year of the reign of his majesty, George II, King of Great Britain, etc., etc., A. D. 1733.

Robert Dinwiddie."

And the following was the tenor of the Governor's passport.

"To all whom these presents may come or concern, greeting:

Whereas, I have appointed George Washington, Esq., by commission under the great seal, my express messenger to the commandant of the French forces on the river Ohio, and as he is charged with business of great importance to His Majesty and this dominion, I do hereby command all His Majesty's subjects, and particularly require all in alliance and amity with the crown of Great Britain, and all others to whom this passport may come agreeably to the law of nations to be aiding and assist-

ing as a safeguard to the said George Washington and his attendants in his present passage to and from the river Ohio as aforesaid.

Robert Dinwiddie."

In his letter of instructions, the following is a copy:

"Whereas I have received instructions from a body of French forces assembled on the river Ohio contrary to the dignity and peace of our sovereign, the King of Great Britain. These are, therefore, to require and direct you, the said George Washington, forthwith, to repair to Logstown on the said river Ohio, to proceed to such place, and after arriving to present your credentials, together with my letter to the chief commanding officer, and in the name of this Britannic Majesty, to demand an answer thereto.

On your arrival at Logstown, address yourself to the Half King, to Monacatoocha, and the other sachems of the Six Nations, informing them that you have orders to visit and deliver my letter to the French commanding officers. . . . Wishing you good success in your negotiation, and safe and speedy return, I am,

Robert Dinwiddie.

Williamsburg, Oct. 30, 1753."

* * *

THE RATIONAL WAY TO FIGHT TUBERCULOSIS.

THERE is probably no topic in which the community in general is more interested than in the prevention and cure of pulmonary consumption.

The general fatality of the disease is greater than any other, fully ten per cent of all deaths being attributable to it. Its prevalence is also in due proportion.

When viewed from a matter of fact standpoint this is bad enough, but still there is no reason why we should not look at the actual situation fairly and squarely in order to meet more intelligently the issues at stake. Very encouraging efforts are being made in such directions, and the common sense basis of them as given by experts deserves the widest possible discussion.

The grand principle aimed at is to place the possible cure within the reach of all. In keeping with such intention the public is being educated in the proper direction of purely hygienic treatment. Fresh air, sunlight and plain, nutritious food are easily obtainable even by the comparatively poor man.

It is high time that the individual as such should have a show and the overdreaded bacillus come in on a second class ticket. Since the useless scare concerning the universal danger of infection by this veritably omnipresent microbe too little attention has been paid to the more fundamental doctrines of prevention and cure.

The newly found bug is as much a part of creation as the human being, and has come to stay, in spite of the defiantly belligerent manifestoes of health boards. If it could speak in its own behalf it would say that, far from being an intruder in the animal economy,

it is a specially invited guest. The susceptible person is, after all, the only one that offers it a welcome.

The bacillus is the theory, but evidently the patient himself must be the fact. The higher purpose should be to make the man strong enough to throw off the disease, no matter what its source. The same rule should apply with equal force to the susceptible person, however exposed. In both instances the germ would be as seed on the rock.

Dr. L. Flick is one of the most recent exponents of these advanced views. He even goes farther than most advocates of the new treatment by advising that the patient must get fresh air, irrespective of weather, night and day, even at the expense of numerous draughts in the bed chamber. Mere climate, he avers, is not always a necessary factor, provided the victim is well fed, leads an outdoor life and keeps up his pluck.

The more such doctrines are preached the better for the army of sufferers who look for practical help. While the fear of catching consumption from the casual victim is greatly exaggerated by various overzealous health boards, it is equally true that the erroneous belief that the disease is incurable has also gained altogether too much currency. In fact, if such opinions were well founded not only would doctors, nurses and friendly attendants be stricken by the thousands, but the poor tuberculous patient would be branded as a common leper.

It is a good sign of the times that broad and rational methods of dealing with the "white plague" are so steadily gaining ground and mere bacteriological theories are wanting in their more direct application. Let us continue, then, to have less scare about the business and more rational and better directed aims. The main question is, which can hold the fort, the microbe or the patient? We confess that our sympathies are always with the latter. Fresh air, sunlight, good food and plenty of pluck may yet rob the bacillus of all its real terrors.—*The Herald*.

* * *

ARRANGEMENTS have been concluded for a trial of motors from Delhi to Bombay. The prizes which are the gifts of several Maharajas and others are for the "most reliable car;" "the car in best condition after the trial;" "the car best suited to district work in India;" "the car making the best performance as regards reliability, and costing not more than £500 landed in India" and a "consolation prize." The journey of 880 miles is to take eight days.

* * *

DELIGHTFUL task! to rear the tender thought, to teach the young idea how to shoot.—*Thomson*.

* * *

THE sad survivors all are gone.—*Scott*.

"THE JAPS" AS PIRATES OF LITERATURE.
 "The Venerable" Graham in Japan.

BY FRANK WALDO, PH. D., CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

PERHAPS not all of the readers of this article will at once recognize that this deferential sub-title refers to an eminent character in literature. In fact, "the Venerable" Graham is none other than "Old Gorgon" the name applied to Mr. Graham of "Letters from a Self-Made Merchant to his Son" fame, written by George Horace Lorimer. That the Japanese took these letters seriously and considered them to be written by a real Mr. Graham, and the "Japs" were by no means alone in this, will be made plainly evident in the course of this article.

The wholesome advice contained in these letters has been widely appreciated not only in this country, but in foreign parts as well. England, Canada, Germany, Denmark, France and Japan each had to have its editions, while the wit and wisdom of its business precepts have made it a desirable shorthand reading book and even the blind have been provided with an edition in raised letters for their edification. But the most interesting of all is the free translation of the book by the Japanese. It was not only freely adopted as a piece of literary piracy but the adaptation of the text to Japanese needs is one of the most clever literary feats of the day.

The Japanese edition of the book bears a most comprehensive advertising title-page, an explanatory Introduction and a wheedling Preface. These are so suggestive to even our own thoughtful advertising men that a translation into English by a young Japanese student in this country is given below without much comment, as the book has become so well known through its quarter of a million copies that have circulated through the various countries in which it has been brought out. Those who know the book will thoroughly appreciate the mistakes as well as the ingenuity of the "faked" matter intended to boom the book among Japanese readers. It is perhaps needless to remark that the American "original" contained neither Introduction nor Preface, so that both of these as well as the Dedication are entirely of Japanese manufacture.

Japanese Preface.

1. This book is a translation of the sixteen letters the translator thought most instructive to our general public, selected out of the twenty letters written by Mr. John Graham noted for his deep thinking and originality, to his son Pierrepont, and compiled by Mr. Lorimer, editor of the *Saturday Evening Post* of New York.

2. The original title of the book is: "Letters from a Self-Made Merchant to his Son." But its literal

translation seems rather awkward as the title of a book in our country so we give a free rendering of it and put it as: "Letters of a Successful Man: Manage-in-the World Teachings and Precepts." (Advice about how to get on in the World.)

3. Mr. Graham is a meat merchant. And the canned goods he makes have good reputation in the markets of the world and supply specially the need of armies in every nation. He raised himself in poverty, started on the race-course of life, empty-handed, and by dint of his ability and perseverance reached to the highest position of success. He massed great wealth but his object is not in mere money-making. He has always a high notion of life and thus commands more respect as a man of character than a man of wealth.

4. As our title shows, this is a book of advice for anyone starting in the world. In his desire to make his dear son Mr. Pierrepont as a man of success as he is, Mr. Graham wrote these letters out of his valuable experiences and observations of thirty years, with zeal and love of a parent, and so they are most fitted for our time. If a young man will read this he will find a way to succeed in life: if parents read this, they will know how to instruct their children: if our educators read this, they will be benefited to see how a man of character is made. And this is why we translate the book and offer it to our countrymen.

5. The letters in this book were not written with any idea of being made public. [*Oh, truthful Japanese editor!*] So we omit such parts only dealing with the writer's household affairs and having no instructive value to the general public. And then as the letters cover a long period from Pierrepont's still being in Harvard till long after his entering in business, if the reader does not know the real circumstances under which each letter was written, the advice contained in it cannot be brought home. So the translator managed to give a brief note of the circumstances at the beginning of each letter, for what he knows.

6. In America the original has already reached the 15th edition. And when reprinted in England 300,000 copies were sold at once.

7. Recently when a certain noted bookstore in New York took vote for the six most popular books in America at the present, this book stood at the head of the list.

8. Large stores in America and England adopted the book as reader for their young employees. And one large house in London bought 10,000 copies to make Christmas presents of them to its clerks.

9. At present it is a shame for a young man in America and England not to know about the book and a certain paper even went so far as to say that if one fails in business, its main cause must be sought in one's neglecting to read the book.

10. The original being in the style of pure letter-

writing, it is quite full of slangs in common use in America, which are hardly to be understood. The translator managed to get rid of this difficulty by Japanizing expressions and at the same time, tried to retain the happy flavor of the original. He, however, greatly regrets that in many cases his endeavor has fallen short of his desire. The Translator.

Japanese Introduction.

At the beginning of the Chinese trouble, when the news of the uprising of the Boxers reached Europe, Russia, seeing at once the seriousness of the situation telegraphed to Chicago in America and sent orders to a certain firm in that city to immediately ship canned meats for military use. There are no great nations in the world, I believe, which can mobilize a large army in a short time without a supply of military provision from Chicago. Chicago is now the largest and most flourishing manufacturing place for canned meat in the world. According to recent statistics, the number of cattle killed for that purpose in a year is 15,000,000 heads and the area of the warehouses for stowing meat covers over forty acres. And Mr. John Graham, the preceptor in this book, is indeed, one of the most influential manufacturers of canned meat in that city.

The canned goods made in his firm are sold extensively in both hemispheres and the name of Graham is much spoken of among the Western people especially since the publication of this book. But to most of our countrymen, it may sound rather new and so it will not be a vain task to give here a brief sketch of his life.

Mr. Graham raised himself in life from a boy in a dry goods store. As he first went into the world he had no friend, no acquaintance, no one to render him help. And on his part, he had no fund, no education, no training, in short, no weapon needed for earning livelihood. Indeed, he launched out barehanded. He could not rely on others: so he had to rely on his independent self. He could not rely on a weapon: so he had to rely on his desperate strength. Such was the circumstances under which he struggled to build his fortune.

But he had spirit of self-reliance, great ambition, unswerving perseverance, pure character and strong will. Especially he had determination not to shrink from any sort of trouble or labor. And at the start of his life he was miserable enough to receive a very low salary of only two dollars a week at a dry goods store, to work hard for eighteen hours a day, and by night to have a cold sleep in a corner of the office. Again he peddled far in Egypt [*The Japanese have evidently never heard of Cairo, Illinois.*] and wandering lonely in the hot country of pyramids, en-

dured extreme hardship. But all the while he was independent and self-helping, and mustering all his strength, he could raise himself to a high position he holds to-day. A man of such a life, whatever his rank or profession may be, is worthy of our utmost respect. The Americans honor him by calling him the "Venerable Graham."

He has a "gem in his palm" (a very dear child) by the name of Pierrepont. The father sent him to school and at last had him graduated from Harvard, the best university in America.

When Pierrepont came out of the university, Graham placed him at once at the lowest position in his office. . . . He spared no trouble to make his son a man. And drawing from the inexhaustible store of his experience and observation, gained from his hard struggle, sat down to write these letters of advice and precepts.

There are many books of advice to young men, and books recording experiences of men of success. But most of them are not well fitted for the practical purpose, some being out of date, some too abstract, and some too monotonous. No other, indeed, contains such fire of zeal and love as we meet in this book of Mr. Graham. The sixteen pieces in this collection are not more than occasional letters but it is remarkable to find such variety in style ranging from mildness of spring wind to severeness of autumn frost, from hurriedness of a cataract to the gentleness of a leisurely stream. Here we have words of reprimand, eulogy, satire and humor, and stories of the writer's youthful dreams or failures of his acquaintances. And the whole feeling being sincere and devoid of any frivolousness the pages are strong with words almost alive with fire.

Let the book itself tell its worth. I have only given some sketch of Mr. Graham's life and told how he came to write these letters to his son. There is, however, one thing of which I can not remain silent. It is that Mr. Pierrepont Graham who was instructed through the letters, is now grown to be a man of independence and self-help and is one of the foremost young business men in Chicago.

Isamu Ishii,
"The Industrial Japan."

Japanese Dedicatory Note.

To make the thought of Gyo (the Chinese sage) as our thought and to act the acts of Gyo is to become as Gyo. The man we need most pressingly in our country to-day is a gentlemen useful and worthy of respect as the Venerable Graham. If our countrymen make the thought of the old man as their thought and act the acts of the old man, they will be all Grahams. The wealth of America or the power of England, what do we care for? It is our great honor to translate such a

good and useful book. On publication we thank for the kindness of our esteemed friend Mr. Hantaro Minegishi who sent us the valuable original from far America: we thank for the trouble of Mr. Morimer, editor of the New York Post, who compiled these valuable letters: and especially we thank for the willing consent of the Venerable Graham to make public his valuable advice, and for the invaluable benefit he contributed to us by doing so. We respectfully present the book one copy each to the three gentlemen.

Giichi Masuda,
Proprietor, the "Industrial Japan."

There is space to call attention to only a few of the points dwelt upon by the Japanese editor in these introductory pages. We are so glad to learn, what Mr. Lorimer had withheld from us, that the youthful and inexperienced Pierrepont has profited by the advice of his father "and is (now) one of the foremost young business men in Chicago." Doubtless this last information coming even from a Japanese source, although their recent war telegrams show that this source is not always reliable, will cause the still youthful Pierrepont to be deluged with begging letters as was his respected father upon the first appearance of the "Letters" in this country.

It is as well perhaps that we should sufficiently recognize the abilities of the Japanese to enlarge statements. I have seen it authoritatively given that about fifty thousand copies of this book sold in England, which indicates the Japanese exaggeration of six-fold in this instance. And the department stores in Chicago and New York dwindle into insignificance when we learn from the Japanese that, a single house in London has ten thousand clerks on which to bestow copies of this book whose precepts they are all urged to adopt. It is true, however, that business men have bought the book to give to employees whom they thought could profit by the advice contained in the book.

One thing is certain, the presentation copy of the Japanese edition sent to the Venerable Graham must be lying around somewhere in the "dead letter" office.

So much for the skillful introduction of the book to its Japanese readers. But the ingenuity of the editing translator in adapting the text of an up-to-date, pungent, slangy, ultra American book to suit the reverential spirit of Japan is perhaps without a parallel in translation. The following examples of the original and the Japanese "Translation" are illuminating on this point and are placed side by side to avoid misidentification. Permission has been obtained from Small, Maynard, & Company, to reproduce these small sections of "Letters from a Self-Made Merchant to his Son," but as the publisher of the Japanese "version" has not withheld the right of translation a little of his matter is used without specific authorization.

Extracts From Original Text and Japanese Translation.

Original.

Your letter of the seventh twists around the point a good deal like a setter pup chasing his tail. But I gather from it that you want to spend a couple of months in Europe before coming on here and getting your nose into the bull-ring.

* * * * *

What every man does need once a year is a change of work—that is, if he has been curved up over a desk for fifty weeks and subsisting on birds and burgundy, he ought to take to fishing for a living and try bacon and eggs, with a little spring water, for dinner.

* * * * *

It is never easy to get a job except when you don't want it; but when you have to get work, and go after it with a gun, you'll find it as shy as an old crow that every farmer in the country has had a shot at.

* * * * *

There is no excuse for every mistake a man can make, but only one. When a fellow makes the same mistake twice he's got to throw up both hands and own up to carelessness or cussedness.

Japanese Translation.

On reading through your letter of the 7th's date, its minute-closeness made me almost agonize to get its main ideas. After reading carefully over and over I came to find slowly where the desire of your honorable self lay. In short, your honorable self wants to make a tour in Europe for two months before taking business up at my hand-place (-side,) I guess.

* * * * *

Any person must change his work once a year. If he is following (engaged in) the work of leaning over the desk for fifty weeks and is eating fowls' flesh and drinking wine, he needs to take up fishing next and make food of mutton, eggs and well-water.

* * * * *

Outside the time when your honorable self does not need it, it is not easy to get a job. On facing the time when your honorable self must find a job, if your honorable self tries to shoot and take it with a small gun in hand, the job, just like an old bird often escapes to be shot, cannot be approached easily.

* * * * *

Man is not a being who never falls into a mistake. Mistakes are not always to blame deeply; but when one does again the same mistake, one has no word to give reason for it. One has only to apologize for one's carelessness with one's body flat and head low.

* * *

THE RACE PROBLEM.

BY MILLARD R. MYERS.

WE had scarcely taken our seats in the coach, until a noticeable board attracted our attention which read: "This compartment for white passengers." We had never seen such a sign before. We were in Northern Illinois. White folks! Black folks! The race problem! Why should the signboard be there? The rea-

son for it was, this was a north and south road which extended across the line, south of which the races do not mix.

We were on the North and South division of the Illinois Central Railway, aiming to intercept their through passenger service from Chicago to Omaha, because of their superb service, rapid transit and good connections.

The Southern part of our great Commonwealth have a race struggle of increasing gravity. What must we do with the negro or what will he do with us must be asked constantly and answered properly and practically. The suggestions to "ship him to an island" is about as practical as the other suggestion to "eat-him-up." In reply to the latter suggestion I heard a prominent colored bishop say on the platform that if the person who made the suggestion would carry it out he would have more brains in his belly than he had in his head. This statement no doubt contains about as much truth as humor, for the Negro race of our day represents a reasonable amount of brains.

Considering that but two generations ago he was only a beast of burden his enlightenment and culture is to-day little less than marvelous. I do not overlook the fact that there is a multitude of ignorant, shiftless, black trash which generations of culture only can remove, and that these people must be kept socially in their places, yet I have no sympathy with any plan of extinction, persecution, or injustice.

Years hence the world will recognize the great work now being accomplished by the large-hearted, devoted educator, Booker T. Washington, on the old "Squeers" method of learning to do by doing. At the same time all men will honor the president of the United States for daring to eat a meal with a black man, thereby recognizing that color should be no bar to reward of merit, and that "A man's a man for a' that."

The lily-handed dude, the aristocratic boss, the worthless white trash or any other creature who seeks advancement on the strength of family history or wealth, or tries to live on charity without labor, should fill the mind of every patriot with genuine disgust. I believe in giving honor to whom honor is due, and tribute to whom tribute is due.

I am frank to confess that among my friends are several real southern born and bred ladies and gentlemen who love the negro servants more genuinely than I can ever hope to. They speak of the dear old negro mammys almost as tenderly as their own mothers, yet they would not ride in the same coach or eat at the same table with her or her son. They also tell me that we northerners know nothing about the negro problem. Well, may be we don't know as much as we should, but the principle of justice to all, under the constitution of free

America is a simple legal principle as well as a religious obligation.

TRAINED TO CROW.

GREAT preparations are being made in the northern districts of France for a cock-crowing competition, which is to take place in Paris next month.

The French Bantam Club has made the discovery that the best crowing cocks are those whose hens are the best layers, and for the time being cockcrowing seems likely to oust cockfighting as a popular pastime.

Owners take immense pains to make their cocks crow well. One gentleman, who is hoping to take a prize at the competition, has two very fine birds, which he keeps in cages in his stable. The cages are so covered over that, though there is plenty of air, no light can penetrate.

Every day the cages are taken out into the open air, and the covering suddenly removed, when the cocks immediately begin to crow loudly under the evident impression that they have overslept themselves and that the dawn is far advanced.

After a quarter of an hour of this exercise the birds, who must consider the days extremely short and the nights extremely long, are taken back to the stable and covered over again. This goes on for several weeks before the competition, and increases the bird's desire to crow long and loudly every time he sees the light.

The birds are fed in a special manner peculiar to each owner, the secret of which is jealously guarded. For three weeks prior to the competition the food is carefully dosed, and made as stimulating and exciting as possible. The bird is then sent to the show. During the crowing contest a timekeeper with a chronometer stands in front of each bird, and marks the number of crows and the variations of notes in a given time, generally 15 minutes.

TOBACCO AND HEARING.

A PAPER read at the recent Congress of Otagy, held at Bordeaux, France, by M. Delie, dealt with the effect of tobacco on the auditory sense, and in it was described the injurious effect on the patient's hearing. There is a direct action, due to tobacco, on the auditory nerve, and the stimulating effect of the nicotine on other nerves is likely to add further complications, so that tobacco should always be used in moderation and especially where trouble with hearing is being experienced, and patients should be warned at an early date. In fact, there are certain conditions of the tissue when all smoking should be forbidden, and especially where the patient is comparatively young.

THE RELATION OF PHRENOLOGY TO EDUCATION.—Part II.

BY H. B. MOHLER, F. A. P. I.

THE efficient teacher, whether in reform, missionary or educational work, should be acquainted with relative conditions of body and brain and many modifications of temperament and cerebral development, he then will know which faculties are too active and which are too weak, and where stimulus should be applied or withdrawn as is necessary, and thus bring the mind up to a higher standard and better balance of power.

Nowadays it becomes an absolute necessity for the teacher to know what course of study is adapted to the peculiar needs of the child—what subjects, topics or illustrations are *naturally* calculated to excite the various faculties to action. Herein, however, many teachers are not adapted, as their partial development can produce only partial skill. Our Creator has endowed us with faculties each for a special function and they all have a definite location, both relative and absolute, in the cerebral mass. Those however, who are ignorant of phrenological principles, deny the localization of brain organs which is as inconsistent as to deny the location of the stomach, heart or lungs as fixed centers.

We *must* admit that development does take some form, and it's a "*law of development*" that every animal (man admitted) showing peculiar "*traits of character*" has a corresponding peculiar contour of brain and cast of head. Admitting that the growth of brain organs evolve from a fixed center (the medulla oblongata), the skull necessarily must adjust its contour to the variations of development within. Sir Charles Bell in his anatomy truly says: "The bones of the head are moulded to the brain and their peculiar shapes are determined by the peculiarity in the shape of the brain." But from this my dear reader dare *not* concede the idea of "bumps." The "bump theory" has been exploded years ago and now the "*law of development*," the "*law of localized centers*" are immutably fixed so that the power of any given faculty is determined by its length to any given point from the "*auditory meatus*" ascertained by measurement.

The simple arrangement of the executive, social, intellectual and moral groups, and as independent faculties, make this science easy in application and surely shows the perfection of divine workmanship. The peculiar fitness and harmony of location and function is marked. In the animal economy of nature we see those faculties, intended to serve our physical wants, clustered within the base of the brain which correspondingly has the lowest function in the scale of mentality. In all carnivorous animals like the lion, tiger, wolf, dog, etc., there is a marked development giving width above and about the ears, this being a

striking proof of an established law that also holds good in the herbivorous and omnivorous kingdom.

A little higher up in the scale of mentality and function we find the social faculties clustered within the occipital brain. While some of the carnivorous animals can be tamed and subdued in a way, yet we concede that the social forces in their primary relations in man, have a distinct higher function which is designed to modify and subdue his lower physical faculties and imbue him with friendship, attachment, filial love, patriotism and all the ennobling elements of an exalted social nature. As we approach the intellect we reach still a higher domain of power. These faculties being located within the anterior brain lobe are functionally vested with activities that bring man in touch with the "higher laws" of his being relating to his natural and spiritual interests. In the realm of art, science, philosophy, invention, legislation, and civilization these forces give man pre-eminent power and with his *will* and spiritual forces give him his "*free moral agency*."

Not long since in a discussion (entertained before the Star Science Club,) with a doctor of our town, the principal of the high school took issue on the three "*grand divisions*" of faculties the doctor made but it proves to be strikingly correct.

Hell, earth and heaven were the terms applied to the *base, central and top-head*—and it must be admitted that man's spiritual nature emanates from his spiritual faculties located in the top-head—these indeed involve the highest function of his being because their activities are the embodiment of his "*divine nature*." These "spiritual faculties". God has ordained for his glory and honor which identify us as his children, when we live obediently to their dictates.

(To be continued.)

THE POOR OF BERLIN.

"WHAT," I exclaimed in Berlin, "are there no poor in this city? Are you altogether without rags and wretchedness?"

"My dear friend," said the German, winking a heavy eyelid, "we are very clever people. We do not show our dust bins."

Berlin is ruled by municipal experts. It has its wretchedness and its despair, but these things are not permitted to increase. To be out of work in Berlin is a crime, even as it is in London, but with the difference—in Berlin the municipality legislates for labor in a fashion which makes idleness all but indefensible.

The laws to this end may not commend themselves to English minds, for the Germans are not soft hearted in such matters, but they have this engaging recommendation, they succeed. Let a ragged man make his appearance in Friedrichstrasse or the Lindens or in

any of the numerous open spaces, and a policeman is at him in a minute. "Your papers!" demands the man of law. The beggar produces his documents. If it is proved that he has slept in the asylum for the homeless more than a certain number of nights he is forthwith conducted, willynilly, to the workhouse and made to labor for his board and lodging.

Now, the workhouse in Germany is not a prison, but the vagrant would as lief go to the one as the other. The administration of the workhouse is conducted with iron severity. Every ounce of bread and every drop of thin soup consumed by the workhouse man is paid for a thousandfold by the sweat of his brow. So it comes about that the man least disposed to work, the born vagabond, finds it more agreeable to toil for his bread in the market than to fall into the hands of a paternal government.

Berlin takes advantage of the system in Germany which numbers and tickets every child born in the fatherland. No man can roam from district to district, changing his name and his life's story with every flitting. He is known to the police from the hour of his birth to the hour of his death. For a few pfennigs I can read the history of every person in Berlin. Therefore the municipality has an easy task. Every citizen's life story is known to them, and every vagrant is punished for his crime against the community.

Moreover, every person of humble means is insured by the state. Even clerks, shop assistants and servants are compelled to insure against sickness and against old age. This insurance is effected by the pasting into a book of certain stamps every week, and it is the duty of each employer to see that this contract is faithfully obeyed. And the state has at Beelitz an enormous sanitarium costing 10,000,000 marks (£500,000), where the invalid citizen is sent with his pension in order to expedite his valuable return to the ranks of the wage earners. It pays the city of Berlin to nurse its sick and cherish its invalids. The whole object of the municipality is to secure the physical and intellectual well being of its citizens, and on this task it concentrates its labors with amazing energy.

Berlin has a huge building resembling a factory where the unemployed, whole families, are received and provided for, but no one must take advantage of this hospitality more than five times in three months. Consider this point of view. If you are homeless five times in three months you are dubbed a reckless creature and packed off to the workhouse. Private enterprise has provided another asylum where the homeless may come five times in one month and where the police are not allowed to enter at night. I have visited this place and seen the people who attend it, some decent enough, others criminal in every line of their faces. There are many of these desperate men in Berlin, many of these dirty, ragged and unhappy wretches, doomed

from the day of their birth, but they dare not show themselves in the decent world as they do in London. They slink into these asylums at 5 o'clock; they have their clothes disinfected; they cleanse themselves under shower baths; they eat bread and drink soup, and then they go to bed at 8 o'clock like prisoners to their cells.

Now, this system is a hard one, for when once a man gets down in Berlin it is almost impossible for him to rise. But it has this clear advantage—everybody feels that it is better to work than to fall into the hands of the law.

Rags and misery dare not lie about in the parks or scatter disease through the crowded streets. If there is any virtue in the unemployed the state will certainly develop it as well as it is possible to do so. There is a central bureau for providing men with work, and when a man knows that not to work means the workhouse he solicits employment here and elsewhere with such a will as almost compels wages. In one year the state has secured employment for 50,000 men.

The citizen is provided with sanitary dwellings, with unadulterated food, with schools and technical colleges and with insurance for sickness and old age. For a penny he can travel almost from one end of Berlin to the other by electric tramway or electric railway. His streets are clean, brilliantly lighted and noiseless; his cafes and music halls are innumerable. He lives in a palace. And all this is the result of municipal government by experts instead of by amateurs.—*London Mail*.

A BRITISH PHANTOM.

THE project of digging under the English Channel has raised a storm of objection in Great Britain. Every time the scheme crops up the same criticisms are leveled at it. Mathieu's proposal, made in 1802, which received Parliamentary sanction both in France and in England, came nearest to realization. The plan has again been proposed, and seems no nearer realization than before. M. Peltreau in an elaborate report shows how commercially advantageous it would be to England and France. Englishmen, however, have received the French advances with anything but cordiality. Admitting the economic advantages which would result, and the comparative ease with which modern engineers could build the tunnel, they deplore the moral effect on the British nation, whatever that moral effect may be. Fears are expressed that a powerful army would steal through the tunnel and invade England with the utmost ease. The absurdity of the objection hardly deserves comment.

SLOTH makes all things difficult, but industry all easy.—*Franklin*.

ROUNDUP OF CATTLE.

IN that part of Colfax county, New Mexico, where the foothills of the Raton mountains border along the rolling prairies is the ranching community of Chico Springs, which derives its name from the little springs that flow from these rocky foothills. *Chico* is the Indian word for little, says a correspondent of the *New Haven Register*. The general store and post office is a small log building connected with the house of Mountain Spring ranch. The next house is a mile away, and the rest follow in the order of two, four, eight and sixteen miles, and, therefore, it is easy to be seen that great events do not follow on each other's heels in very quick order, and the sight of a team going along the prairie road generally is enough to call forth the field glasses to find out who the travelers are. For weeks we had been looking forward to the big roundup. A great amount of the land in this country is government land, and is used only for cattle and sheep raising. Once a year the cattlemen round up their cattle, sort them, brand the calves and, after counting all their stock, turn them out again on the government land. Naturally the cattle get scattered over some extent of ground, and the ranchers and cowpunchers may be away five or six weeks. When they return each ranchman sorts his cattle from the rest and takes them home, but they all turn in and help each other brand, with no thought of pay.

How Branding is Done.

Most of the branding is done in corrals, but this year the largest herd was to be done out on the prairie in the old-fashioned way. Of cows and calves there were in all about 1,200. All night long the mounted cowpunchers had been taking turns of four hours' watch to keep the herd together.

A cowpuncher's day is from sunup to sunset, and after an early breakfast they began to get the fires and irons ready for the branding. We started for the scene about 8:30 in the morning. The branding was to be done at what was called the big lake. East it would have been called a pond, but you mustn't tell a westerner so. We had a fine ride of eight miles on the prairie following the base of the foothills. What the country lacks in inhabitants it makes up in scenery, and I don't suppose there is a finer climate in the world. No matter how hot the day there is always a breeze, and the atmosphere is entirely free from any depressing humidity. To our left were the foothills as high as any mountain in Connecticut, and among the hills is a crater with a big part of one side torn out, and all over the country are pieces of black lava. The hills are of sandstone and the rock crops up in curious peaks, ledges and regular palisades.

Like the Sphinx.

Standing like twin sentinels, their peaks, 3,000 feet

above the prairie and as near alike in appearance as ever bluffs can be, are the Temples peaks. From their peaks a third down they are of sandstone, all seamed and cricked in perpendicular crevices, the earth then slanting away to the prairie, and they made me think of the sphinx keeping watch, their faces turned to the east. A mile farther on was another bluff of exactly the same formation but facing the south. I looked at these grand formations and then at the little prairie flowers at the roadside and thought of the infinite detail of the creation.

A low hum like that of a trolley car in the distance told us that we were near the roundup. Then soon we came in sight of it. There were the cows and calves herded together in one big, round group, all moving round and round, looking for freedom that seemed so near, all lowing and bleating, that of the cows seeming more like moaning than lowing. Round and round they went, always moving, and around them keeping vigilant watch went the mounted cowpunchers keeping the herd together in a compact form. Once in a while a cow would make a desperate break for freedom, and then after her would go a cowpuncher to persuade her to return, and one was apt to see some fine riding. I never knew what horseback riding was until I came west. Ease, grace, strength and the horse and rider one in every motion.

Chase for Runaways.

Sometimes it would be a calf that broke for—he knew not where. With a bleat of derision and kinked tail he started, often giving the horse a hard chase, and it wasn't easy to persuade him to go back, for a calf is as perverse as a burro. He often proved to be an "artful dodger" and it was interesting to watch the cowmen turn and wheel their horses while going full speed in following him.

Into that herd of excited cattle went the mounted roper, swinging the noose end of the lariat round and round by his right hand holding the coil in his left. Then out the rope would go. He seldom missed and then out of the herd toward the fire he came dragging his victim. Pitiful as it was, it was laughable, for if the rope caught the calf around the neck as it should and generally did, he came hopping along, pulling back on the rope with all his strength, bleating, twisting and kicking, but making good time, for the horses came in on the run. Then two men seized him, lifted him up from the ground and, each throwing a knee under his side, his feet flew up in the air and down he came, thump! on the ground, with a man kneeling on his neck, holding his forelegs back, another pulling his hind legs back and then he was earmarked, for in this country cattlemen have to have a registered earmark as well as a brand. It generally consists of a piece cut out of the ear. Then came the branding. When the iron struck the calf it bleated pitifully.

Sometimes Break a Leg.

There is an art in branding. The burn must not be too light or too deep, and all I can say of it is, it is over in a minute, and then the calf jumps up and runs for the herd to find its mother and tell her all about it. As soon as they throw a calf they take the rope off its neck, and the roper goes back to the herd for another. He is not always successful in roping the animal around the neck. Sometimes the rope goes around the neck and one fore leg, and in he comes on three legs. Sometimes the rope would go around the body or the calf would trip and fall, and in either case the poor thing would be dragged in on his side from the herd to the fire, a distance of 150 yards, the horse going at a good speed, a sort of slow lope, for there is no time to lose. Once I saw a poor calf sliding in with his head under him. I surely thought his neck was broken, but the only accidents that day was two calves with broken legs, and as they branded nearly 600 it was a small number, considering how they were handled. The cattle were of the long-horned Texan variety, known as the Hereford breed and were beef cattle. Such roundups as that are becoming more and more scarce, and, like the cowboy, will soon disappear altogether, for as the ranchers come in and take up the land in claims, or buy and lease, they keep their cattle on their own ground and do their branding in corrals.

The old-time cowboy is fast becoming a character of history. There were only a few men there that day who could rope with accuracy. These were a few of the old-timers, not all of them old men, either.



A PLEA FOR THE SCHOOL BOARDS.

BY MAUD HAWKINS.

A GREAT cry is frequently heard from teachers, that they cannot do efficient work in the schoolroom because they have no apparatus; or the query is, How can we induce school boards to become sufficiently interested in the schools, that they may provide tools with which to do the work required.

My experience has been that they are always ready and willing to buy everything and anything, if they can be made to understand or believe that they will be a benefit to the school, or that they will be used and cared for when procured.

But their generosity has so many times been imposed upon, that they are often at a loss to know what really is a benefit.

A teacher recently entered a school for the first time. She had received numerous reports from former teachers, that the board in this town was very reluctant to furnish the necessary appliances for the school. At the first glance of the rooms, she received the impres-

sion that the school was very much neglected by those in charge of it, as it *appeared* to be very barren of appliances. There were two or three curtains hanging at the windows, partly torn from the rollers. To be sure there were good walls and ceiling and an ample supply of bookcases, which, on further investigation were found to be packed with text books, and the doors were bulging out on account of the promiscuous way in which the books had been stowed away.

On those shelves were found two large maps rolled up and stored away, somewhat torn from frequent shifting, not by use. A good globe was dug out of a collection of debris, among which were two lengths of stove-pipe, some broken stove grates, window glass, broken slates, and seven window shades in various degrees of preservation, many of them good except being torn from their rollers, which a few minutes' work made presentable enough to be hung at the windows.

When the globe was set upon the desk, more than one-half of the pupils inquired what it was. The others merely knew that it was a globe, further than that they had no idea of its usefulness. An excellent chart was rolled up and laid on the top shelf; although it had been there several years, none of the children had ever seen it before. It brought forth numerous questions by the pupils, as to what it was for, and the different pictures and exercises on it were the theme of conversation for many days. There was always a bevy of children around it during each rest period, for many weeks; this alone was the means of them gaining much information, without any effort on the part of the teacher whatever.

She also found many queer looking little blocks, triangles, squares and prisms of highly polished hard wood, lying around in different corners of book shelves, closets, desks, etc. Thinking that they might possibly be of some use to her in her class work, she collected them; and when all together, she found them to be an excellent set of blocks for illustrating the subjects of mensuration and geometry.

In another place was a neat little case which was designed as a receptacle for these blocks when not in use. And on the wall was a case containing all the maps of the world; but these were as fresh as when put there, showing plainly that they had never been used. There was what once had been an expensive dictionary, but the pupils had evidently used it for a drawing tablet, as it was covered with all kinds of hieroglyphics. There was a Bible with both covers torn off, which was repaired with very little trouble; a few books of reference to which the children never had access. Indeed they did not know they were there, having never had their attention called to this fact. There was also a large bell on the desk, wash-basin, towels, comb, soap, mirror, wastebasket, three

chairs, a good stove, a floor sprinkler and a large flag, somewhat in need of repair, a report book with the covers partly torn off.

And still these very teachers had been complaining of a lack of apparatus. If they could find no use for what they already had, would they have seen the use for more elaborate appliances, had they been furnished them?

Teachers, if you can do no more, leave those things out where the pupils may have the pleasure of knowing that they are there and the privilege of looking at them, if you do not give any instruction with them, and above all take good care of them!

Towanda, Pa.

* * *

TARDINESS IN SUNDAY SCHOOL.

BY WALTER TROUP.

If the superintendent is tardy does not that more or less detract from the interest and progress of the cause of Christ in this the nursery of the church of God? I say it does!

Tardiness causes much disturbance. In all vocations of life we find this true, but more especially do we emphasize it in the Sunday-school work because this is God's work. We all know what a confusion it causes in Sunday school when three or four are late and all come in at the same time. It is a bad habit for either the old or young to form, and no one receives credit for sowing such seed. For instance, some of our people, members, do not have so very much to do in the way of the cares of this life, and yet often they do not get around in time for Sunday school. It should be remembered that older people are looked upon as guides, examples, and that they are to some extent moulding the lives of the young. When they come late to Sunday school, it is natural for the young to become dilatory and unconcerned and oftentimes we hear them say, "Well, there is Brother A. and Sister B., they have nothing much to do, and yet they come late, I don't see why, with all my duties I should make such an effort to be on time; I guess I'll not try so hard every time, as it will not make much difference if I am not prompt."

What do such people miss by being tardy? First of all they miss the song service, then the devotional exercises, and in many cases the best part of the lesson. There is an old saying, "Better late than never," but the Christian should apply it "Better never late."

As a rule when a pupil is late, or tardy, at day school the same is recorded by a "black mark," and I am afraid if this same rule were applied in our Sunday-school work it would count up pretty fast.

I know of an instance, not more than ten miles from

home, where tardiness was the means of killing a Sunday school; no one was there on time to begin the work and of course the school died. Who was to blame? The members, of course, of that church were to blame. Did you ever ask anyone why they were not at Sunday school? and do you remember what kind of excuses were given? "I didn't get up in time, some one came and hindered me in my work, I was looking for company, it looked as though it would rain, or I went visiting, etc., etc.," none of which will bear out anyone in that great day of judgment, when in the presence of the Almighty God.

Tardiness causes a cold and indifferent feeling towards the work. If we yield to this habit once it is no difficult matter to do the same thing again, unconsciously hardening our conscience. Who is to blame? Only the person who has committed the crime. May God help us all to be more prompt to the work he has left us to do.

Marxwell, Iowa.

* * *

A BUTCHER BLOCK FACTORY.

BY D. Z. ANGLE.

ONE of these factories is situated in Wayne City, Illinois.

The building in which the work is done is about forty feet wide by sixty-five feet long, and made similar to a barn with a driveway running lengthwise twelve feet wide.

On each side of this driveway are elevated platforms of plank two feet from the ground.

There is also an office and tool room in the building.

The structure is not very high (about ten feet at eaves), as space is not needed above.

Three men do all the work of the establishment.

They buy logs (mostly sycamore), from two and one-half feet on up as thick as obtainable in that locality. We saw one log four feet eleven inches in diameter at the largest end.

From these logs the men cut blocks about eighteen inches thick with a common crosscut saw.

The block is then rolled through the building to the dressing machine, which is run by an upright engine of six or eight horse power.

Here a man plugs up with wedges all small holes or crevices in the block, finds its center and it is then placed on the machine where the engine turns it slowly around and another man carves it by holding against its surface several different tools, till the proper shape is obtained.

When that is done the block is rolled on to one of the platforms, is taken charge of by another workman who dresses it some, and bores three holes in it where the legs are intended to be.

The auger which does this boring is run by the engine, but is easily controlled by the operator.

The block is now painted red, three legs are cut the proper length and turned to the right size, and it is ready for sale.

These blocks are sold and shipped to butchers in many States, at good prices, some of them bringing as high as twenty dollars. For a butcher block is a necessary article in every good meat shop, and you know timber is not very plentiful in some states of our great Union.

Mt. Vernon, Pa.

* * *

THE HINDU HOLY LAND.

A SIGHT of this mighty engineering feat should be enough to stop the mouth of any of those cantankerous spirits who doubt the benefits conferred on India by British rule. A little above Rurki a massive aqueduct carries the whole volume of the canal high above a river flowing beneath, and yet higher up two river beds are conducted over the canal which passes beneath them. The uniqueness of this piece of engineering is dependent on two other factors, the crystalline limpidity of the blue water, and the glorious scenery which forms a setting to all. I no longer needed to enquire why the common consent of countless generations had made this neighborhood their Holy Land, the appropriateness of it all flashed on my mind the moment the glorious vista opened to me. There beyond me were the majestic Himalayas, the higher ranges clothed in the purest dazzling white, emblem of the Great Eternal Purity, looking down impassive on all the vicissitudes of puny man, enacting his drama of life with a selfish meanness so sordid in contrast to that spotless purity; and yet not unmoved, for is there not a stream of life-giving water ever issuing from those silent solitudes without which the very springs of man's existence would dry up and wither at their primordium just as the Eternal Spirit is the fountain light of all our day, the postulate of our very existence. And then in the nearer distance the lower ranges clothed in the richest verdure of the primeval forest, vast tracts not yet subdued by the plough of man where religious devotees can strive to rise from Nature to Nature's God amid those solitudes and recesses where no handiwork of man distracts the soul from the contemplation of the ilimitable and mysterious First Cause. While looking down from the elevation of the canal there spread out at our feet a bucolic scene of peace and plenty where villages and hamlets surrounded by green fields and cultivation lay scattered among sylvan glades, drinking in vivifying streams which had journeyed down by chasm and defile through valley and through meadow from those distant solitudes. How natural it seemed that in those early Vedic ages, when the reverence for

the forces of nature was still unsullied by the man worship engendered by the development of his inventive genius, this vast cathedral of God's own architecture should have been made the chosen place of worship of the race where the more devout spirits strove not only to worship and adore, but to shake off the trammels of a mere mundane corporeal existence till the spirit was as free as the birds in the air, as clean from earthly dross as the limpid waters below, and as integral a part of the great eternal whole as nature around, so diverse in its manifestations, yet knitted together in one congruous whole by a pervading and uniform natural law. But, *facile descensus Averni!* how often the most glorious inspirations are dragged down and down till they subserve the basest instincts of man. So here a little further on at Hardwar we were to have the spiritual elation engendered by the natural scene cruelly shattered by a sight of the vileness and sordidity of the most repulsive aspects of humanity, and by realizing how the most divine conceptions can be dragged and abased to pander to all that is brutal and evil in man.—*By T. L. Pennell, M. D.*

* * *

A BIRTHDAY GIFT FROM THE BIBLE SOCIETY TO THE EMPRESS OF CHINA.

As the greatest work of the American Bible Society has been done in China, it seems fitting that the most remarkable copy of the Bible the Society has yet produced should be in that tongue. I refer to the sumptuous *édition de luxe* presented to the Dowager Empress of China on her sixtieth birthday by the British and American Ministers, on behalf of the Christian women of that country.

The book was manufactured by the Presbyterian Press in conjunction with the silversmiths of Canton, and had silver covers embossed with bamboo and bird designs. It was printed on the very finest paper obtainable with the biggest type, and a border of gold encircled every page. It was incased in a casket of solid silver, the whole weighing ten and a half pounds, and there was a gold inscription-plate on the cover of the casket.

No sooner was this superb volume presented to the Dowager Empress than she sent her eunuchs from the palace to the book-store of the Bible Society to ask for a common copy, so that she and her ladies might compare the two texts. Her Majesty evidently thought the Christians had one version for the palace and another for the hovel!—"Sewing the Bible," *Everybody's Magazine for January*.

* * *

If you would lift me you must be on higher ground.—*Emerson*.

THE INGLENOOK

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The Inglenook contains twenty-four pages weekly, devoted to the intellectual, moral and spiritual interests of the young. Each department is especially designed to fill its particular sphere in the home.

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OUR YOUNG PEOPLE.

IN the accompanying photograph you have one of more than eight thousand who read the INGLENOOK. Some one kindly sent us this photograph, but did not tell us who this Nooker is. And while it would probably be a comfort to some of us to know, yet the more important thing is to know that he is doing the right thing. As we look at the photograph it makes the editor think that when he is talking to eight thousand of this sort, he must remember that they are weighing every word and every sentence very carefully. The statement has been emphasized that

A Dollar

is the most productive thing in the world. Now some people may believe that doctrine but we do not, because we can't think of the dollar being greater than all things visible or invisible, immeasurable in quantity of result, infinite in accomplishment.

In the omnipotence of a dollar there is a fatal defect. It is material, and, being so, is subject to the physical law of action and reaction. A dollar may make a fortune to-day and lose one to-morrow; it may make happiness for one man and misery for another. The most productive thing in the world is not a dollar, nor a hundred dollars, nor

A Million Dollars;

but it is necessarily something which is not material. It is that invisible essence, germ, or spirit, which moves vessels and trains of commerce, armies and navies of warfare, mows down the forests before the phalanx of civilization, makes prairies of the wilderness, and builds empires and populates continents; it is that secret power which moulds and fashions the clay of the earth into temples, palaces and edifices; that erects monstrous structures from the marble and granite taken from the rock-ribbed hills; that elevates our supply of fuel from the bowels of the earth; that snatches our illumination from the sky; that makes the earth

twinkle and sparkle with glorious enterprise, achievement and splendor.

This illimitable force, immeasurable energy and unfathomable prestige, God Almighty has seen proper to place in care of

Our Young People.

The vast agricultural, manufacturing and financial interests of the world to-day depend not upon the development of a dollar; it is what it is; but these interests depend upon the development of our young people. The undertakings and the development of every important question, whether it be civic, state or national, await the sentence of the rising generation.

It follows, then, that the greatest work of the nation, of the pulpit, of the lecture platform, of the school-room, of the home, is the proper care, instruction and training of the coming man and the coming woman. Perhaps the first step, or rather an outline for all the steps in the process of development, is to aim at a harmonious symmetry in the physical, intellectual and spiritual culture of the youth. We may well thank heaven for the free government, the English language, the cosmopolitan character of our nation, the natural resources of our country, the diversity of climate, and the manifold avocations, amid which, we have opportunity to rear our offsprings.

In the training of this

Image of God

we must use great care and be exceedingly watchful that we do not warp individual power and character. The child's physical development should be vigorous and strong in order that the intellectual and the spiritual may be well taken care of. The child should be taught in infancy to have an insatiable love for nature as a wholesome and refreshing tonic educator for future work. The country boy or girl has decidedly the advantage of those who live in the cities. In a peculiar degree these country children are taught, by necessity, to utilize the resources at their command. They are also in a great degree exempt from the noise, dust, glare, confusion, vice, and temptation of the crowded cities. On the other hand their companions, from birth are the unadulterated sunshine, which is never darkened with the black clouds of smoke; the blue canopy above, which is not hidden from view by the sky-scraper; the music of the songsters of the sky, which is never drowned by the rattle and din of thousands of vehicles going hither and thither; the rippling brooks that make the meadows green, whose sweet waters have never been polluted with sewerage and offal; the myriads of beautiful flowers, which have not been circumscribed by filthy alley or narrow sidewalk.

Since it is impossible for all of our children to live and be educated in the country, it is evident that some must be educated in our great centers of

Congested Population.

The American systems of public schools are making wonderful strides towards success. With our modern text-books, illustrating the fundamental principles of education, the youth is very well informed at an early age as to what he may expect in the literary and philosophical world. But it is evident that one of the greatest auxiliaries that could be added to the American schools for the young man is a department of manual training, and for the young woman, a department of domestic science, each of these to be well equipped with shops and laboratories. It is all right to beautify our lovely parks, pave our shady streets, decorate our well-kept lawns, or enrich the beauty of our homes; but certainly no grander monument, no greater blessing, no nobler accomplishment could be left to our posterity than the establishment, within the reach of our children, of a school where the opportunity, coupled with the necessity, is to be found where they may acquire a useful, working foundation and education. It is all right for a boy to know his

A B C's,

which are the fundamental principles underlying his future written language; it is also all right for him to be taught the fundamental principles of civic, state and national government, along with brick-making, stone-masonry, carpentry, blacksmithing, pharmacy, dentistry, and numerous other professions. A truly educated man is one that knows *something of everything, and everything of something*. That is, he should have a general education first in all lines of life, and then specialize in some profession or handicraft. The average boy finishes high school, from sixteen to nineteen years of age, and usually with a single equipment for bread-winning and his sister without any equipment for bread-making. Theory and practice should go hand in hand.

Many a case might be referred to where men of more than ordinary ability, so far as text-book knowledge goes, have fallen far below their brothers, who possessed a smaller degree of knowledge but a broader field of experience. The school would be vastly more popular with both parents and pupils, provided the education of brain and brawn could be equally divided. We have before us, as

The People of the Nation,

this great problem to solve, along with many others, but the INGLENOOK thinks this is one of the greatest importance. We are making history every day; and in so doing we must conclude that the solution of all great problems involves pain, change, peril, deprivations and hardships; and yet in the outcome, as always has been, the world is always better for the conflict. Don't be a coward. Don't back out. Don't change your plan. "Fight it out on this line if it takes all summer." Christians have sprung up where the ground was fertilized with the blood of martyrs. Bridges are built upon the stones which lie low beneath the mud. Reformers often seal their message with their lifeblood. How many of our INGLENOOK boys and girls



We Don't Know His Name, but He's Doing the Right Thing.

will say to themselves and to the world, "I will be one that stands for good literature, purity of thought, freedom of speech and press, manual training, domestic science, free American life, and the highest type and plane of Christianity"? This young Nooker is only one of the great family who will read this editorial. Shall we not have some good resolutions made? If such an army start out for success, what short of success can be the result? Let us educate.



"THOU preparest a table before me in the presence of mine enemies," means such a feast as no king ever sat down to, unless God led him to it.

Current Happenings

RUSSIAN REVOLUTION.

No crisis since the time of Peter the Great has confronted the Russian government like the present one. Nicholas and his loyal allies have tried to carry out the last will and testament of Peter the Great, but have most signally failed. The monarchial demands and injustices have been too severe. The populace is up in arms. The life of the nation is at stake. Civil war is on. "Liberty or death for the czar," is the battle cry. Half a million starving men and women are in the desperation of despair. Their demands are very reasonable and very conservative and their cries are something very pitiful, but the czar ignores it all with a shower of lead. Twenty-five thousand troops have orders to disperse all congregations of peasantry.

The common people were reluctant to be disloyal to the czar, but necessity has driven them to arms and a bloody revolution is in sight. Twenty-five hundred have been killed already and thirty-five hundred wounded, and hostilities have only begun. Fields of carnage await the oppressed who dare defy the hand of tyranny. The czar demonstrates his moral cowardice by fleeing to his summer resort, both for safety and to shun responsibility. All newspapers have been stopped and the foreign ministers are leaving Russia as fast as possible. Wealthy people are planning vacations in France. The weather is bitter cold and there is a heavy fall of snow.

THE city of Schenectady, N. Y., has been experiencing a revival of unusual fervor; it is a movement on the part of all the Protestant churches, the Y. M. C. A. and other semi-religious bodies. Meetings are held in all sorts of places, groups of converts march to saloons and other places of evil resort, and thousands of converts are reported. Might not religious bodies elsewhere be inspired with the fact that in "union there is strength," and with a purpose in view some good will be accomplished.

ONE of the largest buildings of the Farr and Hailey oilcloth company, of Camden, N. J., was destroyed by fire a few days ago. Loss, \$175,000.

AN attempt is being made to drive all United States currency out of Canada. Robert Bickerdike, member of parliament, of Montreal, who is a prominent representative of the business, proposes to make the circulation of American silver money, in Canada, a criminal offense. At the coming session of the dominion

parliament a bill is to be introduced to this effect, either as a government measure or a private bill. This movement also recommends an amendment to the Canadian criminal code providing that any one uttering or offering in payment any copper or silver coin, other than Canadian, shall become liable to the penalty of double the nominal value thereof.

AUTHORITIES have located more than \$50,000 worth of diamonds and jewels owned by Mrs. Chadwick, upon which no duty was paid when they were brought to this country from Europe. Most of the jewels are being held by residents of Cleveland, Ohio. These Mrs. Chadwick gave as security for loans which she received to aid her in her downfall.

WILLIAM B. WAIT, principal of the New York Institute, has perfected two new inventions for the blind. One is the stereograph, which produces plates for the printing of literature for the blind. It does the work of six hand compositors and obviates the use of new type. The other invention is that of the kleidograph, which is a typewriter using the Braille characters, or points.

THE crossing of an electric light and a telephone wire at St. Louis brought about serious results. George Betz was instantly killed and two other men burned and shocked seriously in using the phone while the wires were in this condition.

THE heart of the city of Chelsea, Mass., including the Academy of Music and the Hotel Savoy, was destroyed by fire Jan. 12. Loss, \$200,000.

IN a monthly meeting of the board of directors of the St. Louis Exposition, Jan. 10, a report was read showing that the company now has a surplus of \$998,000 and that \$350,000 is due from wrecking companies for fair buildings.

K. H. SARASOHN, the founder of the first Jewish newspaper in the United States, died at his home in New York, Jan. 12, aged 70 years.

FOUR persons were injured in a collision near Riverside Junction, N. Y. The passenger locomotive was derailed and overturned, diverting the course of the onrushing coaches and averted great loss of life. The trains were under full headway.

Two Chicago men, John Kenneth MacKenzie and Dr. Robert Coy, were murdered by Indians in northern Mexico recently. They were on their way to inspect a mine, and it is supposed they were ambushed. The Indians massacred them and, it is understood, their escort of five men.

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UNITED STATES may be compelled to use force against President Castro, of Venezuela, in order to hold the claims properly due her.

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THE St. Lawrence University, of Canton, N. Y., under the direction of the Universalists, has received a liberal gift of \$50,000 from Andrew Carnegie, in view of the fact that his wife was a member of the Universalist church and that they were married by a Universalist minister.

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BOOKER T. WASHINGTON gave an address before the Kansas legislative assembly Jan. 18. Governor Hoch entered the House with Washington arm in arm, and sat upon the platform during the address. Mr. Washington stated that the negro race always had been grateful to Kansas for its aid and sympathy. He recommended an educational qualification for all voters.

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COUNT TOLSTOI, who is supposed to be upon his dying bed, has written a letter to the czar, warning him that his tyranny is driving his subjects to dissipation and his nation to ruin.

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FIFTEEN children were drowned at Zlaffings, in northern Hungary, Jan. 21. They were standing in a group upon a large piece of ice which had been cut round by their fathers, who were carting it away; the piece gave way and they all disappeared. Desperate efforts were made to rescue the children, but without success.

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IN order to make times better, as they seem to think, people in some parts of Texas have entered into an agreement to burn their share of surplus cotton. In other parts of the South similar agreements have been formed. There is a shortage in the Egyptian cotton crop, and these people who have such an abundance should not be too hasty in the destruction of that which may make for them a fortune.

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DR. JAMES B. ANGELL recently tendered his resignation as president of the Ann Arbor University, Michigan, to take effect Oct. 1 next. He is seventy-six years old and has been the head of this institution since 1871. He was impressed with the belief that

it would be advantageous to the university if a younger man would be called to fill his place. The board of regents refused to accept the proposition, feeling that no other person, young or old, could take President Angell's place either in the value of his service to the university and to the State, or in the love of the people.

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IT will be of some information to the INGLENOOK family to learn that the oldest ship in the world is not running as a ferryboat on one of our New York ferries, but is the Italian ship "Anita," registered at the port of Genoa. It resembles Christopher Columbus' ship, the "Santa Maria," and was built in Genoa in 1548. She made her last voyage at the end of March, 1902, from Naples to Teneriffe, and there she rests, to be broken up. The "Anita" is of tremendously stout build, and has weathered countless storms and tornadoes in all parts of the world, but she is the slowest ship afloat.

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It is estimated that the area of the American coal fields at present opened to mining is more than five times as great as that of the coal fields of England, France, Germany or Belgium, the great coal producing countries of Europe.

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It was recently discovered that in one room of a Connecticut high school there were nineteen girls who smoked cigarettes. The people of Connecticut continue to regard Chicago as the center of earthly depravity.

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WU TING FANG, former Chinese minister to the United States, is reported to be hiding in England, he having incurred the displeasure of the highbinders. Perhaps he asked the highbinders some of the questions it was his habit to put to Americans who were introduced to him when he was in this country.

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AT Ashland, Wis., a barn was set on fire, and while trying to extinguish the flames, four firemen were badly injured. Some dynamite had been stored in the barn and this exploded, blowing the building to fragments. Nearly every window in the vicinity was broken.

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AN old chest containing more than \$150,000 in English, German and American gold, was found in a secret alcove on the last parcel of the old Theodore M. Macey estate to be sold in the Bronx. The land is owned by James F. Meehan and consequently he is the possessor of the gold. It is supposed by some that the former owner of the property hoarded this money.



HOME DEPARTMENT



BEST OF ALL.

In my youth, I longed to hear
Trumpet measures breathing clear
To the theme my heart should read;
In my youth, I longed to see
Shades Pierian ope for me—
Laurel boughs float down my meed!

In my mid-age, nought I care
For the trumpet's hollow blare—
Nesting wrens its throat may stop!
In my mid-age, I require
Peace and shelter, household fire,
Ere their leaves the forest drop!

In my winter, shall I still
Seek abroad with fretful will,
Wanting all that I have not?
Let me swift that chance forestall,
Say "What's mine is best of all,
Else it were not in my lot!"

—Edith M. Thomas, in Lippincott's.



POLITENESS.

BY MRS. M. M. BOLLINGER.

No one admires courtesy, good breeding, or politeness more than I and yet I often think too much stress is often laid upon the mere outward tokens of politeness and that it is not the education or promptings of the innate kindness of the heart as it should be; but is merely a worded repetition or a habit acquired through constant drilling and lacks the love, kindness, gratefulness and charity of which it should be the manifestation.

The reason for such a belief is, that there is a strange inconsistency or impoliteness noticeable in some very polite people, that if looked at in the true sense of politeness, would stamp them as either uneducated, ill-bred, or willfully blind and lacking good common sense of the fitness of things. This applies to even some church members or Christians; they are too forgetful of true politeness; for instance, people who are very particular about teaching their children to say "thank you," "excuse me," or "beg pardon," do not set them the proper example, that is, they insist upon their children being polite to them and to strangers, but forget to be just as polite themselves to their children; then again, when mealtime has arrived and the repast is ready oftentimes the whole family gathers, one at a time, and commences eating until finally all are at the table, which reminds one of a yard full of

hungry animals each trying to get there first so that one may not get more than his share. They do not tarry one for the other or thank their heavenly Father for the food, or the privilege of eating it, and yet during the course of the meal they are very particular to thank each other when a dish is passed.

I have known parents who did not return thanks to be so particular on this matter as to send their children away from the table for this failure of being polite. What if your heavenly Father would refuse to let you obtain food or having once obtained it, to let you eat it, what would you think? Would it be any more unjust to you than you were to your child? Parents, we should ponder these things well, for how can we expect our children to be truly polite or thankful unless we allow them the force of our example and be thankful to our Father in heaven?

Sometimes we mothers are slightly to blame for the failure in returning thanks by not having our meals punctual and every thing upon the table and insisting upon every child having clean hands and faces and being at the table when father is ready. If it is, let us endeavor to remedy the growing evil by being very punctual even if we have to let some other work go. If the father is to blame he cannot truly be the head of the family because there is no head in a Christian sense.

Then again the children are taught to bow to each other as a greeting, say "good morning," or good evening as the case may be *every time* they meet, but are they taught to be thus courteous to God? How often, parents, do you bow to God, say "good morning, or good evening," *once* a day, *once* a week, *once* a month, *once* a year, *seldom* or *never*?

If we commit some slight error of good breeding we say "excuse me" or "beg pardon" to our acquaintances. And as we are all weak human creatures subject to errors, I dare say the best of us commit many mistakes during a single hour or day and yet do we stop and say "beg pardon" to our Father in heaven? Some do, but others never.

Of course some say there is no God, but it is those that do not read their Bible or observe nature, or else have become blinded by their own willfulness, for how can they account for the indescribable changes occurring in nature, or the mysteries enveloping almost everything, if there is not some all-powerful Supreme Being at work.

So, parents, let us awaken to our duty, and not allow politeness to be a mere routine of cold, unfeeling meaningless words, but let it be an overflow of that

unboundless love, kindness, and good feeling direct from the heart.

I pray that all may awaken to a true understanding of true politeness and be polite to their Father in heaven and teach their children to be so, also.

Vestaburg, Mich.

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JOY IN LITTLE.

BY WEALTHY A. BURKHOLDER.

“The world is so full of blessings,
Life is so sweet:
And I bend my soul in rapture,
Low at his feet.”

We often deprive ourselves of happiness by overlooking little things. We want great blessings, and are not thankful for the commoner ones which are constantly ours to enjoy. Water is one of the common blessings of mankind, but since the great drouth is prevailing people only fully realize the blessing it was to them. There are joys in our everyday life, but we think they are too little, and grasp after wealth, fame, learning,—in our estimation of greater value. We forget that the very air we breathe, the warm sunshine and the gentle showers, are all rich blessings and should call forth thankfulness. We pass along the dusty highway and notice a tiny wild flower, but it is only *common* blossom, and we pass on without stopping to examine how beautifully it is formed. Thus we fail to enjoy the beauty there is in the world by looking for something greater and not appreciating what is strewn in our pathway.

We should learn to love and seek out these little joys and then we can more fully enjoy greater blessings. We have been endowed with minds that are capable of enjoying the handiwork of God that is always before us, and if we pass along heedlessly we become dwarfed and miss much that is calculated to awaken real joy in the heart.

No matter how lowly and obscure the situation in life, the common blessings of heaven are strewn in the pathway. Everything in nature is instructive to the reflective mind, and from even the gentler dew, which performs its mission so quietly and imperceptively, we can learn a grand lesson. The snowflakes fall noiselessly and are mingled with the dust of the earth, and yet who can fail to see beauty in them as they descend in their purity? After a drouth how refreshing is a gentle shower and yet we often fail to appreciate it, and so with all the blessings that are daily showered upon us.

Life is what we make it, and were we to pay more attention to the little duties and joys, and try in every way possible to extract the happiness from all that is pure and good there would be more “singing hearts,”—those who go through life scattering beams of sun-

shine are reflecting the genial rays of their own pure lives upon all around them. Then

“Let us gather up the sunbeams
That are lying round our path,
Let us keep the wheat and roses,
Casting out the thorns and chaff.
Let us find our sweetest comfort
In the blessings of to-day:
With a patient hand removing
All the briars from the way.”

Newburg, Pa.

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NEGLECTED CHILDREN.

WHAT bothers me is the maternal carelessness or indifference that results in helpless children lying around loose every day of the year. Ask any policeman, any elevated guard, any park employee, and he will tell you that the number of children of tender years left around in this way is astonishing. To a considerable extent, not taken into account by the public, mothers are responsible for the extraordinary fatalities from street cars, trucks, etc. No motorman or driver is morally responsible for driving over accidentally and killing a child 2 to 5 years old. The mother of the child is responsible. Whenever I read in the daily prints of a toddling infant being crushed to death beneath the wheels of a street car, I do not think of the motorman or driver, but of the agony of remorse that must pursue the mother of the victim.

The maternal indifference which permits mere infants to play unprotected in the open streets is akin to infanticide. Yet we see this every day in the city. Almost every day children are forgotten in the cars and carried to the end of the route or put off at some station to be turned over to the police. The lost child is a common sight in the shopping districts. Small children unattended by elders get bewildered in the park and are found by the attendants of the city. Fortunately the city humanely takes the place of parents for the time being and usually manages to restore the frightened fledgelings to the home nest.—*Pittsburg Dispatch.*

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Break, break, break,
On thy cold gray stones, O sea!

—Tennyson.

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WHERE liberty dwells there is my country.—*Benj. Franklin.*

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THE post of honor is the private station.—*Thomas Jefferson.*

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THE Union must and shall be preserved.—*Andrew Jackson.*

Reading Circle and Christian Workers' Topics

By ELIZABETH D. ROSENBERGER.

THE NEED OF CONFESSION.—Rom. 10: 9, 10.

For Sunday Evening, February 12.

- I. **The Hardened Sinner.**
Pharaoh—I Have Sinned, Ex. 9: 27
- II. **The Insincere Man.**
Saul—I Have Sinned, 1 Sam. 15: 24
- III. **The Doubtful Penitent.**
Achan—I Have Sinned, Josh. 7: 20, 25
- IV. **The Repentance of Despair.**
Judas—I Have Sinned, Matt. 27: 4
- V. **The Blessed Confession.**
The Prodigal, Luke 15: 18

Text.—For if thou shalt confess with thy mouth, the Lord Jesus, and shalt believe in thine heart that God hath raised him from the dead, thou shalt be saved. Romans 10: 9, 10.

References.—Mark 5: 20; Luke 12: 8, 9; 1 Cor. 1: 5, 6; Rev. 12: 11; Psa. 35: 28; Psa. 66: 16; John 12: 42, 43; 1 John 1: 6; 1 John 4: 15; Matt. 10: 32, 33; Acts 8: 35-37.

Confessing Christ.

WHY should we confess Christ? Is it not enough to believe on him, and reverence him? I am afraid that won't do; he says somewhere that if we do not confess him before men he will not own us to the Father, but if we confess him before men, he will gladly tell the Father that we are his children. Christ was one day going out of the city, when a young man came running to him with the question, "Good Master, what shall I do to inherit eternal life?" Then Jesus made him a great offer. What did he offer him? This first. A strange thing, too! He offered him a cross. I wonder why? Did you ever think of it, boys and girls, why it is that the cross comes first?

Once, when another young man came to him, earnest and zealous, and said, "Lord, I will follow thee whithersoever thou goest," Jesus said, I am a homeless man, I am sleeping on the mountain side, where the wild things find shelter. He told him at once of the poverty and discomfort which were his lot. Why does the cross come first? Tissot has made it all clear for me in one of his wonderful pictures, the one that shows the pilgrimage of Jesus through the land. On this side there come to meet him the poor blind people, the lame, the sick and deformed; but when they get past him they are all strong, straight-limbed and glad. There is your answer. The cross first; follow me. You cannot live for yourself in this world of sinful, sorrowing, broken-hearted people. Come confess me before men, I will bring you where there is work to do; follow me to where men are struggling up

under the burden of sin and temptation, help them. Lose sight of self, follow me.

An only child, about sixteen, was sent away to school. The first night at the tea table the Christian landlady requested him to ask a blessing. There were a number of older boys at the table but they were not Christians. He blushed, for he was a timid boy, but he bowed his head and reverently prayed though his voice trembled. That night he could not sleep for thinking of how all the term, he would have to ask the blessing, and how one young skeptic was likely to sneer at him. But he said to himself, "It wouldn't be manly to refuse. A Christian who won't stand by his colors isn't half a Christian." And so he did perform this service all through the year. About the middle of the term the sceptic was baptized. He said to this boy, "The first night you were here, you were called on to give thanks, I could see it was awfully hard for you and cost you a struggle. I said to myself a religion that would give a shy little fellow like you, pluck enough for a thing of that kind was worth having." Remember that Jesus wants men who will face the thing that is wrong and fight it until it is down. He wants men that will love the thing that is good and pure and follow it until it is won. What a grand career he gives you.

Living up to Our Best Intentions.

"We hope, we aspire, we resolve, we trust,
When the morning calls to life and light;
But our hearts grow weary and ere the night
Our lives are trailing in sordid dust."

We mean to live well, at least there are times when we make resolves to do better; every New Year's day we resolve to improve. Some weeks have past in this year of 1905, have we kept our resolutions? What are our faults? What old mistakes have we avoided? Just here is the time and place for some confession. You were unkind, but you did not ask your sister's forgiveness. You were unjust in talking of your neighbor's faults; indeed you were not quite truthful, you colored statements until that ugly word l-i-e would very near fit them. And you know you were wrong. But you did not confess to him. Be brave, take up your cross and say, "I am sorry."

David's Confessions of Sin.

They were many. When David sinned, he prayed, "Wash me and I shall be whiter than snow. I acknowledge my transgression and my sin is ever before thee. Against thee, thee only have I sinned and done this evil in thy sight." And when we pray to God to

forgive our sins, the answer comes back, " Though they be as scarlet they shall be as white as wool."

Confess Christ in these Meetings.

Some of you have been afraid to confess him in these meetings. You have said that you cannot express yourself as well as some others. And unless you can make a fervent appeal like Brother Smith or read as distinctly as Sister Jones, you prefer not to make the attempt. By some strange oversight, the Lord says nothing about our confessing him eloquently. The Pharisee who prayed in the temple had a beautiful flow of language, while the poor publican spoke only in halting, broken sentences, but Jesus listened to the poor publican, and he was justified. Your first attempt may not be what you want it to be, first efforts seldom are. Try again. Jesus will help you, and he will bless your message.

Topics for Discussion.

1. Not all who confess him shall see him. Matthew 7: 21-23.
2. Men do not confess him for fear they may lose some position. John 12: 42, 43.
3. The Holy Spirit will lead us to confess him. 1 Cor. 12: 3; 1 John 4: 2.
4. We are his witnesses. Luke 24: 48; John 15: 27; Isaiah 43: 10.



EMPLOYMENT BUREAU.

The Missionary Reading Circle at West Milton, Ohio, will give the following program on next Sunday:

Devotional Exercises,
Song.

The First Bible Missionaries as Examples, . . . G. W. Teeter
Growth of Christian Character, . . . Martha V. Brumbaugh
Reading, Hettie Pfeifer

Song.

Denying Ourselves, Charles Flory
Unseen Influences, Alva Nehr
Each speaker limited to eight minutes.

We have copied this programme entire, for the benefit of some who are inexperienced, and anxious to learn how to form programs. The meetings at West Milton are always interesting and we know that much good has been done there. When you form a program, try to put on a few speakers, who are willing and able to do their work well. Then put on the names of a few others who are unaccustomed to such work, and help them to do their part. If you have books on missions you can find subjects for them that will be easy to write on; at first you should help them in every way possible. After while, they can help themselves.

"We have in our community a large body of young people, but few of them have accepted Christ. There

does not seem to be very much done to interest them in the church. We have neither Christian Workers' meetings nor a Missionary Reading Circle. Last summer an attempt was made to organize a Christian Workers' meeting, but it was in vain. Some thought we could find nobody to take part, others said that it would not be a success, and so the plan was abandoned. Please tell us how we can make our church members see the necessity of looking after our young people; they are not interested in missions either. Pray for us."—*An Humble Worker.*

As we read the above letter we wondered whether the "Humble Worker" lives in the only church of that kind. We know of some others where the sheep are well fed, but the lambs go hungry. Why is it that we cannot understand, that the care of our children is all-important? If you want your church to be made up of active wide-awake members whose lives are telling for Christ, you must train young people to work for Jesus. In the above church, two or three members whose hearts are burning within them to do some service for Jesus, should go to the officials and to the Sunday-school teachers and talk this matter over. Get their consent to hold a meeting, then find some who are willing to take a part. Form the best program you possibly can, invite your church members personally to come to this meeting. Work early and late to have a good meeting, pray about it earnestly and rest assured it will be a success.

If you want to start a Missionary Reading Circle, write to us for circulars, and then distribute them. Tell your people that they will enjoy reading some books on missions. A missionary sermon should move some to see their duty. And by keeping at it, you will surely persuade some to join. From the many members who belong to our Missionary Circle, we have had many words of commendation and appreciation for the good done, and the blessings it brought to them. Young people who are not appreciated in our own church always find a hearty welcome in some other church. We cannot afford to disregard their welfare. The grass is growing in the little path leading up to more than one church because the children were neglected, and when the older members had passed away, there were no young people to take their places. The elder and the other ministers should do all in their power to help the young people, the future existence of the church depends on them.

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Sister Mary E. Shickel, of Broadway, Virginia, says, "I have secured eight new names for the Circle. I think the books in the course are well selected, and I hope to continue the reading, even if I do hold a certificate. God is with this movement to bless and keep our young people."



OUR YOUNG PEOPLE

THE GEOGRAPHY CLASS.—Chapter XIII.

Dublin, Ireland.

Dear Mr. Maxwell:—

Near to the south end of the subterranean passage where I left you among the rats last week, is the remains of the well-known Dean Swift, who was the Dean of St. Patrick's Cathedral for years, and whose memory is still perpetuated by a tablet.

On the opposite square we visited the original palace of the Dean which is in a remarkably good state of preservation, with a modern annex in which lives the present Dean, whom we heard read to-day, from the book of 2 Kings, to a church full of people.

It was with more than ordinary interest that our party visited the capital building, or Castle yards, as they are called in Dublin. These buildings date from the thirteenth century, especially the residence of Lord Lieutenant. Here are also to be found St. Patrick's Hall, Presence Chamber, Council Chamber, Chapel Royal, and Birmingham tower. A large soldiers' barracks is here and mounted guards keep their beat continually. In the same manner the soldiers watch "The bank of Ireland." We were fairly delighted with the history of this building. It was formerly the Irish house of Parliament, and the old court rooms are still preserved by the strong arm of England. A portion of this building is now occupied by the bank of Ireland. When King Edward VII ascended the throne of his mother, it was here that he received the resignation of Lord Cordigon, who was the royal governor of Ireland, and his successor, Lord Dudley, took his oath of office. On such occasions about a thousand troops pass in state to remind the poor, helpless Irish peasant that his hopeless condition is still being perpetuated.

Miss Merritt insists that I do not forget to tell you about our visit to Old Dublin, which name is given to the filthy and poorer district of the city. Shortly after we left St. Patrick's Cathedral, in passing down a dismal, crooked street, we beheld a frightful-looking crowd of humanity, as distressed as filth, dirt and poverty can picture, assorting old shoes, hats, blankets, garments of every description, which they have gathered here and there in their canvass during the week, and have selected from them such things as their individual families were able to utilize, and the remainder of which they had brought here to this particular spot to hold what they call, "The Sunday morning auction of the poor." These auctions occur every Sunday morning; the poor women trade, barter and swap until they have accommodated each other as much as possible in mating shoes and other articles of necessity; and when they come to an end with their matching they endeavor to sell the remainder for a "tuppens-hapenny," "six pence," or, at most, a "shilling." With these pieces of coin they either buy from one of their mates a scanty piece of clothing, or buy a few loaves of bread to satisfy the hunger of their little ones at home.

By talking with them Roscoe found out that they were

greatly encouraged by the plans of one Otto Ginnis, upon whom the English laws have conferred the title of "Sir." Mr. Ginnis has one of the largest, if not the largest, breweries in the world. He has grown immensely wealthy. He has donated seventy-five or eighty thousand dollars which is to be used in the construction of a large building where these poor people may conduct their Sunday morning auctions. These poor Irish fairly worship his name, when, if they only knew it, if his old brewery was cast into the middle of the sea, they would have no use for his donation nor his almshouse. He takes all their earnings from them, along with their husbands and sons, whom he consigns to drunkards' graves, leaves them widows and orphans, and donates them a small pittance so they will revere his name and that he can hold their trade.

We pass from this dark picture of misery and woe to a beautiful artificial park, called "Stephens Green," which was bought and preserved by Lord Ardillann, in order that their poor children might have a fresh-air exercise at their convenience and will.

The boys at last persuaded us girls to visit the police headquarters. At first we thought we didn't want to go, but we are glad now that we did. Here we saw many young men training for police service; many fine horses used by the police department, and many vans and ambulances. One of these ambulances was the identical one upon which O'Connell, the liberator of Ireland, was taken to prison where he was afterwards beheaded, his head being preserved in glass and his body taken to Rome.

Dublin is full of statuary; some of the statues are of Irish noblemen, whom the people loved and almost worship, while many of them are statues of kings of England, which are thrust upon them and they submit to having them put in their streets, through compulsion.

A magnificent institution is Trinity College, founded by Queen Elizabeth in 1592. Its degrees and fellowships are open to every section of the community; its library contains a quarter of a million volumes.

Phoenix Park, which is adjacent, is a beautiful plot of ground of eighteen hundred acres in its natural state, excepting the beautiful drives and the zoölogical gardens, which are very like our zoölogical gardens in Cincinnati, Lincoln Park, Chicago, or Central Park, New York. It was at this place that Lord Cavendish and Mr. Burke were murdered on the 6th of May, 1890, and their six murderers were executed on the same spot. In the gardens here are about two hundred lions and several beautiful droves of deer. As we pass in and out of the park we can see the beautiful stock yards with their macadamized floors, iron fences and a stone wall, made of variegated stones, encircling the whole yards. They certainly put to shame the stock yards of Chicago and many other western cities. We had a regular downpour of rain this forenoon which, instead of making the yards a miserable slough of mud, only washed them nice and clean. We certainly have had a fine time in Dublin. Mr. Cullen has certainly been a great friend of ours, and we would

(Continued on Page 120.)

The Q. & A. Department.

How did the titles of D. D. and LL. D. originate?

They originated in the twelfth century at the first establishment of the universities. The title LL. D. was created by Emperor Lothario II at the request of his Chancellor, a learned professor of law at the University of Bologna, and who was the first recipient of it. Later the title was borrowed by the faculty of theology, and was first conferred by the University of Paris on Peter Lombard, the celebrated scholastic theologian. The first person to receive the degree "Doctor of Medicine" was Wm. Gordenio, upon whom it was bestowed by the College of Asti in 1320.

❖

Please give a short sketch of John Davis, who discovered the Davis Strait.

His name was John Davis or Davys. He was born at Sandridge, Devonshire, England, about 1530 and was killed by Japanese pirates in the Strait of Malacca, December 27, 1605. He was a navigator and commanded expeditions in search of the Northwestern passage, on the first of which, in 1585, he discovered Davis Strait. He also discovered the Falkland Islands in 1592.

❖

Can any person apply for a patent, or must he do so through a lawyer? What is the cost of a patent?

Any person can apply in writing to the Commissioner of Patents, Washington, D. C., but it might be best to consult a lawyer. You must send with the application a written description of the invention or discovery, with an explanation of how it operates, with drawings and a model if possible. The fees are \$15.00 on filing the application and \$29.00 on securing the patent.

❖

Who wrote *The Last Days of Pompeii*?

Edward Bulwer Lytton. It is a history of Roman manners, habits and times, concluded with the great catastrophe which destroyed the city in 79.

❖

In No. 47 of the *Inglenook* I noticed the "Celtic" carries both the English and American flag. Why is this?

Simply because she sails between English and American ports, and must of necessity sail under the flags of these two nations.

❖

Is it true that Andrew Carnegie gave \$600,000 to Booker T. Washington for the Tuskegee Institute in 1903?

Yes; he gave that amount in five per cent gold bonds of the United States Steel Company.

Is it true that the frog has two hearts?

Yes. There are three of them. One to force the blood to all parts and two small pumps to keep the lymph in motion.

❖

Who is the editor of the *Farmer's Voice*?

A gentleman from Chicago by the name of Burke. The Brethren Publishing House only print the paper for him and have nothing to do with the owning or editing.

❖

What is the "franking privilege"?

The franking privilege is granted to all congressmen and a few other government officials. It is the right to send letters and books through the mails without paying postage.

❖

Is there an old age limit to the Presidential office?

No, there is no old age limit, but no person is eligible to become President who is not at least thirty-five years and who has not been fourteen years a resident within the United States.

❖

Who fired the first gun of the rebellion, the Confederates or the Unionists?

The first gun of the Civil War was fired at 4:30 A. M., Friday, April 12, 1861 on James Island, upon Fort Sumpter, by a Confederate.

❖

When did Li Hung Chang die and how old was he? Could he speak English?

He died in Peking, November 7, 1901, at the age of seventy-eight years. The *Annual Encyclopedia* for 1901 says that he knew no European language.

❖

In what Judicial Circuit of the United States is West Virginia?

The Fourth Circuit, which includes Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia and West Virginia.

❖

How long is the Ohio river, and what is its total drainage area?

About 1,000 miles, and has two hundred and ten thousand square miles drainage area.

❖

What is John D. Rockefeller's address?

Residence, 4 West Fifty-fourth street, New York City. Office, 26 Broadway, New York City.



MISCELLANEOUS

THE GEOGRAPHY CLASS.—Chapter XIII.

(Continued from Page 118.)

not have seen half what we have had it not been for him.

We received our first mail from home yesterday. We were very much grieved at the news that Verne Williams had his arm broken. Poor Mrs. Williams! It seems like she has had so much trouble, anyway, and now to think that Verne must be laid up for awhile. It makes us all happy to know that the subscription list to the "Mayville Times" has increased so much since we are sending our letters home. We received a nice letter from the editor of the "Inglenook" saying that the "Inglenook" family is gradually increasing. Thanks to him for the bunch of special "Inglenooks" which he sent us. We think that it was a splendid issue. We are going to start for Belfast to-morrow.

Yours respectfully,

Marie.

(To be continued.)

* * *

How are state flowers chosen, and what are their names?

They are adopted by the public school children in most instances, although in some States the legislatures or women's clubs choose them. They are as follows:

Alabama—Sunflower.
 Arkansas—Apple Blossom.
 California—Golden poppy.
 Colorado—Colorado Columbine.
 Delaware—Peach blossom.
 Idaho—Syringa.
 Indiana—Corn.
 Iowa—Wild rose.
 Kansas—Sunflower.
 Louisiana—Magnolia.
 Maine—Pine cone and tassel.
 Michigan—Apple blossom.
 Minnesota—Moccasin.
 Mississippi—Magnolia.
 Missouri—Golden rod.
 Montana—Bitter root.
 Nebraska—Golden rod.
 New York—Rose.
 North Dakota—Golden rod.
 Oklahoma Territory—Mistletoe.
 Oregon—Oregon grape.
 Rhode Island—Violet.
 Texas—Blue bonnet.
 Utah—Sego lily.
 Vermont—Red clover.
 Washington—Rhododendron.
 West Virginia—Rhododendron maximum.
 Wyoming—Gentian.

A NEW fuel has been invented by Jacob Smith, a glass worker, and it has passed a satisfactory test. Speaking of this article, a writer in the *Philadelphia Record* says: "It is said to possess more heat units per pound than either coal or wood; it can be manufactured and sold at a profit for half the cost of coal and it does not smoke except when a strong draft is used. Its success as a fuel for domestic uses was determined several weeks ago, but not until this week, when it was used beneath an engine boiler, was its value for manufacturing demonstrated. The fuel is made largely from the refuse of the pulp mills, of which there are a number about Muncie. Each mill turns out thousands of tons of refuse annually. The refuse, a combination of soda and lime, is mixed with crude oil, and the finished product resembles putty. It may be cut with a spade and thrown into a furnace or beneath a boiler. No kindling is necessary, for a match touched to it will light readily, the material burning with an intense heat. There are no clinkers, and the ashes remaining after the fire has burned down may be made into a new compound, for which Mr. Smith has another use. A bushel basketful of the fuel beneath a 6-horse power engine, at a local factory, kept steam up for eight hours. It is manufactured as a plasterer makes his mortar. The government patent office has called it the 'Smith fuel.'"

* * *

UNION, now and forever, one and inseparable.—
Daniel Webster.

* * *

THE sober second thought is always essential, and seldom wrong.—*Martin Van Buren.*

* * *

ME miserable! which way shall I fly
 Infinite wrath and infinite despair?—*Milton.*

* * *

HE lives! he lives! a father's curse can never die.—
Coleridge.

* * *

WHEREVER God leads there is victory.—*E. P. Brown.*

* * *

WHATEVER doing what can we suffer more, what can we suffer worse?—*Milton.*

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Founder of the Brethren Colony, Brethren, Mich.

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Cadillac, Mich.,
DISTRICT AGENT

OR

BRO. JOHN A. MILLER,
Brethren, Mich.,
RESIDENT AGENT

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An appeal was accordingly made to the American Secretary of State at Washington, with the desired result—the shipment was delivered.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, August 15.

Dr. Peter Fahrney, Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir:—Referring to previous correspondence, I beg to inform you that I am notified by the Charge d'Affairs *ad interim* at Rome that the shipment of medicine sent by you to the Rev. S. Martinetti, of Rivarol, Italy, has been delivered. I am, sir,

Your obedient servant,

ALVEY A. ADEE,
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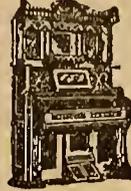


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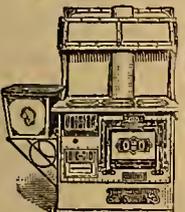
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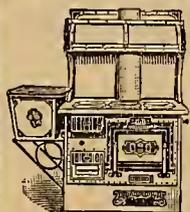
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of our year's business will be Jan. 31, 1905. We are exceedingly glad to announce that our business has much more than doubled this past year and prospects point to an equally large increase the coming year. This growth is due to the confidence placed in the Company by our customers and friends and we take this opportunity of extending to one and all our sincere thanks.

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(1) We have been successfully refunding freight and express charges on goods shipped from our Company for one year. No other Mail Order House has ever done this. Full explanation given in new catalog.

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(1) The same guarantee goes with each sale in the future as in the past. We only solicit your orders on the basis of giving absolute satisfaction.

(2) Our yearly financial statement will be printed and ready for distribution by the latter part of February. Our business is a public corporation in which thousands are interested, therefore, a statement will be mailed to anyone on request.

(3) A dividend of 10 per cent will be declared out of last year's earnings.

(4) The policy for the future will be to continue on the same safe lines and use all legitimate means for the increase and success of the business. Experience teaches us "Be sure you are right, then go ahead."

(5) During the year we will be in need of a number of additional workers. Correspondence solicited from Christian men and women proficient in stenography, or willing to learn office work. No person of questionable habits need apply.

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(8) Any one wishing to know anything about the business and our plan of coöperation will be given full information on request. Correspondence of any nature will be held sacred. We publish no testimonials or names of any one without written permission to do so.

(9) Our No. 64 Catalog will be ready for distribution by the first of March and will contain 872 pages filled with attractive and competitive prices. Drop a card for a copy and see for yourself. It's free.

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UMPKIN PIE

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This does not look like a temporary boom, does it? Must be something solid behind all this. If not, five years ought to show up the weakness, but instead of weakening the Laguna and its various interests are growing stronger all the time.

If you are thinking of coming to California to make a home you cannot afford to overlook this place.

We still have plenty of good land with abundant water for irrigation. The price is from \$30.00 to \$60.00 per acre, terms, one-fourth cash, balance in eight annual payments.

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From Chicago to Laton,	\$33.00
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Make your plans to start for California March 1st and you will be in time to buy land and put in a crop.

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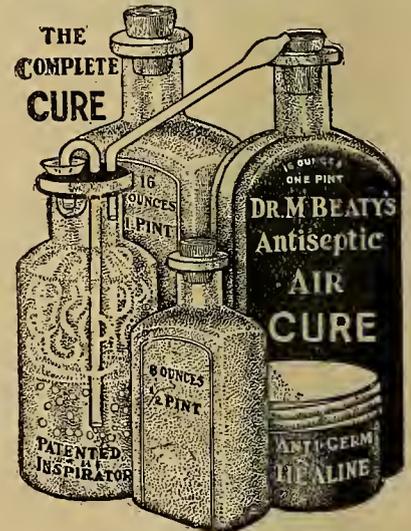
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are the most liberal ever made. We will ship you any range or stove, guarantee it to be perfect in construction and material and we guarantee it to reach you in perfect condition. You can pay for it after you receive it. You can take it into your own home and use it 30 full days. If you do not find it to be exactly as represented and perfectly satisfactory in every way, and the biggest bargain in a stove you ever saw or heard of and equal to stoves that retail for double our price, you can return it to us and we will pay freight both ways, so you won't be out one single cent. **CUT THIS "AD" OUT** and send it to us and we will mail you our free Stove Catalog. It explains our terms fully, tells you how to order. Don't buy a stove of any kind until you get our new large Stove Catalog for 1904 and 1905 and see our liberal terms and the lowest prices ever made.

\$2.95 for this Oak Heater

just as illustrated. Burns hard or soft coal or wood. Has drawn center grate, corrugated fire pot, cold rolled sheet steel body, heavy cast base, large cast feed door, ash pit door and ash pan, swing top, screw draft-regulator. Polished burn, nickel top ring, name plate, foot rails, etc.



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Irrigated Crops Never Fail

IDAHO is the best-watered arid State in America. Brethren are moving there because hot winds, destructive storms and cyclones are unknown, and with its matchless climate it makes life bright and worth living.

We have great faith in what Idaho has to offer to the prospective settler, and if you have in mind a change for the general improvement in your condition in life, or if you are seeking a better climate on account of health, we believe that Idaho will meet both requirements. There is, however, only one wise and sensible thing to do; that is, go and see the country for yourself, as there are many questions to answer and many conditions to investigate.

Our years of experience and travel in passenger work teach us that a few dollars spent in railroad fares to investigate thoroughly a new country saves thousands of dollars in years to follow.

Cheap homeseekers' rates are made to all principal Idaho points. Take advantage of them and see for yourself. Selecting a new home is like selecting a wife—you want to do your own choosing.

100,000 Acres Now Open for Settlement at Twin Falls, Idaho, under the Carey Act.

Unlimited supply of water for irrigation and for power. A grand opportunity for the Home-seeker who locates on these lands. 10 years time given for payment for land and water after lands are sold. The canals and water belong to the settlers who will own and control the same.

Homeseekers' Round-Trip Excursion Tickets

will be sold to points in Idaho on the first and third Tuesday of February, March and April, 1905. The rate will apply from Missouri river points and from St. Paul, Chicago, Bloomington, Peoria and St. Louis. Tickets to Idaho points will also be sold by the Union Pacific from stations on their line in Kansas and Nebraska. Rate will be one regular first-class fare for the round trip, plus \$2.00, with limit of 15 days going. Return passage may commence any day within final limit of 21 days from date of sale of tickets. Tickets for return will be good for continuous passage to starting point.

COLONISTS' ONE WAY SECOND CLASS tickets will be sold to above points from March first to May 15th inclusive.

Alfalfa, Fruits, and Vegetables, Grow in Abundance. Fine Grazing Lands, Fine Wheat, Oats and Barley.

Arrived in Payette Valley Feb. 23, 1903. Settled on an 80-acre tract, covered with sage brush. Cleared 40 acres. May 25 sowed 10 acres to wheat. Yielded 30 bushels to acre. June 12 sowed 10 acres to oats, in the dust, not watered till June 20. Yielded 55 to acre. Had this grain been sown in February or March the yield would have been much larger.

Alfalfa was sown with the grain and in October we cut one-half ton to the acre of hay and volunteer oats.

Potatoes yielded 500 bushels to the acre and many of them weighed 3 to 5 pounds each, four of the best hills weighing 64 pounds. Quality prime. (Signed) E. L. Dotson.

S. BOCK, Agent, Dayton, Ohio.
J. E. HOOPER, Agent, Oakland, Kansas.

D. E. BURLEY,
G. P. & T. A., O. S. L. R. R.,
Salt Lake City, Utah.

THE INGLENOOK

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No. 6.

DON'T RUN IN DEBT.

SELECTED BY LOTTIE BOLLINGER

Don't run in debt; never mind, never mind,
If your clothes are all faded and torn;
Fix them up, make them do; 'tis better by far,
Than to have your heart weary and worn.
Who'll love you the more for the set of your hat,
The rouge, or the tie of your shoe,
The style of your vest, your boots, or cravat,
If they know you're in debt for the new?
There's no comfort, I tell you, in walking the streets
In fine clothes if you know you're in debt;
And fear that perchance you some tradesman will meet
Who'll sneer, "They're not paid for yet!"

Kind friends, let me beg of you, don't run in debt;
If the chairs and the sofa are old;
They'll fit your backs better than any new set,
Unless they are paid for, and with gold.
If the house be too small, draw the closer together,
Keep it warm with a hearty good will;
A big one, unpaid for, in all kinds of weather
Will send to your warm hearts a chill.
Kind husbands, don't run in debt any more
'Twill fill your wife's cup with sorrow,
To know that a neighbor may call at your door
With a bill you must settle to-morrow.

Oh, take my advice, it is good, it is true;
But lest some of you doubt it
I'll whisper a secret, now seeing 'tis you;
I've tried it and know all about it.
The chain of the debtor is heavy and cold,
Its links all corrosion with rust;
Gild it o'er as you will, 'tis never of gold
Then spurn it aside with disgust.

—Author Unknown.

SNAPSHOTS.

Invest money, don't merely spend it.

✦

In battles with the devil everything depends on who strikes the first lick.

✦

The sermon that most pleases you may not be the one that most helps you.

Sin is the most expensive thing on earth.

✦

It will pay better to go hungry than to feast by means of a dishonest dollar.

✦

The biggest coward you can find anywhere is the man who is afraid to do right.

✦

There seem to be more lies told for politeness' sake than truth for conscience' sake.

✦

Don't smoke a poor cigar, but remember that good ones have not yet been invented.

✦

The criminal can hide from the officer who is on his track, but no sinner can hide from God.

✦

If some people would read their Bibles more they wouldn't be so anxious to make money.

✦

Postpone your prayers for the poor until you have done something to relieve their necessities.

✦

When you begin to grow cold in religion, open your Bible and go to marking its precious promises.

✦

You can generally tell about how much religion a man has by the kind of company he keeps.

✦

Every sin has an avenger on the track of the man who commits it, and if not confessed or forsaken it will kill him.

✦

A man never needs the grace of God any more than he does when he begins to find a good deal of satisfaction in looking at himself.

✦

There is not a church on earth but that may have a revival as soon as it will comply with God's conditions—"Bring all the tithes into the storehouse."

LIFE AMONG OUR EARLY SETTLERS.

BY J. GRANT FIGLEY.

THE advance of this country was necessarily slow for the forests were gigantic. Almost the whole surface was covered with trees of the largest size. The labor and patience that have been expended in felling these trees and preparing the fields for the plow, the reaper and mower, will never be appreciated except by those who have performed the labor, or seen its slow progress. Years of this toil have been already expended, and the work is far from being completed.

The first habitations of the people were log cabins; not such a log cabin as has stood on the Centennial grounds where the roof was of pine shingles nailed on, the gutter of pine boards, the door neatly made, and the windows filled with sash full of glass. The cabins of our pioneers were made of round logs, cut only at the corners, their roofs of clapboards as they were split from the trees, held to their places by poles built into the end logs. The opening for doors and windows were not closed except at night, and then by a quilt or skin.

The Fireplace

was built of logs and the chimney of sticks, all lined with clay, the whole chinked, that is, the cracks were filled in with wood and daubed with clay. Such a house was built by the neighbors gathering together and was often finished in a day. The floors were of puncheons split from the trees. When all was done a puncheon scouring took place. The young people and old gathered at the house for a dance, if a fiddle could be procured, and if not, then the men took turns in whistling the music, and with more relish than a modern ball they danced all night in the new cabin.

A wedding engaged then the attention of the whole neighborhood, and the frolic was anticipated by old and young with eager anticipation. In the morning the groom and his attendants started from his father's house to reach the bride's before noon, for the wedding, by the inexorable law of fashion, must take place before dinner. There were not many tailors in those days.

The men dressed much in shoepacks, moccasins and

Leather Breeches,

leggings, linsey-woolsey or buckskin hunting shirts, all home-made. The women were dressed in linsey petticoats, and linsey or linen gowns, coarse shoes, stockings, handkerchiefs and buckskin gloves, if any. If there was jewelry it was the relic of the old times. The horses, for all came on horseback, were caparisoned with saddles, bridles or halters, pack saddles, with blankets thrown over them, and a rope or a string for a girth or reins as often as leather. They formed a procession as well as they could along the

narrow roads. Sometimes an ambuscade of mischievous young men was formed who fired off their guns and frightened the horses, causing the girls to emit loud shrieks. Sometimes "a race for the bottle" took place by two or more of the young men racing over the rough road to the bride's house, the victor to receive a bottle of whiskey, which he bore back in triumph and passed it along the procession for each one to take a drink in turn. Then came the arrival at the bride's house, the ceremony, the dinner and the dance, all conducted with the greatest fun and frolic till morning. Sometimes those who were not invited would revenge themselves by cutting off the mane, foretop and tails of the horses of the wedding party.

The Log-Rolling

harvesting and husking-bees for the men, and the quilting and apple-butter making, etc., for the women, furnished frequent occasions for social intercourse and gave ample opportunity for any neighborhood to know and appreciate the good and bad qualities of each other.

The rifle shooting was a pastime which men loved, as it gave an opportunity of testing their skill with the necessary weapons of defense, and means often of subsistence.

Wild game of all kinds was ever plenty. Pioneers out of meat could quite often stand on the doorstep and shoot enough squirrels, turkeys, etc., to last all day, and even sometimes shoot a deer or bear in that way. Some of the early settlers in warm weather had a blanket or quilt hung up for a door, and often prowling wolves would poke their heads past the hanging to see what was inside. If there was a light in the room or a fire in the fire place, the wolf would dodge out, otherwise he might come in and perhaps cause some trouble. Windows were scarce, in fact for a long time all the windows used were large sheets of greased paper fastened to the wall over an opening, to let in light. Some houses had no windows at all. A cow could have fallen through their large chimneys. Beds were often made with

Only One Leg.

Now don't laugh, I am giving nothing but the plain old-fashioned truth. A forked stick cut the proper height for a bed was inserted in a hole bored in a corner of the room probably six or seven feet from one side and three or four from the other. Then a stout pole was pushed into the crack between two logs and the other end across the fork on the stick. The same way another stick was placed for the foot of the bed. Then clapboards, hand split, were fitted into the crack along the side of the house and pinned to the pole with wooden pins driven into holes bored through the board into the pole. The poles were fastened to the forked stick with bark withes or leather strings. And

there was your bed. Tables were made by pinning slabs together with wooden pins, like the modern extension table tops join, or by pinning a cleat on the under side. The legs were made of poles driven in holes bored in the corners of the table top. Chairs were made of puncheon slabs cut in squares with legs put in the same as in the tables; some were three-legged.

Girls were taught how to spin and

Weave Flax and Wool,

to make clothing, and all about every branch of housework, and often girls took delight in seeing how expert they could be in turning pancakes baked on a fire place, not in iron skillets, but on griddles hung on a hook over the fire. A broadbladed knife would be slid under the cake; a dextrous twist of the wrist would turn the cake completely over with the raw side next the griddle; some even succeeding in making a double turn of the cake. These gifts were usually shown off the very best before company or chance lodgers passing through the country. But the girl who unluckily flipped her cake into the fire in turning it, or broke it, or scorched it, was unmercifully "guyed" by the others.

Included under this head will be considered other phases of matters connected with farm life. In the first place, there are probably many who do not know that in the "good old days" of wild-cat banks and

"Shin-Plaster" Currency,

there was no settled post-office system, and as there were no postage stamps used in the United States before 1847, postage was either paid by the sender or collected from the receiver. Envelopes came into use in 1830, but for a long time after that letters were forwarded without envelopes, being interlapped and fastened with red sealing wax.

Steel pens came into use in 1830 and for years before and after that people laboriously scrawled their letters and other documents with pens made from quills or large feathers, yanked from the bodies of geese. I have made quill pens that did fair work, but I do not fancy them. Ink was made of the boiled down juice of walnuts or oak bark set with a liberal supply of copperas. Paper was made of a very stout and durable make and one sheet fifty years ago was worth more than a whole handful of our modern paper.

Matches for striking fire came into use in 1829, and were a Godsend to the people, though they were a great deal more expensive than now. People were in the habit of making fire with flint and steel; many carried a little box enclosing a flint, a piece of steel, and

A Piece of Punk,

which is a fair quality of rotten wood, to light their fires. Some even rubbed two dry sticks together

and produced fire. When people were without these things they had to go to a neighbor after fire when their fire would go out.

Kerosene oil came into use for illuminating purposes in 1826 though for quite a while after that tallow candles as before were used for lighting the houses. The candles were made in moulds holding from six to a dozen candles. Cotton wicks were doubled and inserted through the mould and fastened at each end by small sticks or rods. The melted tallow was then poured in and left to cool. Some kinds of lights used were dishes or tin or pewter vessels holding a quantity of tallow or lard in which a piece of cloth was placed allowing one end to rest on the edge of the vessel, which was the end lit.

Farmers cut their grain with sickles for a long time, then scythes and grain cradles came into use, then the mower and reaper and now the grandfather can lean on the fence and watch his grandson with the latest improved binder which cuts and binds the grain and drops off a whole shock at a time for the help to shock up. In those good old days farmers threshed out their grain by trampling their yoked oxen over it until the grain was all tramped out. Then flails came into use and after seeing how many times they could bang their heads off with these flails, they became so expert that they could bring the business end of a flail within

One-Sixteenth of an Inch

of their respective noses nine times out of a possible ten, without any stars being projected into the firmament. After a while the first threshing machines called "crow picks" came into use. The grain, chaff and straw all come out together and had to be pitch-forked into the air and thus the grain was gradually cleaned. Now the self-feeding, self-stacking thresher does the work of from six to ten men. From loading and unloading hay by hand, some persons now have hayloader and hayrakes and mow the hay away with the old-fashioned swing and pulley hay fork or the more improved hay harpoons. When the farmer wants to communicate with some one in A or B or some other place, he telephones or runs over on a bicycle, whereas not so very many years ago he wrote a letter that reached its destination in a week or so, and had to pay a shilling postage, or drove his team of oxen over a muddy

Corduroy Road,

or went horseback and took a general farewell of his family and friends before starting out on his laborious trip. And though the railroads were only for the rich and fortunate, many probably never thinking that they would likely see a steam car in their neighborhood, much less have their threshing done by steam power, in the probably not far distant future the electric railroad may connect him more and more with the busy world about him.

Farmers plowed their land with wooden plows drawn by oxen, plodding methodically along, finally to give way to the self-adjusting riding plow drawn by a fine team of horses caparisoned in up-to-date harness. Heavy, lumbering wagons were used in transportation and riding often going many miles before reaching market. To-day the bicycle and the automobile, the pink-wheeled barouche, surrey and phaeton take the lead on getting there with neatness and dispatch.

When farmers were out of money, which was the rule and not the exception, they paid their debts with deer hides, coon skins, bear hides, etc., often paying for their farms and paying their taxes in that way.

Corn Bread and Pork

fattened on mast (fruit of forest trees, as acorns; etc.) was a very general diet. Farmers generally raised flax or sheep which gave them the material for their clothes, generally woven by the wives and daughters, and their shoes were made from skins tanned and prepared from the first to the last by the sturdy farmers and their sons. And who shall say that these old pioneers, makers of their own clothes and fortunes, were not as happy or perhaps happier than are their descendants? Who knows?

I am afraid that the common-schooling of our early settlers was rather meager, and was confined mostly to a thorough knowledge of the "three Rs,"—

Reading, 'Riting and 'Rithmetic.

The teachers of those days were sometimes kind and good men and women, but too often they were people who taught school because disease or physical disability of some kind prevented them from doing anything else. They were glad to get their board and clothes if nothing more, by making the rounds of the district with the patrons in turn, and like Ichabod Crane, were often quite welcome. Their book knowledge would often easily shame a ten-year-old boy of this progressive age, but the teacher generally made up his deficiency in education in his ability to thrash the pupils under his care, on the least provocation.

Some of those early teachers must have taken lessons of the Indians, for I have heard tell of the punishment inflicted by them that would have done credit to an Indian. Such teachers usually carried a stout cane or long whip called a "gad," which when vigorously used would cover a pupil with black and blue marks and leave them sore and lame for days; and indeed,

Cripples for Life

were sometimes caused by these educational Sullivans, and sometimes the punishment would be so cruel as to cause death, or what would be almost as bad, life-long debility from the shock received by the nervous system by prolonged punishment of an aggravating if not really severe corporal nature. One mode of punish-

ment was to gather the pupil's fingers on one hand closely together and slap and pound the ends with a heavy rule or ferule, which caused great pain as well as crushing the nails and often deforming the fingers. Another way was to violently slap the palm of the hand with a heavy ferule, while the fingers were tightly bent backward. The pain was intense, and the hand would be bruised and swollen for weeks, and sometimes the hand would be permanently lamed or crippled. And the worst of it was, that little children were as liable to severe punishment for trifles as older ones were for other offenses.

Teachers in those days were not required to pass an examination or have a certificate in order to teach, and did the best they could according to what they knew. In fact, in isolated instances, the teacher had to depend upon himself in the preparation of lessons for class use, if no books were at hand. Alphabets were printed and written with the proverbial quill pen made by the teacher, with ink made of the juices of roots and barks, on paper gotten no one knows where or how, and pasted on

Shingles and Slabs

made like unto paddles which could be studied from both sides at once, and in case of need, was used upon the person of the refractory pupil. For reading, the New Testament was much used, even after reading-books were brought into use.

I have in my library a United States history, by C. B. Taylor, bound in leather, and issued in 1830; also Daniel Adams' school arithmetic; also James H. Connolly's arithmetic, "the Ohio Accomptant," published at Pittsburg, Pa., in 1829. These are fine samples of the early school books. I also take pleasure occasionally, in examining the copy-and-sum book of my uncle, Jason Figley, made in the winter of 1835-36, when he was a lad of thirteen, in Columbiana county, Ohio; also the sum-book of my grandfather, Simon Figley, made in the winter of 1808-9, in Columbiana county, Ohio, when he was fourteen years old.

The school-houses our early settlers used were at first rooms in the private house of some patron. I know one school-teacher who was, when an infant, rocked in a

Sugar-Water Trough

used for a cradle, while his mother taught the neighborhood children. School-houses were built without nails, glass, or blackboards. Wooden pins fastened the benches and desks together, greased paper was used for windows, and enormous fire-places took the place of stoves. Of course the hinges were of wood, and the door was fastened by the good old latch-string. Backs to the seats were not always to be had, and the seats and other furniture were made of split slabs and puncheons, and naturally not free from splinters. In the spring of 1889 I chanced upon one of these school-

houses yet in use, in Michigan, but alas! there were glass windows, a blackboard, a stove and an organ added to the fixtures. The fireplace was boarded about on three sides and overhead, and held the organ, and the stove-pipe entered the chimney above and near the ceiling.

The reading matter of the old pioneer days was limited very naturally, yet, even if newspapers were scarce, those I have seen compare very favorably indeed with those of our own day. I have twenty-two copies of "The Historical Family Library," published by David Christy, at Cadiz, Ohio, from 1834 to 1836, a 16-page sheet, about the size of the *Gospel Messenger*, and which contained such solid reading matter as Hallam's "Europe in the Middle Ages," Chambers' "Rebellion in Scotland," etc. I presume the usual family book list was about the same as the set that was handed down to me; viz: The Bible (the small Bible I have was printed somewhere about 1652-82,) "The Life of God in the Soul of Man," (my copy was printed in 1813), Bunyan's works, Doddridge's "Rise and Progress of Religion in the Soul," Mason's "Self-Knowledge," and "A Pastor's Gift to the Awakened Sinner." Of one thing we may be assured, there was no

Blood-and-Thunder,

sensational, yellow-backed literature to poison the minds and morals of the rising generation, to say nothing of their elders.

Church-going people in the early days depended to a great extent upon the traveling or wandering preachers, quite often holding services in private houses, but more often schoolhouses, and often in the woods. It seems to me that Methodist and Brethren (they were Dunkards in those days) preachers predominated in some localities, though other denominations, more generally Baptists, came next. My mother says that when she was a child more than fifty years ago, the Brethren preachers were about the only kind she ever heard, and that love feasts were held in private houses by the faithful few.

Sunday schools were practically unknown and whenever held, were conducted much on the same plan as they now are, with the natural exceptions of stated lessons not being given, no papers or lesson-leaves were to be had, the Bible and hymn book (usually Watts') being the only books used. I am afraid that the religious services were not always interesting to the little children, who were obliged

To Sit for Hours,

sometimes, and listen to long sermons and exhortations too profound for their comprehension, sometimes in cold or badly ventilated rooms, and without the proper appreciation by their elders of their childish wants and requirements.

The children of to-day ought to be doubly grateful

that the public schools of our fair land are so carefully conducted, and every new method of instruction tested for their especial benefit. They ought also to be doubly grateful for the church and Sunday-school privileges they possess, so many hundred per cent better than their grandparents had. I am quite sure if they realized the pleasure their ancestors derived from church services, few and far between as they often were, and the inconveniences they often underwent in order to have them, even though the little children were not always properly looked after in that respect, they would gladly do all in their power to help along the good work, and not carelessly or thoughtlessly let precious moments pass wherein they might be sowing good seed IN HIS NAME.

Bryan, Ohio.

A WOMAN ENGINEER.

THE town of Scituate, Mass., has a full-fledged woman engineer. She is Mrs. J. W. Truworthy, daughter of John Smith, a retired sea Captain of Scituate. Her husband is a marine engineer employed by the Long Island Railroad Company.

"I never had a bit of trouble and they all used me first rate," said Mrs. Truworthy when asked how men regarded her invasion in that field of labor.

Mrs. Truworthy has an engineer's license and has traveled considerably with her husband. At times her knowledge of his work has made her very useful. She has had many adventures which would not have been relished by other women.

"I was always interested in machinery," said Mrs. Truworthy, "but should not have learned so much about it had it not been for my husband. We were living in Island Falls, Maine, and my husband was working on a little craft on Silver Lake. Only one other man was helping him and they found I could be of assistance to them occasionally. I learned all about the machinery very readily and soon could run the steamer.

"Eight years ago I applied for and received an engineer's license to run a boat on the fresh waters in the state of Maine. A short time afterward my husband secured a place as engineer of the steamer, Francis J. Murphy, and I was aboard that craft for nine months.

"The men treated me fairly. They did not swear very much and the Captain said that was a good thing for them. I used to do mending for the men and they appreciated that. If any treat was ever brought aboard the crew was sure to see to it that I had my share."

AN oat straw will suction up a sherry cobbler in four minutes and a half by the watch.—*Josh Billings.*

IMPORTANT ATTRIBUTES IN THE ACQUIREMENT OF DISTINCTION.

BY ETHA A. EVANS.

SOME may become great, in one sense of the word, appearing as brilliant meteors with the indications of being greatness personified but like all aerolites they suddenly lose their brilliancy and their true characters are disclosed. "All the clamor over the laurels the unworthy wear is needless."

Enduring greatness requires a backing of many things. I think that the cardinal requisites of greatness are a definite aim in life, a pure heart, honesty, sincerity, unselfishness, moral courage and self-control.

Without a definite aim one can accomplish naught. Once having aimed at a thing then the quality of stick-to-it-ive-ness should be cultivated and brought into play. One cannot hope to succeed if one's heart becomes faint at every obstacle that is encountered along the way. Only by bravely surmounting the petty trials and temptations can one become efficient to meet the greater difficulties that frequently arise.

Christ in his sermon on the Mount said: "Blessed are the pure in heart, for they shall see God." Matt. 5:8. A pure heart is a necessity and is the well-spring from which all noble aspirations arise. If the heart is impure the mind becomes contaminated and naturally inclined to wicked and abhorrent thoughts. In this passage from the Bible do we find proof of this. "Unto the pure are all things pure, but unto them that are defiled and unbelieving is nothing pure; but even their mind and conscience is defiled." Titus 1:15. "One's deeds portray their character in the strongest colors." If one's heart is filled with wicked impulses then one's deeds are and continue evil and one is a curse to mankind.

Then honesty is always the safest and best policy to pursue. It is best to be sincere also for people are not so blind as some think and insincerity deceives no one. It does not take long to tell the spurious from the genuine coin. Tenderness is a sign of a good heart and does not denote weakness as some would have it appear. How quickly any one wins one's confidence by their tender manner and unselfish deeds. Unselfishness is the noblest quality of the human mind and stands preëminent above all other virtues.

Then again one can not be great in the true sense of the word unless they depend on themselves and not lean on someone else for support. Self-reliance is the secret of all individual growth and vigor, the magic key which unlocks the door of every profession or calling in life. Only ceaseless activity can promote progress and maturity. Food easily acquired means food without that accompaniment of discipline which

is infinitely more valuable than the food itself. "An idle life" says Goethe "is death anticipated." "The world owes me a living" is the saying common to the shiftless and indolent. The loafer who never does a useful thing in his life belongs to this class. God never intended that strong independent beings should be reared by clinging to others like the ivy to the oak.

One of the best victories man can win is the victory he gains over himself. One must learn to control one's proneness to evil and those propensities which, if uncurbed, would eliminate all the noble traits with which one may be endowed. I do not believe there is a single soul, it matters not how degraded, how depraved their morals may be, but what has a spark of good in them. Perhaps their hearts may be like a garden overrun with weeds, but tucked away in some unexpected place is a flower born to blush unseen.

Buford, N. Dak.

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HOW ANIMALS MINISTER TO OUR COMFORT.

BY H. M. BARWICK.

A KANSAS blizzard brings our woolen clothes into use and a little meditation as we proceed brings this article into its present form. The wool industry is one of the first magnitude to-day. How we could get along without this comfortable commodity I do not know and yet it is very seldom that we refer these common everyday luxuries back to their origin. How the wild goat and sheep have been developed from the wild, short-furred animal of the mountains up to their present domestic state with such abundant fleeces of the finest wool annually is well known to him who chooses to know. Fortunes are made with these animals every year both from their wool and their flesh as food. After wool comes the fine silk of the silk worm. The home of this industry is in the Orient. Again, millions are invested in this little cocoon which yields much satisfaction to our bodily needs. In addition to the wool and silk I want to speak of the more important condition that exists in northern countries. In the temperate and tropical countries substitutes could be found for wool and silk but not so in the far north. Here the fur clothing which nature has given to the animals is absolutely necessary for man's life. Nothing else can take its place. No one but he, who has rolled up in a fur coat, knows of the extreme warming qualities which it possesses over any other texture. It is also in the north countries that nature has placed the fur bearing animals so that man's needs may be fully met. Southern people little think of the immensity of the fur trade in the world. Statistics are not available but just the seal trade off the coast of Alaska pays for that country several times over in each decade.

The skin of an extra good otter often sells for

\$1,000, while that of the silver fox of Canada sells for \$150. The broad prairies of Northwest Canada abound in fur bearing animals but these will soon become extinct. This does not mean that the fur trade will then fail for the many rivers and numerous inland lakes will still continue to be the home of millions of the smaller fur bearing animals that yield rich returns to the trapper. Besides these are the unexplored regions between Lake Superior and Hudson Bay where the native red man lives as he did before the white man knew of this country, and where wild game of many varieties propagate their species in great abundance.

All through this north country, the Hudson Bay Co., organized in 1670, still flourishes in its monopoly of the fur trade with the natives. It is said that the poor Indian gets but a meager sum for all his hazard and exposures to hunger and cold in trapping in these bleak regions. As a rule he exchanges his furs, whether few or many, for some trinket that strikes his fancy, and then before he gathers another winter crop he runs a bill at the station store of the Hudson Bay Co. who takes a claim on his next year's work so that his furs are bartered away before he has them and he is always bankrupt and at the mercy of his superiors in business.

Waterproof clothes are also made from the skins and intestines of some animals, so that with the warmth their furs afford us, the food their flesh gives us, the labor their stout bodies perform for us let us again think kindly of our animal friends for such they are.

We have said nothing of the influence that animals have upon our moral nature. Touching incidents prove the affection which some trained animals have for a kind master; then the beautiful birds and their sweet songs enrich our æsthetic nature every day. Some animals even teach men and women some good lessons on purity of life and parental deportment.

McPherson, Kansas.

* * *

WILL THE GREAT SALT LAKE SOON DISAPPEAR?

THAT the Great Salt Lake is certain in the near future to disappear from the map has long been the belief of scientists. That its disappearance will come much sooner than has been expected, and possibly within a quarter of a century, is the conclusion that has been reached by certain investigators who have recently made careful studies of its fluctuations.

In an article in a recent number of the *Scientific American* an account is given of some of these investigations. One calculation is made from an examination of the surface level of the lake, which for thirty years has been steadily lowering, with only a

single period of rising tendency. In the last sixteen years the net fall has been eleven and a half feet, and in the last three years it has been three feet. Inasmuch as the rate of fall is increasing, and as the deepest part of the lake has only forty feet of water, this form of calculation indicates that the lake will be dry within forty years at the outside.

Another calculation is based on the cubic contents of the lake at the present time as compared with the contents in 1886, when adequate measurements on which to base an estimate were made. By this method the disappearance of the lake is scheduled to occur within twenty-five years.

Three theories have been suggested to account for this tendency. One is evaporation, another irrigation, and the third that there exists a subterranean outlet. The last mentioned theory is little better than a guess, but the first theory is unquestionably true to a certain extent, though whether it will account for the rapidity with which the level has been lowered in recent years is doubtful. As for irrigation more evidence can be produced to show its effects in decreasing the water supply of the lake. Irrigation was commenced by Brigham Young in the forties, but it was not till 1880 that it was adopted on a large scale, and it is within the period since then that the lowering of the level has been most swift.

There are indications on the mountain sides, and also on the nine mountainous islands in the lake, that the depth of the water was once 600 feet greater than at present. We are therefore witnessing now the speedy completion of a physical change that has been in progress for many centuries. Most great physical transformations of the surface of the globe move so slowly that they will give evidence of themselves on the map only after many generations. This one bids fair to make a material difference in the geographies which our children's children will study.

* * *

TRAINS WEIGHED IN MOTION.

RAILWAY men in Great Britain have a device for weighing a freight train in motion which will save much time in shunting. It is the invention of W. and T. Avery, of Birmingham. The train is drawn over the weighbridge at the rate of about three miles an hour, and as each car passes over the weight is instantly recorded on a dial or clock face with accuracy. This result is attained by cutting away a portion of the permanent way at each end of the weighing platform and substituting short lengths of rail, which rest at one end on pedestals upon the permanent way and at the other upon the girders of the weighbridge. This gradually transmits the load to the levers of the weighbridge. The device allows a great many more trains to be dealt with a day.

THE TEACHERS OUTSIDE OF THE SUNDAY SCHOOL CLASS.

BY LOTTIE M. BOLLINGER.

As the Sunday school is the only place where hundreds, yes, thousands of poor and ignorant children hear the Bible read, or are taught how to become joint-heirs with Christ, and inherit eternal life, it may properly be called the Bible school.

It is through this Bible school that we receive most of our members into the church; hence the church may be called the granary of the soul, and the Bible school the harvest field from which she gathers the grain.

Now, let us notice the size of this field; may we measure it in rods and acres; class or tribes? I hear all say, "No," and yet that is what too many of us are doing: but we should say that it includes the entire world, and every race, every tongue, kings on the throne, beggars on the highway, rich and poor, sick and afflicted, those near by and far off, constitute the

Grain to be Gathered;

and until we have drawn all or nearly all of these into our Bible schools for instruction, we have not fulfilled the Savior's wish or command as given to his disciples, "Go ye therefore, and teach all nations," etc., (Matt. 28: 19), and we have set at naught the ideas expressed in Rom. 14: 11, and Philpp. 2: 10, 11.

And when are we to gather this grain? Now is the time (2 Cor. 6: 2), and unless we avail ourselves of the opportunity given us, we will be forever too late for we know not what a day will bring forth, or how soon God will call us to come home; so let us all be up and doing, for we may all become reapers of this grain if we will and Christ would wish it to be so.

He evidently realized a

Scarcity of Laborers

in his Father's vineyard for in instructing the seventy chosen disciples which he sent out two by two, he says, "The harvest truly is great, but the labourers are few: pray ye therefore the Lord of the harvest, that he would send forth labourers unto his harvest" (Luke 10: 2). So if we are truly his disciples or reapers, if from any cause we cannot do more, we can at least do this much for the cause of Christ.

Perhaps the reason for this instruction in the time of Christ was the same as it is to-day; a lack of consistency on the part of many labourers; for while we cannot shift the responsibility of our life upon another's shoulders (Rom. 14: 12), we are responsible for the influence which our lives have over others; for we are admonished to put no

Stumbling-block

in another's way (Rom. 14: 13), but unless we are very careful as teachers that is what we will do.

It is not only the ones who are active workers in the Sunday schools who are teachers, but in a sense all are teachers, especially those who have the means for their own instruction at their command Gal. 6: 6), teachers, and reapers either in the vineyard of Christ, or the vineyard of the devil; because we cannot serve two masters. (Matt. 6: 24.) Which is it to be?

Are we going to waste the few years which God has given us, in selfish and indulgent living, living only for ourselves and our own selfish pleasures; pleasures designed and originated by the devil; or are we going to resolve to tread

The Rugged Path

which Christ trod before us in order to gain a crown of everlasting life, a life of joy, peace and happiness?

This question each one of us should consider carefully and prayerfully and answer for ourselves.

Of the teachers outside of the Sunday-school class there are two classes, viz: Christian professors and nonprofessors. The first class may be subdivided into

Four Classes.

First, ministers of the Gospel. To them we all more or less look for example, guidance and instruction, hence they should study to prepare themselves for such by constantly studying and searching the Scriptures; by praying for strength and power to do right, and only right in their everyday intercourse with their fellowmen; for no matter how eloquent or powerful their discourse is, if their life does not correspond to it, their work has been all for naught, for sooner or later they are caught in their hypocrisy and oftentimes have done more harm than good.

Here is a little incident which came under my own personal observation, which proves this to be so.

When about eighteen years of age, I went to teach in a district in which there were a good many young people who were constant attendants at the little country church at that place, where there was a young minister whom everybody liked and in fact

He Was Gentlemanly,

polished and educated and his discourses were always plain and in the right direction. Nearly all of the young people were on the point of joining the church, when one evening his sermon was on dancing, revelries, gambling, etc., and he dwelt very strongly upon the great sin it was to indulge in any of those things; and although at that place these things were carried on to quite an extent, most of the young people went home humbled and subdued, and feeling that he was right and they wrong. But during the following week, one evening several of the young men went to a small village about three miles away to attend a political speech and going into the saloon they

Found Their Minister

playing pool, and he had even gone so far as to stake money on the result of the game. Of course this soon spread among the church members and inhabitants of the district, but the members could do nothing for he was hired for a given length of time, and having no church government to deal with such cases, could not remove him, so he was allowed to stay, but what was the effect upon the young people? Some stopped attending church altogether, those who already belonged backslid, while those that did attend went to visit or to make disturbance, and to my knowledge, to-day only three or four out of fifteen or twenty belong to any church; so you see in this instance he did more harm than good, and that is nearly always the case.

The minister who can preach an eloquent sermon upon temperance, and yet dare not go to the polls and vote against the liquor traffic, or who is constantly seen in the saloon,

Wastes His Time

and talent. He must be honest, truthful and charitable in all his dealings; living as near as he can to what he preaches, or else he is the devil's reaper and not Christ's.

Second, officers of the church, such as bishops, deacons and elders. The life of these officers is plainly outlined in 1 Tim. 3:2-13; 1 Peter 5:2, 3 and Titus 1:5-12, and unless they follow this life humbly and prayerfully with meekness in the fear of the Lord in their own homes there will be dissensions there and this unquietness will be communicated to the outside world, (even if he walk a blameless life elsewhere), his work will have lost much of its good.

Third, The teachers of the Sunday-school class themselves: No matter how regular and punctual in attendance; how well they have studied their lesson; or how well they can teach it; if they are not punctual in keeping their business appointments or promises; honest in all their dealings; truthful, charitable and hospitable to all, and by constant prayer keeping themselves from vice and wrongdoing as free as they can, putting their

Heart and Soul

into their work, in fact, they should live up to what they want others to follow.

Fourth, The laymembers of the church: They are teachers also, for as they look to the ministers and officers of the church for instruction and guidance, so the outsiders or nonprofessors look to them for such or for criticism.

To them I would say, Let us be above criticism in our daily life, if possible, and live a life such as Paul admonished Timothy to lead when he said, "Study to shew thyself approved unto God, a workman that needeth not to be ashamed, rightly dividing the word

of truth," (2 Tim. 2:15,) and also in Paul's epistle to the Thessalonians, he says, "And that ye study to be quiet, and to do your own business, and to work with your hands as we commanded you; that ye may walk honestly toward them that are without, and that ye may have lack of nothing. (1 Thess. 4:11, 12.)

Of the second class of teachers or nonprofessors I shall direct my remarks principally to the parents or guardians.

Parents, while the Christians and Sunday-school teachers may do much towards saving

Your Child's Soul,

that does not lessen your responsibility in the matter at all, for your child is the greatest blessing which God can bestow upon you, and upon you lies the duty to train it, or in other words you are its true teacher for Prov. 22:6 says, "Train up a child in the way he should go: and when he is old, he will not depart from it," and again Eph. 6:4 says, "And, ye fathers, provoke not your children to wrath, but bring them up in the nurture and admonition of the Lord," and how can you do this unless you set them the proper example?

Can you expect them to grow up into honest, upright, God-fearing men and women if they daily hear God's name taken in vain; see scenes of quarreling, cruelty, dishonesty, unkindness and disrespect to one another and to God in your own home; or if you allow yourselves to separate and figure in the divorce court, allowing the children to drift whither they will, among evil associates, among more evil influences, perhaps, than you gave them in your own unpeaceful home? Can you expect them to follow in other than your own footsteps which lead to degradation and crime, and unless you repent and

Retrace Your Steps,

to everlasting punishment?

Mothers, as upon you falls most of the care of your child during its infancy, so upon you falls the duty of forming its first impressions which are more easily made at this time, oftentimes so strongly that Time cannot efface them; you should therefore be very careful, and never allow your child to hear you use disrespectful, unclean or profane language; never promise anything that you cannot do; or tell anything that is not strictly true; never allow it to talk disrespectful to you, or about its father or anyone else before you; at all times enforce obedience and at as early an age as possible teach it to thank God for his mercy and goodness, and to tell him its troubles; also take them to church and Sunday school and not send them alone. This is done by many and they think they have fulfilled their duty and never think they, themselves, are to blame if the child goes wrong but

Say it is Luck

or fate, or else shift the blame upon the shoul-

ders of someone else, the poor Sunday-school teacher perhaps, who, if conscientious, knowing too well what rests with her, is overburdened with the responsibility, when she sees the little she can accomplish, because of the disadvantage at which she is compelled to work, when she has the child only one or two hours out of one hundred and sixty-eight, once or twice a month, and sometimes not even that much; and then she has to counteract your influence, if wrong, without casting reflections upon you to your child. Did you ever think of this and of what an injustice it really is?

Now, fathers, no matter how good a wife you may have, or how good a mother to your children she cannot train them alone; she must have your coöperation and help and in no way can you do this better than by being obedient to your Father in heaven; doing by the loved ones entrusted to your care as he would have you do; by being a fit example for them to copy; by taking them to divine worship as often as possible; by erecting a family altar, and living such lives as to be in accordance with the divine teaching. Then your children cannot go very far wrong, or if they do, they will generally return to their first-teaching, and you have the consciousness of knowing that you did your duty.

If you do not, remember that they will be punished accordingly, for the Father intended you for their instructor from the beginning; for he says that the iniquity of the fathers is visited upon the children even unto the third and fourth generation of them that hate him, and shewing mercy unto thousands that keep his commandments. (Deut. 5:9-10.)

Once more, I beseech you to realize your responsibility in this matter and so teach your child that when he is old enough to leave your care and guidance, and launch out into the journey of life, he will be fit to cope with its cares and responsibilities, trials and temptations, and not

Like a Ship

at sea, which has lost its rudder, drifting about without any aims or ideals except mere worldly pleasures; without any compass to guide his feet except his own will, and without any hope beyond this life.

Now, all are teachers as our lives may influence others, for the Bible says that our lives are like a vapor which appears for a time and then vanishes away, but vapor leaves something behind it. Let us see what!

Vapor as we all know is moisture, usually clouds in the higher region of the atmosphere, but as all of the air contains more or less moisture so we have vapor floating all around us. When this vapor cools slightly, it condenses and covers everything with dew, which is beneficial especially if we have no rain for sometime, but if this dew becomes frozen, it is then frost which often destroys vegetation to such

an extent as often to produce nearly a famine of some things, in some parts of the country.

If it is chilled below the dew point it forms fog which in some places is so dense as to cause

Great Loss of Life,

especially is this so along the northern shores of North America and the banks of Newfoundland where many ships are wrecked.

If it becomes cooled to any great extent it becomes too heavy to float, so forms into drops called rain, which is sometimes beneficial and sometimes so violent as to cause great destruction of life and property. The same with hail and snow, other forms of vapor, they are sometimes beneficial and sometimes destructive, but there is one fact which all of us may notice; as long as the vapor is at an even temperature, up high or not too cool it is beneficial, but just as soon as it becomes disturbed or cools too much it is destructive, so it is with our lives if we aim to lift ourselves to God, and do not allow ourselves to become cooled toward Christ by indulging in the sinful pleasures of this world, our lives will be beneficial to our fellowmen. We sometimes may not see the direct result of this influence and may not see it even during our lifetime, but if we live a life of purity and goodness, it will leave its footprints somewhere.

So fellow Christian workers, let us take the Bible for our leader, that is, Christ our great teacher, and not look to frail humanity for our guide, but let us endeavor to be sincere and consistent in the life we have chosen, and although the Sunday school is the harvest field for our work and we need more laborers, let us aim to lead such lives as will lead the parents and older ones into this field and then leave the result with God.

Vestaburg, Mich.

OLD BILL.

BY MAUD HAWKINS.

A FARMER was the owner of an old horse which was noted for his peaceful habits. He was always just where he was wanted, and never showed any signs of spitefulness or ill-temper. His master generally dealt kindly with him, and provided well for him, but on one occasion, during a busy season of farming, he neglected to provide him with a new set of shoes when it was necessary that he should do so. Consequently his feet became tender and somewhat grown out beyond the remnants of the old shoes. Old Bill did not like this neglect very well, and did not try to conceal his feelings, but showed the state of his mind as plainly as a horse could.

He evidently thought that the time had come when endurance had ceased to be a virtue. He was not the

same honest old plodder as heretofore. The final crisis came while working in the cornfield. He acted very contrary, as his master thought. He pranced, kicked, tried to turn and do everything contrary to horse etiquette. His owner prevailed on him but to no effect, and the old farmer could not imagine what had come over the old trusty horse. Finally when the noon hour came, he was unhitched from the plow and turned loose in the road to find his own way to the stables, as had been the custom for fifteen years, and the horse had never been known to misuse the trust.

But on this occasion he raised his ears and tail and with a determined look in his eyes, trotted down the road in the opposite direction, as fast as his crippled legs could carry him. Nor did he halt till he had reached the blacksmith shop, half a mile away, which he entered. And where his master, who had followed, found him standing quietly awaiting his turn.

He gave the blacksmith permission to shoe him, after which he returned home and was the same faithful old plodder ever after, as long as he was provided with suitable shoes. His master had learned better than to treat him with neglect again. Who will still argue that dumb animals do not think?

Towanda, Pa.

AFTER WHITE COAL.

EVERY day sees more and more of the wasted power of waterfalls, which lie at man's disposal in every hilly or mountainous country, turned to use in furnishing electric energy. The power of waterfalls is driving the greatest of all tunnels, the double Simplon bore, through the Alps; it is sending another tunnel, by devious ways, behind precipices and under glaciers to the summit of the snowy Jungfrau; and a plan is now being perfected for constructing, once more with the aid of waterfalls, and to be run by them, when finished, a rival to the Simplon road, which shall cross the Alps between Turin and Martigny.

Everybody knows what Niagara is doing, and how the waterfalls of California, and of other mountainous states, are being harnessed.

A. A. Campbell Swinton, at a recent meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, presented accurate statistics, which he had personally collected, showing that no less than 1,500,000 horse power derived from waterfalls is now being utilized in various parts of the world for the development of electric energy. Of this great total, which he believed did not represent the full truth, for he thought it probable that the real aggregate is 2,000,000 horse power, nearly one-third must be credited to the United States.

There is one feature of this utilization of water power in place of steam power, which Mr. Swinton brought

out, and which is seldom thought of, and that is the saving of coal which it effects. On the basis of 2,000,000 horse power derived from waterfalls, this saving amounts to nearly 12,000,000 tons of coal per year.

But the maximum amount of water-power that is available has not yet begun to be approached in actual civilization, so that the annual saving of coal must become larger and larger every year. This, in view of the increasing difficulty of working many coal mines, owing to the great depths to which they have penetrated, and in view of the approaching exhaustion of some of the most famous fields, becomes a highly important consideration. Every little while the world is reminded, more or less sensationally, of a coming coal famine. The fact is that coal, of the better grades, possesses so many advantages and conveniences as a fuel that the earth's supplies of it should be conserved for human use as long as possible. Men of science have more than once sounded a warning against the waste of coal, for coal is a gift of a geological age which cannot be renewed. Thus waterfalls, by enabling us to spare coal, are performing an indirect service only less important than their direct service in supplying electric power. But for them the growing use of electricity would soon make a drain upon the coal mines of the most serious character.

The era of waterfalls seems certainly to have dawned. Every great cataract will become a focus of industry, just as every great river valley has always been a center of population, and Prof. Brigham's prediction that Niagara is to be the industrial center of America may be fulfilled within a generation.

CAVERN RAT FINDS ITS WAY.

THE cavern rat found in the Mammoth Cave of Kentucky, is of a soft bluish color, with white neck and feet. It has enormous eyes, black at night, but quite unprovided with irises.

These eyes are perfectly insensible to light, and when the experiment has been made of catching a cavern rat and turning it loose in the bright sunlight it blunders about, striking itself against everything, is unable to provide itself with food and finally falls down and dies.

In its native depths, however, it is able to lead a comfortable enough existence, as its enormously long whiskers are so extremely sensitive that they enable it to find its way rapidly through the darkness. The principal food of the cavern rat consists of a kind of large cricket, of a pale yellow color, and which, like most cave dwellers, is perfectly blind.

BETTER to be right than to be President.—*Henry Clay.*

THE STORY OF AN ARROWHEAD.

BY EMERSON COBB.

LONG, long ago, in the time of the French and Indian War, there was an old chief who ruled his tribe of braves in a quiet grove near a small stream. Here from day to day he would sit and smoke while his warriors were out in search of game or perhaps gone to a neighboring tribe to trade. He never took part in the war, but often one of the Indians of the engaged tribes would come to this chief, Catsha, the tiger, to buy arrows.

One day as Catsha was sitting alone, there was a tall strong youth came to get arrows for his people. He was a handsome Indian, not so dark and brown, but rather fair for one of his race. As he approached the old man he bowed his head and said, "O chief! I am sent by my master, Tallaloco, to buy arrows for the conflict with the "pale-faces," for they are seizing our fields of corn along the river."

"Yes," he said in reply, "I will send arrows to my friend, the Chief. How many does he want?"

"Ten quivers, if you have them."

"Ten quivers," and, "I have them, for my braves know where the stream yields up the flint, and they are handy in the making of arrows. Ten quivers! (This to himself.) Ten quivers! Why do all the tribes come to me for arrows? Have we not the secret of how to make the flint soft while we work it? Ah! much of my younger days were spent in watching my father make the arrow. He made the arrow for the archer. He made the awl for women, and the needle. He made the tomahawk, the hatchet. Swiftly flew his keen-edged arrows, always straight with whirling motion. Now the other generation, much younger braves have come to me. Come to me his son for counsel. (Aloud.) All right, lad, I have the arrows. Here take these. Now depart and speed toward him. T'ward the chief, Great Tallaloco."

With these words he resumed his smoking, thoughtfully, priding himself that other chiefs came to him to buy arrows and tomahawks. The youth soon disappeared among the foliage and departed to the home of his people and to the scene of conflict.

That night among the whooping of Indians and the firing of guns a "pale-faced chief" lay moaning in the grass with a piercing arrow sticking in his side. The surgeon removed it and hurled it into the brush with contempt. It was a small narrow shaft with a keen edge, and the shape plainly told that it was one made by the chief, Catsha, and that is one that the youth had taken from the quiver and hid in the folds of his deerskin jacket, as he sped toward home.

Many years after as I stopped to rest under the shading branches of a decaying oak, I noticed an

arrowhead sticking in its massive roots. A close examination told that it was one of the styles peculiar to the western tribes. As I sat and intently studied it, it seemed to reveal to me a world of its history.

"After lying in the grass for many years," it said, "some children found me and used me as an implement in their play. Their father told them many stories about the wars that used to drench the land in blood; of massacres, war-dances and of the horrible tomahawks and scalping knives. From that time the sight of their little flint plaything carried with it a dread and a shiver of terror. They ceased to play with me and I became lost again. Years passed and at last a gentleman discovered where I was hiding and carried me away to a museum where at last I enjoyed a reunion with some of my old comrades.

"How pleasant it was to lie in the warm case and to talk over past adventures and to have people coming in to look at us. There I recognized some of my brothers that were also made in the camp of Catsha and even some that were with me in the quiver. I also made acquaintance with the leaden ball that pierced the heart of the great Tallaloco and in that way made a decisive stroke in the downfall of the Indian Nation.

"All was peace now. The tomahawk lay point to point with the sword and the fearful scalping knife nestled up closely against the scarred butt of the old musket. Skulls of chieftains were just across the room and I could behold the only remains of men who had driven me, true to the mark, into the heart of some victim.

"But at last these joys of companionship came to an end; for one day an artist came and got me and took me out in the woods to make a sketch of me but he lost me and I again sought a rest among the leaves, at the roots of a strong oak. As the years passed the roots gradually grew around me until they had enclosed my point in them and there I now stick. Leave me I pray you, and let me remain here until I crumble into my original form. The fierce warrior has long since gone to his happy Hunting Grounds where he will never be molested by war and will have no more use for points of flint for he will now shoot shafts of golden sunbeams; paint his face with the light of joy and utter whoops in adoration of the name of the 'Great Spirit.'"

Elgin, Ill.

A BABY'S INFLUENCE.

WHO can resist a baby? Perhaps some old bachelor will reply that he cannot only resist one, but that he would likewise consider it a good plan to drown them all as soon as they are born, in kitten fashion. Well, the man of this type is left out of this category altogether, and in asking who can resist one of these dear little helpless bits of humanity we mean who with

a heart can turn away from the dimpled, clinging hands, or not be won over by the innocent baby smile. No matter where a baby appears its influence is felt.

Let a mother and baby enter a car, and five out of every six will do nothing for the rest of the way but watch the baby, and the old gentleman with glasses, who had been absorbed in the reports of the stock market, will look pleased and smile down on the little mite who has taken such a fancy to his gold-headed cane and will even unbend so far as to beam upon the mother and say in his deep bass voice, "Very fine child, madam;" and if by chance the little creature should smile up into his face or evince any desire to be more friendly, the austerity that frightens his clerks almost out of their wits and keeps them continually toeing the mark, will vanish entirely, and in its place will come an air of conscious superiority, as though the honor conferred upon him by the tiny morsel of humanity at his elbow has made him a trifle superior to those other of his fellow beings who had not received any such mark of distinguished consideration.

Women, old and young, unless they are dwarfed in their true nature, always love babies. The maternal instinct is the strongest and best point of the feminine character, and from the time of doll dressing up to the day when their lives are gladdened by the advent of a little stranger, they adore the winsome, helpless human beings that are dependent upon them for love and support.

The thought of a curly head, a rosy mouth or a little lisping voice joyously calling "Papa" or "Mamma," has kept many a man and woman from despair and the many dangers of life that are worse than death.

Men bow to the rule of the small sovereign! A woman with a baby receives all the attention where one without may perhaps, be treated with absolute rudeness by the same person. Windows are opened or shut, seats given up and hands ready to help in any way toward the comfort of the atom of humanity who would probably reward their efforts by a continuous whining and crying that keeps up from the beginning of the journey to the end.—*Harper's Magazine*.

* * *

HARNESS THE TIDES FOR WORK.

TIDE, with time, perhaps waits for no man. But it is now expected to work for at least one man—namely, James Howarth, of Manchester, England, who claims to have completely solved the time-honored problem of utilizing the rise and fall of tides for industrial ends. He proposes to use the risings of the tide in compressing air with a unique scheme. The essential feature is the construction of a number of chambers in suitable positions to which the tide has access, and, entering the bottom of these chambers,

the air is compressed as the water rises. He claims that a twenty-four-foot tidal rise would give over ten pounds per square inch pressure, and that one acre of beach surface of this rise would supply over one hundred horse power. The compressed air is to be transferred into receivers situated on shore through pipes. Pressure impressed water is to be used as an intensifying medium, the pressure being impressed by the tidal rise, and air and water are preserved impressed ultimately as the process proceeds. The inventor submits that enough tidal power might be drawn from the British tidal coast to equal all the steam engine power employed in Great Britain; also that the system could be applied to waterfalls and streams.

* * *

MUSICAL NOTES.

BY MARGUERITE BIXLER.

A NEW year. A new song. To thee, to me, what will it be?

It is much better to reach the human heart than high C.

About 1500 B. C. is the date given for the invention of the flute.

Church bells were first suggested by Paulinus, an Italian bishop.

The first writer to compose hymns in metrical form was Clement of Alexandria.

Handel's harpsichord dated 1651 is at present time in the South Kensington Museum.

If anybody's actions speak louder than words surely 'tis those of the bass-drummer.

The "Messiah" one of Handel's oratorios was written in seventeen days, in the year 1741.

The first recorded hymn of the New Testament is the "Magnificat" sung by the Virgin Mary in the home of her cousin Elizabeth; the second is the "Benedictus" sung by Zacharias at the circumcision of his son, John the Baptist; the third is the "Nunc Dimittus," sung by the aged Simeon in the courts of the Temple, when Jesus was brought there by Mary and Joseph.

* * *

TAME RAT BRINGS RECRUITS.

CAPTAIN SAMUEL HULL, who has a small cottage at Riverside, Conn., has tamed a large gray rat so that she is as docile as a kitten and comes at a call and eats out of a dish. Recently the rat appeared with three young ones, who are becoming as tame as their mother.

* * *

I TELL thee what, corporal, I could tear her.—*Fowler*.

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E. M. Cobb, Editor.

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Contributions are solicited. Articles submitted are adapted to the scope and policy of the magazine. A strong effort will be made to develop the latent talent of the constituency.

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A SECOND-CLASS MAN.

WHO wants to be a second-class man? Who ever heard of a boy that was willing to be second-class? Did you ever see a man hunting a second-class job? Some men take second-class jobs, in fact many men do. Many men have to do so. Have you ever seen any one whose ambitions only ask for a second-class place? Generally second-class things are only had when first-class things are not obtainable. We wear second-class clothes and eat second-class meals as a matter of necessity and not preference. The goods in second-hand stores are sold to people who feel their inability to buy first-class goods, or, perchance, do it as a matter of economy.

For work that really amounts to anything, first-class men are wanted. Not one time in a thousand do you see a first-class man qualified and equipped for a first-class job who is out of a position. It is the second-class man who is not in place. Then why are there so many second-class men? It evidently is not because men want to be second-class. One reason is, many men are not willing to pay the price to be first-class men. Another reason may be that they have indulged in dissipation until their understanding is dull and slow, or their growth has been stunted; and indeed such seldom stop at second-class, but are often found much lower than that.

A third reason why men are found in the second place is because their leisure hours and moments are spent in exhausting their strength and vitality, vitiating their blood, shocking their nerves by a thousand different ways of abuse until the limbs tremble like leaves in the wind, their whole physical man being a nervous wreck. Such a man is only a half a man, and could in no sense be called first-class. Such persons are to be pitied; they have lost their manhood, their character and their reputation. It is awfully hard, even if possible, for them ever to get above second-class. All the blame for this condition should

not rest upon them either. We have hundreds of men to-day in first-class positions who are really competent to hold them, who care very little, if at all, whether anybody else in the world has a place or not.

Aristocracy, arrogance, egotism, selfishness, vanity, all militate against real manhood in helping to support the downfallen, the overburdened and the unfortunate. Many a man has the proper mettle, but conditions are against him. Such men can be brought to the surface; other men have not the mettle, neither the conditions; this is generally a hopeless case. There is a sufficient quantity of this class of men to fill all the second-class places, and it is not necessary to create more second-class places to accommodate men of first-class mettle, who, by proper development, could fill first-class positions.

Labor is dignified. False impressions have gone out concerning labor, and labor has been classified many times upon a wrong basis. Labor may be classified as to kinds, but not importance. Mental labor and physical labor are equally important. The only labor that is not dignified is that which does not have for its purpose the elevation and uplifting of mankind. Labor that tends to degrade, stupefy sensibility, or dull conscience is not dignified labor and belongs to second-class or worse than that.

Who is willing to say, then, that he wants a place which will assist in the degradation of his people? Nobody's ambition is run that way. Such conditions exist because they are tolerated, not because they are sought for. Don't be satisfied to be a second-class man.

GREATNESS.

MANY erroneous ideas are afloat to-day as to what true greatness really is. It is to be believed that the majority of persons confound greatness with fame. It is possible for great men and women to become famous, but it does not follow that all famous persons are necessarily great. It is possible for one to become so famous that his name is a household word even on the opposite side of the globe from which he resides, and yet he may be the very opposite of the truly great man.

Evidently a majority of people imagine that wealth, vast estates, gigantic bank accounts, palaces and luxury make the possessors thereof great. This is a huge mistake. Does the world look upon Russel Sage as being a great man? Although Barney Barnato possessed so many millions that it was impossible for him to spend the interest with all his extravagance, and even committed suicide because of his inability to prevent the accumulation of fortune, yet who for a moment catalogues him with the world's great men?

Gold, bonds and mortgages, hired servants, palaces and broad acres, are possessions, not greatness. Great-

ness is an individual attribute. Is power greatness? Some think so. This is another error. Muscular power may bring a man to notoriety. John L. Sullivan, James Corbett, and Jim Jeffries are examples of physical power and endurance, but they are great in no sense except from the basis of avoirdupois and beef. In fact the very opposite of true greatness is found in them. Another kind of power is illustrated in the official capacity of the czar of Russia. His is the only Christian nation that boasts of an absolute monarchy; his word is law. Absolutely so. Technically so. It would require such attention of the mighty nation to see any greatness in his majesty that all the elasticity would be withdrawn. True greatness is foreign to absolute authority, where it culminates in ambiguity and egotism.

Physical power is a quality. Kingly power is a position. Financial power is an inheritance or an accident. True greatness is none of these. It is absolutely within the power of every man to become great. Man, true man, woman, genuine woman, are the greatest works of creation. To be natural, simple, true, honest, earnest, generous, loyal, industrious—in other words to be just what the Creator meant us to be—is to be great. Anybody may be that.



THE TALENT OF INDIVIDUALITY.

PEOPLE often give expression to the thought that in large audiences they are not able to find two faces alike. While it is common to note resemblances and, in some instances, find striking similarities, yet it is an utter impossibility to find two people who look exactly alike. People are inclined not only to wonder at this, but they often really feel grieved that people do not think and act just as they do, and seem to be reduced to heartlessness when people do not rally to the support of their opinion. Church members are often found complaining because one of their ministers is not like the other. Communities often growl because one schoolmaster differs from his predecessor. Politicians make campaign capital, with which to defraud the public, of the fact that one presidential candidate is not the exact image of some time-honored statesman of days gone by.

Why don't people stop to think that this principle belongs to God's economy, and there is absolutely no place in the world for the man that is exactly like the other one? Man is God's creature and God does his work sufficiently well that he has never yet been required to duplicate it in order to make one good one. If one teacher or preacher is as good as another, why make the change? One man may be just as good as another, so far as good qualities are concerned, and yet not specially adapted to the situation. A polar bear may be just as good as a hippopotamus in the eyes of God, but they do not serve the same purpose

nor live in the same place. Elijah was a good man, and so was Elisha, but he was in no way like Elijah, and that is the very reason why he was so well fitted to follow the great Carmelite. Had he been just like Elijah, the rig that came from heaven for Elijah would have been double seated, and Naaman would have died with the leprosy. Blades of grass look alike, but no two of them stand on the same spot. It is impossible to tell the egg of a terrapin from the egg of some fowls and only incubation is able to reveal the individuality which the Creator has placed inside.

Two seeds may be deposited in the earth that cannot be distinguished, and when nature has done her perfect work, one may develop into the poppy red and the other into yellow mustard.

So don't be discouraged or feel despondent if your photograph to-day doesn't look exactly as it did when you were three years old, neither should you attempt suicide or disinherit a child, because strangers cannot decide whether the child resembles his father or his mother. Remember that there is a God-given talent of individuality. Everything stands for something. Things do not happen nor come by chance. Individuality is a law unto itself.



MUNITIONS OF WAR.

ON every hand our government seems to be preparing for war. The legislators are asking for appropriations with which to increase our army and navy that they may meet whatsoever enemy may encroach upon our rights of territory. At the same time the powers of the earth are pretending to establish peace commissions, treaties of peace and even erect a temple of peace. It seems queer that a nation of free and independent people who have every advantage of civilization should want to be making war with one hand and trying to establish peace with the other. It is hard to explain why, when we are trying so hard to establish arbitration, as the means of settling difficulty, that we should appropriate ten times as much for the encouragement of war as for the development of agriculture, or for the promotion of education.

However, the hopeful side of the picture is that all over our wide land is being established academies and colleges, outside of our public school systems, which are the greatest munitions of war that this, or any other, country can afford. It is to be hoped in the near future that war, intemperance and crime of every kind, will fade away before the impregnable phalanx of educators, which our country is now sending out.

Were it not that the colored man of the South and the red man of the West and the youth of our own family, were being equipped to meet this struggle, the picture would be dark indeed.

Current Happenings

EPIPHANY.

ON the 6th day of January, each year, thousands of people make a pilgrimage to the Jordan river for the epiphany ceremony. The celebration is given in honor of the visit of the Wise Men from the East, who came to pay obeisance to our Lord. The pilgrims bathe themselves in the sacred waters of the Jordan, not as a baptismal rite for the remission of sins, but merely to celebrate the above-named occasion.

When circumstances or distance interfere with such a pilgrimage, arrangements are generally made by the devotés of the rite to have water brought from the Jordan to their place of worship.

This year it was impossible for the Czar of Russia and the royal family to go to Palestine, so they celebrated the feast of epiphany in their own Neva chapel. It has been their custom on such occasions to have a salute fired. This custom was observed at the Czar's recent feast, as usual, but to his surprise, simultaneously with the report of the guns, came a rain of grapeshot through the imperial chapel which resulted in a very narrow escape for the royal devotés. Neither the damage done to the house, nor the narrow escape, affords so much anxiety to his Majesty as does the quandary, whether the affair was intentional or accidental. An attempt has been made to explain that the day before was spent in target practice, and this gun was carelessly left loaded and with the other salute guns, was fired at the given signal. But it is hard to explain how it happened that this particular gun should be pointed in the immediate direction of the Czar's place of worship.

AT St. Petersburg about twelve thousand ship builders recently ordered a strike. It is rather a serious matter with Russia just at this time that her ship-building industry should be at a standstill.

FATHER GOPON, the leader of the rebellion in Russia, is said to be marching through the country, toward the imperial palace, with a hundred thousand strong. An attempt is being made to suppress the movement by the government troops, and at many points vast numbers of men, women and children are mercilessly slaughtered; sometimes as many as five hundred and once as high as five thousand. The internal conditions of Russia are something awful and it is hoped that the worst has been passed.

PITTSBURG, Pa., is to receive fifty million dollars with which to build an underground railroad system.

SINCE the Minnesota Educational Exhibit won the prize at the World's Fair, a proposition is now on foot to send it to the Lewis-Clarke Exposition at Portland, Oregon.

THE tangled finances of the Island of San Domingo have suddenly become a legislative and political issue in our country by the President causing a protocol to be signed, placing the revenues of the island under American control for a while. It seems that we have the time and the ability to attend to our own business, and at the same time be guardian for a lot of orphan children.

THE cotton growers, from thirteen states and territories, had an interesting session in New Orleans. By a unanimous vote they decided that wisdom dictates a reduction in acreage and the use of commercial fertilizer. Their president, Mr. Brittin, says that the depreciation in price in the present market is not due to speculation, but solely to over-production.

THE strikers in Russia demand the following: First, equal political rights for all classes; Second, freedom from search by the police; Third, freedom of religious faith; Fourth, freedom of speech and press.

FOR years it has been somewhat of a scientific guess as to Mt. Everest being the highest peak in the world, but recent investigations by the British-Tibet Survey Mission have determined it as an absolute scientific fact that Mt. Everest, in the Himalayas, is the highest peak in the world.

SINCE the beginning of the construction of the Panama canal, the canal commissioners have received applications from nearly five thousand persons asking for employment. The majority of them, however, has been clerks, civil engineers and time-keepers. A very small per cent of the applications has been accompanied with the pick or shovel.

THE Great Northern Power company, of Duluth, Minnesota, has closed a contract for a dam across the St. Louis river rapids, for a canal and a power house all of which are for the utilizing of the wonderful power nature has given to the place. They expect to generate a hundred thousand horse power by the use of this great force of nature, and that eventually the railroads leading to the iron mines, will be operated by this power.

THE Illinois Legislature may as well have been killed as scared to death. A sorry looking set was beheld when their criminal grafts were fearlessly exposed by one of their number. They were sorry it was discovered.

* * *

HENRY PHIPPS, a wealthy Pittsburg steel man, has set apart one million dollars for the erection of improved tenement houses in New York City. He wants the investment to clear four per cent after allowing the repairs, and this four per cent to be used in the construction of other tenement buildings. An organization will be formed to care for this work, and it will be done on a purely business basis so that the scheme will not be discouraging to those who want to try to build their own houses.

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THE UNITED STATES COURT, of Iowa, affirmed the anti-cigarette law, but we are sorry to say that the law does not reach far enough yet.

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THE Medical Commission of the Harvard University has at last reached a decision in the investigation of the cancer problem, which has been under consideration for the past two years. They have decided that cancer is not infectious but is hereditary, and that the only hope of cure is an early surgical treatment, or in some form of serum not yet discovered. Many deny this statement, however, and claim that epithelial cancers are readily removed without harm or danger.

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SEVERAL people were killed and many more injured by the collision of three trains in the suburbs of London. The cause was due to a dense fog.

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THE American Locomotive company, which embraces all the important locomotive plants in the country, except the Baldwin locomotive works at Philadelphia, has added one more to their list by incorporating the Rogers Locomotive works, Patterson, N. J.

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THE University of Berlin recently issued a year book, showing that its students outnumber those of any other institution of learning in the world. Instruction is given to 7,774 matriculated and 1,330 non-matriculated students, 9,104 in all. One hundred twenty-three of this number are Americans.

* * *

IN the last ten years a decided increase in the attendance of colleges has been noticed, and it is claimed by college men that one hundred per cent has been made in the last decade for men and two hundred per cent for women.

FOR the first time in ten years the city of Rome, Italy, has been visited by a snow-storm.

* * *

THE quiet little lake of Loenvand, nestled among the fjords of Norway was suddenly awakened from its slumbers, last week, by the rush of an awful avalanche which plunged into her waters. The weight had become so immense as to cause the ice underneath to melt and the great mountain of ice slipped into the lake. An immense wave was caused to sweep over the neighboring shores, and so far fifty-nine persons are known to have lost their lives.

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THE government of Italy has passed a law abolishing slavery throughout their dominion in the East African colonies. This is one step towards progress.

* * *

ANOTHER combination is attracting the eye of the public. The Wells-Fargo Company Bank and the Nevada National Bank of San Francisco have consolidated under the name of Wells-Fargo Nevada Bank, with an approximate asset of thirty millions.

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IN a Santa Fe disaster, near Derby, Kans., one was killed and thirteen wounded.

* * *

DR. CHARLES HALL, president of the faculty of the Union Theological Seminary of Chicago, has announced the gift of \$1,100,000, but declines to reveal the name of the donor. A certain portion of the donation is represented by thirty-six lots off Riverside drive, near Twenty-second street. A new seminary is to be built on this ground in the next four years.

* * *

THE builders of the great subway in the city of Chicago are expecting a strike any moment among their laborers.

* * *

OUT of the seventy thousand school children, who have been previously reported to be suffering of hunger, in the city of Chicago, only two hundred accepted the invitation to the free breakfast given by the Salvation Army. The committees explain that their plans of feeding the hungry children have not as yet been properly brought before the public, but ere long they expect to make provisions so that it will not be necessary for even the outcast and poverty-stricken to go to school hungry.

* * *

THE total amount of exports from Great Britain for 1904 were \$1,444,000,000; the total amount of exports of the United States for 1904 were \$1,451,000,000.



HOME DEPARTMENT



When a woman has washed the dishes
 A thousand times and one,
 Sometimes that woman wishes
 Away from it all to run;
 She feels that she has been earning
 Cash for a little fun,
 And gaily she'll wash them on returning,
 A thousand times more, and one.

* * *

RELAXATION FOR WOMEN.

IN this busy world of ours—or rather in these busy cities—rest is absolutely necessary for the society woman, the housewife or the woman of business, for all women are high strung and need to put on the brake once in a while or trouble invariably results.

Any stranger visiting our shores is impressed with the extreme nervousness of our people, which is shown in the many attitudes which they assume within a short space of time and the difficulty with which they keep their hands still for more than a few minutes at a time.

Indeed, it is not uncommon to hear women complain of being so tired out and so nervous that they simply must find something to do, being unable to sit still for any length of time. Such a state of affairs is deplorable, and bodes ill, not alone for the women concerned, but for the future generations as well.

Rest is absolutely necessary to each human being; how else can we expect to be well-poised, clear headed and self-possessed? Extreme nervousness is akin to dementia, and the women of to-day must call a halt and put a stop to this pace that kills ere it is too late.

It is advisable that every woman should rest each day for a short period. It is not necessary to sleep, but it is well to retire to one's own room, remove all tight clothing, don a lounging robe and lie down. Relax all the muscles; let go, as it were, feel all the tension under which you have been holding yourself slacken little by little, and shut out all care from your mind.

There are those who claim this cannot be done, they have so much on their minds, their burdens are so heavy, and so on. Dear woman, your burden is not so great but someone else has borne as heavy a burden before; you are not alone in your trouble, and you can forget it if you will, for it is your duty to be superior to all outside influences.

Learn to take rest in inactivity, and you will learn a health-giving secret, and you must learn this if you wish to be well. By lying down for even fifteen min-

utes each day and relaxing (it is possible to lie down and fret and worry quite as much as if standing up) much benefit will result, for this gives the tired, nervous woman time to collect her wits, and appear fresh and in her right mind when evening comes and brothers, father or husband return from their daily labors.

There are many little ways in which a woman may rest at other times. When waiting for a car at a station, it is wise to sit down squarely on a seat and calmly wait; not on the edge of the seat, fidgeting until the car arrives.

That is the way, and the only way, to overcome this nervous, fidgeting affliction that has taken possession of our women of late.—*Health Culture.*

* * *

THE POWER OF FORGIVENESS.

THE power of forgiveness even for an offense against human law is well illustrated in the following: A soldier was about to be brought before his commanding officer for some offense. He was an old offender, and had often been punished. "Here he is again," said the officer, on his name being mentioned; "flogging, disgrace, solitary confinement, everything has been tried with him." Whereupon the sergeant stepped forward, and, apologizing for the liberty, said: "There is one thing which has never been done with him yet."

"What is that?" said the officer.

"Well, sir," said the sergeant, "he has never been forgiven."

"Forgiven!" exclaimed the colonel, surprised at the suggestion. He reflected a few minutes, ordered the culprit brought in, and asked him what he had to say to the charge.

"Nothing, sir," was the reply, "only that I am sorry for what I have done."

Turning a kind and pitying look on the man, who expected nothing less than that his punishment would be increased with the repetition of his offense, the colonel addressed him, saying: "Well, we forgive you!"

The soldier was struck dumb with amazement; tears started to his eyes, and he wept like a child. He was humbled to the dust, and, thanking his officer, he retired—to be the old refractory, incorrigible man? No! From that day forward he was a new man. He who told the story had him for years under his eye, and a better conducted man never wore a soldier's uniform.—*Selected.*

THE FROG'S APPETITE.

A FROG'S capacity for enveloping his comrades and assimilating them was once shown by an incident which occurred under the observation of one of my acquaintances. He had returned from the country with a lot of frogs, large and small, which he had obtained for one of the New York educational institutions. I have forgotten how many there were, but they numbered over twenty, I am quite certain. These he put into a large bird cage, the wires of which were close enough together to prevent even the smallest from escaping. On the third day he went to see how his captives were doing, and found, greatly to his surprise, that all had disappeared with the exception of two old "mossbacks," and they were eyeing each other askance, apparently in doubt as to which would be the "last survivor of the whole ship's company," as he expressed it.

As an insect catcher the frog is quite expert, even such quick moving species as the dragon fly often falling victim to its dexterity. Fishes also are often captured, and good-sized ones, too, a fingerling trout having been found in the stomach of a frog which was not more than six inches in length.

* * *

SMALL SAVINGS.

SAVE time by putting things in their proper places, planning your work systematically and performing it in the quickest manner.

Save strength by using modern conveniences, resting when possible and leaving undone the unnecessary putting.

Save money by buying only what is needed, and that of the best quality that can be afforded.

Save food by judiciously combining and using the left-over portions by care to avoid waste in cooking, and the thoughtful adaptation of various kinds to the needs of the consumers.

Save vegetables by sorting out the cut and bruised ones and storing in a cool cellar, free from frost.

Save apples by care in handling, watching to remove those that show decayed spots and canning them if necessary.

Save fuel by cooking several things at a time when a hot fire is kept for ironing or baking.—*R. E. Merryman.*

* * *

MOLASSES COOKIES.

ONE egg, one cup sugar, one cup molasses, one cup butter or lard, butter preferred, any seasoning which is liked, one heaping teaspoonful of soda dissolved in one-third cup of boiling water. Make a soft dough, roll, and bake in a quick oven.

MOCK LEMON PIE.

PERHAPS some of those people who do not like lemon pie would like this, try it, it is quickly and easily done, if in a hurry for a good dessert, but is best cold. Bake your crust the same as for lemon pie. Brown a piece of butter the size of a hickory nut in your skillet, and then pour into it one and one-half pints of milk, two eggs, reserving the white of one for the frosting, two heaping tablespoons of cornstarch or flour may be used, one third cup of sugar, two teaspoons lemon extract and a pinch of salt. Beat the eggs, sugar, salt, extract and cornstarch thoroughly, add enough cold milk to make thin enough to pour into the scalding milk and mix as for gravy. Cook five minutes, pour into the crusts and frost and place in the oven long enough to brown nicely. Frosting should be thin and seasoned with lemon. This will make two pies if not wished too deep.

* * *

DRESSING.

FOUR slices of stale bread soaked in three pints of milk until soft enough to mash, one egg, a piece of butter the size of an egg, pepper and salt to taste, three medium onions chopped fine, and seasoned with sage too if liked. This is good just baked alone if some ham gravy or bits of cold fried pork such as is left over are used. It may be fried in butter if in a hurry.

* * *

CREAM COOKIES.

ONE egg, one cup sugar, a pinch of salt, a piece of butter the size of an egg, nutmeg or any other seasoning which you like; beat to a cream, then add one cup thick sour cream and mix but do not beat long enough for the cream to separate, one teaspoon of soda mixed with the flour, of which you use just enough to have a soft dough that you can roll out. Bake in a quick oven.

* * *

JOHNNY CAKE.

ONE egg, two heaping tablespoons of sugar, a pinch of salt, one third cup of sour cream, two cups of buttermilk, one cup of white flour, two heaping cups of corn meal, mix thoroughly and bake in a quick oven. Excellent with honey or maple syrup.

* * *

MOUTH WASH.

ONE part of Chloride of Hydrogen.
Three parts Listerine.
Five per cent oil of Wintergreen.

This is an excellent mouth wash and is uninjurious to the teeth, leaving them bright and clean. It also sweetens the breath. Shake, and drop one or two drops upon your brush when you clean your teeth.

Reading Circle and Christian Workers' Topics

. By ELIZABETH D. ROSENBERGER.

FREE SALVATION.—Rom. 10:13.

For February 19, 1905.

I. The Blessing.

1. Salvation from the Guilt of Sin, Rom. 8:2
2. Salvation from its Power, Rom. 6:6
3. Salvation from its Results, Rom. 8:23

II. The Duty.

1. To Call Upon God, Zech. 13:9; Acts 2:21
2. To Call Through the Mediation of Christ,
 Heb. 9:24
3. To Call by the Aid of the Spirit, Rom. 8:26
4. To Call with a Disposition to be Saved,
 Matt. 14:30

III. The Promise.

1. To All Nations, Acts 2:39
2. To All Ranks, Acts 2:39
3. To All Conditions, Isa. 1:18
4. To All Characters, Acts 17:30, 31

Text.—For whosoever shall call upon the name of the Lord shall be saved. Romans 10:13.

References.—Jude 3; John 3:14-18; John 5:24; Matthew 18:3; Revelations 7:9, 10; 1 John 4:9; 2 Peter 3:9; 1 Peter 1:5; 1 Peter 1:9; Hebrews 7:25; Hebrews 2:3; Hebrews 1:14; Titus 2:11; 1 Thessalonians 5:9; Philip-
 pians 2:12; Jeremiah 3:23; Isaiah 46:12, 13; Psalm 91:16.

Whosoever.

A MAN who lived for this world alone, was taken sick. One day when he was sitting alone in the house, he thought of his condition, and he said to himself, "What a fool I have been. My life is nearly gone, and I have lived without God and without hope." When his little boy came in, the father sent him for the Bible. The boy brought it and read some for him; but when he came to the longer word "whosoever," he stumbled and said, "I can't read that. I don't know what it spells."

"Why boy," said the father, "you should know that word for all may turn upon its meaning."

So the child ran out and asked a man, who was passing, what it meant, while the father sat by the open window. "Why," said the man, "who-so-ever means *anybody* and everybody." The father said to himself, "Anybody and everybody; that includes *me*," and then and there he asked Jesus to save him.

But like the little boy, we do not know what it means. We say it over and over glibly enough, but to understand how Jesus saves us all, we will learn that only in heaven.

"Whosoever cometh, need not delay;
 Now the door is open, enter while you may;
 Jesus is the true, the only Living Way,
 Whosoever will, may come."

Our Need.

What weak men want is victories, what men who have failed want is success. What men who have succumbed to some besetment want, is more manhood. What peevish, fretful people want is more patience. What discouraged boys and girls want is a new heart and hope. Can Jesus come into your life with just this element that is lacking? Believe it, young people, he will come to whosoever needs him and asks him.

Without Salvation.

The world without Christ and without salvation is a cruel, grasping, selfish, wretched world, no matter what its intellectual attainments or its material possessions. When the Roman empire was at the height of its magnificence, it had at its disposal wealth, power, and intellect and from these it wrought senseless luxury and merciless despotism. Yet the world in the mass without Christ is not more wretched and lost than the heart that refuses to admit him. He offers us salvation, if we say "no" it is that we may choose something evil. If we bar the door of our heart against Jesus, it is that we may admit some other guest who will bring us not peace, but fear or perplexity; not joy, but trouble and it may be hatred. If the lost soul were a thousandth part as anxious to be saved as Jesus is to give salvation there would be no delay. How many more souls would be rejoicing in Christ Jesus to-day.

Saved from Sin.

That is the salvation we need. Moody describes it thus: "Down there in the dark alleys of one of our great cities is a poor drunkard. I think if you want to get near hell, you should go to a poor drunkard's home. Go to the house of that poor miserable drunkard. Is there anything more like hell on earth? See the want and distress that reigns there. But hark! A footstep is heard at the door and the children run and hide themselves. The patient wife waits to meet the man. He has been her torment. Many a time she has borne about the marks of his blows for weeks. Many a time that strong right hand has been brought down on her defenseless head. And now she waits expecting to hear his oath and suffer his brutal treatment. He comes in and says to her: 'I have been to the meeting; and I heard there that if I will, I can be

converted. I believe that God is able to save me.' Go down to that house again in a few weeks: and what a change! As you approach you hear some one singing the good old hymn, Rock of Ages. The children are no longer afraid of the man but cluster around his knee; his wife is near him. All are happy. Is not that a picture of salvation and regeneration? I can take you to many such homes, saved and made happy by the regenerating power of Jesus. He gives them strength to overcome temptation. He saves them from their sins.

Free to the Heathen.

This salvation is free to the heathen, and many of them are rejoicing to-day over sins forgiven. Oh, let us do all we can toward giving them the Gospel. When the first Moravian missionaries were leaving for Greenland, a minister said, "Give the natives sound divinity beginning with the being and attributes of God, following with the doctrine of sin, and thus lead on at last to Christ and the cross. This counsel was followed, and for years not a soul was saved. One day at a funeral a missionary out of the fulness of his sympathetic heart, told the story of Jesus' love and the cross. The natives listened eagerly, and welcomed this salvation. From that time on, many were saved.

Topics for Discussion.

1. Is Repentance necessary to salvation? Acts 3: 19; Romans 2: 4; 2 Cor. 7: 10.
2. In whose name are we saved? Acts 4: 12; Hebrews 5: 9.
3. The second birth. John 3: 3-12.
4. Baptism. Acts 2: 38.
5. By grace are ye saved. Romans 11: 6.



THE BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT.

"We have Christian Workers' meetings, and use your programs. But we do not always know who is to lead, or what part we are to take in the work. Things go wrong sometimes. What should we do?"—A Sister.

"Things go wrong sometimes," in any organization, but they should not go wrong all the time. We believe that the trouble in this meeting lies in the lack of system. Every Circle or Christian Workers' society should have good leaders. There should be two or three who are capable and willing, to look after the interests of the young people. These two or three should be elected a committee to get out the programs and supervise the work in general. You need other committees to do other work, but you want one to exercise general supervision over everything. If your society has printed programs for the year, this committee should see to it that every member of the Society is given something to do. Those who can lead a meeting, should be appointed as leaders, others who are timid should only be asked to recite a verse of Scrip-

ture; let the singers, sing. If you have any members who are liked by everybody, who are interested in those about them, sociable, tactful, with a happy knack of addressing strangers, put two or three of these on a Lookout Committee. As members of this committee, it shall be their duty to ask people to join the Society, to see to it that all who come to the meetings are welcomed and made to feel at home.

Your ministers, and Sunday-school teachers can give a short talk, not five minutes in length, on some of these topics for discussion that are given with every program.

Do not forget to inform each one of their work on this program. There is much that we must learn, before our meetings will be successful. Help us to discuss ways and means each week. Give us some of your experiences.

We have never been so well pleased with the course laid down for Our Missionary Reading Circle, as we are with the one just outlined. And the thoughtful reader of our church papers can trace in a very distinct manner the influence of this reading upon our people, by personal testimony, larger collections and a greater zeal for missions. There was never a time when the quality of missionary literature was so high and the quantity so great as at present.



SISTER Mary E. Miller, of Tiffin, Ohio, says, "I hope to send more names soon. In the Circle here, the members exchange their books, and so help each other. Some of us have read all the books so far, and how much we enjoy them! They are so helpful. Long live the Circle, and may those who do not give to missions join it."



Brother George W. Fouch, of Weverton, Maryland, is interested and at work. He says, "I send you two names with the hope that I can send more soon. This work is important. God bless those who seek to serve him."



NEW NAMES.

- 2647. Catharine R. Kline, Broadway, Va.
- 2648. J. S. Myers, Broadway, Va.
- 2649. Josie Myers, Broadway, Va.
- 2650. Rilla S. Rimel, Broadway, Va.
- 2651. Ruby E. Rimel, Broadway, Va.
- 2652. Sadie E. Zigler, Broadway, Va.
- 2653. Lottie Spitzer, Broadway, Va.
- 2654. Sarah E. Zigler, Broadway, Va.
- 2655. Dr. E. M. Arnold, Cerrogorido, Ill.
- 2656. Mrs. Susie Arnold, Cerrogorido, Ill.
- 2657. Clark Heckman, Cerrogorido, Ill.
- 2658. C. T. Kaetzal, Weverton, Md.
- 2659. Morse A. Younkings, Weverton, Md.

Local Secretary.

Bettie Root, Fredonia, Kans., Box 375.



OUR YOUNG PEOPLE

THE GEOGRAPHY CLASS.—Chapter XIV.

Belfast, Ireland.

Dear Mr. Maxwell:—

Although I never promised to write any when we left home, yet I promised to assist the boys and girls in their undertaking, and especially Marie, and therefore I undertake to fulfill her obligations as this is letter day with her. No doubt you are well aware that traveling is very hard on clothing, and as we have lately arrived in Belfast and are comfortably located, the girls thought they would seize this opportunity to do a lot of mending for the party while the boys are out getting a superficial idea of the lay of the city. I thought it would be no more than courtesy, under the circumstances, to write this letter for Marie.

Instead of taking the most direct route from Dublin to Belfast as is generally taken by the globe trotter, we preferred to saunter across the Island in a zigzag fashion and that way be able to enter into the rural life of the people, which, after all, is the real way to study geography. I am trying to keep constantly before the minds of the class that we are studying geography. Roscoe and Oscar are doing some excellent work with their kodaks, and when we get home we expect to have a good time showing the pupils of the Mayville school some of their work. I think when we get the pictures finished and we get home I can talk better than I can write. But I want to send to you, in this letter, a description of St. Patrick's purgatory. Ireland is surely a land of pilgrimages; there is hardly a large territory any where in the country without its hallowed spot to which, from time immemorial, pilgrims have thronged in search of help—spiritual and physical.

The place of pilgrimage which, in the middle ages, was the most famous in all Europe is one of the most remarkable unto this day. In the northwest corner of Ireland, in the county of Donegal, there is little inland lough called, "Lough Dearg" in the center of which are several islands. This lake is about twelve miles from the town of Donegal which is on the west coast of Ireland, but strange to say the lake is on the east side of the height of land and its waters are drained by a small river and emptied into the sea near Londonderry near the northeast corner of Ireland. This little crystal lough is nestled among the wild uninhabited region in which are the bleak mountains and a large, dreary moor which entirely cuts it off from the civilized world. By the use of a vivid imagination you can easily see that the conditions would render this place the most ideal spot for seclusion, reflection, devotion and penitence.

As would naturally be supposed, there hangs about this place a peculiar air of loneliness, desolation and melancholy, which, of course, suits those who resort there for a brief sojourn to do penance. Comparatively speaking Lough Dearg is larger than the ordinary lough of Ireland. It measures three or four miles each way. It contains several small islands; some of these islands are strikingly barren, treeless and shrubless. The stretches

of moor and mountain that surround the lake are well covered with shrubs. One of these many islands differs from the rest in this, that it has many buildings upon it and seems covered quite to the water's edge; but upon landing one finds the interior to be particularly rough and stony. Strange to say, paths may be easily traced over these rough, stony ways that have been worn practically smooth by the tread of barefooted pilgrims, who, for more than a thousand years, have walked the trying penitential rounds.

Among the buildings on the island, two are chapels and several are hospices for the accommodation of pilgrims. This island is looked upon as being holy, and in fact is called Holy Island, but the common name for it is St. Patrick's purgatory. It derives its name and distinction from the tradition that St. Patrick, when he was alive, more than fourteen hundred years ago, occasionally retired to a cave on this Island for prayer and penance.

The successors of St. Patrick held his rendezvous in the most sacred reverence. In 1610 A. D. St. Dabheog built a monastery at this place. Of course, as we told you in a former letter, the Danes took the country at one time, and they destroyed the monastery. But it was rebuilt in the twelfth century by the Augustinians, and from that time till the seventeenth century, this famous place was under their charge. It was during their administration that the Island won extraordinary fame. It has been read about, written about, and lectured about until there is hardly a day in the season when pilgrims may not be found from Ireland, England, Scotland and even America and far-away Australia, and it has become the Mecca to the prince as well as the peasant.

The pilgrimage season opens usually about the first of June and closes with August. The latter part of the season is the busiest one; many little boats crowded with pilgrims are seen leaving the Island and the echoes of sweet music die away on the bosom of the waters as they sing "Farewell to Lough Dearg." The aged prior stands on the edge of the cliff, overhanging the lough, and waves his last prayer and farewell as they go to take their place in the world again, which, for a time, they have learned to forget.

It is the most democratic place imaginable. Rich and poor, high and low, educated and uneducated, miner and planter, tradesman or shepherd, may all be found resting upon some elevated knoll side by side. The rich lady and beggar shat familiarly together. Some prelate from America might share a cup of black tea and an unbuttered oatmeal cake with some country cobbler.

These statements seem as if they come from dream-land, and after all it does not lack much of that and yet these things have real existence. No formality, whatever, characterized the intercourse of the people upon this remarkable Island. Their principal duties of penance are to watch, pray and fast. They generally have one meal a day for each of the three days. The meal consists of un-buttered bread and tea without milk; this meal is in-

(Continued on Page 144.)

The Q. & A. Department.

What are the religions of Russia and Japan?

The established religion of Russia is the Greek Catholic, officially called the Orthodox Catholic Faith. The Holy Synod, the governing body of the church, was established with the concurrence of the Russian clergy and the Patriarchs of Constantinople, Jerusalem, Antioch, and Alexandria. The Emperor is the head of the church. It differs from the Roman Catholic Church in denying the spiritual supremacy of the Pope, in permitting the study of the Scriptures in the vernacular tongue and the marriage of the clergy. The chief forms of religion in Japan are Shintoism, with twelve sects, and Buddhism, with twelve sects and thirty-two creeds. There is no state religion, and no state support. Absolute religious freedom is allowed by the Japanese Constitution, and there are over 1,000 preachers, churches and preaching stations of the Roman Catholic, Greek and Protestant churches.

❖

What is the difference in meaning between majority and plurality vote in an election?

Plurality is the excess of the winner over the next highest candidate, and the majority is his excess over the total combined vote of his competitors.

❖

Please give a cure for frost bites.

Rub the affected parts with pure oil of peppermint. Care should be taken to use only the pure oil, as the essence of peppermint will not have the desired effect.

❖

Who was "The Pathfinder"?

This was a popular name given to John C. Fremont, in allusion to his success as an explorer.

❖

Who is the Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court, and of what state is he a resident?

Melville W. Fuller, of Illinois.

❖

How high is Bartholdi's statue in New York Harbor?

151 feet in height and stands on a pedestal 155 feet high.

❖

What are the powers of Congress?

Declare war, coin money, establish post offices, rural routes, borrow money, and levy and collect taxes.

❖

To whom shall I apply for free government seeds and plants?

To your Congressman.

Will you please explain what linen is made of?

Linen is cloth woven out of flax threads. In old times thread was spun by women on spinning wheels turned by hand, but now it is mostly made by machines. For the finest kinds of cambrics and for laces, however, the threads are still made by hand. Linen cloths, too, were once made by hand, but they are now woven almost wholly by machinery. The chief kinds of cloth made are lawn, cambric, damask, diaper, sheeting and toweling. The best linens are made in France, Belgium, Holland and Great Britain. Most of the linen used in the United States is brought from Europe. The word linen is derived from the Latin—linium—flax.

❖

When did the ground that Washington stands on become the property of the United States, and how, and to whom did it belong before?

The District of Columbia was formerly a part of Maryland, and contained about 64 square miles. Maryland ceded this to the United States Dec. 23, 1788, as the seat of government. Virginia also ceded 36 square miles, but this was given back July 9, 1846. The land originally accepted by the Government belonged to nineteen individuals, who agreed upon terms of sale. The lots for public buildings were paid for at the rate of \$125 per acre. The streets were given free. The other lots were the joint property of the owners and the public trustees.

❖

Are "Uncle Tom's Cabin," "Black Beauty," etc., considered novels?

Yes. A novel is fiction founded upon facts. Probably Uncle Tom as a person never lived, but the characteristics that are portrayed by Mrs. Stowe actually existed over and over a thousand times, at the time when the novel was written. Black Beauty is the autobiography of a horse; not that the horse ever talked, but that the author of the book has succeeded in putting herself in the stead of the horse to the extent that their morals are almost personified. Don't be afraid to read either of these two books, or any other novels of this high class.

❖

In what year did John Brown hold the fort at Harper's Ferry, Virginia?

John Brown seized Harper's Ferry Oct. 16, 1859.

❖

In what year was Charley Ross kidnapped?

July 1, 1847, from his home in Philadelphia.

MISCELLANEOUS

THE GEOGRAPHY CLASS.—Chapter XIV.

WHY?

(Continued from Page 142.)

variably taken before noon. Smoking is allowed, and one may drink all the water he chooses. It is believed by the pilgrims that the waters of the lake have a peculiar nutritious effect; they boil it, sweeten it, and drink it in large quantities. From the time they enter the Island until they leave they are bareheaded and barefooted.

In going from one prayer station to another the pilgrims often stop and kneel on the stones and pray. Sometimes these prayers are informal and other times certain prayers have to be said while encircling certain chapels; sometimes they go to the edge of the water and pray, then retreat a few steps and kneel and pray. Some pilgrims are able to make this round of stations in an hour while it takes others two hours. But this must be performed once each day of the three days' sojourn. In the evening of the first day each pilgrim has to go to prison, which means that they are to watch all night in the chapel and pray till morning. Formerly, of course, they used St. Patrick's cave, but nowadays the chapel is substituted for that.

An old man by the name of Gallagher holds the office of prayer leader, whose duty it is to remain all night and lead them in prayer; they often have very fine singing during the night. There are only a few seats in this old church and the pilgrims are compelled to stand or kneel during the night. The three days' pilgrimage upon the Island tests the power of endurance of the devotés; however, they are seen rising at four o'clock in the morning and hopping over the rocks from their lodging places to the chapel to say mass. It is remarkably strange that, in spite of the severity of this pilgrimage, none are ever known to suffer evil effects from it. That climate affords downpours of rain occasionally and yet no bad colds or sickness is experienced from it. It is a remarkably healthful spot, and this, together with the wonderful faith of the pilgrims and the intensity of their devotion, leads to spiritual exaltation, which, no doubt, drives away all sense of physical discomfort. It is a delightful scene to see boatloads of pilgrims leaving the Island, waving handkerchiefs and hats as a last farewell to the sacred spot, and from the depths of their hearts they join in this simple song:

"Oh! fare ye well, Lough Dearg,
Shall I ever see you more?
My heart is filled with sorrow
To leave your sainted shore.
Until life's days is passed away
With pleasure shall I dwell
On the happy days I spent with you—
Lough Dearg, fare ye well."

Hope Marie may be able to write the next letter herself.

Yours truly,

Gertrude Merritt.

(To be continued.)

WHY do we always talk of putting on our coats and vests, when we always put on first our vest and then our coat?

Why do we refer to the coverings of our feet as shoes and stockings when the stocks are first put on?

Why do we invite people to wipe their feet, when we mean their shoes?

Why in the olden times did a father tell his son he would warm his jacket when everyone knew he meant his pantaloons?—*Globe-Democrat*.

* * *

AN OBJECT LESSON.

A FATHER told his son to set up some bricks on their ends in a line a short distance apart. "Now," said the father, "knock down the first brick." The boy obeyed. The fall of that brick made all the others fall too. The father then said, "Raise the last brick, and see if the others will rise with it." They would not. Once down, they must be raised singly. The father now said, "I have given you this object-lesson to teach you how easy it is for one to lead others astray, but how difficult for him to restore them."

* * *

MR. HENRY PHIPPS, the wealthy Pittsburg steel man, has announced that he intends using \$1,000,000 of his accumulation for the erection of improved tenements in New York City. It is his purpose to have each house surrounded by a vacant space or playground for the benefit of the children. The buildings must be fireproof and thoroughly sanitary, light and well ventilated. A regular corporation will be formed to carry out his ideas, and prominent city officials and reformers will be requested to take part in its organization.

* * *

It is reported that in New York plans for the expenditure of \$100,000,000 of the city's money are on foot to construct a tunnel to the Esopus river, capable of bringing 400,000,000 gallons of water to this city daily. The great tube, which is proposed to stretch to the Catskill watershed, will be capable of draining 1,100 square miles. Plans also propose the building of a large city filtration plant and the construction of two emergency reservoirs, the latter to cost \$4,000,000.

Good Land Cheap



The basis of my business is absolute and unvarying integrity.
SAMUEL S. THORPE,
Founder of the Brethren Colony, Brethren, Mich.

Let us sell you farming land where the soil is productive and the crops dependable; where we have no drouths or failures; where grasshoppers are not; where we have few storms and no destructive winds; where products are greatly diversified; where the markets are as good as they are easily reached; where the climate is uniform and salubrious; where you will be cordially welcomed and helped along. We state without fear of contradiction that we have the best land at the least money, possessing more advantages and fewer drawbacks, than can be found in this country to-day. A few years' time is all that is necessary to prove that we are in one of the most productive areas for fruit, root crops and live stock. The **possibilities** are here, largely undeveloped as yet; all that we want is the **people**. Those we are getting are the right kind, **your own kind**, and the country will soon be dotted with green fields and cosy homes. Don't get the idea that you are going to a **wilderness**; not at all; on the contrary, we have sold lands in our **BRETHREN COLONY** to over 120 families, nearly half of whom are already on the ground,

others coming next spring. In the vicinity of **BRETHREN, MICHIGAN**, we have thousands of acres of productive soil, splendidly adapted for fruit, root and vegetable crops and live stock, at prices from \$7 per acre upwards, on easy terms. Our lands are sold to actual settlers.

BRO. JOHN A. MILLER, BRETHREN, MICH.,

is Resident Agent in charge of the work at our Brethren Colony. It will only cost you a postal card to drop him a line for our illustrated booklet, entitled "The Brethren Colony in the Fruit Belt of Michigan." This will give you an accurate idea of the lands and all conditions surrounding them. The booklet contains letters giving the opinion of many Brethren in regard to our lands and work. Every statement can be borne out by facts.

Reduced rates will be furnished homeseekers desiring to look our country over and every opportunity will be accorded them to conduct their investigations satisfactorily by Bro. Miller on their arrival at Brethren, Michigan.

For booklet, information as to rates and all details address:

SAMUEL S. THORPE,
Cadillac, Mich.,
DISTRICT AGENT

OR

BRO. JOHN A. MILLER,
Brethren, Mich.,
RESIDENT AGENT

Michigan Land Association.

How Troubles Multiply



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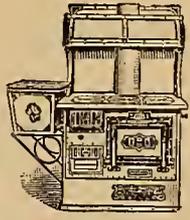
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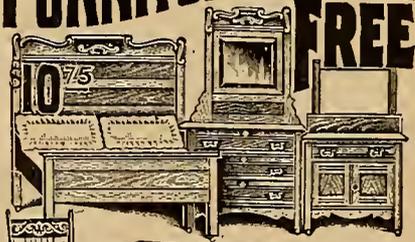
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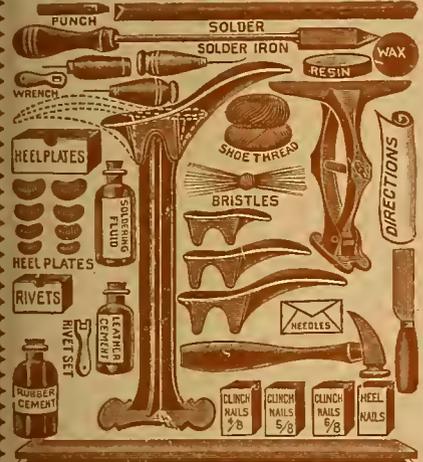
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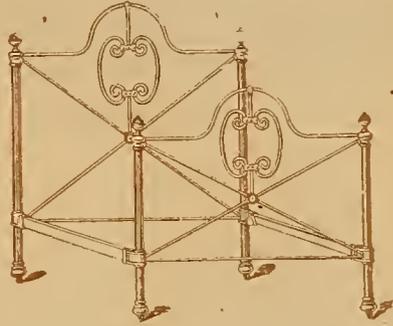


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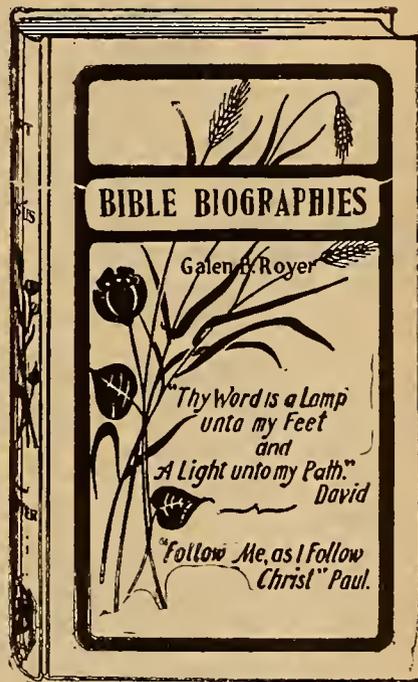
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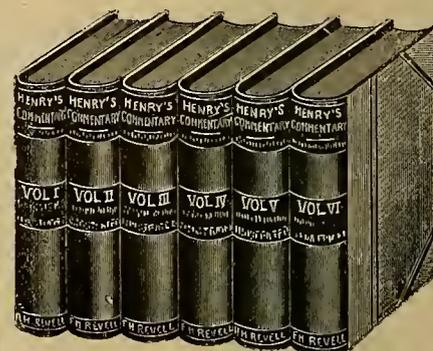
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Having been given "all power," Matt. 28:18, and having destroyed the works of the devil, 1 John 3:8, Jesus is able to,

- Save to the uttermost, Heb. 7:25.
- Make all grace abound, 2 Cor. 9:8.
- Succor the tempted, Heb. 2:18.
- Make us stand, Rom. 14:4.
- Keep us from falling, Jude 24.
- Subdue all things, Philpp. 3:21.
- Keep that committed to him, 2 Tim. 1:12.

Perform what he has promised, Rom. 4:21.

Do above all we ask or think, Eph. 3:20.

Knowing his grace and power, shall we not come and say, "Yea, Lord"? Matt. 9:28. — F. S. Shepherd.

THE BLOOD.—Heb. 9:22.

- 1. Peace has been made through the blood. Col. 1:20.
 - 2. Justified by the blood. Rom. 5:9.
 - 3. Redemption by the blood. Eph. 1:7; Col. 1:14; 1 Pet. 1:18.
 - 4. This redemption is eternal. Heb. 9:11-14; Heb. 10:10-15.
 - 5. Cleansed by the blood. 1 John 1:7; Rev. 1:5; Rev. 7:14.
 - 6. We enter into the holiest by the blood. Heb. 10:19.
 - 7. Overcome in heaven by the blood. Rev. 12:11.
 - 8. Then sing the song forever to the blood of the Lamb. Rev. 5:9.
- Rev. J. R. Dean.

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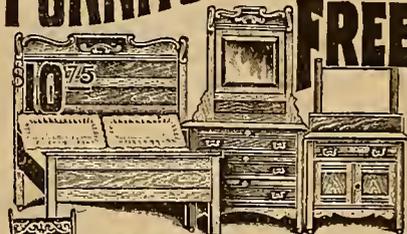
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THE INGLENOOK

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FEBRUARY 14, 1905.

No. 7.

FACE PICTURES.

SELECTED BY LOTTIE M. BOLLINGER.

We write our lives upon our faces, deep,
An autograph which they will always keep.
Thoughts cannot come and leave behind no trace
Of good or ill; they quickly find a place
Where they who will may read as in a book,
The hidden meaning of our slightest look.

Reach for the things above—to those who climb,
Steps ne'er are wanting; ever the sublime
Allures us onward, and our lives will be
Just what we make them, to eternity.
What they now are, the face will surely show
Like the footprints on a field of untrod snow.

Time deepens all the lines or dark or fair—
Lines carved by grief or chiseled deep by care.
Thoughts into actions very quickly grow;
Actions are seeds which everyone must sow,
They reap the richest harvest of good deeds,
Who sow but loving words, most precious seeds.

—Presbyterian Banner.

Vestaburg, Mich.

A FEW WHYS.

BY ADAH BAKER.

Why do people sacrifice principle for policy?

*

Why do they go into raptures over any of Dame Fashion's decrees?

*

Why do people consider it their duty instead of privilege to go to church?

*

Why do people try to hammer the unfortunate one flatter yet than what he is?

*

Why do people set an alarm clock day after day and then continue to disobey its voice?

*

Why is more time spent on studying how to get out of a task than it takes time to do the task?

Why do people enjoy complaining about the weather?

*

Why do people satisfy themselves with the delusion that they are going to do better next time?

*

Why do children know so much more about Santa Claus than the true meaning of Christmas?

*

Why do people feel under obligation to do things solely because the other people are doing that way?

*

Why do men persist in loving their money when the Bible declares that the love of it is the root of all evil?

*

Why do women go into raptures over a style that will in a few years hence appear hideous to say the least?

*

Why is it that people who are all the time telling what great things they are going to do, get nothing done?

*

Why do people become so fettered to the world that they dare not consult their own ideas of right and wrong?

*

Why do people with a cold and deliberate act of the will cast aside those influences which are pointing to eternal life?

*

Why do so many boys and girls succeed in getting through high school without getting any of the high school through them?

*

After speaking reproachfully of our more favored brother, why do our views change so quickly should we chance to gain his position?

*

Why do men when in their better moments hear the Holy Spirit pleading with them to lead better lives and then deliberately turn it away?

Palastine, Ohio.

THE NOBLE PRIZES.

BY A. W. VANIMAN.

SWEDEN is a land that is far advanced in education, and in the establishment of institutions of a charitable character. Their schools are of a high grade and school attendance is compulsory. Many worthy institutions are in existence, whose purpose is to benefit the poor and unfortunate. It is a very common occurrence to read in the papers that some wealthy person, either living or by will, had donated a large sum of money for some charitable purpose or to advance education.

Some few years ago a man by the name of Noble, by will, donated something like 30,000,000 kroners (about 800,000 dollars) as a fund of which the interest was to be used as an encouragement in the different lines of educational research. The different subjects for which prizes are given are Literature, Medicine, Chemistry and Physics. There is a fifth one to be given in the interest of Peace. These prizes are not confined to residents of Sweden, but may be given to any one in other nations who is considered to be entitled to it.

A committee appointed for the purpose determines who is entitled to these prizes, and what is called Noble Day is an interesting event in Sweden. The king presents the prizes to those present or their representatives. The amount of the prizes this year is about 37,800 dollars each, a sum not to be lightly regarded, to say nothing of the honor that naturally attends the prize.

These prizes were given to the one who, during the year, brought forward some great discovery or made some great research in one of these subjects.

This is the fourth year that the prizes have been given.

Two of them went to Englishmen. Prof. J. W. Rayleigh, of London, in physics, and Sir W. Ramsay, of London, for chemistry. The prize for physiology and medicine was given to a physician in St. Petersburg, Russia, I. P. Pawlow. The prize in literature is divided this year between two Frenchmen and a Spaniard.

Among those who have received these prizes in the past may be mentioned Prof. Röntgen, of Germany, who discovered X rays; Prof. V. Bering, who discovered diphtheria serum, also a German; Mr. and Mrs. Curie and Prof. Becquerel, of France, who discovered radium.

It is said that Mr. Noble secured his fortune by discoveries in connection with dynamite. Although he made his money out of the material that is assisting in doing such deadly work in war, he has now willed that it shall be used to advance the cause of peace.

Malmö, Sweden.

SENDING TIME SIGNALS.

THE plan pursued in sending daily time signals from Washington is as follows: A few minutes before noon telegraph wires in one of the rooms of the Naval Observatory are connected with a cup containing mercury under the pendulum of the master clock. With every swing a point on the pendulum comes in contact with the fluid. An electric current is thus enabled to flow through the wires for an infinitesimal fraction of a second and then ceases. An ordinary telegraph sounder in the room gives a click with each contact. Any number of circuits, including distant cities, can be actuated by the same apparatus. Hundreds of sounders, in railway and telegraph offices, in Government bureaus and in astronomical observatories, all respond in unison to the tick of the master clock. Human agency is necessary in switching circuits on and off, before and after this service is rendered, but the signals themselves are sent automatically by a timepiece whose regulation by telescopic observations of the stars, is one of the finest pieces of scientific work done in Washington.

The clicking of the sounders may continue for about five minutes, beginning at 11:55 A. M. By means of a simple bit of clockwork an interruption is effected ten seconds before noon. Attention is arrested by this silence, and men who have taken out their watches when the preparatory signals began now stop talking and listen eagerly. Exactly at noon the clock again actuates on the sounders, the hour being indicated by the first click after the pause.

The same plan can be adapted to midnight service, and also for 1, 2 and 3 A. M., Eastern time, for the benefit of those parts of this country which use Central, Mountain and Pacific time, respectively. The rotation of the earth requires four minutes for each degree of longitude, so that where "Standard" time is used there is a difference of an hour for every fifteen degrees. New England and a part of the Middle Atlantic States region are governed by the seventy-fifth meridian, which is exactly five hours away from Greenwich, the world's starting point in reckoning time as well as longitude. Chicago and Minneapolis are near the ninetieth meridian, Denver almost exactly on the hundred and fifth and San Francisco near the one hundred and twentieth. In each successive belt, going westward to the middle of the Pacific Ocean, midnight comes an hour later than it does in the one next preceding. Going the other way, it comes an hour earlier for every fifteen degrees. Nearly all civilized countries have now adopted the system, but a few still stick to local or solar time. France still obstinately holds out, and Paris clocks differ from those in London about nine minutes. Madrid and Greenwich are fifteen minutes apart in fact,

but Spain has sensibly joined the procession. A traveler from England does not have to set his watch again while in Spain to insure keeping appointments and catching trains.

If a message which is more elaborate than a clock tick is sent, a few seconds would be required in the manipulation of a telegraph kept by an operator. Hence a little time would be consumed in transmission. Again, in communicating with countries on the other side of the globe, it is necessary to use land wires and ocean cables successively. A single current that embraces both cannot be operated. Hence at certain points the message must be taken off and repeated. The chief delay in reaching Australia and Japan would be due to the necessity for repetition, not the actual transmission. In ordinary commercial business the delay at junctions might amount to many minutes, or even two or three hours. But when special arrangements have been made in advance for co-operation the aggregate might be reduced to a minute or two.—*Cincinnati Enquirer*.

* * *

ARE YOUR LUNGS WHITE OR BLACK?

If you ever have a chance to go to the museum in connection with the Edinburgh University, at which Andrew Carnegie is Lord Rector, or Chief Ranger, or something of the sort, you will see some strange objects in a glass case that will do more to teach you the value of fresh air than all the books that were ever written.

Last year a professor secured the lungs of an Esquimau, a Londoner and a coal miner. He has had them preserved with some kind of a chemical process, and they are now side by side in a glass case. The Esquimau's lungs are pure white; the Londoner's lungs are a dirty brown; and the coal miner's lungs are jet black.

The Esquimau had kept his lungs clean, not because he knew more about breathing than the Londoner or the coal miner, but because he lived in a land of snow fields and spent his time in the open air. It is a curious fact that every Esquimau who is brought to our large cities dies of consumption in a few years.

All of us that run up and down in the skyscraper canyons of Chicago or New York or Boston have no chance to breathe the dustless, germless air of Greenland or Alaska. The whitest lungs in an American city will be a shade darker than the hue of a lily.

In a large city, our fresh air, like our fresh eggs, might be fresher. Therefore it is much more necessary to make the best use of what we have. When our fresh air is stale, what must our stale air be?

There is a young man in a clothing house who takes his watch regularly, once a year, to a jeweler's, so that it will always be in good condition. Yet this

young man is in the first stages of consumption, and he is not taking any steps to escape from the "white plague."

He could buy another watch with a week's salary, but in two years he will need a new pair of lungs, and all the money in the world will not buy them.

You need not think that this young man is an unusually stupid specimen. The fact is that he is like half of the men and women of our cities—he pays less attention to his lungs than to his watch or his piano or his bicycle.

To breathe stale air is just as bad for the wonderful machine which we call the lungs as it would be to drop a pinch of dust into your watch, or to empty the button bag into the piano, or throw a spadeful of ashes over a bicycle.

Some of the greatest men in the world have had consumption, but most of them have had the sense and the will power to cure themselves. Napoleon, Goethe, Von Moltke, Emerson and Cecil Rhodes are five cases of cure.

Now it is easy for a doctor or a writer to say, "If you have weak lungs go to the mountains or live outdoors all day long." But it is not so easy for others to take this advice. In thousands of cases it is impossible.

There might just as well be a fresh air trust so far as some wage earners are concerned. The only chance they get to walk in the open air is when they lose their jobs, and then they are not usually in the right frame of mind to enjoy the walk.

But there is one thing that every one can do—keep the windows open at night. For eight hours a day you sleep. If you keep your windows open and let a current of air blow through your bedroom you will be doing the right thing for one-third of the time.

In fact, Professor Biermer calls consumption a "bedroom disease." As long as people live and sleep in egg-box tenements, with all the windows shut tightly against the air that feeds them, there are no doctors and no writers and no medicines that can cure them.—*Herbert N. Casson, Health Culture*.

* * *

PROVERBIAL CONTRADICTION.

Some proverbs I've been reading, and I find
One says that "Out of sight is out of mind;"
But if that's so, how can it too be true
That "Distance lends enchantment to the view?"
And yet again, if it be true, I ponder
How is it "Absence makes the heart grow fonder?"

—Henry Waldorf Francis.

* * *

By this we know that we love the children of God, when we love God and keep his commandments.—I John 5:2.

THE MINISTER'S EWE-LAMB.

A Story of Service in Country and Town.

THE minister walked homeward in the gloaming through the sweet meadows. There was a beautiful new gold watch ticking away in his waistcoat pocket, and his mind was filled with the memory of the kind wishes and words that had just been uttered at his farewell meeting.

He sighed as he thought of the many kind friends he was leaving, and of the new untried path that lay before him. "God give me grace and wisdom," he murmured, "that I may see nothing but his glory."

Looking back upon the last three years, there seemed so much to blame himself for, so little room for praise, and all that the brethren had said of him to-night out of the depths of their kind hearts, he felt was so little deserved. They did not know of all the mistakes and failures—they were only known to his own heart and to God.

The minister unlatched the little garden gate, and let himself into his house with his latchkey. There was a light burning in his study. He pushed open the door and went in. Lying upon the couch, with her face hidden, was a young girl—the minister's daughter—his one treasure.

She lifted her face at the sound of his footsteps, and then he saw that she was crying.

He came quickly to her side, and put his hand upon her golden head.

"Is the pain bad again, Dolly?" he asked, anxiously.

She smiled up at him—a bright, reassuring little smile, though tears were still falling down her cheeks.

"Oh, no," she said; "I have only been thinking and worrying, father."

"What about, Dolly?"

"Oh," she said, "I am so useless to you dear, and I long so earnestly to be able to help you. Here in the country, where everyone is kind, there have been little things even a cripple girl could do—little visits I could manage to make, and tracts to leave, though not nearly all I want to do for you. But when we go to London, father, I can never hope to be the least bit of good there. Nothing but a drag and burden to you—an added care, instead of a blessing."

The minister's hand brushed back the curls from the white forehead lovingly, and there was silence in the little room for a moment, only broken by the sleepy twitter of a little bird outside. Then he said softly:

"It may be that God has some special bit of work in London that only my little cripple Dolly can do. Some poor heart that only Dolly can reach. He has

work for all in his great vineyard—even for you, little one."

And Dolly soon found work, for only a few Sundays had passed, and she had scarce grown accustomed to the crowds and noise of East London, when they pressed her into service, and, timid and frightened, she sat down in the Sunday school at the head of a class of big girls.

She had never seen girls like them before. They were nearly all older than Dolly in years, and in knowledge of the world and its wickedness they were fairly grandmothers beside this little teacher. Most of them earned their own living by working in factories, and they looked at Dolly curiously—half in contempt and half in pity.

But such a gentle little teacher she was; so ignorant of earthly things, yet so full of the knowledge of Jesus and his love that her heart fairly overflowed with its sweetness. She had suffered so much in her short life, and through her pain Jesus had been the one Comfort. So dear was his name to her, and so rich in blessed memories, that almost before she had timidly breathed it aloud all her shyness was forgotten, and her eager face flushed up in its earnestness as she spoke of him.

How the girls listened. They had never been taught like this before.

"Oh, Liza, ain't she an angel?" one girl whispered under her breath.

"Hush," said Liza, "and listen."

Dolly was happy. She had found something that even she could do, and her thoughts were always full of her class. It was wonderful the hold she gained upon the girls, and all the week long she was planning lessons and talks and schemes for them. If she chanced to meet one of the girls in the street there was always a sunny smile of greeting ready, and her little gloved hand would go out to shake the rough and often dirty one of her scholar, who would pass on feeling as though an angel had stopped to talk to her on the way.

It almost seemed like helping father, Dolly thought, to be caring for these girls; but there was something more she longed to do to help him, and yet she dared not attempt anything, even if she had known what to attempt. She could pray, and, never dreaming how the answer would come, Dolly prayed about this, and sometimes hushed her breath at the thought that God might use even her.

This matter that was so laid upon Dolly's heart was about an enemy of her father's. He had been an enemy to her father's predecessors in the circuit, and from the first day's ministry had been a trial to Dolly's father. He came to all the meetings with the prime object of upsetting them. His heart seemed like a

millstone; nothing touched it and nothing was sacred to him. He jeered at the minister, scoffed at the hymns, ridiculed the Bible, and turned everything that was holy and beautiful into sorry jesting. He was a dreadful trial at the open air meetings, for there he would gather a crowd of kindred spirits around him, and between them it was well nigh impossible to conduct any sort of services whatever. Every time the chapel opened he was there, seated just in front of the minister, with his daughter by his side, and the preacher needed all grace and resolution to enable him to forget that jeering face before him, and to preach his sermon undisturbed by the audible sneers that fell from old Abel's lips.

Dolly thought so much about this wicked old man, chiefly because he was such an ever present trial and hindrance to her father, and perhaps a little because his daughter was one of her girls, and her girls filled her thoughts from daybreak to sunset. Oh, if Liza could only be brought to know Jesus, for who, like Liza, could influence old Abel for good? How splendidly the meetings would go if Abel helped, instead of hindered, and how her dear father's work would be lightened, if only the thousand and one annoyances imposed upon him by his enemy were done away with. But Dolly did not know how to move in the matter, or what to plan; there was nothing at all save prayer.

* * * * *

In a small back room, up a great many flights of stairs, a girl was moving about dusting and arranging the scanty furniture. It was Liza, and old Abel sat by the window smoking a long "churchwarden," intently watching his daughter.

Presently, as she was passing him, he put out his hand, and drew her to his side.

"Where's your grit gone, Liza?" he questioned, "I can't make top nor tail of you lately, stopping in to tidy the place, as meek and mild as a lamb. You used to be off about the streets fast enough, and many's the bit of sauce you've given your dad if he ventured to speak a word about it. What's come over you, my gal?"

Liza lifted her face shyly to his, and her colour rose as she said:

"I've got converted, father."

The old man's only answer was a gruff grunt, but now that the ice was once broken, the girl went on eagerly:

"I wanted to tell you all about it, father, only I was afraid you would laugh at me. It was all through Miss Dolly. Oh, father, you don't know the ways she talks to us in class. It isn't like teaching a bit, it is just like listening to one of God's angels. We never had nobody like her before. I never used to even listen to the other teachers, but somehow I couldn't

help wanting to hear what she said; and then—somehow, I began to want to be good, too. And things I used to like—larking about the streets with the girls and chaps, and that—I didn't care a bit for any more. I felt so wretched and unhappy, I knew I wasn't fit to die, and I wanted God to make me better, but he seemed such a long way off, and I couldn't find my way to him alone.

"And then, you know, father, just when I was feeling bad like this, Miss Dolly was too poorly to come to class, and two or three Sundays I went hoping to find her there, and thinking she would, maybe, say something that would comfort me a bit, but there was always a fresh teacher, and though I tried to listen, they didn't seem like Miss Dolly."

She paused and glanced at her father, but he was busily engaged in re-filling his pipe, and apparently was taking but little notice of her words. Still Eliza went on softly:

"Then one night, I was very, very wretched, and I happened to go by the minister's house, and there was a light in Miss Dolly's room, and I thought I would make bold to go and knock, and ask if she was better.

"The servant asked me to come inside, and presently she came downstairs and said Miss Dolly would like to see me. So I went up into such a lovely room, father. It fairly dazzled my eyes, it was all so pretty, and there on the sofa was my dear Miss Dolly, looking so white and tired, but smiling like she always does when she saw me. And nothing would do but I must sit down beside her and talk—me in my old factory dress, and her so dainty and sweet—but she talked just as if she didn't feel the least difference between us, and she put her little white hands on my big ones, and asked me if I loved the Lord Jesus.

"And then, you know, all my wretchedness that I had half-forgotten for the moment, came back like a great flood, and I broke down and cried, and told her all about it, just the same as I am telling you, father.

"All the time she kept her pretty hands on mine, and when I could look up I saw the tears running down her cheeks, just as though she knew all about how miserable I had felt, and she said:

"'Oh, Liza, I can't tell you how happy you have made me; for I have been praying for you and your father ever since I knew you, and now I know God is going to answer my prayers. Let us tell him all about it.'

"Then she prayed so beautifully for you and for me, father, and somehow, while she was praying, all the misery went away, like a great burden rolling off, and I felt so happy.

"Won't you be converted too, father? We are both praying for you now."

But all the answer Liza got to her question was another, but deeper, grunt.

The weather grew intensely hot as the summer drew to a close, and Dolly's little stock of strength failed, so that every day had to be spent upon the sofa in her room, much to her regret, for there seemed such a lot of work to be done before the three years' sojourn ended, and it was hard to lie still and be patient. Still she managed it, and always had a smile ready to break forth for any chance visitor, or if she heard the quick step of the busy minister coming up the stairs to her room.

He came late one Saturday night after the usual prayer meeting, and Dolly knew at once, by his face, that he was bringing good news.

"You've got something to tell me," she said confidently.

But the minister didn't say anything for a full five minutes beyond:

"God bless you, little daughter, and make you more and more a blessing."

She smiled up at him in her old way, her eyes bright with expectation, and then he told her all about the prayer meeting, how the first person to come after he reached the vestry was old Abel, and how his—the minister's—heart had failed him at that, for he felt the service was as good as spoilt now.

How old Abel had sat wonderfully quiet and attentive until the meeting was well under way, and then he had suddenly stood up, and one of the stewards was taking his arm to try and get him to go out quietly, but he began to speak, telling them a wonderful story of how God had been working in his wicked old heart. All this time the steward kept a tight grip of Abel's sleeve.

"We were all surprised but never doubted that it was some new freak of Abel's, faithless workers that we are, mistrusting the Almighty Power that even the winds and waves obey.

"You could have heard a pin drop," said the minister, "as Abel went on to tell us of his daughter's conversion. He said he had never believed in conversions at all, thinking them merely a boast of superiority on the part of parsons, and such like people. He said he had always scoffed at the mention of it until he saw the wonderful change in Liza. He watched her day after day, expecting to see her fall back into the old ruts, but instead found her checking herself on the brink of a display of temper, or the utterance of a bad word. 'She used to say them pretty well as easy as I did,' said Abel, 'and think nothing of it, but now the girl, altered altogether. So gentle and thoughtful stopping at home to see to my food and clothes, and she said it was conversion changed her, and that she was praying for me, and that little Miss Dolly had been praying for me ever since she knew me.'

"Well, Dolly," said the minister; "that broke him up altogether. He couldn't get over the thought of

your praying for him every day for nearly three years. He said the thought of it tormented him night and morning, till he was forced to cry:

"'I yield, I yield! I can hold out no more.'

"Oh, little daughter, in the end our prayer meeting was turned into a praise meeting. I only wish you could have been there. It was like being at the very gate of heaven. After to-night we can indeed say: 'Is anything too hard to do for the Lord?' And you, Dolly, grieving over your lack of usefulness! You have done more than all my sermons."

And Dolly and the minister rejoiced together.—*Methodist Recorder.*

* * *

ABOUT MAHOGANY.

THE United States is not a mahogany growing country, unless Cuba may now be said to be a part of the United States. It is a tropical wood. Its home is in Central America and in Cuba, Jamaica and Santo Domingo. British Honduras, Guatemala and Nicaragua give the most and Mexico the largest timber. The richer, solid, heavy varieties come from the islands. These will not float. They are susceptible of a high polish, and the wood has a rich, wavy figure. The pretty figured pieces of wood are of great value. A six-foot piece (which included the crotch of the tree) in a certain shipment will bring about \$500 when cut into veneers.

No matter where a shipment of the wood comes from or what variety it is there are always more or less of the fine, flaky sticks that make veneer. Mahogany is a phenomenal wood, in that it does not warp under any conditions of weather, use or age; neither does it shrink. It is of great beauty, hardness and durability. In no other wood can these qualities be found combined with large size, uniformity of grain and richness of color and figure.

The island timbers are eight to ten feet in length by twelve inches in diameter, some from Cuba, however, reaching thirty-five feet in length by two feet in diameter. Honduras squared timbers are as long as forty feet by two feet in diameter, and the three-foot and four-foot timbers come from Mexico. The softer mahogany comes from the swampy lands. There are no mahogany forests; the trees are not grouped that way, the individual trees being more or less widely separated. Like other trees, the core is the poorest part, often being worthless.

A schooner load represents the expenditure of about \$13,000. That is not all for the timber, labor and freight, a considerable part of it representing "grease" to the Spanish custom officers, whose favor is not obtained by a smile. There are no sawmills in the mahogany growing countries. The trees when cut down are squared by hand. An Indianapolis company

is going to have them hewn into octagon shape hereafter instead of squares, believing it will get twenty-five per cent more timber out of them this way. Oxen are used for the haul to the water, and the timbers are rafted and floated to larger streams, where larger rafts are made and sent to a loading port. Having arrived there, the lumberman's trouble and expenses are not half over.

The coming and going of ships to these small ports are not regulated like the running of railroad trains. It may be announced that a ship will be there on the 4th and there is great scurrying to get the timber ready. When the ships do get there they will not wait for the arrival of their timber cargo, but will sail away without it if it is not ready. So the rafts are anchored. There is a worm, or marine borer that likes mahogany, and he goes promptly to work. If the ship does not arrive on time and is not sighted within a day or two the timber must all be hauled up on the beach or every timber turned over daily. The worm does not make fast time in boring, and if the side he is working on is turned to the hot sun before the borer gets more than an inch or so in it will scorch him to death.—*Cincinnati Enquirer*.

NEW HOMES UNDER IRRIGATION.

Effect of the Irrigation Movement on Eastern Land and Industrial Institutions.

SOME of the sociological factors in the national irrigation movement was the theme of an address last week before the Philadelphia Congress of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, by Guy E. Mitchell, an extensive writer on irrigation and public land subjects.

No question before the public to-day, Mr. Mitchell declared, presents more interesting sociological phases than does the national irrigation question in America, not only through the great number of homes to be created by artificially watering desert wastes but through the far-reaching effect of the working out of a great government irrigation policy and the general education of the American people on the advantages of this practice both east and west.

The social side of irrigation can be described in a single clause. Irrigation subdivides and resubdivides land into small home tracts.

Irrigated communities average the smallest farms in the world. The west contains thousands of five and ten acre farms from which men are making comfortable livings. The social conditions of some of the most intensely irrigated tracts are perhaps the most nearly perfect of those of any communities in the world.

Education to Eastern Farmers.

Now the effect of the great government irrigation works, which are being pushed rapidly forward, will be to create a western empire of new homes and at the same time to incidentally thoroughly educate the people of the entire country on the subject of irrigation. The consequence will be that irrigation practices will finally enthrall the eastern farmer. The facts as they exist in European countries show that irrigation can be practiced with great profit on land which has sufficient rainfall to grow paying crops. Irrigation is a crop insurer besides guaranteeing double yields and when it is applied to eastern farm lands the result will be to divide them into smaller and better tilled tracts.

A Nation of Rural Homes.

Along with the prosecution of the government irrigation policy and its great agricultural education will then come the establishment of rural colonies throughout the entire country and a vastly improved agricultural and social condition.

A BEAUTIFUL PRAYER.

THE fishermen of Brittany, so we are told, are wont to utter this simple prayer when they launch their boats upon the deep: "Keep me, my God; my boat is so small, and thy ocean is so wide." How touchingly beautiful the words and the thought! How wise and appropriate the prayer! Might not the same petition be uttered with the same directness by us every day of our lives? "Keep me, my God; my boat is so small,"—I am so weak, so helpless, so easily carried by the winds and tossed by the waves. "And thy ocean is so wide,"—the perils are so many, the rocks so frequent, the current of temptation so resistless, the tides of evil so treacherous, the icy mountains of disaster so threatening, that, except thou, the Lord, dost keep me, I must utterly perish. Keep me, my God, keep me; my boat is so small, and thy winds are so fierce, thy waves are so high, thy waters are so deep, thy ocean is so wide, I am so buffeted about by sharp adversity, so driven before the storms of grief, so swept by the resistless eurocydon of defeat—keep me, my God, keep me!—*Selected*.

"REFINEMENT is more a spirit than it is an accomplishment. All the books of etiquette that have been written can not make a person refined. True refinement springs from a gentle, unselfish heart. Without a refined spirit a refined life is impossible."

"THE infidel's child would not write: 'God is nowhere,' as he had tried to teach her; but 'God is now here' was the way in which she wrote it."

PLEASANT STORIES OF PLEASANT PEOPLE.

BY MARGUERITE BIXLER.

LISZT, the musician, had a wonderful personality. One writer has said: "If you only heard Liszt play, and didn't see him, you lost half the pleasure." An amusing incident is told of him, as a teacher. A young Magyar tried to play a sonata of Beethoven before him one day.

"Piano, piano," cried Liszt. "Piano, softly! Let it sing—let it sing! Can't you see piano written there?" cried he, still more sharply, but the young patriot only grew more nervous and played the heavier.

At last Liszt took his hands from the keys, saying, half-angrily, half-laughing:

"Do you know, my young friend, what the field sergeant does when the recruits can not tell the difference between right and left? He ties a bundle of straw on their right arms and a bundle of hay on their left, and gives the command: 'Hay, straw!' We shall have to try this plan with you for 'piano' and 'forte'! Now, then, give old Beethoven a chance. Hay! hay! hay! well! Now, straw, straw! plenty of straw—still more straw," and Liszt laughed till the tears came.

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In the *Youth's Companion* there is a pretty story of Queen Victoria and Jenny Lind. It belongs to the year 1848, and shows how the modesty of the two women—the queen of England and the queen of song—made a momentary awkwardness which the gentle tact of the singer overcame.

It was on a night when Jenny Lind was to sing at her majesty's theatre that the queen made her appearance after the memorable Chartist day. For the great artist, too, this was a first appearance, for it was the beginning of her season at a place where the year before she had won unparalleled fame. It happened that the queen entered the royal box at the same time that the prima donna stepped upon the stage. Instantly a tumult of acclamation burst from every corner of the theatre. Jenny Lind modestly retired to the back of the stage, waiting till the demonstration of loyalty to the sovereign should subside.

The queen, refusing to appropriate to herself that which she thought to be intended for the artist, made no acknowledgment. The cheering continued, increased, grew overwhelming, and still there was no acknowledgment, either from the stage or the royal box.

At length, when the situation became embarrassing, Jennie Lind, with ready tact, ran forward to the footlights and sung, "God Save the Queen," which was caught up at the end of the solo by the orchestra,

chorus and audience. The queen then came to the front of her box and bowed, and the opera was resumed.

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When Patti was a little girl she went to school in Mt. Vernon, N. Y. She was so fond of music even then that she used the school piano so much that complaints were made to the school trustees that "the little Italian girl" played the piano so much that no other children could get a chance. She had a sister, Carlotta, who was a beautiful singer too.

Patti was a very good-natured, big-hearted little girl, and full of sympathy for anybody who was in trouble. But she grew very angry once, when some of the bad boys annoyed her by calling out to her, "Patty-cake, patty-cake, baker's man," etc. She turned and faced them, pouring out her wrath in pure Italian. Nobody knew what she said; but the boys turned pale with surprise and fright to hear her, and never called her that again.

She was a brave little girl. Once when she was playing with the other children near a pool, one of the little girls slipped and fell into the water. Patti kept her presence of mind perfectly. She sprang into the water, caught the struggling girl, and swam to a log where they clung together until they were rescued.

One day one of my pupils, a young English lady, showed me a piece of money that she said was once in Patti's packet! When a little girl she heard Patti sing in England, and was so delighted with the music that she went up to Patti and said: "How *can* you sing so nice, lady?" Madam Patti put her arm around her, reached in her packet, and gave her the souvenir.

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NEWS ON TRAINS.

THERE are some things so simple that when they are first put into effect people are quite apt to ask "Why did not some one think of this before?" Big money has more than once been made from inventions so "easy" that it would seem as if a hundred persons might have thought of them at the same time.

So we are tempted to ask, when advised that the Union Pacific railroad has introduced a new service on its overland trains, "Why haven't railroads done this before?" Probably because none of their bright men happened to think of the idea, we suppose. It remained for the advertising department of the Union Pacific to work this out, as they have worked out many others.

The scheme is practically this:

About noon and at half past four every afternoon, there is flashed over the wires of the Union Pacific system, a brief summary of the most important tele-

graphic news of the day, news from all parts of the world. This is handed over by operators at scheduled points, in typewriter form, to the conductors of the Overland, who post the sheets in the buffet, smoking and library cars.

Those who have taken the journey to the Pacific Coast know how hungry a man gets for news, and how hard it is to appease that appetite when passing through a country where large newspapers are not published such as can be procured at off intervals, giving only the most meager telegrams. One feels quite cut off from the world for the time being, and often arrives at his destination two or three days behind the times, as far as up-to-date information is concerned. The "news service bulletin" of this enterprising road will be a boon to those who wish to keep in touch with the swing of the world's pendulum, the tide of affairs that goes on while they travel, and we believe the traveling public will be quick to recognize the utility and value of this innovation, and show their appreciation by using the line that adopts it.

We have had for some years the dining car, the traveling barber shop, the stenographer who takes dictation while going at sixty miles an hour, and other facilities to the advantage of the modern traveler, all tending to his comfort, but this is the first attempt to supply him with news without charge. Who knows but that in the future every fast train will be equipped with a printing office and turn out a small daily paper? It may come along about the time that, as we fly we shall be able to communicate from our own section or drawing-room by telephone with our families at home.

The expense attaching to this new service is not great—the Union Pacific using its own wires and its own employés, but it is certainly a great convenience. The new scheme will be inaugurated at once.

It should not be forgotten that the Union Pacific was the first line to introduce dining cars, vestibuled cars, steam heat, Pintsch light, buffet smoking and library cars, tourist cars, on Trans-Continental trains west of the Missouri River, and still continues to lead.
—*The Omaha Excelsior*, Oct. 1, 1904.

ORIGIN OF STRAWBERRIES.

UNTIL recently nothing definite was known about the origin of the cultivated strawberry, but it has been ascertained that its progenitor was a plant found in Chile and fetched from that country to Europe. This plant was known as the "pine" strawberry, because of its agreeable pineapple-like smell. Up to that time the garden strawberries had been derived from the scarlet berry of Eastern North America, but the "pine" species was so superior as to supplant the other.

The Government Plant Bureau states that during early colonial days the wild strawberries of the field were abundant in this country, and furnished a much-prized article of diet. When transplanted to the garden they gave fruits of increased size, but only a few commercial varieties resulted. From Virginia they were taken to Europe, where they were cultivated to a considerable extent until the "pine" from Chile, made its appearance.

It is now known that the "pine" strawberry is native to the western mountain regions of both North and South America. It may correctly be called the parent of the modern strawberry, though some of the best of the garden varieties of to-day have been obtained by crossing the "pine" with the eastern scarlet berry. At all events, the modern strawberry is distinctively an American product—a gift of the New World to mankind, like Indian corn, the potato, the tobacco plant and the kidney bean.

Our Eastern strawberry reached Europe about 1712, and the "pine" from Chile became known there in 1760. There is a native European wild strawberry which has the advantage of bearing fruit all through the summer, but it is inferior. The garden strawberry, as we know it at the present time, adapts itself to a wider range of latitude and to greater extremes in environment than any other cultivated fruit. Within the last twenty-five years its size has been greatly increased so that nowadays occasional berries will afford two or three mouthfuls apiece. New varieties are continually being obtained from propagation from seed, while the desirable horticultural sorts thus secured are propagated from the runners, their qualities being in this way perpetuated with certainty.

THERE never was so great a thought laboring in the breasts of men as now. It almost seems as if what was aforesaid spoken fabulously and hieroglyphically, was now spoken plainly, the doctrine, namely of the indwelling of the Creator in man. What is the scholar, what is the man for, but for hospitality for every new thought of his time? Have you leisure, power, property, friends? You shall be the asylum and patron of every new thought, every unproven opinion, every untried project which proceeds out of good will and honest seeking. All the newspapers, all the tongues of to-day will of course defame what is noble, but you who hold not of to-day, not of the times, but of the Everlasting, are to stand for it; and the highest compliment ever received from Heaven is the sending to him its disguise and discredited angels."
—*Emerson*.

"IGNORANCE is a prolonged infancy, only deprived of its charm."

WHAT DO YOU READ ?

BY LOTTIE M. BOLLINGER.

FRIENDS, if I should ask you what you read, some might say the Bible, more would enumerate a list of books, magazines, newspapers, etc. Now, why is this so? Simply because too many of us read everything else to the exclusion of the Bible, while we should read the Bible to the exclusion of everything else, if necessary, for it is through it that we learn how to live.

But some say we go to church and hear it read. This may be so, but that is seldom more than a few verses or at most a chapter, once or twice a week, and although Bro. A or B may be thoroughly honest and conscientious in his endeavor to lead you aright, how do you know but that he may make a mistake?

How often we hear the remark: "I don't believe that way," after some sermon preached by Bro. A, or "Bro. B said it was this way," yet no endeavor is made to read the Bible and find out which one was right, if either.

If you ask those same people what they do believe, if they tell you and you ask the reason for such belief, quite often it is based upon another's remarks, or views, and seldom are you sent to the Bible for proof.

Are you willing to leave your soul's welfare to the guidance of one frail mortal without any endeavor on your part to distinguish right from wrong as given in the Holy Book

Many do this who are unwilling to leave the temporal things of this life in the care of others for fear of neglect or loss, and would be unwilling to intrust the entire care and training of their little children to Bro. A or B, yet they go on day after day neglecting to read or study the one and only book which gives them divine instruction, and shifts the responsibility upon the brother's shoulders.

Many make excuses, some say they haven't any Bible to read, but spend in a very short time in unnecessary articles, enough money to buy a Bible a dozen times.

Some say the print of their Bible is so fine that they can't see to read it, yet they will spend hours reading a dime novel or a magazine with much finer print.

Others say they haven't time, yet they can find time to go on the excursions, attend socials, parties, fairs, shows, picnics, go fishing or hunting, or any other temporal amusement they wish and then no time for the Master.

Now, did you ever think how frail and without truth or foundation these excuses are, and do you suppose at the final examination on the last day that God will take them and overlook the many errors com-

mitted through ignorance caused by willful blindness and neglect to study God's Word?

We are told to search the Scriptures for the purpose of preparing ourselves for eternal life in that better home beyond, and if we fail through lack of understanding when we did our best perhaps there may be some excuse for us, but we cannot shift our responsibility upon another's shoulders, for each of us will have to account for himself and himself alone, unless our influence has been such as would lead others astray. So let us all endeavor to lay away our petty excuses and spend some time each day with God and his Word, so that we may feed our soul with spiritual food, the same as our bodies with temporal food, so that we may lead such lives as to be an example and an uplifting influence to those round about us.

Vestaburg, Mich.

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NATURE AND HER GOD.

BY MARY I. SENSEMAN.

GOD is a Spirit and he has given it to Nature to have dominion over the earth and sun and moon and stars, and over the living things of the water and of the air.

The laws of the universe are inexorable, immutable, unwritten,—the laws of Nature. They pertain to all things material, all things which man's mentality is able to perceive.

These laws are unwritten except as men and women have jotted down many of them in their works on science. They are immutable, as we see in the regular succession of night and day and of the seasons, in the germination and development of plant and animal life, and in the unvarying cellular arrangement of each kind of substance. They are inexorable, as, supposing that the sun, taking compassion on shivering mortals, were to throw out an extra amount of heat some winter's day, the *natural* result would be that the sun would get to shine a few years less than it will otherwise; a plant, if kept from the sunlight, will die; disobedience to the laws of health result in bodily or mental disease; or, to illustrate more positively, a child who eats strychnine tablets in mistake for candy will suffer as much from the poison as a man using the tablets purposely.

The law of God is inexorable, immutable, written,—the Bible. It pertains to all things spiritual. One way in which this differs from Nature's laws is that it judges. It distinguishes motive of act from the act. It distinguishes the conditions of body and mind which counteract spiritual strength. Thus, a person inculpably ignorant will not be punished for violation of the law of God. On the other hand, inevitable

punishment will follow the slightest violation of the laws of Nature. And this is why: Nature is to God as a perfect machine is to the mind of the man who made it.

The law of God, too, is immutable. If this old world were to go to sleep to-night and forget to turn us toward the sun to-morrow morning, vast surprise would thrill everybody. Can Christ's law, "Accept me, ye whom I have asked individually," be expected to be wavering?

Men's bodies and minds are governed by the natural laws; their spirits, by the divine. So if we are spending all our energy to obtain bodily and mental development we are worshipping Nature—a machine—a servant of him who created all matter. If we give our energy first to a life of love and the remainder to health and development of mind and body we are worshipping the Omnipotent.

We are always seeking God in Nature,—in knowledge and science of the height and depth of the universe. We forget that he is not in the wind, nor in the earthquake, nor in the fire, but in the still small voice. We forget that the nearest we can get to God is in faith and the nearest we can get like him is in works.

Covington, Ohio, Rural Route No. 3.

HOW MOLES WORK.

MOLES are usually actively at work in the early morning or late in the afternoon. It is not difficult to kill them with a pitchfork when they are working, the animals being located by observing the movement of the ground above them. If water is allowed to run into the burrow and fill it the animal when present can be forced to come to the surface to avoid drowning, and may be easily killed. The best remedy for the damage done to lawns and grass plots by moles is prompt rolling with a heavy roller. By continued repetition of this the moles will be driven away at least temporarily.

Moles have few natural enemies. Their food consists chiefly of earthworms and insects that live in the ground, and their presence in large numbers at any place is an evidence of the abundance of their food. There is no doubt that they do much good by destroying many noxious insects. If it were not for the injury done to lawns by their throwing up ridges of earth along which the grass dies, or to gardens by their loosening the roots of young plants, moles would be more beneficial than harmful.

"WHO of our youth will give themselves to God for the purpose of laboring for the salvation of their fellow youth?"

ST. VALENTINE'S DAY.

BY ADELAIDE MCKEE KOONS.

ST. VALENTINE'S DAY is one of those customs about which we are supposed to be so well informed, that dictionaries and other books of reference can afford to slight it, or pass it by with only the merest mention, but the fact is, nobody, not even the compilers of such books of reference, knows very much about it, beyond the old fancy that birds are supposed to mate on the 14th of February, and we all know that millions of love letters and valentines, both sentimental and "comic" are posted on that day.

Valentine's Day Luncheons and "Heart Parties," are also favorite ways of celebrating this degenerate festival of love, and certain widely read magazines teem during the month of February, with suggestions of how to celebrate the day fittingly, but the real meaning of St. Valentine's Day, somehow seems to escape us, busy with the affairs of an intensely practical age. Besides, we have neither time nor imagination to write verses to our mistress' eyebrow, and if we did, she would receive them with open amusement, and "die-a-laughing" as she read.

The origin of St. Valentine's Day is really obscure, like so many of the traditional observances that have come down to us. One theory is that it was originally the feast of Lupercalia, a Roman Festival in honor of Pan and Juno, which took place in February, at which time young men and maidens' names were put into vases and drawn by the opposite sex, for partners during the feast, which we are told sometimes ended in an orgy. The drawing of names in like manner, was a very distinctive feature of the English and Scotch celebration of St. Valentine's Day.

The early Christian Fathers, with unflagging zeal, tried to stamp out this pagan festival of Lupercalia, but found that they could not erase it from the tenacious minds of the common people, and they then did the best they could to transform it into a Christian festival. They gave it a new name and selected the good Bishop Valentine, who was martyred on the 14th of February, 270 A. D. during the Claudian persecutions, to stand godfather to the change.

In fact, there were really two St. Valentines, both martyrs, both having been done to death by persecution, on the 14th of February, but the good Fathers seem to have chosen the Bishop St. Valentine as their patron saint, and so will we.

St. Valentine's Day found its way into England and Scotland, and flourished there. Some one tells us that this custom of exchanging love messages, exists "solely among English-speaking people," but I think this is going a little outside of the facts, as tradition tells us how it was celebrated in Norwich, Eng., where baskets of flowers, cakes, and other substantial dainties

were mysteriously left on doorsteps, and in France, where for awhile the names of saints were substituted for the names of sweethearts, and the drawers were supposed to emulate in their conduct, the qualities and virtues of the saint which happened to be their valentine. No doubt there were as many different ways of celebrating it as there were countries and parishes.

The common practice was for the lads and lasses to meet on St. Valentine's Day, and each writing their name on a billet, place it in a receptacle, from which it was drawn by one of the opposite sex, who thus secured a valentine or partner. In some cases, there were two valentines for each one. There was an element of fun in it, as well as an element of chance, and we are told that "quite often, a real love affair" resulted. The valentines thus mated were supposed to devote themselves to one another for varying periods, in some cases for a whole year. There must have been an aching heart now and then, when some impetuous "young Lochinvar" was allotted to the wrong girl, and what was done under these circumstances, we are not told. Perhaps a certain amount of "switching" was permitted, or Cupid may have been wise enough to avoid such mistakes. Doubtless he gave many a sly hint to those who needed his services and knew enough to profit by them.

It was believed that the first unmarried person of the other sex, whom one met on the morning of St. Valentine's Day, would be one's true love, perhaps become a husband or wife. So one girl tells us: "Last Friday (1750) was St. Valentine's day, and the night before I got five bay-leaves, and pinned four of them to the four corners of my pillow, and the fifth to the middle, and then, if I dreamed of my sweetheart, Betty said we should be married before the year was out. But to make more sure, I boiled an egg hard, and took out the yolk and filled it with salt, and then I went to bed, ate it shell and all, without speaking or drinking after it. We also wrote our lovers' names upon bits of paper and rolled them up in clay and put them into water, and the first that rose up was to be our valentine. Would you think it?—Mr. Blossom was my man. I lay abed and shut my eyes all the morning till he came to our house, for I would not have seen another man before him, for all the world."

The poets of Shakespeare's time made many allusions to this festival, the most familiar to us being, perhaps, Ophelia's little song, in Hamlet, which begins,—

"To-morrow is St. Valentine,
All in the morning betime,
And I a maid at your window,
To be your valentine."

There are many allusions to the popular belief that the birds mated on that day, and the following is one of the quaintest:

"Hail, Bishop Valentine, whose day this:
All the air is thy diocese,
And all the chirping choristers
And other birds are thy parishioners.
Thou marryest every year,
The lyric lark, and the grave whispering dove,
The sparrow that neglects his life for love,
The household bird with the red stomacher;
Thou makest the blackbird speed as soon,
As doth the gold finch or the halcyon—
This day more cheerfully than ever shine,
This day, which might inflame thyself, old Valentine."
—Donne.

For common folk, less favored than poets in imaginative qualities, there were little chap-books or pamphlets, printed and sold by the booksellers, which were called "Valentine Writers," some sentimental, some of a witty trend, and which contained all sorts of jingles, relative to the subject. These, one could copy upon a sheet of fancy paper, with the aid of a goose-quill, and slip between the door and lintel of the beloved one on St. Valentine morning. On the back of one of these chap-books, called "The Quizzing Valentine Writer," (Published in 1805) is a portrait of a maiden in an enormous coal-scuttle bonnet, who is repulsing a dandy of the most exaggerated type, with the words:

"Oh go, you little harmless thing,
A dandy, all so fine,
The gods I hope a man will bring,
To be my Valentine."

By which we can conclude, that if our grandmothers "fed on sentiment," as they are accused of doing, they occasionally seasoned it with a little common sense.

We learn from Pepy's Dairy (1661) that the complement of being selected as a valentine (whether by lot, or open choice) called for a gift, more or less substantial, and he tells us how he gave his wife, upon different St. Valentine's Days, "a payre of embroidered and six payre of plain white gloves," and a "ring set with a Turkey stone surrounded with diamonds," which must have cost him "a pretty penny," as he should express it.

Charles, Duke of Orleans, who was taken prisoner at the Battle of Agincourt, in 1415, and detained in the Tower of London for twenty-five years, beguiled the time by writing many valentines, of which the following has real literary excellence:

"Wilt thou be mine? dear love, reply,—
Sweetly consent, or else deny;
Whisper softly, none shall know—
Wilt thou be mine, love? ay or no?"

"Spite of fortune, we may be
Happy by one word from thee;
Life flies swiftly—ere it go,
Wilt thou be mine, love, ay or no?"

It has been only since 1800 that manufactured valentines have been used. The first manufactured valentine in America was made by a woman, in the early part of the nineteenth century. Her father was a stationer and lived at Worcester, Mass. Miss Esther A. Howland, for that was her name, saw some printed valentines which her father had ordered from England, and thought she could make some that would be prettier than those. She made a few and gave them to her brother, to take with him on his next trip "on the road." He surprised her by bringing back overwhelming orders for \$5,000 worth of valentines. She filled the orders, somehow, making use of fancy paper, gilt paper, small pictures, paper flowers, etc., and eventually became rich out of this business.

One of the old manufacturers tells how he "bought a quantity of beautifully made, artificial cambric roses, each no larger than a pea, but so perfectly formed that each separate petal was true to nature." And who was it, think you, who made these beautiful trifles to adorn valentines which were to gladden the hearts of all true lovers? They were made in French convents, by nuns, women who had renounced forever all thought of earthly love—who made no marriage except when they became the brides of heaven.

Though our ancestors played at love, and with love, delighting in much extravagance of sentiment, and doubtless inscribing many witty and quizzical verses to their valentines, never, never, was the "comic" valentine known. It had no place in their imaginations, but remained for this age to call it forth from the realms of hob-goblins and shadows, where it has lurked, doubtless, evading the light, as all distorted growths do. For a "comic" valentine is a monstrosity, a paradox. Dr. Samuel Johnson defines a valentine as "a missive sent to a sweetheart by another sweetheart." Broadly defined, a valentine is a token, a message, of love, tenderness, affection, and good-will—but where is the love and where is the good-will in a "comic" valentine? That is why I say it is a paradox—love concealing an insult—respect shielding a blow.

The widespread custom of sending valentines is due to and dependent upon the highly developed mail service of the present day, with which a paternal government has provided us, and by the way, it is, it can be, for every one of us, St. Valentine's Day all the year round, not only on the 14th of February, but every day in the year.

We can send, if we wish, it, a message every day, to some absent friend, who is toiling along under a burden all the heavier, because it is borne in silence, without a word of encouragement. Suppose we say that word of encouragement, send them a valentine, a message of love and kindness, a whispered word of tenderness to uplift them when they falter—who has not known the real, physical power which sympathy

can exert upon our minds and bodies—then will that not be a valentine, the very best kind of a valentine in all the world?

Then indeed will the name and meaning of St. Valentine's Day be more a shadow of a by-gone day, then indeed will the good Bishop Valentine feel that he has not stood godfather to the festival, through all these centuries, in vain. "And so, good-morrow, Valentine."

Mt. Vernon, Ohio.

* * *

AGRICULTURE SLIGHTED.

THE national platforms of all the political parties may be read without finding any particular reference to agriculture. Are there no farmers in America? Who feed the world? Who constitute the bulk of the population? Who are therefore entitled to first consideration from all political parties? What people do more for the country, but what class, however small, receive less political consideration? But whose fault is it, but the farmers'? We farmers have the numbers, the votes, the property and the money to accomplish any reasonable purpose, but instead of that we too often allow ourselves to be led by the nose by pothouse politicians and political shysters. We as farmers ought to control all parties and thus secure our rights in representation and legislation, whichever side wins the election. That's the way to do it.

* * *

DOG CAPTURES A BURGLAR.

OBSERVING a light in an unoccupied house in Geneva one night recently a policeman entered by a window and left a trained police dog on guard outside.

Almost immediately a man pushed past him and dashed out of the house, but was promptly seized by the dog, which sprang at his throat.

A terrible struggle ensued, but the animal, although half stunned by blows from a "jimmy," succeeded in bringing the burglar, a notorious criminal, to the ground, where it held him till its master came and secured the captive.

* * *

IF I WERE YOU, MY BOY.

I WOULDN'T be ashamed to do right anywhere. I would not do anything that I would not be willing for everybody to know.

I wouldn't conclude that I knew more than my father before I had been fifty miles away from home.

I wouldn't go into the company of boys who use bad language.

I wouldn't get into the sulks and pout whenever I couldn't have my own way about everything.

I wouldn't abuse little boys who had no big brothers for me to be afraid of.—*Selected.*

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E. M. Cobb, Editor.

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Contributions are solicited. Articles submitted are adapted to the scope and policy of the magazine. A strong effort will be made to develop the latent talent of the constituency.

Sample copies will be furnished upon application. Agents are wanted everywhere, and will be awarded a liberal commission. Change of address can only be made when the old address, as well as the new, is given. Club rates for Sunday schools and other religious organizations. Address as above.

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HABIT.

IN the great universe there are laws and laws; natural laws, moral laws and spiritual laws. A law is a certain regulation governing the function of a body or principle which is supposed to eliminate its dangers and propagate its benefits. Any violation of laws is exceedingly detrimental to the law and very much more so to the violator.

In the great human family it is naturally to be supposed that there are some people who cling tenaciously to those different laws. Not all persons to all the laws, but, as a rule, each person selects his favorite law and follows it to the exclusion of all others. For illustration: Many a time a man pays all due regard, and even more than is necessary, to the laws of education or the perfection of physical law, to the sacrifice of the higher spiritual laws. Again, people in social circles become absorbed in the observance of the social law to the exclusion of the religious law and domestic law. A man may violate one to practice the other. Any fixed principle in the heart and mind of the observer is called habit. If a man follows any or all of these laws from voluntary action, until it becomes a second nature to him, or until he becomes so used to it that he can perform it involuntarily, it is then a habit. Or, a man, from the lack of character, from a distaste of law and order, from lack of the necessary will power to labor, from a spirit void of sacrifice, from selfishness, from dishonesty and many other propensities, may be led to violate one or more of these laws; and by continually violating them, until it becomes a second nature, until his conscience is not sensible any more to the prick it receives from the violation of the law, he forms a habit. Thus it is plain to be seen that a habit may be a good thing or it may be a bad thing.

A habit which has been formed, through obedience to good laws, is a profitable auxiliary to life; but

a habit that has been formed through the discontinuance of good laws, or through the violation of them, is destructive in its nature; it is destructive because it destroys conscience; it violates principle; its enticing power increases; it becomes defiant; it finally ignores law and becomes alienated and foreign.

Vinet says: "Habit is the subjection of our present to our past." Then it is true that habits are more easily formed while we are young, because the past at that time is very short. Aristotle says, "Habit is that to which obedience costs no effort." He means that it has become involuntary with us and is fixed in our nature. George Eliot would intensify the picture showing the power of habit by saying, "Habit is the purgatory in which we suffer for our past sins." Foster, who was a decided optimist, defined habit as being a religious character, a grand felicity.

One of the finest views we have of this force, called habit, is an extract from Plutarch: "Not in itself the full, nutritious ear of corn; it is merely the tie that binds the sheaf together, and prevents its scattering; it is only truly good as a complement; a worthless monarch, but a precious minister.

"The strength, firmness and establishment of the disposition or faculty in the irrational part of the soul, gotten by continual use and custom, and which, according as the passions are well or ill governed, or directed, becomes either virtue or vice."

LUCK AND PLUCK.

A GREAT many people in this world attribute their success or failure to luck. It is not an uncommon thing to hear people make this remark, upon taking up a new enterprise, "Well, I have always been pretty lucky, so I guess I'll undertake this." While it is true that this sort of feeling is much better than the feeling that "all fate is against us," yet it is not the highest aspiration one can have, and is not always to be depended upon.

Unfortunately some people believe that ill-fortune follows them continually, and in nine cases out of ten this leads the possessor astray. It is exceedingly seldom that one succeeds in any vocation who is continually led by the theory that he is lucky or unlucky, and especially the latter. It is detrimental in the extreme to be led about by the delusion that we are continually compelled to fight against fate. These things force one to fight imaginary battles in which one can shed real blood; to surmount obstacles that never existed, which requires real energy both nervous and muscular; to scale the fancied heights that require both time and talent of real intrinsic worth that one can ill afford to surrender.

Pluck does just the opposite. Pluck climbs no

mountains that cannot be seen, but spares no pains to climb all of those in sight. Pluck meets all the obstacles manfully, and if they cannot be surmounted, pluck crawls under. Thus luck and pluck are continually antagonists.

Pluck affirms that the Creator handicaps no one; luck claims that God is a respecter of persons and that some people are born with a silver spoon in their mouth. Pluck is an optimist, luck is a pessimist. Pluck believes in the final triumph of right over wrong; luck believes that might is right. Pluck believes that he was born in the nick of time and in the right place; luck thinks that he may come out all right, if he carries a rabbit's foot around his neck or does not look at the moon over his left shoulder. Pluck believes that there is a definite work for him to do, while luck thinks that the work is his to do, if he can get hold of it first. Pluck thinks that he should strive to develop all of his talents in order to win the victory over the world; luck consoles himself with the idea that the world owes him a living and that he will get it even if he has to steal it. Pluck strives to do his work while the sun is shining; luck growls because the sun doesn't shine when he wants to work. Pluck does what he can do, if he can't do what he wants to do; luck stands around with his hands in his pockets because pluck has hold of his shovel handle. Pluck sees a chance to win; luck admits that while there is a chance to win, there are nine chances to lose. Pluck starts out in the morning with a determined purpose to do something before night; luck says he will if he gets a chance. Pluck is the concentration of all forces of the individual; luck is the distrust of the power of any one of these forces.

Pluck leads to development, honor, fame, wealth, success; luck is the fingerboard that points you to chance, uncertainty, doubt, speculation and failure. Things do not happen; they do not come by chance; this is not a world of chance; an all-wise Father guides the universe. There are no ifs in the first three chapters of Genesis; there was no subjunctive mode before the devil entered the garden of Eden. Luck, if, the interrogation point, are all symptoms of doubt; doubt and disbelief are dangerous, don't follow them.

* * *

A MISTAKE.

ANOTHER mistake has gone on record on page 37 of No. 2 of the current volume of the INGLENOOK. The article entitled "Unanchored" is there credited to Hope Newcomer, which was written by Edna Newcomer, her sister. This was the fault of the editor. The article was sent in without any name affixed thereto, and knowing both parties personally, when the article was criticized for the press, the editor just mechanically put down the wrong name.

In this instance no great damage has been done; the sisters both live at home and love each other as sisters ought, but it makes us stop and think what the outcome might have been had the credit been given to some stranger and taken from someone who was striving for literary fame. It is one of those mistakes that belong to the irretrievable class; it is a mistake that cannot be corrected. Apologies may be made, the pardon may be freely given, but there is no power on earth that can lift the eight thousand impressions that have been indelibly stamped upon the paper. There is scarcely a State in the Union where it has not gone, and how utterly impossibly it would be to bring the papers back. It is like a bad word that has been hastily spoken; like a feather carried before a high wind; like the spray on the angry sea; like a word spoken into a phonograph which is recorded on the record of wax.

Let this little mistake, though very insignificant indeed, be a lesson not only to the editor, but to each member of the INGLENOOK family. Let us not only be careful what we write, but what we speak as well, and remember that words can never be recalled, and actions when performed can never be undone.

* * *

VALENTINES.

ARE you going to send any valentines this year? and if so what kind will they be? Will they be sentimental, comic, or will they be sent as a burlesque? Sending valentines is like anything else in this world; good or bad may come from it according to the motive for which they are sent, and the manner of sending them as well as the character of the valentine itself.

A nice valentine sent from the right motive, to a friend, is like taking a bouquet of flowers to the sick, but when a valentine is sent as a burlesque to some person with whom you have had difficulty or some one whom you feel has trespassed upon your rights, is the very meanest and cowardly way to seek revenge. The same kind of a spirit that sends a valentine as a burlesque, with a little development, would send a dagger in the back of an enemy.

There are two reasons why this class of valentines does harm. First, the one who receives the valentine always thinks he knows from whence it came. If he is correct in his conjecture you have lost a friend probably forever. Second, if he is mistaken in his suspicion you have created an enmity between him and some one else, which, in all probability, you will never have power to eliminate. It would be a good thing for our social circle if all the comic valentines were consigned to Mr. Groundhog, with which to bed his nest for the extra six weeks he has to stay indoors.

Current Happenings

THE seal worn by the pope, and used by him on official documents to which his signature is attached, has on it the engraving of a fish, with the cipher of the wearer. Since the thirteenth century every pope has worn a ring of this character, and it is shattered with a hammer when the wearer dies, to prevent its use on a forged document.

JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER has promised Vassar College a donation of \$200,000, provided the college raises an equal amount and the alumni have already raised \$175,000 and are in good hopes of soon securing the prize.

It has been officially announced that an agreement has been made with the Western Maryland railroad, which is the extension of the Wabash, with the Baltimore and Ohio, which now makes it possible for the Gould system to have a through line from the Mississippi to the Sea.

PRESIDENT CHARLES W. ELIOT, of Harvard, presents a sweeping indictment against the game of football as played in American colleges, charging that it injures rational academic life and lowers the moral tone of the entire student body.

THREE large barns belonging to the national horse and mule market were destroyed in East St. Louis and one hundred mules were burned to death. Loss, \$35,000.

THE melting of glaciers in the winter has called for explanation. Dr. R. von Lendenfeld, of Prague, believes that the earth's interior heat cannot account for more than three to six per cent of the effect, but that the principal cause of the melting is the heat from the work of the ice in descending. The pressure of winter snows would probably somewhat increase the internal melting.

AN expedition in charge of the astronomers of Indiana University will be sent to Spain to observe the total solar eclipse which occurs on the thirtieth of next August. It will be in charge of John A. Miller, professor of mechanics and astronomy of Indiana University, and W. A. Cogshall, assistant professor of astronomy, also of the State university.

A REVOLUTIONARY leader of London recently made a speech before the large assembly of people in the immense building known as "Wonderland," denounc-

ing Emperor Nicholas and the grand dukes. Following this another Londoner made a speech denouncing Emperor Nicholas, Emperor William and King Edward, suggesting that the people rid themselves of "all emperors, thieves, and other loafers." Despite the fact that a body of policemen were present, the proceedings were not interrupted.

THE Naval Observatory at Washington was notified, on Dec. 30, by cable from Kiel, Germany, of the discovery of a comet by Borrelly, of Marseilles, right ascension one hour, fourteen minutes, south declination ten hours, no minutes. This comet was immediately looked up and observed by Messrs. Hammond and Wright, of the Naval Observatory.

THOS. A. EDISON, the world-famous inventor, has recently undergone a critical surgical operation at his home in Orange, N. J. Mr. Edison has had considerable trouble with his hearing. The operation was for the removal of a mastoid abscess near the brain, and it is hoped that he may fully recover. Although he is 57 years of age, yet the doctors believe that the operation will prove successful.

M. D. HATCH, of Lincoln, Nebr., has invented a device for husking corn, taking two rows at a time and missing no ears, whether the stalks are standing erect or lying on the ground. In a thorough test of the device it was found that twenty acres a day can easily be husked.

THE Roger Williams University at Nashville, Tenn., the negro college, was nearly destroyed by fire Jan. 24. The loss is calculated at \$60,000.

THE plant of the Valley Oil Mills at Memphis, Tenn., was destroyed by fire, entailing a loss estimated at \$150,000. The insurance is \$110,000. One of the employes (colored) is missing. He was seen to enter the burning structure, and it is thought that he probably perished.

CALIFORNIA is finding a little corruption at the headquarters of the legislature as well as Illinois.

ONE of the worst blizzards ever known in the Klondike region raged last Thursday, Friday and Saturday. Snow drifted to the height of twenty feet in many places, and miners and prospectors are said to be suffering intensely.

IT is a curious but well-authenticated fact that the wild silkworm produces a silk which is declared to have a better luster and stronger fiber than that of the captive silkworms. It is assumed that the confinement of and solicitious care received by the cultivated variety had produced a race which had lost some of its original vigor. Recent experiments seem to indicate that the effect so apparent is due entirely to the different food of the wild and domesticated silkworm. The leaves of the wild mulberry result in larger growth at each stage of development and a larger, heavier mature worm, and one that produces a filament of superior quality.

THE Great Northern Steamship company's new oriental liner Minnesota, left Seattle port, Washington, about Jan. 24, on her initial trip to Manila and oriental points, with 26,000 tons of freight, the largest cargo ever carried by a ship, and 141 passengers. Cotton comprises the greatest part of the vessel's cargo, which is made up of general merchandise, structural iron and machinery, and seventy-five freight cars, for use on an oriental road.

THE pulse register of Dr. Gartner, of Vienna, has proven very successful in lessening the surgeon's work in watching the circulation of patients under anæsthetics. It consists of a watch-like box, which is attached to the patient's forearm, and with hands that are moved over the dial by a sensitive spring, very accurately showing the pulse and blood pressure vibrations. It even reveals pulse action so feeble that the finger cannot feel it.

THE czar of Russia, it is reported, is contemplating a flight to Copenhagen. However reliable the report may be it is declared that the czar will appoint a mixed commission of officials, employes and workingmen to consider the strikers' demands, particularly that of the eight-hour day.

THE newest, and, to a certain extent, a most welcome invention, has arrived in the form of an electric hot-water bottle, says the *Marconigram*. It might more exactly be described as an electric bottle. It resembles its predecessor in appearance, but contains no water, and is otherwise a vast improvement upon anything heretofore put out. In the place of the water there are fine coils of wire which attain a given heat and maintain the same temperature as long as they are kept in use. The bottle is simply connected with a plug in the electric lighting fixture, and the current, passing through the coils, heats them to the desired temperature and maintains it. It is obvious that there is no danger of being scalded, of the bottle

being too warm or getting cold, and, once applied, there is no need to give it further attention except to remove it; then, too, there is no delay or inconvenience as when it is necessary to heat water on a fire. This device performs its work so simply and perfectly that its practical value is beyond dispute wherever one has the requisite electrical connections.

CAPT. J. LARSEN, a sailor on the great lakes, has just received patents on a new form of a pleasure boat. The boat is supplied with a glass bottom, and under the bottom is an electric light, which will illuminate the water and the bed of the stream for some distance around. A hooded reflector makes it possible to sit comfortably in the boat and witness the curious things in the water below with great ease, and pictures may be taken all through the means of the mirror. The captain has in his possession a number of photographs, which were taken by this means, and these are said to be quite satisfactory, although they were made when the water was clouded with dirt washed down into it. It is said that photography of the bottom of the streams will be greatly facilitated by means of the new contrivance.

SYNDICATES are flocking around Sir William Ramsay, the famous chemist who has demonstrated by his new process that gold can be extracted from sea water at a commercial profit, and stock shares which formerly sold at \$5 are now eagerly sought at \$350.

HICKS, the famous weather forecaster and astronomer, predicted a siege of zero weather to visit the greater part of the United States, and it certainly has come true. The State of New York has been struggling with a storm whose violence has not been equalled for years. Great suffering exists among the poor. One man lost his life in St. Louis, and even Kentucky reports a temperature of six below zero.

THE legislature of Kansas is appropriating \$200,000 with which to build an oil refinery in opposition to the Standard Oil Company. They think that a thousand barrels a day can be produced at a profit to the State of \$800,000 a year at the present prices.

GOVERNOR TERRELL, of Georgia, has decided not to grant permission to the colored troops to leave the State for the purpose of attending the inauguration of President Roosevelt. The Lincoln guards of Macon threatened to go despite his refusal.

THE Halter block and the building occupied by the Lincoln, Nebr., Overall Company, at Lincoln, were destroyed by fire Jan. 25. Loss, \$150,000.



HOME DEPARTMENT



"THERE'S A DEAR LITTLE GIRL COMING HOME TO-NIGHT."

SELECTED BY GRACE LONGANECKER.

"Oh, what do you think the angels say?"
Said the children up in heaven.
"There's a dear little girl coming home to-day
She's almost ready to fly away
From the earth we used to live in;
Let's go and open the gates of pearl
Open them wide for the new little girl,"
Said the children up in heaven.

"God wanted her here, where his little ones meet,"
Said the children up in heaven.
"She shall play with us in the golden street,
She had grown too fair, she had grown too sweet,
For the earth we used to live in;
She needs the sunshine, this dear little girl
That gilds this side of the gates of pearl,"
Said the children up in heaven.

"So the king called down from the angel's dome,"
Said the children up in heaven.
"My little darling, arise and come
To the place prepared in the Father's home,
To the home that my children live in;
Let's go and watch at the gates of pearl
Ready to welcome the new little girl,"
Said the children up in heaven.

"Far down on the earth—do you hear them weep?"
Said the children up in heaven;
"For the dear little girl has gone to sleep;
The shadows fall and the night clouds sweep
O'er the earth we used to live in;
But we'll go and open the gates of pearl.
Oh, why do they weep for their dear little girl?"
Said the children up in heaven.

"Fly with her quick, oh, angels dear!"
Said the children up in heaven.
"See—she is com'g! Look there! Look there!
At the jasper light on her sunny hair,
Where the veiling clouds are riven.
Ah, hush—hush—hush—all the swift wings furl;
For the King himself at the gates of pearl
Is taking her hand,—dear, tired, little girl—
And leading her into heaven."

Hartville, Ohio.



ECONOMY.—A Dialogue.

BY NANCY D. UNDERHILL.

At the meat market. *Mary*.—"Please give me a five-cent soup-bone."

James.—"Why, sister! I thought you did not like bones."

Mary.—"I do not."

James.—"Then why do you buy that great ugly joint? I've often heard you tell Thomas that it does not pay to buy the bony parts of beef, such as ribs, for roast."

Mary.—"But I'm not going to roast this."

James.—"Are you going to swallow it whole?"

Mary.—"No, I shall boil it."

James.—"Oh! I know. You put on a kettle, and throw in a lot of carrots and onions and garlic, and such things along with the bone; then pour in some hot water, and let 'er boil."

Mary.—"Again you are mistaken, brother. We are in no haste to add those things, and we do not put the joint into a dry, hot kettle. If we should put all those things over the fire before adding water, there would be a very disagreeable smell, and the kettle, being hot, might burst when water was added. That would be a far greater loss than to have thrown the bone away."

James.—"It would be a pity to waste all this good, rich marrow, just for lack of knowing how to get it out of the bone."

Mary.—"True. It is the marrow within the bone, that makes the good, rich soup, which we find so nourishing: but we must begin to cook it by adding cold water first, into a cool vessel, if we desire the most satisfactory results. Then we place it over the fire, and keep pouring in a little water every little while, to keep it from boiling dry. If we were to neglect adding sufficient water, the whole would be spoiled; and the smell would drive us from the house. It is like an argument. When a person has an argument, he must be cool at the beginning, and his opponent must be cool, also. Then, as the heat increases, the water of kindness, which is love, must be poured in, frequently, at every little interval of courtesy, until the marrow of Truth finally melts from its hard case of bone (prejudice). A little salt (a few crisp points to sinch the argument)—not too much—must be added, a little sage (wisdom)—not enough to make it bitter—may be thrown in, and it is ready to be served with your good things, the bone being thrown away. It takes two things to extract the marrow from a bone: heat and water. And the former must not be used alone. So, it takes the courtesy of love, coupled with knowledge to win the good effects of the Truth in a discussion. And the vessels must be cool at the beginning, and let the Holy Spirit keep pouring in, to maintain the right temperature."

TED.

BY KATHREN RØYER.

YEARS ago, one evening as my parents were sitting on the veranda, a thin, bony skeleton of a kitten shyly came upon the porch and jumped in mamma's lap. Some bad boys had been stoning the kitten and some bad dogs had been chasing it. Evidently he was a tramp cat. His thin form, pitiful cries and haggard looks quickly solicited sympathies from those who were enjoying greater luxuries, and he was promised, right there and then, that he might make our house his home until he died.

Unlike a great many tramps, he not only appreciated the kindness shown him, but he was quite willing to work for his living. Some time during the early part of his life he was named Ted, which ever afterward clung to him. In less than six months' time he grew to be a large, sleek cat; he was particularly intelligent and quite a favorite of the family. He always made unquestionable demonstrations of kindnesses shown and as quickly resented all attempts of insult.

The tuition he paid for his education was somewhat expensive. In order that he might learn that the stove was hot he burned nearly all the hair off his back, which made his nice coat of fur look ragged and haggard, but he never forgot the lesson.

When Ted was about fourteen years old we moved to a city where there were street cars, a thing which Ted had never seen before, and even unto the day of his death, when the street car would pass the door he would run to the cellar.

When Ted was about seventeen years old another little tramp kitten came to our house and, in its playfulness, would do many things to the disapproval of Ted. He couldn't see so much fun in the pranks of a kitten as he could at one time, though he had a great deal of charity for his little friend, yet he remonstrated many times against the excessive use that Master kitten wanted to make of Ted's tail as a plaything.

Ted finally lost his teeth, after which kind hands always had to chop his meat and other victuals for him. When nearly eighteen years of age he one day suddenly disappeared, which is the last we have ever seen of him.

This simple little story not only proves the great age to which cats live, but it also proves what a long, useful life could be made by showing kindness to even a tramp cat. Ted aided very materially in the rearing of six children in our family, furnishing amusement for the childhood days of everyone of us. Kindness shown to even dumb animals is never forgotten.

Elgin, Ill.

* * *

No man can sleep his way to heaven.—*E. P. Brown.*

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

BY O. A. M'GREW.

ADD a pinch of salt to coffee to give it tone.

✦

Sprinkle clothes with hot water and a whisk broom.

✦

Mix a little ammonia with stove polish to prevent burning off.

✦

Place an apple in the bread and cake boxes to produce moisture.

✦

Try rubbing tough meat with a cut of lemon to make it tender.

✦

Add one or two tablespoonfuls of sugar to strong turnips when cooking.

✦

Add a few drops of ammonia to the blueing water to whiten the clothes.

✦

For insomnia try silent prayer while your head is resting on your pillow.

✦

Add a little sugar to milk to prevent it sticking to the vessel while cooking.

✦

Add a tablespoonful of kerosene to a pail full of hot water to wash the windows.

✦

Mix a little cornstarch with salt before filling the salt shaker to prevent it clogging.

✦

Sprinkle grated cheese over oatmeal porridge instead of sugar and eat with cream.

✦

Dip a bit of parsley in vinegar and eat to sweeten the breath and remove the odor after eating onions.

✦

Dip stale doughnuts in cold water, place in a paper bag and heat thoroughly in an oven and serve hot.

✦

Add a tablespoonful each of vinegar and sugar to counteract anything that has accidentally been made too salty.

✦

A splendid furniture polish is made by taking a wine glass of olive oil, one of vinegar and two table-spoonfuls of alcohol; apply with a soft cloth and polish with a flannel.

Fallowmead, Assa., Canada.

Reading Circle and Christian Workers' Topics

By ELIZABETH D. ROSENBERGER.

ACQUAINTANCE WITH GOD.—1 Chron. 28:9.

For February 26, 1905.

I. What is Implied in this Acquaintance?

1. Knowledge, Col. 1:10
2. Love, Rom. 8:39
3. Enjoyment, Psa. 1:2; 40:8
4. Intercourse, 1 Peter 3:12

II. The Means for Attaining It.

1. The Word, John 20:31
2. The Spirit's Influence, Rom. 8:16
3. Prayer, Eph. 6:18
4. Faith in Christ, Col. 2:5

III. The Time to Commence It—Now.

1. It is God's Time, Joel 2:12
2. It is the Only Certain Time, Heb. 3:7, 8

IV. The Blessed Results of It.

1. Peace, Philpp. 4:7
2. Good, Prov. 13:21
3. Finally—Heaven, Mark 10:30

Text.—And thou Solomon, my son, know thou the God of thy father, and serve him with a perfect heart and with a willing mind. 1 Chron. 28:9.

References.—Prov. 15:9; Psa. 146:8; John 17:10; Deut. 33:12; Eph. 2:6, 7; Isa. 25:4; Isa. 40:1; Psa. 146:8, 9; Psa. 91:15; Eccl. 2:3; 1 Cor. 13:12; John 4:10; John 4:42; John 7:28; John 21:15; 1 Cor. 2:2; Ex. 33:12; 1 Chron. 28:9; Psa. 37:18; Deut. 33:3; Job 7:17; John 17:3.

King David was growing old, he had many things to arrange, in view of the fact that Solomon would sit on his throne. So he assembled all the princes of Israel, the princes of the tribes, and the captains of the companies, and all the courtiers who served him. Then he opened his heart to them and told them of his desire to build a temple for the worship of Jehovah, and how God had denied him that privilege, and appointed his son Solomon to build the house. Then as we read on we find that David prayed God to accept all he had done for him towards the building of this house. He said: "I have willingly offered all these things and I have seen with joy the people which are present here offer willingly to thee." And then he prays for Solomon, that he might prove faithful to God. And he advises Solomon to know the Lord; this implies a great deal. Solomon would have to be familiar with God's dealing with Israel in the past; he would have to study the law and the testimony to know what God required of him. We believe that Solomon did serve the Lord for a time, he may have been interested in the study of the law, but when he grew older he wandered away from God, he forgot the earnest counsel of king David.

Sin Makes Us Strangers to God.

Sin is the one great wall that separates us from God, he never makes peace with sin. If you will read through Jeremiah and Ezekiel and notice what God says about sin, you will be startled. It leaves the impression that no language can convey his indignant loathing of "the thing which I hate." So we must be cleansed from our sins before we can learn much of God. Only when the blood of Jesus Christ has cleansed us can we walk in the light of the Lord, then he will be with us to bless. He has promised:

"I am with thee! With thee always
All the nights and all the days;
Never failing, never frowning,
With his loving-kindness crowning,
Turning all thy life to praise."

How Do We Become Acquainted with God?

How do you become acquainted with people? You meet them, and then you associate with them; you admire their good qualities, you appreciate their love and helpfulness, and in this way we learn to know our friends. In the New Testament the Christian's relation to Christ is represented as a personal acquaintance with him which ripens into a close and tender friendship. This was our Lord's own ideal of discipleship. He invited men to come to him, to break other ties, to leave all and go with him. He must be first in their affections, and first in their allegiance and service. It was not a tie of duty merely, or of doctrine, or of obligation by which he sought to bind his followers to him, but a tie of personal friendship. The Savior becomes our helper, our keeper, our caretaker, our all in all.

"O Master, let me walk with thee
In lowly paths of service free
Tell me thy secret, help me bear
The strain of toil, the fret of care.
Teach me thy patience still with thee
In closer, dearer company
In work that keeps faith sweet and strong
In trust that triumphs over wrong."

"Known and Read of All Men."

If we are well acquainted with God our friends will know it. In some heathen temple the priest puts a mark on the face of the worshipers who have made their offerings before the idols and all day they bear this mark wherever they go. All who see them know where they have been in the morning and what they have done. If you and I have been with Jesus in meditation, reading his Word, and praying for the help

we need, our friends will see that we are his. We will be patient, loving and gentle we will show forth the spirit of Christ.

Value of a Personal Acquaintance with Christ.

It is incalculable. A true and great friendship is one of earth's richest and best blessings. It was easy for John and Mary and the other disciples to be friendly with Jesus. His eyes looked into theirs, they heard his words, they sat at his feet. It made them brave enough to welcome a martyr's death, and we study their lives to-day for inspiration.

1. What does God say about people who have not known him? Jeremiah 4:22; Jeremiah 9:3.
2. What does God promise his friends? Joel 2:26; 2 Cor. 9:8; Philpp. 4:19.
3. Do we know God to-day better than we did last year? 2 Peter 1:8.
4. We shall understand things in eternity. 1 Cor. 13:9-12.

* * *

THE EMPLOYMENT BUREAU.

Do these meetings in which our young people are chiefly interested benefit the church? We will answer this question by asking another: Is it a benefit to the home to send the children to school to have them taught reading and writing and other branches; would it not be better to keep them at home? Most people even if their own education was neglected, are very anxious to educate their children, and esteem it a privilege to send them to school. Our Young People's Meetings bear the same relation to the church that the school does to the home. Our older members who never went to Sunday schools or young peoples meetings should praise the Lord that their children enjoy better opportunities than they did. These meetings have brought new life and vigor to many congregations. The spirit of service and self-sacrifice in the young people has wrought a change in some of the older ones who were becoming weary in well doing. We know churches where the older members failed to keep up a prayer meeting, and the younger members have a live, earnest meeting, that is kindling a flame of missionary devotion which will spread throughout the entire church. We pray for a pentecostal blessing and outpouring on these meetings.

* *

Do you know how to use this program that is given each week in the INGLENOOK? We are trying to adapt it to your needs, and a few words of explanation may be helpful to some of you who have never taken any part in this work before. The leader should look over the list of names of the members who will take part in the coming meeting. The children, who are too young, to speak on a topic, should

be given verses from the Bible, if possible they should commit them to memory, and then recite them at the meeting, these verses you can find among the "References." Then there may be busy mothers and young girls and boys who would like to read something, give them the different paragraphs which we have written, bearing upon the subject, the short poems may be committed by some members and also recited at the meeting. Then at intervals some of the older members can give a short talk, not exceeding five minutes on some of the "Topics for older members" that you always find in every program. Have some singing interspersed with the talks and recitations, a song now and then in which all can join adds to the interest of the meeting. Then pray, pray earnestly that the Holy Spirit may be with you. If there are any who wish to take part outside of these there should be a little time for them to do so. It may be your elder who feels stirred to say something, give them a chance. Yet there must be system, so that your meeting does not drag and grow tedious. Always begin on time, and if possible without giving offense to any of the speakers, close on time.

* *

How many books on missions will you read this year? We are anxious to have you read as many as possible. We know something about the good results brought about by this reading. This missionary reading Circle is no longer an experiment, it is an assured success. We praise the Lord for all the enthusiasm and zeal that have come as direct results from this mission study. And we pray that this year may be one of the best in its history. "Take care of the Circle" said one of our missionaries to the Standing Committee at the last Annual Meeting, "because it has influenced the most of us to offer ourselves as missionaries." It has made our members who stay at home, feel that they must give something to the Lord, that they must give more money than they have ever given before. We ask you to find time to read a number of these books. Finish the course if you can. Let us hear from you.

Let us all thank God for these lives that are ready to be spent in his service. The Circle stands for service; in many places, there were no such meetings held, surely such will rally round the standard, and do what they can. Give of your means so that these who need to study and prepare themselves for this work, may not be hindered. Give as the Lord has prospered you. If only we could induce each and every member to do something for Jesus, the angels would rejoice at the good wrought by united, continuous effort.

* * *

Good books are one of the best friends.—*Lucy Larcom.*



OUR YOUNG PEOPLE

THE GEOGRAPHY CLASS.—Chapter XV.

Belfast, Ireland.

Dear Mr. Maxwell:—

We had a great time reading that bunch of letters: they all arrived safely and reached us at this place. We were glad to hear that the young people are all spending their vacation so nicely. We often wondered how Raymond Tracey liked it in the drygoods store, and we are all delighted to know that both he and his employer are well satisfied. Several of them wanted to know in their letters whether any of us ever got homesick. So long as we are traveling in the daytime and are kept busy, we don't have time to think about home. I guess you find that out since we write so seldom.

I hope you enjoyed the letter that Miss Gertrude wrote last week. She certainly had a beautiful subject about which to write, and if it was as interesting to you as it was to us, it was too short. This letter will be our last from Belfast. It is the metropolis and most enterprising city of Ireland. There is some American push and hustle here. There are three hundred and fifty thousand inhabitants, the people are better looking, have better business facilities, much better land, better crops, better clothes, take more interest in politics and religion. There is not half the superstition here that there is in the south of Ireland; the johnny car and the donkey cart are just as prevalent only they have much better donkeys and higher priced carts and johnny cars. It is one of the great ship building centers of the world; the White Star line finished the great steamship Cedric here in the fall of 1902. She is the largest ship on the waters now and is seven feet longer than the Celtic.

One of the most interesting places we have visited in Ireland is the Robinson & Cleaver Works; linens, woolens and laces are their staples. They work nine hundred girls and from two to three hundred men. We saw some of the finest woolen goods and some of the finest linen goods that we ever saw in our lives; and more than that the nicest ones in the world.

I must tell you a joke on Roscoe; when we were going round through the store, which is the department where a sample of all their goods is shown, we chanced to see some of the very finest of handkerchiefs and we decided that we would each buy one for one of our classmates at home. Roscoe kind o' whispered to Miss Gertrude that he was going to buy one for Elsie Mills, and he rather solicited her assistance in making a selection. Finally they hit upon one they thought Miss Elsie would take a fancy to, and Roscoe, rather mechanically, slipped his left hand into his pocket to get the money and at the same time beckoned a lady clerk near by and said to her: "Price this one, please," holding it up gingerly. "Eight pounds, eight please." (That would be forty-two dollars in our money). Roscoe gave the tiniest little "oh," just like a girl, while Miss Gertrude blushed, and they looked at each other and turned away from the counter and left the lady behind the counter to wonder whether they didn't know how much eight pounds was. The funniest part of it is, we would never have known anything of this

had it not been that the lady clerk was so afraid that she had said something wrong, that she quietly took Oscar into her confidence and told him the whole thing, and of course you know that was enough for him. He not only nearly exploded but was not satisfied until he had told the whole party. We girls tried to sympathize with Roscoe by saying it was too bad that it cost so much, but he let himself down easily by saying, "he didn't like the bloom-in' thing anyway." The party chipped in and bought the daintiest little lace collar and sent it to Mr. Maynor's little Gracie.

We took advantage of the opportunity we had here to buy us some steamer rugs. We bought the very finest of all wool steamer rugs for fifteen shillings, sixpence, which, in our money, would be about \$3.87; these could not be bought in New York for less than ten or twelve dollars each.

While I am writing this the boys are standing looking over my shoulder and they said for me not to forget to tell you that we were out to see the Harlan and Walf shipyards, where we saw nine large ocean steamers in process of construction. You know I mentioned the Cedric a little while ago, and then there was the Ionic and five other large vessels which are to become the leviathans of the sea. This is one of the largest shipyards in the world. In looking at these large vessels and noticing the thousands of tons of steel that are used in the construction of them, it seems as if they would sink to the bottom of the ocean, rather than to ride the waves so heroically. The entire skeleton of framework is made of steel, and of course it is the displacement of water that affords the buoyancy.

Yesterday we met a company of soldiers and conversed with them for a few minutes. We learned that some of these were prisoners and were in charge of their fellow soldiers and were being taken to Dublin on a sentence of twenty-eight days' imprisonment. The penalty was placed upon them because they had reported five minutes late in camp. Thus England keeps continually before her people the fact that she has a strong unrelenting arm. She is compelled to enforce the strictest of rules in order to maintain her dignity and power. The Red Coats are hated by the Irish as they are compelled to support fifty thousand annually, and have no use for them whatever. A large number of those that we saw yesterday were Scotch boys from the Highlands. Their jackets were made of the brightest red that you ever saw, and their caps were a perfect nuisance; just the tiniest little bit of a cap that afforded no shelter or shade, and the worst of the nuisance was that small band, reaching from one side of the hat to the other, passed right under the nose, over the mouth. It not only looked very odd, but must have been very disagreeable. Their trousers were made of the prettiest plaid goods of the real Scotch cheviot cloth; and indeed their costume was something to be admired.

It was so sad to think that nearly half of them were drunk and smoking cigarettes and using the worst profanity. What will become of the nation who is forcing the majority of her young men to spend three of their best

(Continued on page 168.)

The Q. & A. Department.

How many soldiers, including officers, are there in the United States army?

The army is composed of fifteen regiments of cavalry, comprising 750 officers and 12,620 enlisted men; an artillery corps of 30 batteries of field artillery and 126 companies of coast artillery, including 651 officers and 17,742 men; 30 regiments of infantry, 1,500 officers and 25,345 men; 3 battalions of engineers, 1,282 men, commanded by the United States engineers; Staff Corps, Military Academy, Indian scouts, recruits, etc., 2,877 enlisted men; also, a provisional force of one regiment in Porto Rico of 31 officers and 554 native enlisted men; and 50 companies of native scouts in the Philippines of 100 officers and about 5,000 men. The total number of officers is 3,831, and of enlisted men 59,866, not including the provisional forces. The new army act limits the strength to 100,000 men.

❖

Was the tub in which Diogenes is said to have lived just an ordinary wooden tub? When did he live?

According to the common story Diogenes the Cynic made his home in a huge earthen jar which had been discarded after having been used as a receptacle for wine or oil for the sacrifices in the Temple of Cybele. It was large enough to permit the philosopher to recline in it at full length. He lived 412-323 B. C. The truth of the tale has been doubted, although it is related that during the Peloponnesian War (431-404 B. C.) the Athenians lived in similar vessels.

❖

What is the origin of the expression, "A fool and his money are soon parted?"

It is uncertain, but we have the following as told of its origin: "George Buchanan, a historian, scholar, wit and tutor to James VI of Scotland, made a bet with a courtier that he could make a coarser verse than the courtier. Buchanan won, and picking up the courtier's money, walked off, remarking, "A fool and his money are soon parted."

❖

Does the Lewistown reservoir serve as a feeder for the Miami and Erie Canal?

Yes. Its area is 7,200 acres or twelve square miles. Extreme length five miles, extreme width four miles.

❖

About how much ocean cable is in operation to-day?

Statistics report 252,436 miles. Only 38,797 miles are owned by government. London is connected with the world by a total mileage of 154,099 miles.

What is meant by "oiled roads?"

These words literally express their own meaning. The road, after having been graded, is thoroughly saturated with crude oil, by use of a sprinkling wagon, which renders it impossible for dust or mud to be offensive thereafter. Southern California has long since proved this to be a great success and the process is fast being introduced into India.

❖

How is the railway service in Japan?

To date it has about 4,500 miles of railway. In spite of the present war they built 210 miles of railway in 1903, and carried 110,000,000 passengers during that year, which, together with the freight receipts, brought them cash receipts to the amount of \$23,800,000.

❖

Why is the Christian Workers' and Reading Circle work not in the Visitor?

By a decision of the General Missionary and Tract Committee they have been transferred to the INGLENOOK, so as to reach the hundreds of young people who want them.

❖

How was Port Arthur named?

After Lieutenant Commander Arthur of the British navy, who anchored his ship in the bay about fifty years ago. His was the first foreign ship to visit that bay.

❖

What is the best way to thin printers' ink?

Printers differ materially, but perhaps the best thing is inkoleum which is the modern invention, and endorsed by a majority of printers.

❖

How was the emancipation of slavery accomplished north of the Mason and Dixon line?

By individual votes of the States after admission to statehood.

❖

Are there any butter factories by the name of Elgin, in Elgin, Ill.?

There is one on the east side by the name of Elgin Butter Company.

❖

When was the motto, "In God we trust" first used on United States coin?

In 1866.

❖

Who is Postmaster-General of the United States?

R. J. Wynne, of Pennsylvania.

MISCELLANEOUS

THE GEOGRAPHY CLASS.—XV.

(Continued from Page 166.)

years in such environments as this? Nothing to do, but loiter. Nothing to spend but time and their wages. Nothing in prospect but dissipation. Nothing to think about except profanity and vulgarity which are thieves of idleness. England will awaken to the fact one of these days that these young men, well educated, would be a better defense for the nation than all the armies and navies that they could stack up from Queenstown to Gibraltar.

We are going to take a train this evening for Larne and about midnight we will take a vessel across the Irish sea for Stranraer; from thence we will proceed to Glasgow and then to Edinburgh. Address our next letters there. Have all the fun you can with Elsie about the handkerchief.

Yours truly,

Marie.

❖ ❖ ❖

BIG DEER OF VERMONT.

NATURALISTS cannot fail to be surprised at the weight of some of the deer caught in Vermont woods this season. These scientific gentlemen have been laboring under the impression that about 225 pounds was the maximum weight of any deer ever found in this section of the country.

As a matter of fact many deer have been shot in Vermont that weigh more than 225 pounds. Here in Windham County this season one specimen weighed over 300 pounds, two others at least close to that figure, and nearly all the bucks brought in were in the 200 class or over. The Vermont deer are in a class by themselves, and in size and proportions are far ahead of the deer found in Maine and the Adirondacks, and their meat is of a better quality. Old hunters account for the difference in the fact that the deer in Vermont have better feed than those in the more closely wooded sections. They are not limited to browse on hemlock twigs, but find an abundance of nutritious grasses, and if reports from Windsor are correct they occasionally top off with apples, turnips, corn and beans.

❖ ❖ ❖

His culture is broadest who sees everywhere the good; his deepest, who perceives the spirit sustaining all, and hears the rhythmic beat of the Universal pulsing in every life.—*As Nature Whispers.*

❖ ❖ ❖

HE is the richest who enriches mankind the most.

FOOTBALL DAYS.

The football days have come again, the gladdest of the year;

One side of Willie's nose is gone, and Tom has lost an ear;

Heaped on the field, the players jab and punch and claw and tear.

They knock the breath from those beneath and gouge without a care;

They break each other's arms and legs, and pull joints out of place,

And here and there is one who gets his teeth kicked from his face.

The freshman and the sophomore, besmeared with grime and mud,

Go gallantly to get the ball, and quit all bathed in blood;

The senior knocks the junior down and kicks him in the chest,

The high-school boy is carried home and gently laid to rest,

While here and there a crowded stand collapses 'neath its weight,

And forty people get more than they paid for at the gate.

—Chicago Record-Herald.

❖ ❖ ❖

WHAT SOME NAMES MEAN.

[The following table gives the meaning of the names of the principal Highland clans in Scotland:]

M'Intosh; the son of the first.

M'Donald; the son of Brown Eyes.

M'Dougall; the son of Black Eyes.

M'Onnechy or Duncan; the son of Brown Head.

M'Gregor; the son of a Greek man.

M'Cuithbert; the son of the Arch-Druid.

M'Kay; the son of the prophet.

M'Taggart; the son of the priest.

M'Cleod; the son of the wounder.

M'Lean; the son of the lion.

M'Kenzie; the son of the friendly one.

M'Intyre; the son of the carpenter.

Campbell; crooked mouth.

Cameron; crooked nose.

Stewart; his stay or support.—*Liverpool Post.*

❖ ❖ ❖

"THINK right,

Speak right.

Act right, and

Wear a cheerful face!"

Good Land Cheap



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SAMUEL S. THORPE,

Founder of the Brethren Colony, Brethren, Mich.

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An Echo From Across the Sea.

That some people are, at times, possessed of a certain inner consciousness or presentiment of things which are going to happen is almost a recognized fact. It is one of nature's mysteries—something that cannot be very well explained.

The following case, related by Chas. Barkholz, of Pewaukee, Wis., is a striking illustration.

Pewaukee, Wis., December 1st.

Dr. Peter Fahrney, Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir:—I know you will be pleased to get this letter. You will no doubt remember that you sent sometime ago, at my request, through your agent in Germany, six large bottles of your Blood Vitalizer to my sister, Mrs. Wm. Heinke, Wildkuhl, Mecklenburg, Schwerin.

I have just received a letter from her, in which she says that four bottles of the medicine brought about a complete cure in her case. She says she is lacking in words to express her joy at getting well. She had been suffering for almost fourteen years, and the last few years had been unable to leave her bed. All hopes of her recovery had been given up according to letters which I received from near relatives.

I think the circumstances of this case most singular. I received a copy of your paper, *THE SURPRISE*, purely by accident, and after reading same, I became possessed of a certain feeling or presentiment, if I so may term it, that your Blood Vitalizer was to be the remedy that was to cure my sister. It was this peculiar conviction which led me to write to you to ship her the medicine, and now, you see, it has all been fulfilled. I consider it my duty to write and tell you about it.

Yours very sincerely,

CHAS. BARKHOLZ.

Dulled indeed, would one's sensibilities have to be if one failed to appreciate such an expression of gratitude! And yet these same sentiments have been expressed thousands upon thousands of times by users of **DR. PETER'S BLOOD VITALIZER**. There is not a hamlet in the United States, where this remedy has been used, but what it is spoken of as a good and grand medicine.

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References:

- Eld. D. L. Miller, Mt. Morris, Ill.
- Eld. J. J. Yoder, McPherson, Kans.
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We cure you of chewing and smoking for 50c., or money back. Guaranteed perfectly harmless. Address Milford Drug Co., Milford, Indiana. We answer all letters.

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VIRGINIA

AS A

Farming Country

The inducements here are many—good, cheap land, fine climate, excellent water, society, churches and schools.

Plenty of Room for More People to Occupy and Till the Soil.

We have a catalogue describing tracts of from five acres to ten thousand acres, at prices from \$1.50 per acre and up. In this catalogue are described about 125 tracts of farm lands, aggregating about 80,000 acres. Write for it to-day, for it will surely interest you if you contemplate changing your location. Mailed free.

P. S. MILLER & SON,

7t13

Roanoke, Virginia.

MANUFACTURERS OF HARDWARE SPECIALTIES

Contract manufacturers and will market articles of merit
LARIMER MANUFACTURING CO.,
153 S. Jefferson St. Chicago, Ill.

IN ANSWERING ADVERTISEMENTS PLEASE MENTION THE INGLENOOK.

Job Printing

The Kind that Brings Results, the Kind you needn't be ashamed of, the Kind that is Cheapest in the End because Just as You Want it,—Furnished by

Brethren Publishing House Elgin, Illinois.

Very Low Rates to the Mardi Gras and Winter Resorts,

Via the North-Western Line. On account of the Mardi Gras, excursion tickets will be sold to New Orleans, March 1 to 5, inclusive, also to New Orleans on March 6, for trains arriving at New Orleans by noon of March 7, with favorable return limits. Excursion tickets are also on sale daily, at reduced rates, to the principal winter resorts in the United States and Mexico. For full information apply to agents Chicago & North-Western R'y.

Very Low Rates to Inauguration of President Roosevelt at Washington, D. C.,

Via the North-Western Line. Excursion tickets will be sold on Feb. 28 and March 1 and 2, limited by extension to return until March 18, inclusive. Apply to agents Chicago & North-Western R'y.

CUT THIS OUT



Of every Nook for six months, send us the **26 LION HEADS** and we will send you any one of our sixteen "HOME TREATMENT"

Remedies **FREE.**

Send for descriptive list and make your selection. Live agents wanted. Profitable business.

RHEUMATISM CURED

Our latest and finest remedy for Rheumatism, Sciatica, Gout, Stiff and Painful Joints, etc., is **TONGA** Tablets, which removes the uric acid from the blood and cures Rheumatism permanently. A trial box only 50 cents.

VICTOR MEDICAL ASSOCIATION,

S. F. SANGER, Secy.

SOUTH BEND, IND.

E. C. WARD.

HARRY W. JOHNSON.

HOMES IN SUNNY AND RAINY CALIFORNIA

WARD & JOHNSON,
Real Estate Agents
RACKERBY, CALIFORNIA.

Within Bounds of the Bangor Church.

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The HOME GEM WASHER



AGENTS can make from \$600.00 to \$1,000.00 in one year selling this machine. Special introductory price where I have no agent. Address, Wm. S. Miller, Meyersdale, Pa.

2t13 Mention the INGLENOOK when writing.

WANTED!

Local agents to sell first-class Fruit Trees, Berries, Roses, etc. Liberal terms.

E. MOHLER, Plattsburg, Mo.

CARDS! CARDS! CARDS!

YOUR name beautifully printed on 50 extra fine plain white cards for only 15c; 100 only 25c. Money cheerfully refunded if not more than pleased. Agents wanted.

BRO. H. C. WOOLINGTON, Rossville, Ind.

Our New
BOOK AND BIBLE CATALOGUE
Is Yours for the Asking.

BRETHREN PUBLISHING HOUSE,
Elgin, Illinois.

CHEAP GOODS

Many persons deceive themselves with the idea that they are practicing economy by purchasing cheap goods. Such a method of economy defeats the very purpose for which

it is designed. Goods inferior in quality are never satisfactory. They are not durable, they disappoint the purchaser and reflect discredit upon the firm that puts them out.

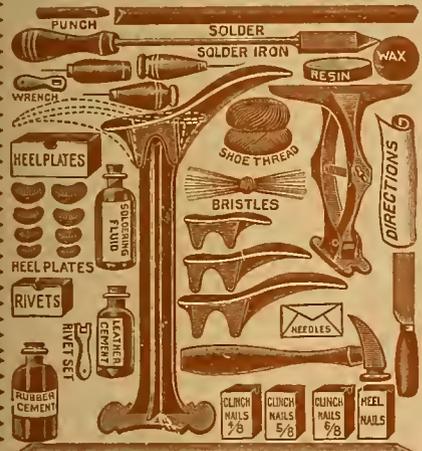
Don't be deceived by the "wonderful bargains" and "prices below cost" advertisements you frequently see. If you are a wise buyer you know you are being offered a shoddy grade of goods.

We do not handle an inferior quality of merchandise. Our goods are low in price, but not cheap in quality. We have established a reputation for doing business on the Golden Rule plan. We realize that every article we send out is an advertisement of our business and creates an influence either for or against us. Therefore we must handle the best quality of goods if we would maintain our present high standard and secure the confidence of the public.

Remember, our prices are the lowest that can be made on the quality of goods offered. We do not want your patronage unless we can give you honest returns for your money. "A square deal for everybody" is our first consideration. On that basis we solicit your trade.

This is a Bargain at \$1.25

If "A penny saved is a penny earned," then why do you pay out hard-earned dollars for repair work you could do yourself if you had the necessary tools? With our Home Repairing Outfit you can save many dollars every year by repairing your boots, shoes, harness, tinware, etc. The complete outfit is packed in a strong, neat box which contains 40 articles as follows:



HOME REPAIRING OUTFIT No. 1
FOR BOOT, SHOE, HARNESS AND TINWARE REPAIRING.

- 1 Iron Last for men's work.
- 1 Iron Last for boys' work.
- 1 Iron Last for women's work.
- 1 Iron Last for children's work.
- 1 Iron Stand for lasts.
- 1 Shoe Hammer.
- 1 Shoe Knife.
- 1 Peg Awl handle.
- 1 Peg Awl.
- 1 Wrench for peg awl handle.
- 1 Sewing Awl and Handle.
- 1 Stabbing Awl and Handle.
- 1 bottle Leather Cement.
- 1 bottle Rubber Cement.
- 1 bunch Bristles.
- 1 ball Shoe Thread.
- 1 ball Shoe Wax.
- 1 package Clinch Nails, 1/8 inch.
- 1 package Clinch Nails, 5/8 inch.
- 1 package Clinch Nails, 3/4 inch.
- 1 package Heel Nails.
- 4 pairs of Heel Plates, assorted sizes.
- 4 Harness Needles.
- 1 Harness and Saw Clamp.
- 1 box Slotted Rivets, assorted sizes.
- 1 Rivet Holder for same.
- 1 Harness and Belt Punch.
- 1 Soldering Iron ready for use.
- 1 Handle for same.
- 1 Bar Solder.
- 1 box Resin.
- 1 copy Directions for Half-Soling, etc.
- 1 copy Directions for Soldering.

Price, complete, per set, ... **\$1.25**

Quilt Patches

We are sure we have a bargain that will delight all ladies who read our Inglenook advertisements. We have on hand large quantities of Bright, Handsome, All-Wool and Pretty Colored Patches, many cut from kersey cloth and nearly all good size. They are especially valuable for making up comforts and quilts and many other uses which will suggest themselves to any woman who likes needle work. Many Sisters' Aid Societies in country districts have had difficulty getting the right assortment to put into comforts, quilts, etc. We can help you out. The price is 20 cents per pound, and a large number of patches. We can make immediate shipments. Send a trial order at once.

Suit Case

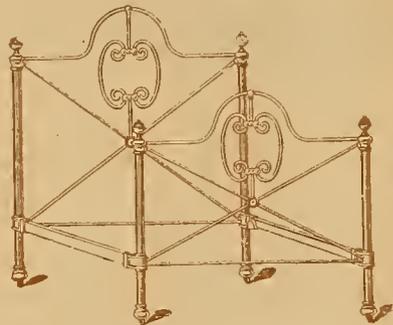


Here's a Dress-Suit Case that you'll be proud to carry—one that will wear well and look well when a cheap case will be shabby or wear out. There's not a cheap feature about this case, except the price. Covered with excellent mauve rubber cloth, solid steel frame, ends securely sewed and riveted, double leather, corners solid leather. Case is fitted with brass spring lock, brass catches, is lined with a good grade of cloth and has strap in body of case. Length, 20 inches.

Our price, only **\$1.50**

A High Grade Iron Bed for \$2.28

The Iron Bed has become popular and for real reasons. It is strong, graceful, more sanitary and cheaper than the wooden ones. Here is an Iron Bed that is generally sold at twice what we ask for it. By contracting for large quantities we have reduced the price to a minimum. The simplicity and elegance in bed-



room furniture which now is universally sought finds complete expression in this bed. The material used is of good quality. It is 48 inches high at the head and 41 inches at the foot. Sizes, 3 feet, 6 inches; 4 feet and 4 feet, 6 inches. Can be had in olive, white, Nile or pink. Always give color when ordering.

The Spirit of Simplicity

Finds expression in our offerings of bedroom furniture. The feature of hand-wrought construction, brought into harmony with simplicity of outline creates an influence for refinement and simple taste. The Bureau of generous length, the Chiffonier of drawers for storage, and the low Twin Beds—are pieces that conform in perfect detail. Our prices are always the lowest consistent with values.

ALBAUGH BROS., DOVER & CO.,
The Mail Order House,

341-343 Franklin St. Chicago, Ill.

"THAT'S THE PLACE."

Fine Art Pictures



No. 2079.—The Guardian Angel.

Here is Your
Opportunity
to Get a
Fine Lot of
Pictures
CHEAP



No. 850.—Simply to Thy Cross I Cling.

ARE HIGHLY PLEASED.

These pictures are all colored and are exceedingly fine. They would be an ornament to any home. They are very suggestive and all who see them are highly pleased.

THOUSANDS SOLD.

In the past two or three weeks we have sold more than 2,000 of them. These pictures sold last year for 25 cents each.

OUR SPECIAL PRICE.

We have secured a large number of these pictures and are therefore able to give our patrons a very low price on them.

Size of Pictures, 16 by 20 inches.

For One or more, and less than Six, 15 cents each.

Half-dozen,75 cents.

One dozen or more,\$1.32 per dozen.

Order by Number.

We can furnish you with any of the following subjects:

No. 24.....Pharaoh's Horses.

No. 25.....Can't You Talk?

No. 278.....	Rock of Ages.
No. 2079.....	The Guardian Angel.
No. 850.....	Simply to Thy Cross I Cling.
No. 2366.....	The Lord's Supper.
No. 41.....	The Lord's Prayer and Ten Commandments.
No. 43.....	The Crucifixion.
No. 45.....	Soul's Awakening.
No. 47.....	Madonna and Child.
No. 78.....	Evening.
No. 27.....	Defiance.
No. 52.....	Theodore Roosevelt.
No. 77.....	Nature's Beauties.
No. 742.....	Spring.
No. 748.....	Breakfast Time.
No. 4002.....	Assorted Fruits.
No. 750.....	Flowers and Fruit.
No. 734.....	The Old Mill.
No. 752.....	Summer in the Far West.

FREE.--Our Large Illustrated Circular of these 20 Subjects Sent Free

AGENTS WANTED

To Sell these Pictures. No Previous Experience Necessary.

They sell at sight on their merit. A 14-year-old boy who had never canvassed before sold 30 in 7 hours. Big money in it to any one who can spend a little time canvassing.

Write for particulars to

**BRETHREN PUBLISHING HOUSE,
ELGIN, ILLINOIS.**

THE INGLENOOK

A WEEKLY MAGAZINE

Spide, Sarah
January, 1906

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EDITORIALS.

THE VALUE OF ATTENTION.
THE PURSUIT OF BEAUTY.
REVENGE.

ELGIN, ILLINOIS

BRETHREN PUBLISHING HOUSE

30,000 ACRES

IRRIGATED

Government Land

In Nevada

NOW OPEN FOR

HOMESTEAD

UNDER THE NEW

IRRIGATION LAW

The United States Government Constructs the Canals, Reservoirs and Lateral Ditches to the Land, and Maintains them for 10 Years at a cost of

ONLY \$2.50 AN ACRE

PER YEAR.

This includes Water. After 10 Years Water and Canals Belong to Homesteader.

ONE-WAY COLONIST'S RATES

To Pacific Coast Every Day, March 1 to May 15.

From Chicago,\$33 00
From St. Louis, 30 00
From Missouri River,..... 25 00

Proportionate rates from all points East.

Stop Off at Reno, Nevada,

And investigate the irrigated Government land. Call on Mr. H. B. Maxson, U. S. Engineer, for information.

Printed Matter FREE. Write to

GEO. L. McDONAUGH,

COLONIZATION AGENT

Union Pacific Railroad

Omaha, Neb.

...THE...

Union Pacific Railroad

In Connection With

San Pedro, Los Angeles & Salt Lake Railroad

EXPECT TO BE RUNNING THROUGH TRAINS BETWEEN CHICAGO AND LOS ANGELES VIA SALT LAKE CITY EARLY NEXT SPRING.

ONE-WAY COLONIST'S RATES

To Pacific Coast Every Day, March 1 to May 15.

From Chicago,\$33 00
From St. Louis, 30 00
From Missouri River..... 25 00

Proportionate rates from all points East.

There are opportunities in Southern Utah and Nevada where homes can be had at little expense, where no heavy clothing and but little fuel is needed, where garden truck can be raised in abundance nearly the whole year, and where the people can live in tents throughout the year without suffering from heat or cold. The new line of the Salt Lake Route, now building through to California, will pass through several well watered valleys in these states, in which can be grown apples, grain, potatoes, figs, cotton, sugar cane, tobacco, peanuts and many of the semi-tropical fruits. These valleys are surrounded by hills and lofty snow-capped mountains, which furnish an inspiring background to the scene which greets the traveler who finds his way into the favored region. The climate is mild and delightful, and excessive heat and extreme cold is unknown. This is a good place for a poor man to get a home, the sick to find health and the capitalist to make good investments.

If you are interested in mining, manufacturing or agriculture, or seeking a new home in a new land, and desire to know more about the great resources of Utah, Nevada and California, write to Geo. L. McDonough, Colonization Agent, Omaha, Neb.

And then stop off at CALIENTES and LAS VEGAS, NEVADA, to investigate for yourself. Be sure to buy your ticket over

The Union Pacific Railroad

known as the "OVERLAND ROUTE," and is the only direct line from Chicago and the Missouri River to all principal points West. Business men and others can save many hours via this line.

E. L. LOMAX, G. P. & T. A.,
Omaha, Nebraska.

CHEAP RATES

(To Sterling, Colorado,)

South Platte Valley

AND RETURN

First and Third Tuesday February and March

From Minneapolis,\$22.90
From Chicago,\$20.00
From Peoria,\$18.00
From St. Louis,\$15.00
From Missouri River,\$15.00

Proportionate rates from all points East.

Where you will see thousands of stacks of hay, thousands of fat cattle, thousands of fat sheep, thousands of acres of irrigated land that can be bought at from \$25.00 to \$45.00 per acre.

Only 24 hours' run to Chicago; only 12 hours' run to the Missouri River; only 4 hours' run to Denver. The only country that can make a good showing to the homeseeker in mid-winter. Go and see for yourself—it need only take four or five days' time and you will be well repaid by what you see. Buy your ticket over

The Union Pacific Railroad

Which is known as "The Overland Route," and is the only direct line from Chicago and the Missouri River to all principal points West. Business men and others can save many hours via this line. Call on or address a postal to your nearest ticket agent, or GEO. L. McDONAUGH, Colonization Agent, Omaha, Nebr.

E. L. LOMAX, G. P. & T. A.,
Omaha, Nebr.

**Are You a
Lover of Music?**

**Sacred Solos and
Duets**

We can supply you with all the best and choicest music for the choir and home.

- "Beside Still Waters."
- "How Sweet the Name."
- "Shepherd Divine, I Come."
- "The King of Love, My Shepherd" (Duet).
- "Thy Will Be Done" (Duet).

Each piece complete, ten cents per copy.

**New Songs & Ballads
BOTH POPULAR AND CLASSIC.**

- "Down in the Deep Let Me Sleep, When I Die."
- "Farewell, Fond Heart, Farewell."
- "Tokens of Old Time Days."
- "Fetch Over the Canoe."
- "Forevermore."

Each piece complete, 25 cents per copy. For full description of these and many other pieces send for our complete Music Catalog.

Albaugh Bros., Dover & Co.,
341-43 Franklin St., Chicago.

MARDI GRAS RATES.

The C., M. & St. P. will sell round-trip tickets March 1 to March 5, inclusive, account the "Mardi Gras." To Mobile or Pensacola and return, \$25.60, to New Orleans and return, \$26.60.

For details call at Ticket Office. J. B. Hopkins, Agent, Elgin, Ill.

**SPECIAL ONE WAY RATES TO
THE SOUTHWEST.**

Feb. 21st and March 21st, the C., M. & St. P. will sell special one-way second class Colonist tickets to the Southwest for one-half rate plus \$2.00. Call at Ticket Office for full particulars. J. B. Hopkins, Agent, Elgin, Ill.

**Special Homeseekers' Round
Trips to the Southwest.**

Feb. 21st and March 7th the C., M. & St. P. will sell round trip tickets to all points in Oklahoma and Indian Territory and authorized points in Texas, Arkansas, Kansas and Missouri for \$20.00.

For details call at Ticket Office. J. B. Hopkins, Agent, Elgin, Ill.

FREE

To introduce my great Antiseptic Aeriform Medication and to prove beyond doubt that it will cure consumption, bronchitis, asthma, catarrh and weak lungs, I will for a short time give *One Month's Treatment Free*, including Inspirator and all medicines complete, exactly as shown in illustration.



One Month's Treatment Free.

Do not delay, but write at once, and tell me the nature of your lung, throat or head trouble, and how long the disease has had a hold on you. The Month's Free Course is intended to prove the genuine merits of the cure, and costs nothing to afflicted ones, who enter upon a course of treatment.

I will keep in close touch with my patients during the progress of the treatment and will make no charge whatever for my professional services, consultation and all correspondence. Address Dr. Marshal Beaty, Specialist, 359 West Ninth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Bookbinding

Do you have some magazine that you would like to have bound? Perhaps you have some books or Bibles, of special value to you, that you would like to have rebound. If so we can accommodate you.

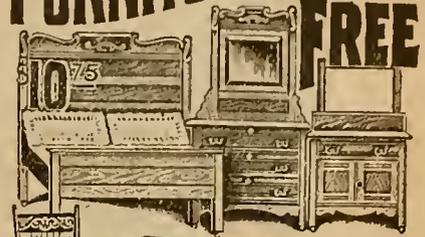
We have an equipment equal to the best, in the book-binding line and can give you good and prompt service.

**OUR PRICES ARE RIGHT!
OUR WORK WE GUARANTEE!**

Write us, giving full particulars, size, etc., of what you want bound and we will quote you prices.

Brethren Publishing House
Elgin, Illinois.

**FURNITURE CATALOG
FREE**



**WRITE
TO-DAY**

for our big free furniture catalog. It represents the largest and most complete assortment in the world of FINE MADE FURNITURE for parlor, dining room, bed room, library, hall, veranda, kitchen, store, office or any part of a house. We sell furniture in single pieces at same prices dealers pay for furniture in wholesale quantities. We sell:

- Library Tables.....\$3.80 up
- Bookcases.....at 4.75 up
- Dressers.....at 4.95 up
- Chiffoniers.....at 3.80 up
- Iron Beds.....at 2.05 up
- Stitchboards.....at 9.75 up
- Wood Rockers.....at 7.75 up
- Parlor Suites.....at 8.70 up

and every style and kind of reliable furniture at correspondingly low prices. From this

catalog you can select any article of furniture with best judgment and greatest economy. **WE FURNISH HOMES COMPLETE** at factory prices with furniture, carpets, curtains, stoves, tableware, and everything needed to furnish and adorn a home from top to bottom. Write to-day stating goods wanted and we will send a catalog of the goods desired by return mail, free with postage paid. Address

EQUITY MFG. CO.
CHICAGO, ILL.

**WASHINGTON, D. C. AND
RETURN.**

The C., M. & St. P. will sell tickets to Washington, D. C., and return, for \$19.75, Feb. 28th and March 1st and 2nd, account of Inauguration Ceremonies. Choice of routes from Chicago. J. B. Hopkins, Agent, Elgin, Ill.

\$33.00 TO CALIFORNIA.

From March 1 to May 15, inclusive, the C., M. & St. P. will sell Colonist tickets to California for \$33.00. Also reduced rates to several points in Canada, Colorado, Montana, Oregon, Wyoming, Washington, Nevada, Texas and Utah.

Through Tourist Sleepers from Elgin to California via direct line and also Scenic Line. J. B. Hopkins, Agent, Elgin, Ill.

IN ANSWERING ADVERTISEMENTS
PLEASE MENTION THE INGLE-
NOCK.



P DOUBLE UMPKIN
 DOUBLE I
 DOUBLE UMPKIN
 UMPKIN PIE

WHY NOT COME TO THE
LAGUNA DE TACHE GRANT
 FRESNO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA,

Where Pumpkins, Corn and common crops grow, as well as every kind of California fruit?

Come and visit the Brethren who are living here and see what they have done in the past two years.

Nearly 600 sales made since we put this land on the market and over 2,000 people now living on the grant where there were but about sixty a little over five years ago.

This does not look like a temporary boom, does it? Must be something solid behind all this. If not, five years ought to show up the weakness, but instead of weakening the Laguna and its various interests are growing stronger all the time.

If you are thinking of coming to California to make a home you cannot afford to overlook this place.

We still have plenty of good land with abundant water for irrigation. The price is from \$30.00 to \$60.00 per acre, terms, one-fourth cash, balance in eight annual payments.

COLONISTS' RATES

will again be in force March 1 to May 15, 1905.

From Chicago to Laton,	\$33.00
From Chicago to Lillis,	\$33.00
From Chicago to Kingsburg,	\$33.00
From Mississippi River to Laton,	\$30.00
From Missouri River to Laton,	\$25.00

Make your plans to start for California March 1st and you will be in time to buy land and put in a crop.

Write us for free printed matter and local newspaper. Address

NARES & SAUNDERS, = Laton, California.

WATCH Yourself

Or you will "arrive" too late. Punctuality is a characteristic of all successful men. To grasp opportunities you must be on time. A reliable time piece is a necessity to every man who would be punctual.

For **\$11.08**

We can sell you a solid silver, open face, screw back and bezel case, fitted with a 15-jewel, genuine Elgin or Waltham movement, guaranteed to wear well and keep accurate time. If you prefer a hunting case it will cost you but 75 cents more.

We know all about the construction of these watches and can honestly recommend them. Our direct method enables our customers to save from one-third to one-half from prices offered by local jewelers.

Send for our complete watch catalog No. 7A501.

ALBAUGH BROS., DOVER & CO.,
 The Mail Order House,
 341-43 Franklin Street, Chicago.

WE MAKE PURE, HOME-MADE

Apple Butter

None better made. Safely shipped anywhere. Write to-day for particulars to

C. J. MILLER, - - - Smithville, Ohio



"COLLAR BUTTON!"

Plain; just what you have been looking for. You will be delighted. Pearl, 12 cts. each; bone, 10 cts. each; three for 25 cents.

GEO. B. HOLSENGER,
 318 Bridgewater, Va.

CANCER



Cured without Surgery or Pain.

Our latest book which we will send free of charge tells all about Cancer and all chronic and malignant diseases, and how they can be

cured at home quickly and at small expense, reference, patients cured in every State and Territory, ministers & bankers Address, Drs. Rinehart & Co., Lock Box 29, Kokomo, Ind.

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SAFE AND CONVENIENT

If you want a good safe, conservative investment, write the Peoples State Bank, McPherson, Kans., about their "First Mortgage Bonds."

Ten interest Coupons with each Bond. The interest is payable Semi-Annually. All you need do is to clip off the Coupon and send to them, and they will collect and remit to you "Free" of charge.

Have had eleven years experience in making First Mortgage Loans in McPherson County, Kans., and have never lost one dollar interest or Principal on any of these loans.

Customers are well pleased.

References:

- Eld. D. L. Miller, Mt. Morris, Ill.
- Eld. J. J. Yoder, McPherson, Kans.
- Galen B. Royer, Elgin, Ill.
- J. F. Reiman, Pugh, Pa.

PEOPLES STATE BANK,

F. A. Vaniman, President,

McPHERSON, KANSAS.

615

CUT THIS OUT



Of every Nook for six months, send us the **26 LION HEADS** and we will send you any one of our sixteen "HOME TREATMENT"

Remedies **FREE.**

Send for descriptive list and make your selection. Live agents wanted. Profitable business.

RHEUMATISM CURED

Our latest and finest remedy for Rheumatism, Sciatica, Gout, Stiff and Painful Joints, etc., is **TONGA** Tablets, which removes the uric acid from the blood and cures Rheumatism permanently. A trial box only 50 cents.

VICTOR MEDICAL ASSOCIATION,

S. F. SANOER, Socy.

SOUTH BEND, IND.



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E. C. WARD. HARRY W. JOHNSON.
HOMES IN SUNNY AND RAINY CALIFORNIA

WARD & JOHNSON,
Real Estate Agents
RACKERBY, CALIFORNIA.

Within Bounds of the Bangor Church.

2113 Mention the INGLENOOK when writing

VIRGINIA

AS A

Farming Country

The inducements here are many—good, cheap land, fine climate, excellent water, society, churches and schools.

Plenty of Room for More People to Occupy and Till the Soil.

We have a catalogue describing tracts of from five acres to ten thousand acres, at prices from \$1.50 per acre and up. In this catalogue are described about 125 tracts of farm lands, aggregating about 80,000 acres. Write for it to-day, for it will surely interest you if you contemplate changing your location. Mailed free.

P. S. MILLER & SON,

7113

Roanoke, Virginia.

MANUFACTURERS OF
HARDWARE SPECIALTIES
Contract manufacturers and will market articles of merit
LARIMER MANUFACTURING CO.,
153 S. Jefferson St. Chicago, Ill.

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The HOME GEM WASHER



AGENTS can make from \$600.00 to \$1,000.00 in one year selling this machine. Special introductory price where I have no agent. Address, **Wm. S. Miller, Meyersdale, Pa.**

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Very Low Rates to the Mardi Gras and Winter Resorts,

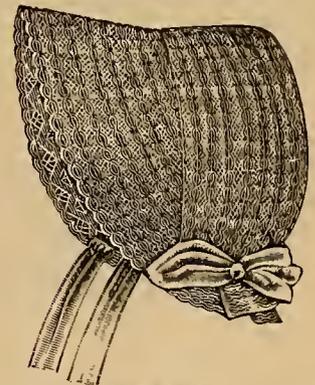
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Via the North-Western Line. Excursion tickets will be sold on Feb. 28 and March 1 and 2, limited by extension to return until March 18, inclusive. Apply to agents Chicago & North-Western R'y.

BONNET GOODS

These goods are manufactured especially for our trade. We carry a large assortment of styles and colors. All straw cloth and chenille is 12 inches wide. The felt cloth can be cut to any width up to 36 inches.



WANTED.

Some sister in each congregation to act as our representative in soliciting orders for bonnet and cap goods among the sisters of her congregation; thus making a saving to them in transportation charges by shipping several orders at the same time and enabling us to fill orders with less office and clerical expense.

Write for full particulars.

Albaugh Bros., Dover & Co.,

341-43 Franklin St., Chicago.

IN ANSWERING ADVERTISEMENTS PLEASE MENTION THE INGLENOOK

Irrigated Crops Never Fail

IDAHO is the best-watered arid State in America. Brethren are moving there because hot winds, destructive storms and cyclones are unknown, and with its matchless climate it makes life bright and worth living.

We have great faith in what Idaho has to offer to the prospective settler, and if you have in mind a change for the general improvement in your condition in life, or if you are seeking a better climate on account of health, we believe that Idaho will meet both requirements. There is, however, only one wise and sensible thing to do; that is, go and see the country for yourself, as there are many questions to answer and many conditions to investigate.

Our years of experience and travel in passenger work teach us that a few dollars spent in railroad fares to investigate thoroughly a new country saves thousands of dollars in years to follow.

Cheap homeseekers' rates are made to all principal Idaho points. Take advantage of them and see for yourself. Selecting a new home is like selecting a wife—you want to do your own choosing.

100,000 Acres Now Open for Settlement at Twin Falls, Idaho, under the Carey Act.

Unlimited supply of water for irrigation and for power. A grand opportunity for the Homeseeker who locates on these lands. 10 years time given for payment for land and water after lands are sold. The canals and water belong to the settlers who will own and control the same.

Homeseekers' Round-Trip Excursion Tickets

will be sold to points in Idaho on the first and third Tuesday of February, March and April, 1905. The rate will apply from Missouri river points and from St. Paul, Chicago, Bloomington, Peoria and St. Louis. Tickets to Idaho points will also be sold by the Union Pacific from stations on their line in Kansas and Nebraska. Rate will be one regular first-class fare for the round trip, plus \$2.00, with limit of 15 days going. Return passage may commence any day within final limit of 21 days from date of sale of tickets. Tickets for return will be good for continuous passage to starting point.

COLONISTS' ONE WAY SECOND CLASS tickets will be sold to above points from March first to May 15th inclusive.

Alfalfa, Fruits, and Vegetables, Grow in Abundance. Fine Grazing Lands, Fine Wheat, Oats and Barley.

Arrived in Payette Valley Feb. 23, 1903. Settled on an 80-acre tract, covered with sage brush. Cleared 40 acres. May 25 sowed 10 acres to wheat. Yielded 30 bushels to acre. June 12 sowed 10 acres to oats, in the dust, not watered till June 20. Yielded 55 to acre. Had this grain been sown in February or March the yield would have been much larger.

Alfalfa was sown with the grain and in October we cut one-half ton to the acre of hay and volunteer oats.

Potatoes yielded 500 bushels to the acre and many of them weighed 3 to 5 pounds each, four of the best hills weighing 64 pounds. Quality prime. (Signed) E. L. Dotson.

S. BOCK, Agent, Dayton, Ohio.

J. E. HOOPER, Agent, Oakland, Kansas.

D. E. BURLEY,

G. P. & T. A., O. S. L. R. R.,

Salt Lake City, Utah.

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FINDING RAINBOWS.

When the world has sort o' grieved you
Till the tears are in your eyes,
An' the clouds are sort o' pulling
Like a shroud across th' skies,
Turn your eyes right up to heaven,
Where the sun breaks through and clears,
An' you'll find a-lookin' upwards
There's a rainbow in your tears.

Grieved you may be, broken-hearted;
But all clouds are silver lined,
And the darkest cloud of sorrow
Hides the glorious sun behind;
Just look upward through your weeping
At the light, and when it clears
You will see, 'twixt you and sunshine,
Rainbows dancing in your tears.

—J. M. Lewis, in Houston Post.

* * *

SEED-THOUGHTS FOR THE HEART'S GARDEN.

BY JOSEPHINE HANNA.

Little inconsistencies form big drawbacks.

*

Snobbery may purchase jewels, but it cannot purchase crowns.

*

Economy is not stinginess; it is a saving on superfluity to supply necessity.

*

In calculating on trouble, do not make so large an allowance for contingencies.

*

Many great things have had small beginnings, but they have not had small prosecution.

*

The tone of voice is in tune with the heart, and if a change is needed, it is a change of heart.

*

"If the heart is right, all is right," is a true maxim, which license sometimes uses in self-defense, though upon license's very face it carries proof that all is not right.

Blue blood courses the veins, and nobility stamps the soul, of him who can, at once, live without sympathy, and without malice, while the faithful companion of innocence.

*

Let us not prove our delight in the faults of others, by pointing out every one we may chance to see; we but prove an old acquaintanceship with faults, it would seem, by recognizing them so readily in others.

*

It is a poor rule that will not prove its correctness on being worked backward: "If the heart is right, all is right"—if all is right, the heart is right. Demand of pride, as well as of other sins, this, the rule's only proof.

*

There is a price set upon that which Industry offers, and we cannot jew her down, or pay her in foreign currency. Money may, in part, occupy, but money cannot possess her rich estates; for she makes the man himself, upon whom she bestows the non-transferable title to her riches.

*

There are strange things under the sun, but the strangest of all is, why anyone will, for any consideration, allow a day—allow an hour—aye a moment,—to pass without turning to God, heaven, and happiness, from the eternal woe of those who know him not in the pardon of their sins.

*

In a daily newspaper, notice is given of the dismissal of a schoolteacher, for loudness and harshness of voice; a more important union for mutual benefit than the school is that of the home, but we find there also, a great discount is often placed on the benefits received, by this same grievous fault.

*

Earthly employers will pay us well for doing our best for them. God will pay us better for doing our best for ourselves,—for building the best character, for laying up the greatest treasures in the safest place; and all he requires, in return, is that we honor him for it.

THE WORLD'S WAY.

BY LULU C. MOHLER.

I SUPPOSE ever since the beginning old people have lamented the sad state of affairs and the world's wonderful wickedness; telling us many times that it wasn't that way when they were young. The younger generation are apt to be sniffy while these older ones make such speeches and think they see their youthful days through misty clouds of forgetfulness.

But ye, people of this now twentieth century, is not there some truth in some of their sayings? We read in history of the result of immorality in Rome and Greece and how it weakened those nations until they toppled and fell. If you want to spend some moments in some extremely unpleasant thinking, just think where we stand to-day in that particular. Study the morals everywhere if you think we stand on a high pedestal of pure, serene morality.

A wise man of our day said people cite us to the fact that mothers in the pagan days placed their helpless children in the arms of a white hot idol: and raise their hands in righteous horror at such heartlessness; proudly telling you of the great advance of civilization and the world's betterment.

But oh, merciful heaven, in pity deal with those exalted(?) ones who would not sacrifice their children but in cool indifference leave their children to be like Topsy who *just growed*, to get no wisdom from high-minded parents: becoming just a common person, learned in all the ways of shallow, frivolous society, used to society's subtle deceits and falsehoods. Some children not past ten years of age are as crafty as any veteran "carpet knight." A little child had rather suffer physical tortures for hours than grow to maturity and suffer soul agony of years and for eternity. No! Mothers would not to-day sacrifice to idols their children, but they sacrifice them for their indolent, cowardly natures rather than bravely taking the responsibility, care and even sorrow of training them to the love of noble, clean things and to be honest and square in all phases of human intercourse. For this reason too, we have what Edward Bok calls the American Skeleton, a spoiled, tyrannical child, the product of the modern American being a failure as parents.

Some men tell us in all positiveness that the world is getting better. For evidence, they say all slavery is abolished and the various empires are more and more settling disputes by arbitration. Well, as long as the world stands, we will have wars, for we were born fighters. If you don't believe that, just watch yourself when some one imposes on you. And then, it does not take a very smart man to tell you we have many slaves of many kinds, but they are not all black. Think for several moments and you can name a dozen kinds.

And religiously we are not getting more saintly, either, for look among the little jokes in the papers where some one tried to show to the world his remarkable sense of humor, by handling in the most reckless manner, subjects that a person who knows and reverences the things of God, shudders for him. For this alone many a soul will stand before his God with his robe of righteousness covered with many patches and rent in many places, besmirched with the dirt and mire of sin that no one would recognize its original snowy whiteness. There is a shocking disregard for holy things. Skepticism never was more prominent; but who can wonder when preachers bear so lightly their responsibilities. For instance, I heard on Thanksgiving Day a missionary and Bible teacher of Kansas City tell this story with a hearty laugh:

"When Daniel was taken a prisoner to Babylon, he was told he would be arrested and cast among lions that had not been fed for days if he did not stop praying at his east window, facing Jerusalem, to his God. Then Daniel reasoned this way, 'If I don't pray to my God I go to hell, and if I do, I'll be torn to pieces by lions. Well, I believe I'd rather go to the lions' den than go to hell.' So he prayed and was arrested and taken to the lions." Then we were told how nicely the lions received him and seemed to be so glad to have him among them, showing him every kindness. One large fellow lay down and invited Daniel to make a sofa of him, which Daniel did and sank down in luxurious ease and said, "Well, this beats hell."

Not much wonder, is there, that the masses are ungodly?

A young man who is studying law said the country needs more good lawyers than so many preachers. He was right, according to the kind of preachers of which we have a number. But then there are few ideal lawyers. Any man finds his hands tied who sets out to work a reform by law. If he wins he has strength few men possess, and if he had that strength of character he would rise above lawyers and governments to win people to right. The man who towers above the people is one who lives a holy, godly life.

Many tell us we are getting more cultured and learning how to live. Well, yes, our magazines are flooded with nice, polished articles pointing us to higher things. There are many good sentences and thoughts in it all, but it is all "scientific," senseless, idealistic, literary tomfoolery that nobody with brains lives up to, and the writers thereof don't themselves. We are just having a rush of "intellectual" thoughts. Few people are sane enough to write as the author of "The Simple Life," even if you have to wade through words to get the ideas in that; and just as few people fail to live a simple life. O, yes! the world is getting better.

Lecton, Mo.

UNCOVERING ADAB, THE OLDEST CITY IN THE WORLD.

DEEP down under the ruins of four other cities, in what is believed to have once been the Garden of Eden, but what now is only a sandy desert waste, the oldest city in the world, Adab, is being uncovered.

Centuries before, Nippur, which ruled the East thousands of years before Christ, was founded; before King Naram-Sin, from whose epoch, 2800 B. C., archæologists heretofore have dated the history of Babylonia, lived, this city, Adab, rich in palaces and temples, and honeycombed with sewers, just like the ones of to-day, lived and fought and flourished.

The fact surrounding the discovery of this wonderful old city and the rich relics of antiquity found in it have just been sent to America by Dr. Edgar J. Banks, of the University of Chicago, under whose directions the excavations are being made.

The expedition sent out by the University of Chicago is the third from America.

The first, the Catharine Wolfe expedition of 1884, confined its work principally to locating promising mounds. The second was the remarkably fruitful undertaking begun by the University of Pennsylvania at Nippur in 1888.

For many years Dr. Banks had been an enthusiast over the possibilities of explorations in the Valley of the Euphrates south of Nippur.

So great was the anxiety to begin this work that, in 1891, he secured the position of Consular Agent for the United States at Bagdad, in the hope that it would afford him the coveted opportunity. To his disgust he found, however, that members of the Consular Service are forbidden to excavate in the dominions of Turkey, so he returned to America.

Three years ago Dr. Banks set out again to dig in the plains of Turkey. On this occasion he journeyed to Constantinople to seek authority from the Turkish Government. Although he labored constantly to that end, so devious were the paths of diplomacy and red tape that it was only about a year ago that he was able to obtain the desired permission.

Success so far obtained, he lost no time in organizing an expedition and proceeding to the field. At first the Arabs gave him considerable trouble. A dispute over the ownership of the site of the city that has since proved to be Adab was settled only after considerable negotiation that appealed to the cupidity of the natives.

So hostile are the Bedouins who live in the neighborhood of the excavations that protection for the workmen was necessary. Considerable time was lost in obtaining such guides. Progress was delayed also by sand storms, religious feasts and hot weather. Once a pitched battle took place between the followers

of rival sheiks. In this fight a number of Arabs were killed.

The evidences of ancient human habitation that led Dr. Banks to work upon the site of Adab consisted of a series of mounds from 35 to 40 feet high and extending in a line along the valley plane for more than three quarters of a mile. The extent of the ruins, together with their proximity to excavations that have yielded rich treasures, excited the hope that within the mounds records of history that would antedate any then known in the world lay concealed.

At Nippur, twenty-two miles, excavations had yielded the most important results of modern research. Not far away, also, the ruins of Ur, of the Chaldeans, lie buried beneath the hillocks that rise on the banks of the Euphrates. Although excavations were begun at Ur some time ago little progress has been made.

It was the peculiar location of Adab also that aroused expectations of important discoveries. Cuneiform inscriptions unearthed at Nippur mentioned the City of Bel, the "lord of gods," the abode of kings living more than four thousand years before the birth of Christ. This seat of primitive human habitation scholars in archæology have come to believe lay to the south of Nippur.

All about Adab are the evidences of a very ancient civilization. To the east, on the remnants of the canal that 5000 years ago connected the Tigris and the Euphrates, is Shirpuria; to the southwest are Erich and Ellaser, of biblical fame, and not far away is famous Babylon.

Thirty miles to the south lies Ur, containing the site of the Temple of the Moon. It was from Ur that Abraham set forth in his journey into Canaan. Centuries before, when the city of Babylon was not yet known to fame, Ur was the capital city of Babylonia.

At Ur, in Abraham's time, reigned Khammurabi, King of Babylonia, whose code of laws was unearthed not long ago by M. Le Morgan, a French explorer, at ancient Susa, the capital of the kingdom of the Elamites.

With all these facts indicating a field of richest promise, Dr. Banks began his work. No one expected, however, that the oldest city in the world—certainly one of the group of oldest cities of which there is any knowledge or tradition—would be unearthed.

It was not until the explorers had penetrated various strata of archaic richness that the identity of the most ancient of the ruins was established.

In fact, workmen dug through the remains of five cities buried one on top of the other before the most important find of all was made.

When one city was uncovered the ruins of another and an older city were discovered to be immediately beneath. Below that was another, and underneath that

still another, until at the bottom of this wonderful pile of ruins, which lay like stepping stones of the centuries, the old, old city of Adab, the hoary ancestor of all other cities of the world, was laid bare in its tomb of sand.

The identity of this most ancient of all the congregated dwellings of men was established by many tablets bearing its name in the ancient inscription UD.NUN.KI, interpreted by Dr. Banks as meaning Adab.

The epoch of this city was fixed by tablets, statues, vases and similar objects of household and temple use and by the marks of builders on bricks used in erecting and repairing the great temple.

As unearthed the temple was found to consist of four structures, one superimposed upon the ruins of the other, indicating the immense antiquity of the city as well as the vicissitudes it underwent during the wars waged by the sovereigns who ruled in that ancient valley.

When the temple was demolished or damaged in those days it became the duty of the authorities to restore it upon the same site.

King Khammurabi (the King Amraphal mentioned in Genesis) among his other claims to fame declared that he was "the king who lent life to Adab." From this it is supposed that Adab was one of the cities looted and wrecked by the Elamites in their early raids and that Khammurabi restored it.

It probably underwent a series of such mishaps and restorations, as among the building bricks and tablets are found inscriptions of succeeding generations and centuries.

In this report Dr. Banks gives the following tentative dates to the various foundations of the Temple of Adab:

"The top (the latest construction) is of Dungi, 2750 B. C.

"The second (next lower down), possibly of Naram-Sin, 3800 B. C.

"The third, or plano-convex bricks, in the fourth millennium B. C.

"The lowest, of stone blocks, possibly from the fifth millennium B. C."

While building bricks with distinguishing marks establishing the various periods of work have been unearthed at Fara, Nippur and other ancient cities, it is only at Adab that a series has appeared sufficiently complete to enable the archæologist to trace their development and to determine their relative ages.

Already forty-three varieties of bricks have been discovered at Adab, and as the excavations progress the number will probably be largely increased. These bricks are divided into three general groups, representing successive periods or epochs.

The first group is composed of the so-called plano-

convex bricks, flat on one side and round on the other, and not unlike a small loaf of baker's bread. The upper side still bears the marks of the workman's fingers as he shaped the soft clay in the mold before it was baked many thousands of years ago. Less frequently the upper surface bears the impression of a thumb, to distinguish it from bricks of earlier builders.

In the second group, or period, the bricks are large, thin and flat, and bear on the upper side one or more deep grooves formed by drawing the finger across the soft clay.

Grooves may run lengthwise along the center of the brick, or diagonally from an upper corner to a lower corner, or a second groove may be added, forming a St. Andrew's cross. Sometimes three, four or five grooves run parallel to each other, indicating the marks of different builders or rulers.

During one reign, for instance, a single groove was used; during the next, two grooves, and so on. If the father marked bricks by a diagonal line the son added a line running the other way, and so produced a cross. In this way, inscriptions not yet being invented, added grooves and grooves in new directions indicated building operations under successive rulers.

In the third group, or period, the distinguishing mark was no longer the groove, but the inscription. Sometimes it was stamped and sometimes written. The latest inscribed brick yet found at Adab bears the name of Kurigalzu, who reigned about 1300 B. C.

It is proved by the series of bricks that at least fifteen rulers lived between the time of the last king who employed the plano-convex style, and of Sargon. As Sargon ruled 3800 years before Christ, the plano-convex period ended at least a number of centuries before his time.

Dr. Banks believes that, when deciphered, the inscriptions will reveal the names of a number of these rulers. Not only that, but the series will explain the relative age of every very ancient structure and ruin in Babylonia, and present proof by the side of which paleographic evidence, even when at hand, must be of secondary importance.

Considerable light upon very ancient history will, it is expected, be thrown by the inscribed tablets uncovered at Adab. Many such tablets bear the name of Naram-Sin and his father Sargon.

Now the period of Naram-Sin is practically the starting point of all Babylonian history, as calculated until the present time. Many of the earliest records begin: "In the year of Naram-Sin," or "From the year of Naram-Sin." It is generally agreed that he flourished about 3800 B. C.

Naram-Sin was a mighty warrior and conqueror. One tablet found at Adab describes him as "Naram-

Sin, the mighty god of Agade, king of the four corners of the world, the conqueror of Armenia," etc.

Ninety per cent of the objects found in Adab are classed as pre-Sargonic, or antedating the reign of Sargon, father of Naram-Sin, while the majority of those discovered at Nippur are post-Sargonic.

The Rev. Mr. Ussher, of Philadelphia, who visited Adab, says that the city "seems to have been a ruin before Nippur began to be great, such is its antiquity."

The work at Adab, however, is practically just begun. Most of the records and inscriptions found so far have been taken from the temple and the vicinity of it. When the earth is removed from some of the palaces, traces of which abound, the customs and history of the people who lived at the very dawn of civilized humanity, it is believed, will be disclosed.—*North American*.

* * *

THE FUR SUPPLY.

VERY few people except those connected with the fur trade, or who have had their attention directed to it, have any notion of the enormous destruction of animal life which takes place each year among fur bearing animals, or of the very extraordinary way in which the supply of these animals appears to keep up.

There are only a few species which seem to be verging toward extinction; such are the sea otter, the beaver over large tracts of country, certain sorts of fur seals and a West African monkey. Northern Asia and Northern North America still produce vast quantities of fur, and will long continue to do so.

Perhaps the most valuable fur in the world is that of the sea otter, formerly abundant on the shores of the Pacific Ocean in Northern Asia and North America, but now in great danger of extermination, unless it shall soon be efficiently protected. Between 1772 and 1774 about 10,000 skins of the sea otter were taken in the Aleutian Islands, and the fur was so eagerly sought after that at the end of the eighteenth century 120,000 skins were taken each year. The results of such destruction could not be doubtful. The number killed soon fell to 1500 each year, and in 1867, when Alaska was sold to the United States, it was 700. In 1901 was 406, while in 1903 Messrs. Lampson & Co., of London, sold 463 skins, but they had none in January, 1904, and none in October. It is not unusual for a sea otter skin to sell for \$500, while remarkably good skins may bring two, three or five times that price.

The only skin which approaches the sea otter in value is that of the black or silver fox. It is said that good skins of the black fox have been sold in St. Petersburg at from \$1,500 to \$4,000. A pair of silver skins in London sold for \$2,400, while a single skin is said to have brought \$1,000.

The Arctic foxes, known as white fox and blue fox, are in great demand. In 1903 Lampson & Co. sold more than 20,000 white skins and nearly 3,700 blue ones. Both these skins seem to be increasing in value. It is not long ago since the price of white fox skins ranged from \$1 to \$4. They are now said to be worth from \$16 to \$25, while the price of the blue fox skins runs from \$50 to \$75.

Almost 50,000 wolverine skins were sold in London last year, at prices ranging from \$4 to \$8 for good skins. Of Russian sable nearly 30,000 were sold, or three times as many as were sold in all London in 1891. These expensive furs run from \$2.50 to \$75 in price, but occasionally skins are found which bring from \$250 to \$350 each. The Siberian sable, which is more abundant, more than 470,000 skins having been sold last year, is an inexpensive fur, worth only about 50 cents apiece.

Mink and marten are cheap furs, and bring low prices, but the best pine marten bring from \$7.50 to \$12.50.

Otter skins again are costly, as are beaver, the supply of which, as has been said, seems to be falling.

Passing over a multitude of smaller and less well known skins, it is to be noted that in the March sale of 1903 no less than 403 musk ox skins were sold, as against practically none at previous sales. These are valuable for robes, but the surprising increase in the number leads one to imagine that there is great danger of the extermination of this ancient species.

The Alaska seal catch this year was small, only 13,000 skins, against 19,000 last year. The skins taken at the Commander Island appear to have been lost by the foundering of the ship that was bringing them. There are a multitude of other pelts used for different purposes, but hardly known to most readers, of which we need not speak further than to say that last year nearly 1,000,000 skunk skins were sold at prices ranging from 25 cents to \$1.75.—*Cincinnati Enquirer*.

* * *

LED TO JAIL BY HIS DOG.

OLD and blind, a man was sentenced to a week's imprisonment at Waterford, Ireland, for being drunk and disorderly, and his dog was allowed to spend the night in the lock-up with him.

Next morning the prisoner, led by his dog and escorted by the police, was taken to the jail, and at the gate the animal whined so piteously on being parted from its master that the man was ordered to go to the public ground with his canine companion.

Once more was a procession formed, the dog leading the way, and a motley crowd bringing up the rear. At the pound the companions were parted, the dog howling dismally.

WHAT A MUSICAL EDUCATION COSTS.

At my request, the following article was written for the Inglebrook readers, by William H. Dana, one of Ohio's best musicians, and President of Dana's musical Institute, at Warren, Ohio.—M. A. B.

IN regard to the expense of a musical education, especially in a conservatory, it is impossible from catalogues to know the cost, as the prices of tuition are so graded that one is unable to know his classification, and to be safe in making estimates fifty per cent should be added to the supposed cost and if study is to be pursued in Chicago, New York, or Boston, one can expect to spend anywhere from \$800 to \$1,200 for a school year of ten months. Board, street car fare, concerts, school certificates and other surprises are a constant drain on the pocketbook, saying nothing about tuition and music bills. My advice to any one going into a city for study is to take private lessons from a well known teacher, paying from \$1.50 to \$2.50 per lesson, and in the long run they will save money and get better results. There is little to be gained in the way of prestige from study in the American conservatory, as it is generally devoid of financial backing and must either be a financial success or die. Consequently such schools are not long lived, or stable. Music study abroad is cheaper than in this country. One can live well in any European city on \$600 per year and take lessons from reputable teachers. The tuition at the Hoch Schule in Berlin, or the Royal Academy of Music in London, is about half what is paid here for the same grade of instruction. A host of America's best organists studied with August Haupt of the Hoch Schule, paying \$1.65 per lesson, and at home these same pupils were getting \$5.00 a lesson before the odor of the sea was off their garments. I would not advise young people to go abroad for study until they have become "fixed" in habit and moral understanding. The majority of young men and women who go abroad are ruined in soul and body. Somehow they seem to think that the broad Atlantic has cut off both home and heaven, and responsibility for conduct rests not with them.

To one who has musical understanding, the environment abroad is beneficial, but to one who has not a well grounded musical and literary education much of the advantage in hearing is the "casting of pearls before swine."

From years of association and observation abroad I am led to say that American musicians like Wm. Mason, Sherwood, Eddy, Warren, Gilchrist, Paine and others have done more to make Europe popular than anything Europe ever did for the musicianship of this country. The fact is that they were all indomitable workers and would have been a success anywhere. Europe can not claim credit for their strength. The

seed was sown in America and limited was the guidance Europe gave them.

Sometimes I feel like saying that the better teachers are to be found in this country—method is better preserved here and instruction is more orderly: these things coming largely from early instruction in the public schools where order and method are emphasized. In our smaller cities are to be found excellent advantages, especially in music departments connected with colleges and independent schools of music. Instruction in these colleges averages about \$500 per year.

One cannot study, fare well, dress comfortably, study under experts anywhere for less than \$450 per year; and to spend less time than that with a teacher is to leave him or her without knowledge of method or the art in detail. Before taking up the study of music one should thoroughly understand that work is required, and continuity and consecration essentials to success.

INDUSTRIAL WORK FOR GIRLS.

A Chapel Talk Delivered Recently before the Students by Miss Roberts.

IN the earliest history of the race we find women doing all the industrial work. Man was the warrior and hunter. He protected the home and brought to it the game which he had procured which the women of the family dressed for food, and used its skin to make clothes, and the bones to make weapons for her lord to use in the chase and warfare.

During this period every home depended on itself. Life was very simple, all the necessities of the family being supplied at home without any dependence on others. As conditions changed, life became more complex, families depended on each other and combined for defense, every man protected himself by protecting his neighbor and thus the family became part of the community. The women cared for the family needs. They cooked the food, carded, spun and wove the wool into cloth, made the candles which furnished light, and made linen cloth of the flax. All the raw materials were furnished by labor of the men of the family. This was as a rule the condition of women in America seventy-five years ago. There was enough to keep them busy and furnish them a variety of employments.

Outside the home there was little for her to do. A few women who were dependent on their own resources kept small shops known as thread and needle shops; we get delightful pictures of the quaintness of these shops in Hawthorne's writings. Others kept Dame schools where the younger children were taught. These were about the only occupations open to women seventy-five years ago, outside the home work of cooking, sewing, etc.

About 1820 manufacturing began to be an important industry in the Northeastern States. Factories were opened and women and girls flocked to these in great numbers. This was the first great inroad made by the American women into the industrial world. Conditions in the factories at first were pleasant and the daughters of the middle class New Englanders were proud of their work in the factories. The workers were organized into clubs for mutual improvement and on the whole woman as a class was benefited by this movement.

In our factories and mills to-day women and girls are at work but owing to competition the wages paid are low ranging from \$1.00 to \$8.00 a week. During the last years a movement has been going on for the betterment of conditions. Some firms furnish rest rooms, lunch rooms and many comforts to their employees.

One of the occupations which has almost exclusively been women's work is that of nursing. The sick-room has always been women's province but the trained nurse as we know her to-day is the direct result of Florence Nightingale's work in the Crimean War in 1846, when she demonstrated to the world how much good could be accomplished by nurses specially trained and who depended not only on their desire to help but on knowledge. She opened, in London, schools for the training of nurses. New York City had such schools later and in 1872 the first class was graduated from Bellevue Hospital. At present there are upwards of 20,000 nurses practicing in the United States and every day nurses are making themselves more invaluable. To become a trained nurse girls take a three years' course of training which means hard work, and at the close of this term of training, they are reasonably sure of work, but their success depends on their interest in their work and to some extent on their physical strength.

In the business world women are found in all departments, as bookkeepers, buyers and sellers for wholesale firms and managers of departments. Usually the promotions to higher departments are made from the ranks of the army of saleswomen employed in our retail stores. Here as in other cases, the worker is obliged to depend on her merit for promotion.

One authority says that one-half of the telegraph operators, and three-fourths of the typewriters in the business world of the United States are women. In such positions the salaries vary, beginners receiving \$5.00 a week but experienced and trusty workers receive larger salaries. To make an efficient typewriter, a good general education is necessary as well as a knowledge of business methods.

I need say nothing about the teachers of our country, two-thirds of the entire number of teachers in the United States are women.

Teaching is a profession which is harder to enter than it was twenty or even ten years ago and it is becoming more so every year. Our schools employ only trained teachers whose scholarship must be of a higher standard than formerly, and statistics show that more people are choosing teaching as a profession than was the case when it was thought any one who had an ordinary education could teach.

There is one occupation always open to women which will never be overcrowded that of cooking. Cooks are always in demand and command good salaries. A great many girls can become good cooks by practice but the public is realizing that cooks require training and for this purpose, we find the schools of Domestic Science established in our large cities and in connection with a majority of girls' schools. A course in Domestic Science embraces cooking, household economics, marketing, home sanitation and nutritive values of foods. Statistics tell us that the graduates of these schools are always in demand. Women have taken an active part in the agricultural pursuits during the last years and we read of women who are successfully managing farms and attending to the details of the work. The raising of bees, vegetables, small fruits, flowers and poultry have all been successfully carried on by women.

One woman gave the following account of her work with bees: She says, "I always loved outdoor life and was specially interested in bees, and finally decided to try bee culture. I bought books about bees and studied them early and late and compared different authorities because they often disagreed. I talked with people who raised bees, and after filling my mind with bees, I began to work on a small scale and from my own experience I soon learned which of my books to pin my faith to. I did the hardest and most constant work of my life with my bees. My success the first year was not dazzling but I had learnt patience if I was not richer in money. Still I thought it worth while to increase my bee colonies and at the end of the first year I began to think I knew something about bees.

"After eight years of work I feel reasonably sure of success and every year each hive produces \$10 worth of marketable product in honey and wax."

A woman in Chicago owns and manages a stock farm. She left her home in the city and lived on the farm. She had always been fond of animals and after being on the farm for some time, she concluded to try managing it herself. She rides over every part of it each day and attends personally to the buying and selling of stock. I could scarcely believe the figures when I saw in the census of 1900 that there were 1749 women stock raisers in the United States.

One of the largest fruit growers of California is a woman. She owned a farm which was formerly mis-

sion property, and in many ways it was giving her a great deal of trouble. One of the most fruitful sources of her troubles was with the men who managed her farm. Finally she decided to leave her home in Oakland and go to the farm, giving it her personal supervision. In three years her farm was a paying venture besides affording her a great deal of satisfaction.

Another California woman took up grape culture on account of impaired health and from her efforts and experiments have grown the raisin industry of the state.

One young College bred girl took up an entirely new line of work. Shortly after her graduation her family met with reverses. She and her mother had their home but very little else. They lived three miles from a small city and she was unable to find any profitable work she could do and stay at home with her mother. At last she thought of raising pigs. Her friends said she ought to find something more suited to her station.

She said her friends did not seem to realize that a college education is not worth the snap of your fingers when you are in actual want and need assistance in a hurry. It was pigs or the poorhouse. She chose pigs. She began with ten pigs, cared for them as tenderly as if they had been priceless pieces of china, had them in clean pens and never allowed food to stand in their troughs, and fed them regularly. She never allowed any social duty to interfere with her work. Later she said to her friends. "I kept my pigs and now my pigs are keeping me."

Dressmakers and milliners are always in demand. In the Industrial School established for girls there are courses given in both these trades. Any careful girl after getting the instruction and experience the sewing-room here affords can be of help to a dressmaker so that she can readily get opportunities to learn dressmaking. In this respect our girls have an advantage over nine-tenths of the average white girls whose mothers do not have time to give them special training. Women have been successful as wall paper and carpet designers, and in silk culture. The women who have succeeded in these different lines of work tell invariably of the arduous efforts they have made, putting everything aside to attend to their chosen work and not depending for success on luck or capacity, but on training and hard work.

The figures below show the number of women engaged in different occupations in the United States. You will notice that working has become quite a fashion and that our girls should think earnestly of what they are going to do. Any girl of sixteen should be thinking about preparing herself to do some useful work in the world, even though her parents can take ample care of her. Boys are constructive from long training. A boy is sure he is going to do some work

in the world. Why should it not be true of his sister? A woman's true realm is the home but the fact remains that thousands of women must earn their daily bread for themselves and often for parents. Being able to earn their living does not unfit any girl from making a happy home, as the same qualities are needed for success in the home as in the industrial world.

Census of 1890.

	Men and Boys	Women and Girls
Agriculture,	8,320,000	680,000
Manufactures,	4,060,000	1,030,000
Commerce,	3,100,000	230,000
House-servants,	2,690,000	1,670,000

The census of 1890 shows that one-half of the population of the United States over ten years of age had some remunerative occupation.—*Youth's Instructor*.

* * *

PHYSIOLOGICAL SEA-WATER.

BY J. GRANT FIGLEY.

THE learned German chemist, Dr. Julius Hensel, has manufactured a *drink* in composition equal to the serum or water of blood, the principal ingredient of which is sea-water. Dr. Rene Quinton, of the College de France, has published a book entitled, "Sea-Water as an Organic Medium," seeking to prove as Dr. Hensel had, that water, sea-water at that, is the evolution-principle of life.

The claims of these two gentlemen seem to be that the organic mineral compounds of the human body, and of sea-water, are essentially the same: salt, lime, soda and potash, though the proportion in a given amount of sea-water is naturally abnormal to that found in the human organism.

It is a well-known principle now of medical science to prescribe various salt-solutions and combinations for certain diseases, the most exclusive being the injection of a warm salt-water solution into the veins of typhoid fever patients. In various forms of kidney and intestinal troubles, a salt-water solution is often prescribed.

Every household knows the efficiency of salt and water, either separate or combined, and the extensive medical use of them is not unnatural. But the effort to compare the products of the human body with that of sea-water is a trifle unique. However, embryotic life is more or less to be compared with that of amphibious creatures, and scientific research on a water basis is nothing so remarkable after all.

Even in a theological sense, water has something to do with the spiritual nature of man, as well as the physical, 1 John 5: 6, 8; etc. Let the good work go on among both scientists and theologians. In truth, they cannot get far enough apart to demoralize the universe.

Bryan, Ohio.

MIRRORS.

BY GRACE LONGANECKER.

I DOUBT if any one article of invention is more used than the mirror. It is in nearly every home, in school-houses, hotels, business offices and where is it not? It is even carried in the boys' pockets and sometimes the girls manage to carry it with them.

The precious article! How could we get along without it? I imagine we could not and doubt if mankind ever could. Even centuries back, to the time the Bible was written in Exodus the ladies used looking-glasses. (I suppose the gentlemen too.) I do not know if they were the identical mirrors we use or no, but they were looking-glasses. I suppose the belles needed them, then, to see if the powder was on thick enough and enough of the paint at the correct place. I suppose the boys needed them, then, to see if their mustaches curled just so, and many other people needed them for many other purposes. Do you use the mirror? For what?

Did you ever try to analyze the outline of your face in the mirror? Our faces sometimes bespeak our character. If you see a scowl on the face, too many vertical wrinkles, perhaps, it tells you to sweeten up your temper and change your appearance. If your mouth turns down at the corners, smile a little more and help it up.

The Bible teaches us to know ourselves and the mirror certainly helps us to do it. Mirrors are all right in their place, but we should not think of using them while at church. While there, we should study how to pose as a mirror, reflecting the image of Christ. So use a mirror and be one yourself.

Hartville, Ohio.

* * *

THE UNWIELDY HIPPOPOTAMUS.

"IN the channels which traverse the marshes of certain districts in Central Africa," writes a traveler, "hippopotami in incredible numbers are met with—sometimes in herds of 60 to 70. Wherever the channel widens out into a reedy lake rows of grotesque-looking heads, with ears erect, appear above the water surface, their owners studying the extraordinary apparition produced by the steamer. On approaching the spot these heads disappear one after the other under the water and a series of waves and large ripples indicate the passage of the monster forms below the surface. After a few minutes' time the same huge heads reappear, generally down stream of the boat. They have another stare and again disappear, with a snort and the expulsion of a small volume of water from the nostrils.

"If the water should happen to be shallow the at-

tempts of these animals to hide themselves are ludicrous, as their movements are clumsy and their anger and fear are evident. In such cases their heads and the fore parts of their bodies are under water, and nothing is seen but the huge pink hindquarters, struggling, kicking and stirring up the water in the effort to get out of sight. Although their uncouth antics may be safely watched from a steamer, it is a very different matter if the observer is in a canoe or small boat. Then his position is one of considerable danger, as he stands a very good chance of being upset.

"As the water of all these channels swarms with crocodiles such a contingency is not pleasant to contemplate. The natives are fully alive to this risk and never venture in their dugout canoes into the broad streams infested with hippopotami, but invariably keep to the shallow and narrow branches on either side of the main river."

* * *

WEALTH OF COUNTRIES.

It is interesting to know that while the United States is one of the richest countries in the world its stock of gold and silver money is not by any means so large as that of France, which has more metallic money than any other nation. The gold coins of the world are equal in value to \$3,582,605,000, and the silver coins to \$4,042,700,000, while the paper money has a face value of \$2,635,873,000. Of this vast amount France has \$800,000,000 worth of gold and \$700,000,000 worth of silver; the United States \$604,000,000 worth of gold and \$615,000,000 of silver. Great Britain \$550,000,000 of gold and \$100,000,000 of silver. Germany has \$600,000,000 worth of gold coin and \$211,000,000 worth of silver, while Russia, with a much larger population, has \$250,000,000 worth of gold and \$60,000,000 worth of silver coin. She has, however, \$500,000,000 worth of paper money, while South America keeps in circulation \$600,000,000 worth; the United States, \$412,000,000; Austria, \$260,000,000; Italy, \$163,000,000; Germany, \$107,000,000; France, \$81,000,000, and Great Britain, \$50,000,000. If the gold coins of the United States were divided into equal shares each person would have about \$9. Following the same plan every Englishman, woman and child would have about \$14.50, every German about \$12, every Russian about \$2.25, and every Frenchman about \$20. The ratio for all kinds of money would still leave the Frenchman the richest man in the world, for if all the gold, silver and paper money in France were shared equally he would have \$40.50, while the citizen of the United States would have \$24.50, and the residents of Austria, Belgium and Holland a little more, the Englishman \$13.50, and the Russian only \$7.16.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

IRRIGATION DEPENDENT UPON RATIONAL FORESTRY.

At the recent great American Forest Congress held at Washington, D. C., among a number of addresses was one by Guy Elliott Mitchell, Secretary, The National Irrigation Association, on

The Close Relation Between Forestry and Irrigation.

THE connection between a comprehensive system of forestry and irrigation is a local one, said the speaker, affecting but one-half of the territory of the United States, the arid region, whereas forestry itself, as affecting water supply is a purely national question, as well as a local one in each State and drainage basin. For this reason the new forestry movement has a country-wide interest and while California is alarmed over the destruction of her forests and the 'drying up of her streams, the lifeblood of her communities, Pennsylvania and New England are likewise exercised over the threatened danger to their water sources, necessary for city and town supplies and for power production. In the west the destruction of forests has an intimate bearing upon the capacity of the States to sustain population, for population results from irrigation, irrigation depends upon water supply and the water supply is furnished from the melting snows caught and held by the forests clothing the great mountain chains of the Sierras and the Rockies.

Three things are necessary to produce a maximum water supply for irrigation:

First, to prevent wholesale destruction of timbered watersheds.

Second, the substitute therefore a rational system of forest cutting, and,

Third, where possible to aforest and reforest lands where the value of the water supply warrants this most advanced and expensive feature of the American forestry plan.

Stop Waste First.

The first of these should receive the first consideration; the present waste should be checked and the second part of the plan adopted before it is too late and the third and most expensive part becomes the only remedy. For every thousand dollars now expended in carrying out the first two provisions of the plan, where all that is needed is to husband and direct the resources of nature, it is perhaps not an exaggeration to say that a million dollars and much time will be required to attain the same results through forest planting. The latter, while perhaps a subject for future rather than present application on a large scale, holds out wonderful eventual possibilities. The statement of the government Forester at the El Paso Irrigation Congress that liberal experiments have proven that enormous areas of the west can by systematic planting be made into forests with the effect of restoring streams which have disappeared and creating new

streams holds out new and unknown potentialities of entrancing interest to the forest and water student.

But what is needed to-day is more strength to the arm of American Forestry for the immediate prosecution of its carefully outlined plans to save what we have now set before us. The two greatest problems before this country to-day, problems well worthy the expenditure by the nation of millions and hundreds of millions of dollars instead of thousands and hundreds of thousands of dollars, are forestry and irrigation. They will return such expenditure, principle and interest, many times over, and the carrying out of the policy will demonstrate its wisdom easily within the present generation.

A Practical Business Plan.

The workings of the Forestry Bureau have come within the past two years to be recognized as a practical, hard-headed business proposition. The present Forester, Gifford Pinchot, when criticised for his enthusiasm in the setting apart of Forest Reserves and the substitution of æsthetic considerations for those of practical lumbering, made the notable response:

"I am not a preserver of trees, I am a cutter-down of trees. It is the essence of forestry to have trees harvested when they are ripe and followed by successive crops. The human race is not destroyed because the individual dies. Every tree must die but the forest can be extended and multiplied."

The country is fortunate in its possession of Gifford Pinchot as government Forester; the president is fortunate in having a man to carry out his advanced forestry policy, who is interested only in conserving one of the greatest of America's natural resources and in this erecting a monument to himself which will live for all ages.

In this connection the speaker urged the enactment of the pending bill, recommended by the president, providing for the consolidation of all the forestry bureaus and divisions into one organization under the Secretary of Agriculture. He also called attention to the necessity for the repeal of the timber and stone law and the substitution of the bill which has passed the senate and is now before the house, providing for the sale of stumpage, the title to public timber lands to remain in the government, thus insuring their natural reforestation.

Immediate Legislation Important.

Both of these bills have the unqualified endorsement of the Chief Forester and the various heads of bureaus and departments engaged in forest work, including the president himself, whose messages to congress deal specifically with this matter. Another law which the speaker condemned as inimical to the interests of the country is what is known as the Forest Reserve scrip law. Under this law, he stated, enormous areas in the Forest Reserves owned by individuals or corporations,

prior to their creation, have first been denuded of their timber by the owners and then turned back to the government and exchanged for the most valuable public timber land which could be found. The speaker quoted an utterance of President Roosevelt as a hopeful indication of better things to come in all matters of land legislation. The president said:

"Now keep in mind that the whole object of forest protection is, as I have said again and again, the making and maintaining of prosperous homes. Every phase of the land policy of the United States is as it by right ought to be, directed to the upbuilding of the homemaker. The one sure test of all public land legislation should be: Does it help to make and keep prosperous homes? If it does, the legislation is good. If it does not, the legislation is bad. Certain of our land laws have been twisted into an improper use, and it is necessary in my judgment that there should be a revision of the land laws and a cutting out of such provisions from them as in actual practice tend to make possible the acquisition of large tracts for speculative purposes or for the purpose of leasing to others."

* * *

LINCOLN AND THE LAKE CHAMPLAIN QUAKER.

THE people who love it will defy you to find a more beautiful lake anywhere; and, anyway, if the voyagers to the New World had discovered nothing else, it would have been worth all the trouble they took coming over. Big and gracious and commanding as some dear princess, it sweeps to the northern border, and the mountains range themselves on either side, watching and adoring.

The largest island in the lake is long and wide and has several townships of its own. Somewhere about 1785 a family of Quakers came from the south and found the place. "The Lord," they said, "has led us into ways of peace. Here we will live, and the blessing of heaven will be with us." They labored at their wholesome toil and their minds were filled with wholesome thoughts. Sun and storm succeeded sun and storm, and the years passed and they found rest unto the third generation.

In 1861, when the stricken country cried for men to save her, the note of war came to the island, and the great-grandson of the first Quaker was drafted.

"But it will be no use," he said. "I shall never fight. My mother taught me it is a sin. It is her religion and my father's and their fathers'. I shall never raise my hand to kill anyone."

The recruiting officer took little notice. "We'll see about that later," he commented carelessly.

The regiment went to Washington and the Quaker boy drilled placidly and shot straight. "But I shall never fight," he reiterated.

Word went out that there was a traitor in the ranks. The lieutenant conferred with the captain, and all the forms of punishment devised for refractory soldiers were visited on him. He went through them without flinching, and there was only one thing left. He was taken before the colonel.

"What does this mean?" demanded the officer. "Don't you know you will be shot?"

The Quaker was a nice boy with steady eyes and a square chin, and he smiled a little. "That is nothing," he said. "Thee didn't think I was afraid, did thee?"

The prisoner went back to the guardhouse and the colonel went to the president, to Lincoln, who was great because he knew the hearts of men. The case was put before him—of the mutinous Quaker who talked of his religion, the soldier who refused to fight, who defied pain and laughed at the fear of death.

Lincoln listened and looked relieved. "Why, that is plain enough," he answered. "There is only one thing to do. Trump up some excuse and send him home. You can't kill a boy like that, you know. The country needs all her brave men wherever they are. Send him home."

So the Quaker went back to the island, to life and duty as he saw them, and his children tell the story.—*February Lippincott's.*

* * *

KANGAROO VICTORIOUS.

A CURIOUS contest, between a kangaroo and a buffalo, took place in a large zoological park in the north of England. The two animals, after breaking loose from their inclosures, met face to face in an open space in the park. Without any preliminary quarrel the bull made a furious onslaught on the kangaroo, which at first contented itself with an endeavor to avoid the charge.

After a few moments, however, the bull's attention became altogether too personal to pass unrebuked, and, using its hoofs as battering rams, the kangaroo belabored the buffalo in the most effective manner. Roaring and bellowing, the irate buffalo made repeated attempts to gore its antagonist to death, but with scant success, the kangaroo proving a most slippery foe. The fray waxed furious for over an hour, at the end of which time the buffalo retired, showing, however, unmistakable signs of the kangaroo's attention.

* * *

"NOTHING can be made of nothing; he who has laid up no material can produce no combinations."

* * *

"BETTER do nothing, than something that is worth nothing."

PIGEON SLAUGHTER.

BY HON. GEO. D. PERKINS.

LIVE bird shooting is the poorest apology for sport now masquerading under that name. There is no rational excuse for its tolerance by a humane people. It is essentially cruel. Trap shooting lacks all the excuses which may be cited, from a sportsman's viewpoint, in favor of the shooting of game birds. The game bird is provided by nature with an instinct which tends toward self-protection. The bagging of a duck is not a one-sided game, as any hunter will testify. When the contest of masculine wit against the game bird's instinct begins, the bird is free to conduct a campaign for self-defense. It knows instinctively that there is danger in the air, and it is provided with the means of escape. At the outset the odds are on the side of the feathered competitor. It is the overcoming of the odds which furnishes the elements of "sport." In trap shooting, on the other hand, the man behind the gun is careful to provide that the odds are all on his side. He selects as his target the pretty pigeon, a domesticated bird which looks upon man as a friend. The bird is cooped up for days before the sentence of death is to be executed. The trap is placed at a distance from the gun which gives the gun all the advantage. When the bewildered bird is liberated there is no suggestion of danger, and its flight may be toward the danger point instead of away from it. If the shooter, after firing both barrels point-blank at the feathered target, fails to hit it, the bird has gained a freedom which is likely to last only until the day of the next trap shoot. When the shooter only maims the bird it is generously provided that if the bird can flutter out of certain prescribed bounds a miss shall be charged up against the marksman. But this little piece of generosity doesn't heal the wounds of the bird.

If no other argument could be brought against the practice of live bird shooting from traps the very inutility of it might be urged. If it is merely a chance to test marksmanship that is desired, it can be had without the sacrifice of bird life. The "clay pigeon" projected from a trap in imitation of a pigeon's flight furnishes competing gunners with ample opportunity to show their prowess. These artificial birds can be made to fly swifter than the average live bird, and even among sportsmen there are many who argue that the breaking of these targets furnishes a better test of marksmanship than is afforded by shooting at real pigeons. Largely as a matter of economy the use of clay targets has been increasing. As a matter of humanity it should be extended until these targets alone shall be used in trap shooting.

The proposal to do away with the shooting of live birds from traps will be opposed by practically all

gun clubs. Ask the members why, and they will tell you that shooting pigeons is better sport than shooting at inanimate targets, and they will justify the practice by saying that the dead birds are usually used for food. The latter excuse is the only half way argument that can be made in defense of this sort of killing. But the so-called sportsmen are not killing the birds for food. In fact it is to be feared the man behind the gun is merely insisting upon his right to gratify the old barbarous instinct to see a life snuffed out as a result of his prowess. The better way to do away with this species of inhumanity would be to convince men of its demoralizing effect. But that would be a slow process. The swifter and surer one is for the humane sentiment of the community to insist that the cruel slaughter of live birds shall be prohibited by law.

Sportsmen who may be inclined to think their rights would be interfered with by the proposed law, may find some enlightenment in the utterances of President G. O. Shields, of the League of American Sportsmen, who, together with Ernest Thompson Seton, vice-president of the league, declare their sympathy and willingness to cooperate in the effort to suppress, by law, the shooting of live birds from traps.

President Shields does not share the fears of dealers in guns and ammunition that less shooting would be done if trap shooting were restricted to inanimate targets. He is inclined to think there would be more shooting in that case. For one thing, many genuine sportsmen who now refuse to attend the tournaments because of the bird slaughter would take a new interest in trap shooting. Also if target shooting were made the sole test of skill there would be more interest in achieving skill in that line, and consequently more shooting.

This presentation of the case from the sportsman's viewpoint should be of great assistance in securing the favorable attention of the legislature. With the true sportsmen working side by side with the Audubon societies there would be no question of the success of this movement for the protection of bird life.

* * *

IT TOUCHED THEIR HEARTS.

THOUGHTLESSNESS is at the root of much which seems deliberate unkindness. In a large city store recently a number of clerks, all of them young girls, catching sight of an old farmer coming down the aisle, began to amuse themselves by remarks which were intended to be humorous, but which seemed decidedly ill-natured.

Approaching the counter, the old man bought several small articles, the girl who waited on him exchanging sly glances with her companions as they still continued whispering and laughing together.

The old man carried in one hand a small, neatly-

made basket, the lid tied down with a bit of blue ribbon. While waiting for his change, he lifted the basket to the counter and said:

"S'cuse me, miss, but I've got something here I'd like to give you, if you'd take it and divide it 'round 'mong them other young ladies there. You see I've got a little gal to home 'bout your age, but she can't walk nor caper 'round like other gals. Had a fall when she was little, and the doctor says she'll never walk now, but she's just as cheerful and happy as them that can walk and be strong, never complainin' nor nothin'. She made this basket herself, makes lots of 'em, and every time I come to town she has me bring one of 'em full o' something to give to somebody that don't know what the country's like. Now this basket is full of the first that's ripened of our airly August red apples, and some little posey bouquets she fixed up herself. It jest came across me that mebbe you'd like 'em, and you're welcome to 'em. We live about forty miles out, half a mile from F——, an' I'd be glad to have you all come out and stay over Sunday any time. Here's the basket."

The girl accepted it with a very sober "Thank you" and walked toward her companions as the old man went on his way.

"Well, it was real kind of him, wasn't it?" she said.

"Yes, it was," replied one of the girls, heartily.

"He's a good old soul," said a third. "I feel guilty for laughing at him."

"So do I. What lovely apples! And here's six little bouquets of wild flowers his crippled girl fixed up. See how she's made the apples shine, too. I could cry for making fun of her old father."

The faces of the girls wore a soberer look, and there was a mist about their eyes as they separated, each of them wearing the little bouquets, the gift of which had touched their better nature.

* * *

RESTORED TREASURES.

ONE winter day a little boy whose uncle was very kind to him but who could not afford to buy him many playthings conceived a great desire to have a sled. His uncle did not promise to get him one, but that he was not indifferent to the boy's request was proved when on Christmas was drawn out of a barrel, to the little fellow's great delight, a gorgeously painted sled.

But it happened, alas! that after the boy had taken a few slides with his new possession down a neighboring hill, while he was coming up the slope the cord by which he was drawing the sled slipped from his hand, and down the pretty thing went straight under the hoofs of a team of mules which were coming that way.

The grief of the boy at the sudden smashing of his new sled was pitiful. His uncle knew he could not afford to buy him another; and, having waited so long for this one, the disappointment of his hopes for merry coasting was doubly keen.

But comfort came from an unexpected quarter. The considerate uncle succeeded in having the broken sled repaired at a machine shop and made twice as strong as before; and for a long time thereafter it continued to give its youthful owner great pleasure. And so, when sometimes in life something on which the affections have been fondly set is suddenly taken away, it may be because in place of it, in the kind providence of God, some better thing is to be substituted. The loss may not be final—for perhaps the treasure so prized will be returned before long rebuilt on stronger lines, and furnished forth with a fairer grace.—*C. A. S. Dwight.*

* * *

THE COLOR OF SNOW.

SCIENCE, while it gets at the marrow and essence of things, upsets many pretty delusions and fancies. We have been taught from childhood that snow is white, and the impression conveyed to our brains through the medium of sight appears to settle the question beyond the possibility of doubt, yet, though the judgment of our senses is to the contrary, it can be scientifically demonstrated that its true color is blue. It is faint and delicate cerulean tint, to be sure but decided enough to make the scientific declaration that snow is blue, one that is positive and irrefutable.

It is a well known fact that water in small quantities is perfectly transparent. In large masses it is distinctly blue. Snow is simply crystals of pure water. The reflection from these is that of all colors of the rainbow or prism, but by uniting before they reach the eye cause the snow to appear white. "But," you will say, "the single crystal also appears to be white." This is true beyond question, the reason being that which appears to be single crystal is in reality a multitude of microscopic threads, prisms, lines and dots.

In spite of their apparent diversity in form and shape, which may vary from hair-like crystals to perfect stars of beautiful, delicate and intricate designs, they may be said to be absolutely uniform in original delineation that of the hexagonal prism. The primitive form is that of a straight needle of ice, radiating from a central nucleus of either 60 or 120 degrees. What may on casual examination be taken for exceptions to this rule are the little disks which occasionally fall. These on close examination proved to be six-sided plains, the angle still being 120 degrees.

* * *

If a man die, shall he live again?—*Job 14: 14.*

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THE VALUE OF ATTENTION.

It has been said that attention or concentration of thought is one means toward the end of obtaining an education. This at first thought seems logical, but upon deeper investigation it proves that education is rather a factor of attention. Attention is the stretching of the mind toward any particular subject. It is that peculiar quality which has the power to draw all the powers of the mind on the one thing before it, and makes that one thing the luminous, burning focus of thought. This kind of attention is not possessed without a considerable degree of education. The uncultured mind is not captured and held at will. It must be lassoed with a lariat of constant training, without which it becomes as wild and unmanageable as the wild horse on the open prairie.

Education, really, is the first power of attention. It is the will of controlling the mind and directing it to a given end. The failure to comprehend this is the real cause of more defeat in school life, and especially in the college courses, than perhaps any other one thing. In pursuing a course of study it is absolutely necessary that one be able to rivet his attention upon the subject in hand, in order that he may study it relatively and individually. You have noticed, in the reading of books, that one person will borrow a book from the library, focus every extremity of thought upon the contents of the book to the exclusion of everything else and become wholly lost to the world; and in a few hours will have all the author put in the book, if not more. While another person may borrow a book at the same time, of the same character, and from the same library, and allow himself to be so continually harassed with remembrance of office duties, domestic influences, and social interference that even after a day or two has been spent, worrying over the contents of the book, a very faint idea of the characters, the author, or even the purpose of the book is had for the great nerve force that has been expended.

James A. Garfield once attempted the reading of a book, while he was a member of congress, and he found his mind continually slipping away from the text and drifting into reverie of thought; after he had found himself in the wilderness of meditation several times, and brought himself back to the open field of study, he became alarmed at his inability to hold himself at the post of duty. Attention was stealthily slipping from his grasp; his nerve force was being badly spent; he was getting no returns for the loss of lifeblood. When the symptoms of this weakness showed themselves in such unmistakable terms he resolved at once to try one more book, and in case of failure he expected to resign his seat in congress and go, at once, to a German university where he could regain his power to concentrate the forces of his mind to the task in hand.

The great difference between the strong man and the weak man, the educated and the uneducated mind, lies at this point. Attention is a quality that can be trained and strengthened into self-control and mastery, or it can be let to run loose into distraction and weakness. This is not only true of persons who are acquiring fundamental knowledge by the use of textbooks, but it is equally true of tradesmen of all occupations, especially of a scientific nature, who possess such weak attention as to let the mind slip off their work and wander about, attracted by every passing sight or fancy. A strong attention veritably shuts the door of the mind to one thing and makes everything contribute to it.

It is said of Thomas Edison that his success, as an inventor, can be easily traced to his extraordinary power to exclude everything else except the one thing he had under consideration. A story is told of him that his bride and the invited guests awaited the wedding hour, far into the night, on account of his absence; becoming alarmed, a messenger was sent to his office, who found him wholly absorbed with the features of a new invention which had caused him to forget all about the engagement of the evening. The circumstance might have caused the bride to think this was the result of inattention, but evidently it was the outcome of undivided attention to the work of his office.

Young man, young woman, practice economy of thought, concentration of thought, attention. Hold it to its point and make it do the work.

THE PURSUIT OF BEAUTY.

THERE is a French saying, "You must suffer, to be beautiful." As the French pride themselves in matters of taste, particularly beauty, perhaps their adage becomes more or less truth.

The maid of a French lady has disclosed some of the secrets of her mistress' boudoir, or, rather her

torture chamber. The latter name evidently would be more applicable to the place referred to. The lady herself is now beautiful, but she wonders that she is now alive. Her maid says that for months and months the lady lay on her back on the floor, motionless, with her hands close to her side, during several hours each day. This exercise was for the purpose of improving her figure; for the same period of time each day, she sat upon a high stool, rocking her body backward and forward and from side to side, unceasingly. This was to give her that peculiar quality known as a statuesque throat and the waist of a sylph. In this particular case the lady's nose possessed a sort of soaring nature and had to be made Grecian by a constant application of a spring bandage. One nostril was originally larger than the other which occasioned the wearing of a small sponge in the smaller one in order to distend it, for the period of one year. Her cheeks have been filled out and rounded symmetrically by occasional injections of paraffin. Her ears were pressed against the side of her head for weeks and weeks, by the use of strong springs, while heavy weights were hung to the lobes of the ears to produce the required oblong shape which has been successfully accomplished.

She patiently suffered this complicated martyrdom, awaiting the results she now so much enjoys. She is now beautiful in her own estimation; she has done the work that nature failed to do; she has corrected a few mistakes of the Creator. Many of her sisters are doing the same thing. When nature neglects to put a hump on their backs, it is readily supplied; when nature supplies the hump, thousands of dollars are expended to remove it; when nature gives the Roman nose, the artist gets a job of paring it down; if it be too small, she willingly sacrifices some flesh from her arm to build it up; if born with the curvature of the spine, these sisters of ours willingly allow weights to be tied to them while suspended by the neck, in order to be straight; if straight in the beginning, it takes years of practice to walk crooked.

Evidently the French adage has some foundation; all this requires some suffering; it is all laid on the altar for the sake of beauty. If our sisters, and their brothers too, would spend half as much time, patience and money on removing mental, moral and spiritual infirmities, how much better it would be!

* * *

REVENGE.

AN oriental story tells of the haughty favorite of a monarch who, as he was passing, threw a stone at a poor dervish priest; the poor dervish, of course, because of his caste, did not dare to throw it back at the man who had assaulted him, for he knew that the favorite of the monarch was very powerful, and that at any insult from him he would probably manifest his power

to the disadvantage of the poor dervish. So he picked up the stone and put it carefully into his pocket, saying to himself: "The time for revenge will come by and by, and then I will repay him for it."

Not long after this the same dervish, in walking through the city, saw a great crowd coming toward him. He found to his astonishment that his enemy, the favorite of the monarch, had fallen into disgrace with the king, and was being paraded through the streets on a camel, exposed to the jests and insults of the populace.

The poor dervish thought, "Now is the time for revenge"; seeing all this he hastily grabbed the stone, which he carried in his pocket, saying to himself: "The time for my revenge has now come, and I will repay him for his insulting conduct." He grasped the stone firmly in his hand and raising his arm he meant to hurl it at his enemy, but he hesitated a moment; during this moment of meditation a decided change came over him; he threw the stone away saying to himself: "The time for revenge never comes, for if our enemy is powerful, revenge is dangerous as well as foolish; if he is weak and wretched, then revenge is worse than foolish; it is mean and cruel."

In all cases, and at all times, it is forbidden and wicked. When revenge is sought it shows, in the one who in seeking revenge, an unquestionable trait of character which is anything but Christian. Revenge is a relic of barbarism and belongs not to civilized communities. It cannot be attributed to the animal side of man's life, for animals of themselves do not seek revenge; it is only in the human family that revenge is found in a superfluous degree. It is evidently the work of the evil one and should not be tolerated in our disposition. It should not be tolerated, because it is evil in its design and its results; because it invariably digs a pitfall for another into which one's self falls; because it is a mark of degeneration; because it is an indication that one is influenced and led about by the enemy of our souls.

Revenge is mean, low, base, vile, despicable, unchristian, devilish. See that it enters not where the seat of your affections ought to be.

* * *

LOOK at the little yellow slip that is pasted on the outside of your INGLENOOK and see if the date says "Jan. 1906." If it does you have renewed your subscription and you are all right for another year; but if it should say 1905, you may rest assured that your renewal needs your attention right away. Please attend to this at once.

* * *

THE Hindoo says: "He who does reverence night and morning to the cow will be very prosperous." If we do true reverence in anything we will prosper in that thing.

Current Happenings

THERE are millions of dollars of public money wasted annually on official documents and papers. President Roosevelt has complained almost passionately of this wasteful and extravagant expenditure of public money, and he certainly makes no mistake. It is something gigantic. The Smithsonian Institution will probably serve as a fair specimen. The recent report of this institution, in the form of a quarto volume of more than nine hundred pages, contains a summary at the close of the report, showing the annual expenses to aggregate \$640,064, and considerably more than half of this seems to be for salaries and compensations, the former ranging from \$60 to \$400 per month. The documents are made up of selections, reprints and translations from well-known publications in Europe and elsewhere, and collated for the benefit of the favored few, at the expense of the public. Even as things are from the standpoint of this institution alone, the government could save at least a half million if matters were properly managed. It is without question, after all, the poor taxpayer who hands over the money to be so unfairly and unjustly circulated.

PRESIDENT HARPER of the University of Chicago, who was operated on last March for appendicitis, has consented to undergo another operation soon, which may perhaps prove more serious than the former. His son, Samuel, who has been living in Moscow during the winter, and his brother, Robert, who has been in Constantinople, are on their way home and expect to reach Chicago before the operation is performed.

BALDWIN COLLEGE, one of the Oberlin university buildings at Oberlin, Ohio, was destroyed by fire January 31.

AT a recent annual meeting of the Postal Progress league, Boston, Mass., the members generally favored the establishment of a parcels' post-office system in the United States.

PRINCESS VICTORIA, daughter of King Edward of England, underwent an operation a short time ago for appendicitis, at Buckingham Palace. The operation seems to be very successful, and it is thought that she will recover rapidly.

THE Kansas senate has adopted a resolution providing for an investigation of all the corporations doing business in Kansas. This includes the packers, Standard Oil company and others.

A VIOLENT eruption of the volcano Momotombo, on the shore of Lake Nicaragua, is reported. The mountain is like a blazing torch and the people are in great danger. This may be the cause of a great loss both of people and products, as many valuable coffee plantations lie at the base of the mountain. The volcano has been dormant for fifteen years.

FRANCE has 38,000,000 of population, 11,895 doctors, while it graduates 624 medical students in one year. Germany has 45,000,000 of population, about 30,000 doctors, and graduates 925 students in one year. The United States has about 80,000,000 of population, nearly 100,000 doctors, 13,091 medical students, and graduated 3,740 students in one year.

THE proportion of insane to sane persons in the United States is one in every 262; in Scotland it is one in every 574; in the agricultural districts of England it is one in 820; in London the proportion is one in 400.

ONE hundred fifty-two variable stars have recently been discovered by Miss Leavitt in what is known as the Large Magellanic Cloud.

THE mortality of the globe is said to be 67 every minute, 87,790 every day, or 35,630,835 every year. The births amount to 100,000 every day, 36,792,000 every year.

STOWED away in one of the rooms at the capitol in Montpelier, Vt., are the remains of the first printing press brought to this country. Upon it was printed the freeman's oath for Massachusetts, the first thing printed in British North America.

IN the electrical bleaching of flour by the lately patented process of J. N. Alsop, the apparatus consisted of two arc lamps in parallel, with a coil yielding an eighteen-inch arc. The arcs are enclosed by tubes, and the air in these is electrified, producing a gaseous mixture containing nitrogen peroxide and traces of ozone. The gas is drawn off into a revolving hexagonal drum, where it is thoroughly incorporated with the flour. The treatment not only bleaches and purifies, but it is claimed to add to the nutritive quality, analysis showing increased nitrogen.

MEXICO is the only American republic in which divorces are not granted.

EVEN the poor in the United States and England eat white bread. In most of the continental countries of Europe rye bread is the staple. The Russians use buckwheat. The Laplanders have a bread made of oaten meal mixed with pine bark, and the Icelanders make their flour from lichens. Banana flour is used in the South Sea islands.

* * *

THE *American Inventor* states that the Ingletton steel plow, which was on exhibition at the St. Louis Fair, is about to be placed on the market. It is said to have the capacity of plowing a furrow in one cut across a field fifty feet wide. The mechanism differs from previous steam plows in that the plowshares move at right angles to the course of the traction engine. They move around a steel frame drawn by cog chain geared to the engine.

* * *

THE annual consumption of ties on the 203,132 miles of railroad track in this country is 114,000,000.

* * *

THE use of an automobile to form a portable station for astronomical work has been suggested.

* * *

OF the entire human race 500,000,000 are well clothed, that is, they wear garments of some kind; 250,000,000 habitually go naked, and 700,000,000 only cover parts of the body; 500,000,000 live in houses, 700,000,000 in huts and caves and 250,000,000 virtually have no shelter.

* * *

ACCORDING to the results of an inquiry instituted by the French government, there are at present in France 2,000,000 households in which there has been no child; 2,500,000 in which there was one child; 2,500,000, two children; 1,500,000, three; about 1,000,000, four; 550,000, five; 330,000, six, and 200,000, seven or more.

* * *

SCIENTISTS predict the complete drying up of Salt Lake within fifty years. Its fall averages about one foot annually.

* * *

LONDON'S burial grounds within the county total 680 acres, or an area larger than the city of London, while without the county there are 1,374 acres, 1,008 acres of which contain no bodies at present. London's cemeteries cover three square miles, nearly two of which are unused at present for burial purposes.

* * *

WISCONSIN has a new feature in public library work in one of her counties this year. A book wagon containing a supply of books goes through the rural districts and families select reading matter at their doors.

OF every million people in the world eight hundred are blind.

* * *

THE Chinese government is to receive \$1,500 per thousand for all the Chinese coolies shipped to the South African mines.

* * *

ACCORDING to estimate by the department of commerce and labor, the total deposits in all the savings banks of the world amount to \$10,500,000,000, contributed by 82,640,000 depositors. Of this amount the United States shows aggregate deposits of \$3,060,179,000 credited to 7,305,000 depositors.

* * *

DIVERS in the British navy, before being passed as proficient in the craft, have to be able to work in twelve fathoms of water for an hour and twenty fathoms for a quarter of an hour.

* * *

THE cocoa palm, from which chocolate comes, bears its pods, which contain fifteen to twenty-five beans each, at ten to twelve feet from the ground. Four hundred trees are planted on an acre and each yields about one dollar's worth of beans.

* * *

SIR JERVOISE CLARKE of Australia owns the largest sheep ranch in the world. It contains 50,000,000 head.

* * *

TRACK-WALKERS, for certain Massachusetts railroads, are now required to wind a registering clock at certain points every hour, and records are kept, to be examined weekly by the superintendent.

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It is estimated that \$50,000,000 are sent by foreigners in this country every year to the Old World.

* * *

VIENNA has the largest hospital in the world. It is an aggregate of thirty-two separate hospitals, with two thousand three hundred beds. It cost \$8,000,000.

* * *

By the use of immense reservoirs, now under course of construction in Colorado for irrigation purposes, over 1,000,000 acres of productive land will be added to the agricultural area of the State.

* * *

THE city of Reading, England, has passed an ordinance that baths shall be placed in all dwelling houses constructed within the borough in the future.

* * *

THE latest vocation opened to women in Berlin is that of being a "Roentgen sister," or a nurse specially trained for treating patients with X-rays, a task which requires much skill and care.



HOME DEPARTMENT



IN WINTER.

BY MARY I. SENSEMAN.

There's a hill behind our barn;
And when enough snow has fell,
Joe an' me, we take our sled
An' go down there, just pell-mell.

Father, he can carpenter.
Why, he made our double sled
Out o' boards an' old tub hoops;
'Nen ma, she painted it red.

There's a pond in our meadow;
An' when the cold's just bitin',
Joe an' me, we take our skate
An' slide 'crost there a-kitin'.

Smith's hired man give us that skate
When he'd broke t'other'n o' his.
Joe an' me take turn about—
Too much might bring rheumatiz.

Tom Smith's got a boughten sled,
An' so've Grace an' Benny Dill;
But soon as snow's fell enough
They come to borry our hill.

In town I've seen boys and girls
Each with two skates, on the street.
The snow wuz crusted over,—
They wuz skatin' on the sleet!

We've only one skate 'tween us;
Our sled's heavy e'en for Joe;
But we've a pond when there's ice,
And we've a hill when there's snow.

Covington, Ohio.

* * *

BLAMABLE SICKNESS.

BY HATTIE PRESTON RIDER.

THERE was a great deal of senseless twaddle, in generations past, about the inscrutable will of the Almighty in sending sickness. It held not a word relative to taking reasonable care of that wonderful gift of his to his children, namely, the human body. Let us hope it was the disappearing remnant of the old, mistaken idea that to develop the soul, one must mortify the flesh, a monstrous subversion of the truth which reached its extreme in the practice of the Flagellants, or of those strange ascetics in the Orient, who bound their bodies in all sorts of unnatural positions, till the contracted muscles were useless.

Though we may not expect mankind to outgrow its errors by a mushroom process, yet we are learning to

care for the body as for a choice plant or a valuable machine,—there being still abundant room for progress, however, practical physiology and hygiene, taught in the public schools, are sure to bear good fruit. Physical culture and outdoor exercise are showing excellent results. What is needed most of all is rock-bottom common sense among middle-aged men and women. When a mother allows her child to go with wet feet, or overload his stomach with indigestible food, or doses him with drugs any physician should rightly be prosecuted for prescribing, she undoes all the good of his teaching. Here is one who lets a hard cold run into grip or pneumonia, and then calls a doctor, instead of administering at the start a hearty "sweat," and some simple remedy to assist nature in throwing off the poison.

Then there is a class who keep the family health in an excellent state of repair, but utterly neglect their own, going thinly clad, disregarding the functions of the body, as they would be ashamed to use their commonest household utensil. Many a woman dies, leaving husband and children to work out the domestic problem the best they may, just as truly a suicide, in the light of honest reason, as if from self-administered poison. Then we smother them with expensive flowers, and say:

"God's ways are inscrutable."

A lady once said to me: "It takes me a whole hour to iron my best tablecloth."

"My back ached fit to break, but I wanted to finish Maud's dress,"—It was a dispensation of Providence, likely, that as a result she lay in bed long enough to have made three dresses.

When, both for our own sakes, and that of those upon whom the burden of care and expense falls, we realize that it is a sin to suffer any avoidable illness, we shall have taken a long start into the beautiful way Christ had in mind when he prayed:

"Thy kingdom come,

Thy will be done, *on earth*, as it is in heaven."

418 Algona Ave., Elgin, Ill.

* * *

Somebody did a golden deed;
Somebody proved a friend in need;
Somebody sang a beautiful song;
Somebody smiled the whole day long.
Somebody thought "'Tis sweet to live";
Somebody said, "I'm glad to give";
Somebody fought a valiant fight;
Somebody lived to shield the right.

THE PANICKY MAN.

Whenever there's trouble in this thing or that,
 No matter how distant the place,
 When somebody says that finances are flat,
 Or that war signs are easy to trace,
 The average person would stick to his task,
 Still doing the best that he can
 To keep things as well as it's reason to ask—
 But along comes the panicky man.

With significant look and a voice that is low
 He hints at disheartening things;
 His "you mightn't have thought it, but now don't you
 know"—

In mournfulest minor he sings,
 Though full of good cheer and contentment at morn
 Your task for the day you began,
 You'll presently almost regret you were born—
 For along comes the panicky man.

Shall the people be led by the raven whose note
 Is the moaning of idle despair?
 Shall mere puny Terror take Thrift by the throat
 And Courage her mission forbear?
 Not so; for the public is wiser to-day;
 It has hit on a different plan;
 For 'tis well understood that the sensible way
 Is to sit on the panicky man.

—Washington Star.

THE IMPORTANT LITTLE THINGS.

How Unfairness in Small Matters May Mar Married
 Happiness.

WHEN my boy Frank had been married a few weeks
 I dropped into his apartment one evening as he and his
 wife were at dinner. I discovered him sitting opposite
 her with a newspaper held up before his face, absorbed
 in reading. If he had given me a blow between the
 eyes, he could not have hurt me more. I said nothing
 to him at the time, the next day I had a good talk with
 my boy. He seemed to think that I was making a
 good deal out of a small matter and he staggered me
 by saying that he often read the paper while he sat
 at the table with Jeanette. "Do you read aloud to
 her?" I asked, and he shook his head. "She doesn't
 care much about the news," he replied. It took me a
 long time to make him see that his reading the news-
 paper at the table was a purely selfish act, not serious
 in itself perhaps, but certainly unfair to his table com-
 panion. The word *unfair* opened his eyes, for I have
 rubbed it into him all his life that unfairness of any
 kind is not only one of the most contemptible of all
 qualities, but one of the greatest causes of unhappiness
 between people. Fairness—that is the quality that
 keeps married people in harmony, just as it harmo-
 nizes all people.—From "The Autobiography of a
 Married Man," in *Everybody's Magazine* for February.

"A GOOD job soon gets a divorce from a bad man."

WILL THE GLAD DAY EVER DAWN?

WHEN every home will be a type of heaven?
 When church proselyters will learn decency?
 When the gossip's tongue will cease to wag?
 When the "star" preacher will go to the rear?
 When the synagogue will fill up on Sunday nights?
 When business methods will prevail in the churches?
 When the steady-going folks will be appreciated?
 When the "I-told-you-so" people will have quit the
 country?

When the meal in the parsonage barrel will never get
 low?

When every Christian's life will be a sermon on
 the beauty of holiness?

When prayer meetings will reach their maximum at-
 tendance in August?

When society will spurn the male profligate as it
 does now the female one?

When the young man will treat his own sister as
 graciously as he now does some other fellow's sister?
 —*Epworth Herald*.

RULES BY WHICH TO RISE.

FIND your purpose and fling your life out to it.
 Try to be somebody with all your might.

What is put into the first of life is put into the
 whole of it. Start right.

The first thing you should do, if you have not done
 it, is to fall in love with your work.

Don't brood over the past nor dream of the future;
 but seize the instant and get your lesson from the hour.

Necessity is the priceless spur.

Give the youth resolution and the alphabet, and who
 shall place limits to his career?

Don't wait for an extraordinary opportunity; seize
 common occasions and make them great.

A great opportunity will only make you ridiculous
 unless you are prepared for it.

The "lucky" man is the man who sees and grasps
 his opportunity.—*Selected*.

A TALE OF A CAT.

My cat doth daily chase her tail,
 But ne'er that tail hath caught.
 What though her quest may seem to fail,
 Call not her zeal miswrought:
 She always has an end in view,
 And that's enough for humans too.

—Alwynn West.

FRIED BREAD.

Beat one egg, add two small cups sweet milk, pep-
 per and salt to taste. Dip your pieces of stale bread
 into this mixture and fry in butter the same as potatoes.

Reading Circle and Christian Workers' Topics

By ELIZABETH D. ROSENBERGER.

ST. JOHN'S IFS.—1 John 1: 6-10.

For Sunday, March 5, 1905.

I. Concerning the False Pretentions of Men.

1. Pretended Fellowship,v. 6
2. Pretended Sinlessness,v. 8
3. Pretended Purity in Past Life,v. 10

II. Concerning True Teaching of God.

1. True Fellowship,v. 7
2. True Cleansing,v. 9
3. Jesus our Advocate,2 John 1: 1
4. Assurance by Obedience,2 John 1: 4

III. Results of Being Born Again.

1. A New Life,2 Cor. 5: 17
2. The True Life,1 John 2: 24
3. True Happiness,John 13: 17
4. Final Rest From Labor,Rev. 14: 13

IV. Our Ifs.

1. If we Would do Good,Rom. 7: 21
2. Like the Rich Young Ruler,Matt. 19: 21

Text.—If we say that we have fellowship with him, and walk in darkness, we lie and do not the truth.—1 John 1: 16.

References.—Romans 7: 11; 1 Corinthians 3: 18; James 1: 22; Matthew 24: 4; 1 Corinthians 15: 33; 2 Titus 3: 13; Revelation 12: 9; Revelation 13: 14; Galatians 6: 7; Isaiah 44: 20; Deuteronomy 11: 16; Titus 1: 10; Colossians 2: 8; Psalm 72: 14; Jeremiah 8: 25; Jeremiah 23: 26; Psalm 38: 12.

The Subjunctive Mood.

There are people who live in the subjunctive mood. You have heard them speak of some project, which might succeed if ———. They talk of some person who could do some good if ——— and so on until you feel that there is no one to be depended on, and no work that can be accomplished; you see things through a Scotch mist, an uncertain haze envelops everything. Our texts are a lesson in subjunctives; they deal with things that are doubtful, instead of positive truths. Suppose we should say that we have fellowship with Jesus Christ, and we give our testimony to that effect, if it is not true, our friends and those about us, will know that we are not telling the truth. We will not deceive the people by these false assertions, but it may be that we ourselves will be deceived. There should be no doubt about our profession; genuine, pure religion and undefiled has a true ring to it that convinces everybody. Christianity with an "if," or a "but" attached is a sorry kind of Christianity. It has as much chance of enduring unto the end as a dog in a pond with a stone attached to him. If we say we are

Christians, and we are not, then every word rings false, and we brand ourselves not Christians but hypocrites.

Something Wrong under Water.

A huge steamer was stranded in St. Mary's river, between Lake Huron and Lake Superior. Her steering gear suddenly gave way and her bow swung around and struck the shore, and to make the wreck more complete the vessel behind her rammed into her and punched a hole in her side. Yet a careless observer glancing at her from without might have seen nothing wrong, the damage done was all under water, and out of sight. She could not sink because the water was shallow but if you had lifted one of the hatches, you would have found the hold full of water. It took five days to get her free and over two hundred vessels were delayed because this one obstructed the narrow channel. "If we say that we have no sin we deceive ourselves and the truth is not in us." We are like this vessel, outwardly we present to the world a very good appearance, but how is it down below where no one sees but God and ourselves? Is everything shipshape or is there something wrong? That "if" holds us fast on rocks and shoals and will wreck us at last, unless we free ourselves by the blood of Jesus Christ which cleanseth from all sin.

"Nothing have we but our weakness
Naught but sorrow, sin and care
All within is loathsome vileness
All without is dark despair."

"Break the fetters that have bound us
Make us in thyself anew."

Testimony of a Chinese.

A Chinaman coming to this country soon after he was converted, was shocked to find that Christians here were not true and faithful to their God. Referring to the many things that Christians did which are surely wrong he said, "In my country when the disciples come out from the world, they come clear out." Shall heathen China set us an example and we refuse to follow it?

Satan Deceives.

Satan never keeps his word. The world never gives what it promises, and so we are tempted and we say we have fellowship when we really are walking in darkness. We are told that the palace of pleasure has a gorgeous entrance, adorned with statuary and brilliant lights and luring music. The exit is a dark, narrow, concealed rear-way which leads to destruction. It is degrading to fail to be what we might have

been. A soldier lay dying in a hospital. He said, "I have tried war, honor, the pursuit of money, of pleasure, and I have tried vice, but I have found satisfaction in nothing."

"But if We Walk in the Light."

Let us thank God that so many do walk in the light. The church to-day needs new workers to take it back to Pentecost. "They brought forth the sick into the streets and laid them on beds and couches that at least the shadow of Peter passing by might overshadow some of them." Everyone's influence is his moral shadow, think of this when doubt makes you say "if it could be done," "if we had more money or more workers." Emerson said "what you are speaks so loud that I cannot hear what you say." If you are a loving, humble, trusting servant of Jesus, you will be an active zealous worker in his church. Your light will shine into the dark corners, and men will know that you walk with God. We must be obedient to our heavenly visions or become blind to them. We pray for a spiritual uplift; let us not be found lacking in courage to follow the Holy Spirit's guidance.

Topics for Discussion.

1. David forgot his own sin. 2 Samuel 12: 5-7.
2. What is true fellowship? 1 John 1: 7.
3. The Pharisee lost sight of his sins. Luke 18: 10.
4. How can we get rid of doubts? John 1: 7; Mark 9: 23; Romans 9: 33.
5. How can we live a positive, active, Christian life? James 1: 22; Acts 10: 35.

* * *

EMPLOYMENT BUREAU.

ONCE in a great while we receive a letter from an earnest worker in which comes this explanation, "There are a few of us Circle members but the church does not seem to take hold of this work."

And then we pray, "Lord, help that church to see her duty clearly." And we ask ourselves, How can it be that the ministers do not see that to a very great degree they are responsible for these young people? Read how carefully the Israelites were commanded to train their children in their doctrine and history, the parents were commanded to tell these things to their children. Christ, by example and precept, taught us to shield and guide them, how can we be guiltless when we neglect them? Then, too, in our revival meetings in these past years; how many of the converts were children of our own church members and how many were brought up outside of our own church influences? We are sure that the number of converts from our Sunday schools and young people's meetings is larger and the number from outside our own people is correspondingly smaller. Our duty is plain; the indifference that refuses to

respond to this need, should be aroused by some means. We should look upon these children passing through our church doors as the most sacred charge we have. A missionary reading Circle and a Christian Workers' meeting will give them something to do in our church, where their interests are, there they will remain. We are glad that many elders are enthusiastic helpers, and we pray that all may realize their responsibility.

*

Special Work.

Our Circle stands for service, we have said this many times, but we wish to emphasize it. After you have persuaded as many members to join as possible, after you have read missions until you see how selfish you are, and how barren your life has been, after you have been holding some good stirring meetings, where everybody took part, and felt the presence of Jesus among you, after all this, what? — That depends. It depends on where you live and what there is to do. If you live in a wealthy farming community, where there are very few poor, and those are cared for, you can visit the sick, and make life pleasant for the old people, but your special work is likely to be a gathering of supplies and money for our missionaries in places less favored than yours. God expects you to give of your abundance to the poor of other places.

If you are located in a town, it is likely that there is far more work for Christian people to do, than you can ever accomplish. For this reason, lose no time; but have a visiting committee to see the poor in their homes, and do what we can to help them, teach them, comfort them and bring them to Christ.

Always there are our foreign missionaries to think about, to work for. Our Circle should be especially active in raising money for missions. We want to give, we want to give generously to the Lord.

Look for your special work, then be faithful, never leave it until whatever you could do has been done.

*

"She says that some one else could make that speech better than she could." But the probability is that if you agree with her and mention some one who could do it better, she would be offended. Our Circle wants to train up a mighty host of willing workers. Some people think they show their humility by refusing to do work, when if the real, inner truth were known, they are only indolent and do not want to go to the trouble to study and prepare themselves for service. We are afraid of napkin people! They do so much harm in a young people's society. You ask one of them to give a talk on the present condition of China, and give them our book "Rex Christus" in which to study this subject, he will likely say, that he hasn't time, and it is too much trouble to study the subject in that way; the napkin of too-much-trouble hides

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OUR YOUNG PEOPLE

THE GEOGRAPHY CLASS.—Chap. XVI.

Glasgow, Scotland.

Dear Mr. Maxwell:—

I had to stop writing the other time in order to take the train at Belfast for Larne, where we began our midnight ride across the Irish Sea. It was something, once seen, never to be forgotten; it is putting it very mildly to say that it was a delightful moonlight ride. Sometimes this little sheet of water becomes very rough and unpleasant, but the fury of the elements was pent up somewhere and our voyage was all that could be desired. The golden disc of the moon occasionally hid itself behind the fleecy clouds that would again break forth in all the glory of the orb, reflecting the pathway of glory, leading to the horizon beyond.

It was the choice of Miss Gertrude, Agnes and myself to take the train at once from Stranraer, where we disembarked, to Glasgow; but to this proposition the boys remonstrated vehemently. They said they could not leave Stranraer without seeing some of the best Clydesdale horses in the world. There is a Mr. Marshall, living near Stranraer, who has over four hundred of the very finest specimens of the Clydesdale family, and it was impossible to satisfy the boys short of accompanying them to the above-named farm. Of course we all enjoyed the extraordinary privilege of seeing so many nice horses at one place; we tried to realize that they were worth more, on the average, than a thousand dollars a piece; but I am sure that we girls did not enter into the degree of ecstasy that our brothers did; why Oscar could hardly leave the stable and was almost boyish enough to want to take some of them along.

After spending half a day at this interesting place, we took the train for Glasgow. The railroad is just far enough from the sea coast to give us a splendid view of the Irish Sea; and its altitude is great enough, being upon the range of hills, to allow us to enjoy the panorama of the interior. Beautiful fields of oats, little factory towns, thousands of Cheviot sheep, farm after farm of Belgian hares, herds of the finest dairy cattle in the world, all of these and more too, furnished employment for our eager eyes until we were finally lost in the great city of Glasgow,—a city of a million, busy, energetic, industrious Scotch people.

Speaking comparatively, Belfast has the horse car, Glasgow the electric car, and Edinburgh the cable car. Transit in Glasgow is chiefly carried on by the underground railroad system. The city supports stone paved streets, which are kept scrupulously clean and neat.

I just now heard the boys remark that they had not seen a single stalk of corn since they left New York; and while they were looking at thousands of acres of oats, Roscoe said he was reminded that Sam Johnson was right when he said that oats was calculated for mules and Scots. Of course being raised in America which is the greatest country in the world for Indian corn, it seems very strange to us when we get to a place where there is none.

The religion of Scotland is Presbyterian. In 1600, at the union of the crowns, there was an attempt made by them to enforce Catholicism upon the people of Scotland, but they did not submit as did the Irish. To-day Catholicism reigns supreme in Ireland. At the time the attempt was made to introduce it into Scotland, enthusiasm ran at high tide. At times it even assumed the proportions of personal conflict and combat. At one time one of the leaders of Protestantism a Mr. Andrew Melville, met the king of England in a controversy, in which the king thought to suppress public sentiment by a personal threat to Melville; shaking his finger under the nose of Andrew Melville, the king said: "I AM THE KING OF ENGLAND; YOU MUST." Andrew Melville replied: "WE ARE THE PEOPLE OF ENGLAND; WE NEVER WILL SUBMIT." And they never have; and to-day Protestantism flourishes in Scotland, and the Presbyterian schools at Edinburgh have sent out to the world many eminent theologians.

One of the queerest things that has attracted our attention, while in this city is, that all the draymen haul their merchandise in sacks instead of wagonboxes, as we do at home. It is a very common sight to see them haul loads and loads of coal in burlap sacks like father gets binder twine in at home. Not only coal is hauled in this manner, but corn and even hay, in fact everything that they haul, is handled in sacks. We see no particular objection to it, but the fact that it is so different from our usual way of doing things makes it quite noticeable.

The fancies and tastes of the public, too, are radically different from western ideas. It seems so odd to us to see the great broad plaids in goods without which the Scotch people would not think of making garments; they have the best of woolen goods in this country and the goods are comparatively cheap, since it is the home of the Cheviot, and cotton is unknown as a native.

We must say, however, in spite of the fact that these styles are not ours, that they are strikingly beautiful. The country people are a great study too; a great many of the Scotch peasants are fishermen, and among these rural people are to be found many of the old hand-looms of which we have heard our grandmothers speak.

This country, like all others, is given to localisms and peculiar customs. There is a strange custom prevalent among the old fishermen and hand-loom weavers of Girvan, Scotland. The industries of the town are fast decaying, only a few weavers being kept busy now, so the younger generation has to migrate in search of fresh fields. When the grownup sons and daughters have been successful in their new spheres, often at the other side of the world, their thoughts are busy with the "auld folks." A very common present to the latter is that of a "certificate" giving the right to be buried in the old churchyard. Thus their parents' last resting place is secured, and so common is the custom that only to a stranger does its grewsomeness appeal. The old people tell of the possession with pride and thankfulness.

Natives of the northeast coast of Scotland observe

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The Q. & A. Department.

THE EMPLOYMENT BUREAU.

(Continued from Page 189.)

many a talent. "Well, I can't get interested some-way," another says. He is not interested because he thinks of other things and it may be that he thinks, he ought to be entertained in our meetings; when the truth of the matter is, that he should do the work, because it will further Christ's cause, no matter whether he is entertained while doing it or not. The napkin of indifference hides his talent. "It was too rainy to come to meeting, and when we held the other meeting I was away visiting," says one. You remind her that her little talk was left unsaid, and her seat was vacant, and she answers, "Why didn't one of the committee attend to it?" Keep close to such a one, watch over her, and win her if possible for she is getting ready to lay away her talent in a napkin of coldness-towards-the-church. Save her, and she may make one of your best workers.

*

Brother D. F. Landis of Williston, North Dakota, says: "The circulars for the Reading Circle were received in due time, we have been successful in organizing a Circle here. Brother Ora Kauffman is our secretary. We send you nine new names, there were three members here before, so we now have twelve. Pray for us."

*

Sister Nellie M. Shaffer of Hooversville, Pennsylvania, says, "I herewith send in two new names for the Circle. Four of our members here have completed the course. We pray that God may help and bless us all."

NEW NAMES.

2660 Sarah A. Clapper, Carrington, North Dakota.
 2661 Alice M. Clapper, Carrington, North Dakota.
 2662 George M. Clapper, Carrington, North Dakota.
 2663 John L. Clapper, Carrington, North Dakota.
 2664 A. B. Long, Bowdon, North Dakota.
 2665 Mrs. S. W. Lyberger, Hooversville, Pennsylvania.
 2666 Robert Mock, Hooversville, Pennsylvania.
 2667 Pearl Kauffman, Williston, North Dakota.
 2668 Daisy M. Johnson, Williston, North Dakota.
 2669 Ora C. Kauffman, Williston, North Dakota.
 2670 Mrs. Emily Keltner, Williston, North Dakota.
 2671 Irvin Kauffman, Williston, North Dakota.
 2672 Bertha Landes, Williston, North Dakota.
 2673 Stanley D. Keltner, Williston, North Dakota.
 2674 W. W. Keltner, Williston, North Dakota.
 2675 Ellen Kauffman, Trenton, North Dakota.

RECEIVED CERTIFICATES.

Josiah Berkey, Hooversville, Pennsylvania.
 O. W. Harner, Hooversville, Pennsylvania.
 Nellie M. Shaffer, Hooversville, Pennsylvania.
 Clara Shaffer, Hooversville, Pennsylvania.

LOCAL SECRETARY.

Ora Kauffman, Williston, North Dakota.

(On account of the interest in the Employment Bureau of the Christian Workers' Department, we are almost obliged to use some of the Q. & A. page this week to accommodate this work. We hope that the ardent admirers of the Q. & A. Department will not criticise us severely and will be willing to wait until next week for the answers to their questions.—Ed.)

I have seen it stated that there was a man that served as President of the United States for a few hours only, who was it?

David Rice Atchison, of Missouri, was President of the United States for one day on Sunday, March 4, 1849, by virtue of his office as President pro tempore of the Senate, as General Taylor was not inaugurated until the next day.

*

What is meant by the educational term "the three R's and two S's?"

It is an abbreviation of a slang phrase which incorporates the entire curriculum of our early school systems. Unabridged, the three R's mean, readin' 'ritin', 'rithmetic; the two S's are spellin' and spankin'.

*

Do irregular nouns ever take the regular plurals—such as geese to geoses?

Yes. For example, when you speak of one goose or a flock of geese; that is irregular. Again you speak of a tailor's goose and a half a dozen geoses; that is regular.

*

What was the date of the big flood in Kansas in 1903, also the loss of life and property?

May 31, 1903. Over 200 persons were drowned, 8,000 rendered homeless and about \$4,000,000 worth of property destroyed.

*

Is the Ingleook in circulation anywhere except the United States?

Yes, it circulates in India, Sweden, England, France and Canada, besides the Hawaiian Islands which belong to the United States.

MISCELLANEOUS

GEOGRAPHY CLASS.—Chapter XVI.

(Continued from page 190.)

a curious custom at funerals. After the burial service the coffin is carried outside the house and placed upon the two chairs on which it had rested within doors. As soon as the pallbearers lift up their burden and begin their journey to the graveyard these chairs are at once thrown sharply on their backs. In this position they are kept until the interment has taken place, when they are taken indoors again. Any attempt to place the chairs on their legs or take them in before the proper time is at once frustrated by the relatives of the dead.

The boys have been sending Raymond Tracy a flag from each country, through which we pass, so to-day they sent him the flag of Scotland; when we are through this will make a fine collection for our Fourth of July display, and we will decorate the old school building in the finest of style. We expect to write you the next letter from Edinburgh. I would not forget to tell you that we passed the home of Robert Burns, and as we were looking at the spot which has been made famous by the birth of this great man, Agnes involuntarily quoted,

"O wad some power the giftie gie us
To see oursel'es as ithers see us."

We expect to have a fine time at Edinburgh; we hope to have a lot of mail awaiting us when we arrive at London.

Respectfully,

Marie.

(To be continued).

* * *

A WILL AND A WAY.

It is always easy to find a way to do the right thing, if one only has the will. God helps. Decisions on which life and eternity turn have been made on the simplest form of speech. Dean Stanley tells the tale of a woman who found her way from the distant wilds of Asia to her husband's home in England by constantly repeating the only two words she knew in our language, "Gilbert" and "London." He used the pathetic incident to illustrate how much a seeker after God might do for himself if he would only put in practice again and again the very simplest and shortest notions he has of Christ and Christ's goodness. Let every one undecided, try to frame a prayer in which he can end his indecision with one word of irrevocable surrender.

* * *

MISS ELIZABETH JULIA EMERY, of Cincinnati, has presented a third dormitory to the Tuskegee institute, Alabama.

SIGNS OF RAIN.

'Twill surely rain
If the soot falls, the squirrels sleep,
The spiders from their cobwebs creep,
Loud quack the ducks, the peacocks cry,
The distant hills look clear and nigh,
And restless are the snorting swine,
While busy flies disturb the kine.
Puss on the hearth, with velvet paws,
Sits wiping off her whiskered jaws;
The dog, quite altered in his taste,
Quits mutton bones on grass to feast:
From all these signs I see with sorrow
Our work must be put off to-morrow.

* * *

WHEN IT RAINS.

The Pessimist.

The rain is coming down in sheets;
It makes me sad to think about
The mud that will be in the streets
And all the crops and things washed out.

The Optimist.

This rain will wash the dirt away,
And leave the pavements nice and clean;
I needn't use the hose to-day
To keep the front yard looking green.

—S. E. Kiser, in Chicago Record-Herald.

* * *

MAN WRESTLED WITH PANTHER.

MR. CHARLES BROWN, who has bagged a dozen tigers and elephants, had a remarkable escape from a panther near his estate at Bangalore, India. He was attacked by the animal, wrestled with it and threw it twice. Mr. Brown was badly mauled before the brute was killed.

* * *

CAUGHT WHITE HEDGEHOG.

THE white hedgehog captured by Henry Beal, of Parkman, Maine, a few weeks ago, has succeeded in making his escape, gnawing through his cage, which was composed of wood covered with fence wire. While in Mr. Beal's possession hundreds came to see him, several coming many miles. Mr. Beal refused several quite large offers for him.

* * *

"A MAN'S brain can do more work than both his hands."

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- 5 lbs California Prunes, - .27
- 2 lbs. Uncolored Japan Tea, - .59
- 4 lbs. best Rolled Oats, - .13
- 3 3 lb- cartons Rock Crystal Table Salt, - .21
- 2 1-lb. cartons Baking Soda, - .08
- 2 1/2-lb. boxes Coconut, - .19
- 10 bars Boro-Naptha Soap, - .32
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- 1 lb. Ground Pepper, - .23
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A PECULIAR PRESENTIMENT AND ITS HAPPY RESULT

An Echo From Across the Sea.

That some people are, at times, possessed of a certain inner consciousness or presentiment of things which are going to happen is almost a recognized fact. It is one of nature's mysteries—something that cannot be very well explained.

The following case, related by Chas. Barkholz, of Pewaukee, Wis., is a striking illustration.

Pewaukee, Wis., December 1st.

Dr. Peter Fahrney, Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir:—I know you will be pleased to get this letter. You will no doubt remember that you sent some time ago, at my request, through your agent in Germany, six large bottles of your Blood Vitalizer to my sister, Mrs. Wm. Heinke, Wildkuhl, Mecklenburg, Schwerin.

I have just received a letter from her, in which she says that four bottles of the medicine brought about a complete cure in her case. She says she is lacking in words to express her joy at getting well. She had been suffering for almost fourteen years, and the last few years had been unable to leave her bed. All hopes of her recovery had been given up according to letters which I received from near relatives.

I think the circumstances of this case most singular. I received a copy of your paper, *THE SURPRISE*, purely by accident, and after reading same, I became possessed of a certain feeling or presentiment, if I so may term it, that your Blood Vitalizer was to be the remedy that was to cure my sister. It was this peculiar conviction which led me to write to you to ship her the medicine, and now, you see, it has all been fulfilled. I consider it my duty to write and tell you about it.

Yours very sincerely,

CHAS. BARKHOLZ.

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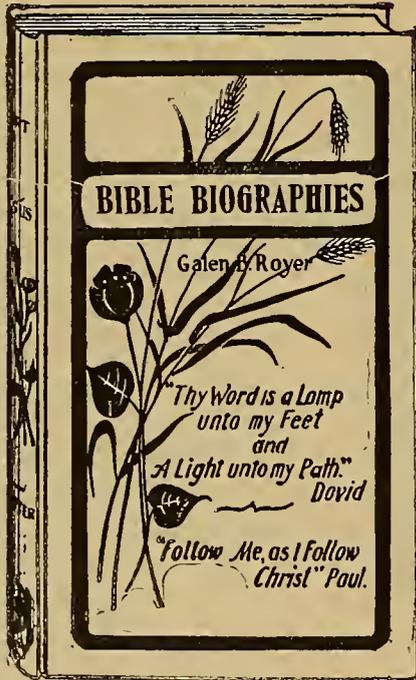
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- No. 41....The Lord's Prayer and Ten Commandments.
- No. 43.....The Crucifixion.
- No. 45.....Soul's Awakening.
- No. 47.....Madonna and Child.
- No. 78.....Evening.
- No. 27.....Defiance.
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Inglenookers

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We promise for you the coming year even better things than we have had in the past and you cannot afford to be without the influence of the NOOK in your home.

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The INGLENOOK is well worth the price and an excellent paper for the American home. Every family in the Union should have it.—*D. W. Thomas, Homeworth, Ohio.*

THE INGLENOOK is newsy and well adapted to the class of readers for which it is published. Our young people especially should read it. The old can learn many good lessons from it.—*W. R. Deeter.*

To, Editor INGLENOOK:

Your valuable Magazine comes regularly to our table. And it is not only a cheap magazine, but it is

a valuable one for both old and young but especially for the young. I trust you will have a wide circulation for your paper.—*S. M. Goughnour, Ankeny, Iowa.*

Dear Editor of the INGLENOOK:—So far as I have seen the magazine is moving well along the line of its original design. A study of its contents adds ballast to steady the youth over the high tide of life. Parents make no mistake in subscribing for it for their children. It is more than a substitute for the trashy, immoral, slang journals of the day.—*L. W. Teeter, Hagerstown, Ind.*

Brethren Publishing House,
ELGIN, ILLINOIS.

THE INGLENOOK

A WEEKLY MAGAZINE

Spide, Sarah
Jan 28, 1905

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Where you will see thousands of stacks of hay, thousands of fat cattle, thousands of fat sheep, thousands of acres of irrigated land that can be bought at from \$25.00 to \$45.00 per acre.

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- "The King of Love, My Shepherd" (Duet).
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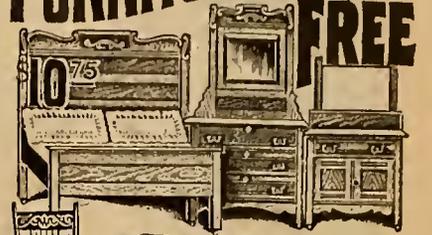
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Our Goods are Reliable. Our Variety is Large. Our Prices are Low.

All orders filled promptly, postpaid. Satisfaction guaranteed or your money refunded. Send us a sample order and be convinced. Write us for a booklet of unsolicited testimonials and new line of samples, which will be furnished free. Send at once to

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\$2.95 for this Oak Heater

just as illustrated. Burns hard or soft coal or wood. Has drawn center grate, corrugated fire pot, cold rolled sheet steel body, heavy cast base, large cast feed door, ash pit door and ash pan, swing top, screw draft-regulator. Polished urn, nickel top ring, name plate, foot rails, etc.

We have heating stoves of every kind. Hot blast, air tight, the kind that retails for \$3.00, for 80c. Base burners at 1/2 the regular price.



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Prices good during February and March only, and but one lot in each order, or to each customer.

ORDER NO. D176, \$4.90
RETAIL VALUE, \$7.72

- 20 lbs best Granulated Sugar, - \$1.00
- 5 lbs. Java and Mocha Coffee, - 1.02
- 5 lbs. Navy Beans (band picked), .16
- 5 lbs. Grant Head Rice, .26
- 5 lbs California Prunes, .27
- 2 lbs. Uncolored Japan Tea, .59
- 4 lbs. best Rolled Oats, .13
- 3 3 lb. cartons Rock Crystal Table Salt, .21
- 2 1-lb. cartons Baking Soda, .08
- 2 1/2-lb. boxes Cocoonut, .19
- 10 bars Boro-Naptha Soap, .32
- 6 cakes best Toilet Soap, .23
- 1 lb. Ground Pepper, .11
- 2 pkgs. Laundry Bluing, .11
- 2 lbs. Gloss Laundry Starch, .09

Shipping weight about 65 lbs. \$4.90

Bear in mind we have reduced only the price—not the quality—on this special offer. We guarantee full weight, full measure and that the quality will please you.

Our new spring Catalog of more than 300 pages sent free to those who take advantage of this offer.

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The Mail Order House,
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OUR NO. 9778 SUIT, \$17.50.

A high grade, good weight, fine finished strictly all wool serge. Guaranteed fast black. Any merchant tailor would charge you \$30.00 for a suit of this material and our grade of workmanship.

OUR NO. 2163 SUIT, \$17.00.

As fine finished, all wool gray serge of medium weight as money can buy. The surface is rather smooth and the fabric soft and pliable. This makes a handsome suit and is well worth the price. Always looks well, wears clean and is excellent value.

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Another excellent value. Two patterns of silk mixed cassimere, one ground color black, with gray mixture, the other with golden and blue mixture. Either of these numbers are very desirable patterns for old or young.

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To any sufferer of the above named diseases will be sent a 30 days Treatment of **BRAWNTAWNS** (50 cents) on the following conditions: Use according to directions, one tablet after each meal and one before retiring for 30 days, and if you can truthfully say you have not received any benefit and do not feel any better from the use of **BRAWNTAWNS**, your money will be cheerfully refunded.

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When we're clean, we're always happiest. After a bath life seems again worth living. Think of the pleasure and satisfaction of being clean through and through.

Dr. Peter's Blood Vitalizer

will remove every taint of impurity from the blood and at the same time restore the vital organs to natural activity. Nine out of ten of the common ailments of the day come from impure and impoverished blood. DR. PETER'S BLOOD VITALIZER cures them by cleansing, enriching and enlivening the vital fluid.

The proprietor does not desire to have the BLOOD VITALIZER sold side by side with drugstore nostrums and therefore refuses to supply druggists, except for their personal use. It can be secured of duly appointed agents, who handle it not so much as a business proposition, but as an accommodation to their friends and neighbors.

AN OCTOGENARIAN WRITES.

Swedonia, Ill., Aug. 25, 1904.

Dr. Peter Fahrney, Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir:—I am happy to inform you that your **Blood Vitalizer** has cured me. I suffered from what the doctors called Bright's disease. I have not been well for fourteen months and during that time have gained fifteen pounds in weight. I think that is doing pretty well for a man who is past eighty years old. If I was younger I would take an agency for the **Blood Vitalizer** at once, as I know it is the best medicine in America. If everybody knew what the **Blood Vitalizer** can do you would certainly sell large quantities of it.

Yours respectfully,

John Metzler.

CANNOT DO WITHOUT IT.

Lawson, Mo., Jan. 21st, 1905.

Dr. Peter Fahrney, Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir:—I have been using your **Blood Vitalizer** in our family about three years. I do not believe I would have been alive to-day if I had not used your medicine. We just cannot do without it. I have disposed of a large number of bottles to friends and neighbors and it has given complete satisfaction to those who have used it.

There is going to be a big demand for it this Spring. I hope you will send the **Blood Vitalizer** ordered as soon as possible as we are almost out of it.

Yours very truly,

Sallie T. Osborn.

DR. PETER'S BLOOD VITALIZER is prepared by Dr. Peter Fahrney at Chicago, Ill., and nowhere else. It is not an article of commercial traffic, but is put up for sick people everywhere. For further particulars, terms to agents, etc., address

DR. PETER FAHRNEY,

112-114 S. Hoyne Ave.

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Irrigated Crops Never Fail

IDAHO is the best-watered arid State in America. Brethren are moving there because hot winds, destructive storms and cyclones are unknown, and with its matchless climate it makes life bright and worth living.

We have great faith in what Idaho has to offer to the prospective settler, and if you have in mind a change for the general improvement in your condition in life, or if you are seeking a better climate on account of health, we believe that Idaho will meet both requirements. There is, however, only one wise and sensible thing to do; that is, go and see the country for yourself, as there are many questions to answer and many conditions to investigate.

Our years of experience and travel in passenger work teach us that a few dollars spent in railroad fares to investigate thoroughly a new country saves thousands of dollars in years to follow.

Cheap homeseekers' rates are made to all principal Idaho points. Take advantage of them and see for yourself. Selecting a new home is like selecting a wife—you want to do your own choosing.

100,000 Acres Now Open for Settlement at Twin Falls, Idaho, under the Carey Act.

Unlimited supply of water for irrigation and for power. A grand opportunity for the Homeseeker who locates on these lands. 10 years time given for payment for land and water after lands are sold. The canals and water belong to the settlers who will own and control the same.

Homeseekers' Round-Trip Excursion Tickets

will be sold to points in Idaho on the first and third Tuesday of February, March and April, 1905. The rate will apply from Missouri river points and from St. Paul, Chicago, Bloomington, Peoria and St. Louis. Tickets to Idaho points will also be sold by the Union Pacific from stations on their line in Kansas and Nebraska. Rate will be one regular first-class fare for the round trip, plus \$2.00, with limit of 15 days going. Return passage may commence any day within final limit of 21 days from date of sale of tickets. Tickets for return will be good for continuous passage to starting point.

COLONISTS' ONE WAY SECOND CLASS tickets will be sold to above points from March first to May 15th inclusive.

Alfalfa, Fruits, and Vegetables, Grow in Abundance. Fine Grazing Lands, Fine Wheat, Oats and Barley.

Arrived in Payette Valley Feb. 23, 1903. Settled on an 80-acre tract, covered with sage brush. Cleared 40 acres. May 25 sowed 10 acres to wheat. Yielded 30 bushels to acre. June 12 sowed 10 acres to oats, in the dust, not watered till June 20. Yielded 55 to acre. Had this grain been sown in February or March the yield would have been much larger.

Alfalfa was sown with the grain and in October we cut one-half ton to the acre of hay and volunteer oats.

Potatoes yielded 500 bushels to the acre and many of them weighed 3 to 5 pounds each, four of the best hills weighing 64 pounds. Quality prime. (Signed) E. L. Dotson.

S. BOCK, Agent, Dayton, Ohio.
J. E. HOOPER, Agent, Oakland, Kansas.

D. E. BURLEY,
G. P. & T. A., O. S. L. R. R.,
Salt Lake City, Utah.

THE INGLENOOK

VOL. VII.

FEBRUARY 28, 1905.

No. 9.

THE CHRISTIAN'S PATHWAY.

BY MARY C. STONER.

O, the way is so delightful
As we journey to our King!
For his guidance makes us joyful
And our hearts with rapture sing.

When the pathway leads thro' sorrow,
We're contented in his love
For we know that on the morrow
We shall reign with him above.

O, the shining angels beckon!
And we long to reach our home;
For we've all for him forsaken
And he smiles and bids us come.

Ladoga, Ind.

* * *

SEED-THOUGHTS FOR THE HEART'S GARDEN.

BY JOSEPHINE HANNA.

*Would that good resolutions would ripen faster:
necessity waits long for them.*

*

*Do you give to all Christian endeavor the right of
way, and encouragement, through your territory?*

*

*It does not matter at what gap we let Satan in,
he can accomplish his purpose equally well: any be-
setting sin will suffice for a gateway.*

*

*Does the economy of some people begin with their
church expense and end with indifference, or begin
with indifference and end with their church expenses?*

*

*Earth would be nearer self-supporting, if the gold
in her veins and the boasted inherent gold of human-
ity, were coined and current in golden deeds of char-
ity.*

*

*Nimblest fingers may fail to at once find the keys
which produce harmony, while a very dull ear im-
mediately perceives the lack of it; hence, much fault-
finding.*

*True fame is but the world's recognition of merit:
like the snow upon the mountains, it falls but on
those who have reached its altitude and lies as lightly
upon them.*

*

*Hope oft alights on the promises
And bides through tribulation and distress,
Midst present pleasure, resting short of these,
Returns to bitterness.*

*

*If your nature is so ill that you must vent it, vent
it where hearts are not warm enough to bleed: do not
take the liberty to say unkind things to the dear ones
at home which you would not presume to say to others.
The tenser the heart's cords of love are drawn, the
more easily is the heart broken.*

Flora, Ind.

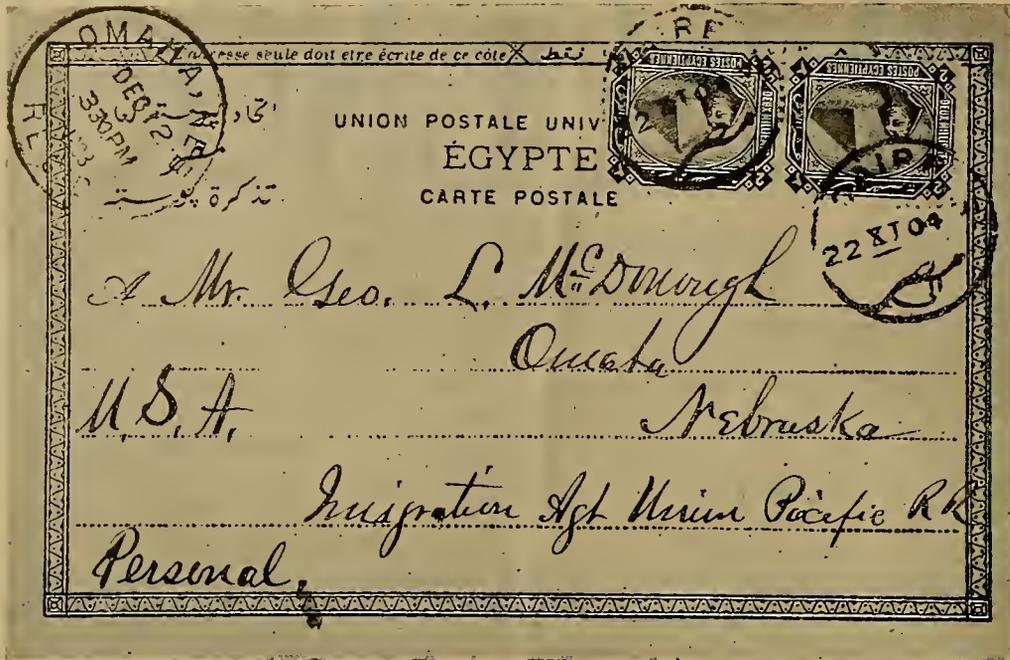
* * *

A CORNER STONE OF CIVILIZATION.

BY GUY E. MITCHELL.

EGYPT represents the two extremes in irrigation development. Civilization is said to have begun in the valley of the Nile and certainly the earliest attempts at agriculture through irrigation were very crude, and it seems strange that the most primitive irrigation appliances are still found in many oriental countries notwithstanding that, as in the valley of the Nile, some of the highest types of modern irrigation are to be found.

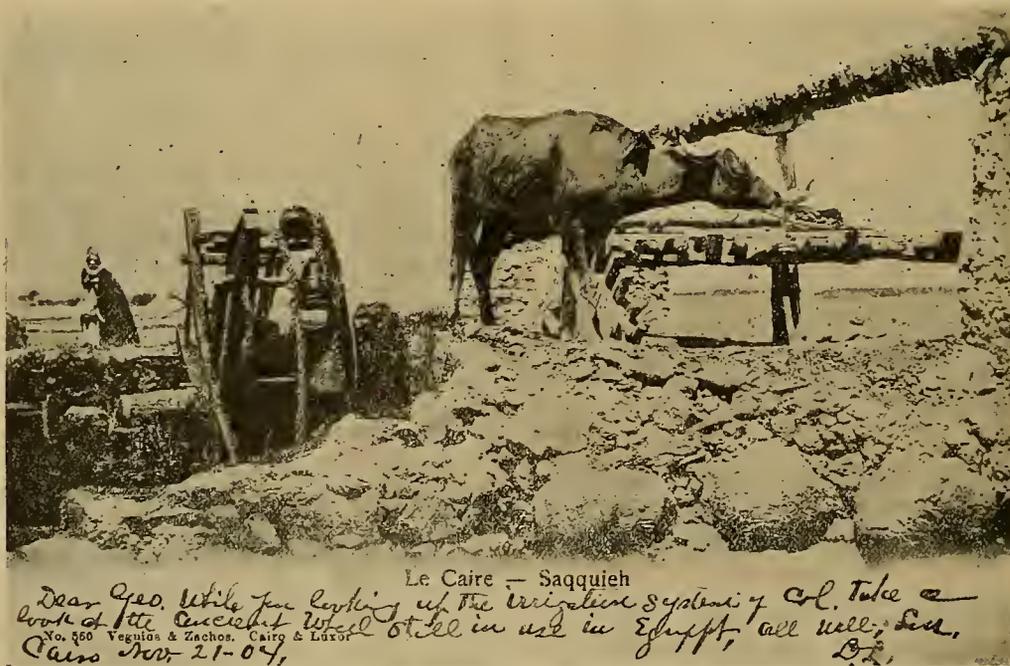
For ages and ages the most abundant crops and most prosperous and densely settled communities have resulted from the irrigation of desert lands. This artificial watering of parched and otherwise unproductive areas has been accomplished in various ways, ranging from the utilization of the waters of the spring or small well by the most crude and primitive hand methods of application, to the flooding of enormous areas such as the annual overflowing of the banks of the Nile and the Tigris. Only recently, however, and this especially in the United States, has artificial power been utilized to bring to the surface large quantities of underground water supply; but in some sections of the United States pumping water



FACSIMILE OF D. L. MILLER'S POSTAL CARD.

for irrigation has already proved an important supplement to the usual surface irrigation from flowing streams or storage reservoirs. Southern California is an instance of what energetic Americans can do when they have to. Necessity, which, as ever, is the mother

\$500 and even \$1,000 an acre. It is now seen also that even where surface water is plenty, pumping is a highly important auxiliary to the great irrigation development upon the threshold of which the United States lingers to-day.



REVERSE SIDE OF POSTAL CARD SHOWING WATER WHEEL.

of invention, seems, in the case of Southern California, to have perfected methods of electrical power transmission just in the nick of time to save from desiccation many hundreds if not thousands of acres of fine orange and other fruit orchards, worth in many cases

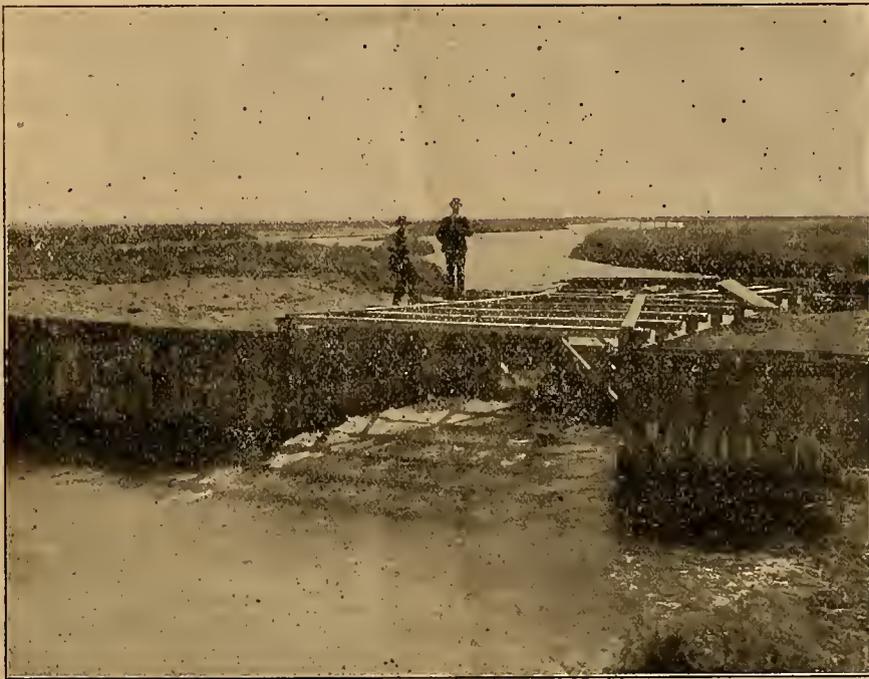
The Great Drouth.

The tremendous and far-extending drouth which visited not only Southern California but the entire Southwest five or six years ago, and has continued until this year, was apparently a fatal blow to the progress

of irrigation in that section. Rivers and ditches dried up or yielded such meager flows of water for irrigation that in many cases not one-half of the land formerly cultivated could be watered; indeed, in some instances orchards were left practically dry and desert-like, as the land stood before it was originally reclaimed. The farmers and fruit growers, strong in optimism, believed that the calamity was but of a year's duration, and that the succeeding season would see enough and to spare of water. A second year throughout the whole Southwest, as shown not only by the parched orchards but by the weather bureau records, proved a drouth such as is not dreamed of in the East. Things were in a critical condition.

Saved the Orchards.

Under these conditions it was not profitable, of course, to set out new orchards. But at this time fuel oil—petroleum—was discovered in great quantities in the Southwest, and oil and gasoline engines greatly reduced the cost of pumping. Yet this was somewhat expensive, and every pumping plant required the attention of an engineer. Then, however, came the great improvement in electrical transmission by which the subtle fluid could be economically carried fifty and even one hundred miles and then utilized to bring the inexhaustible water supply to the surface. This development is now working a revolution over great areas. The Sierra Nevadas lie close to the sea and



HEADGATE, POWELL AND BLAIR DITCH.—South Platte Valley on U. P. R. R., Colo.

Some of the more timid gave up and deserted new enterprises. A few of the more adventurous spirits sunk and drove wells through soil which had been as dry as the traditional bone and which it had been supposed was as far above water as some of the snow-crowned mountain-tops were from the sea. The wise-aces and pessimists laughed and shook their heads. The results, however, silenced their hollow levity. In hundreds of cases on the Southern California deserts water was found only a few fathoms below the surface, where the scoffers had predicted it would not be found if the drills went down a thousand feet. Steam pumping plants were expensive, for fuel on the Pacific coast was high, but where orange orchards, lemons, grape-fruit, plums, etc., were in full bearing and bringing in during good years six per cent on a thousand dollars an acre, Westphalia hams would have been utilized as fuel if nothing else had been available.

many mountain torrents find their way down precipitate slopes. Great electrical power is being extracted from these streams and rivers and transmitted to sections fifty or seventy-five miles away for use in automatic pumping.

Not only is electrical power adding large areas to irrigation by bringing up underground water, but it is also used for pumping water from rivers where, in many instances it is simpler and cheaper to employ this method than to build large diversion dams.

The great storage works which the government is constructing will many of them have auxiliary pumping plants operating by the electrical power which will be generated from the dams. Tremendous electrical energy will doubtless be developed by some of the stupendous works which the government has in prospect, and the national irrigation act has been con-

strued to mean that this asset should be used for reclaiming additional land—through pumping.

A Stupendous Work.

Unquestionably the national irrigation law carried to its full completion will produce results beyond the most sanguine conception of even its enthusiastic advocates. It is pregnant with constantly increasing possibilities for upbuilding and internal development. The present generation cannot expect to see the full and entire reclamation of arid America for no man knows when the limit of the resources of the West shall have been reached. To-day there are thousands of acres of rich land susceptible of irrigation which only five years ago it was not dreamed could be reclaimed. But the work should proceed rapidly; it should receive the support of the people to the end that new homes may be provided for those who want them, and a barren but resourceful section of country built up into a prosperous and productive part of the nation. No question was ever more national.

Unfortunate Land Laws.

Everyone is agreed that the broadest development of the West and the consequent reflex interest of the East requires that actual settlement and cultivation of the remaining public lands should be the watchword from this time forward. The national irrigation act carefully guards the interest of the home builder and the nation. This act has, however, largely increased the value of western lands, and speculators and stockmen have for some years foreseen that there is a limit to the public domain which has been heretofore so freely given away. Those who would see the highest development of the agricultural west claim that from this time forward no more government land should be passed into private ownership without stringent provisions regarding settlement and home-building. They claim that certain laws now on the statute books allow the absorption of large tracts of land into private ownership without such actual settlement, and to the end that this shall be stopped a vigorous movement is on foot to secure the repeal by Congress of the desert land act, the commutation clause of the homestead act and the timber and stone act and the lien land scrip act.

Congress should lose no time in acting upon this important national question, saving the lands for settlement, as urged by the President in every annual message, and repealing the above laws, leaving only the irrigation law and the original homestead law requiring genuine settlement and cultivation before the farmer can receive title from the government.

Washington, D. C.



THE man who does not reverence God on the Sabbath is not likely to reverence him on any other day.—*O. L. Replogle.*

HONOR THY FATHER AND THY MOTHER.

THERE is a touching story told of the famous Dr. Samuel Johnson which has had influence on many a boy who has heard it. Samuel's father, Michael Johnson, was a poor bookseller in Litchfield, England. On market days he used to carry a package of books to the village of Ottoxeter, and sell them from a stall in the market-place. One day the bookseller was sick, and asked his son to go and sell the books in his place. Samuel, from a silly pride, refused to obey.

Fifty years afterward Johnson became the celebrated author, and compiler of the English Dictionary, and one of the most distinguished scholars in England; but he never forgot his act of unkindness to his poor hard-toiling father; so when he visited Ottoxeter he determined to show his sorrow and repentance.

He went into the market-place at the time of business, uncovered his head, and stood there for an hour in the pouring rain, on the very spot where the book-stall used to stand.

"This," he says, "was an act of contrition for my disobedience to my kind father."

The spectacle of the great Dr. Johnson standing bareheaded in the storm to atone for the wrong done by him fifty years before is a grand and touching one. There is a representation of it in marble on the Doctor's monument.

Many a man in after life has felt something harder and heavier than a storm of rain beating upon his heart when he remembered his acts of unkindness to a good father or mother now in their grave.

Dr. John Todd, of Pittsfield, the eminent writer, never forgot how, when his old father was very sick, and sent him away for medicine, he, a little lad, had been unwilling to go, and made up a lie, that "the druggist had no such medicine."

The old man was just dying when little Johnnie came in, and he said to him: "My boy, your father suffers great pain for want of that medicine."

Johnny started in great distress for the medicine, but it was too late. The father on his return was almost gone. He could only say to the weeping boy: "Love God, and always speak the truth, for the eye of God is always upon you. Now kiss me once more, and farewell."

Through all his after life, Dr. Todd often had a heartache over that act of falsehood and disobedience to his dying father. It takes more than a shower to wash away the memory of such sins. Dr. Todd repented of that sin a thousand times.

The words "honor thy father and thy mother," mean three things: always do what they bid you, always treat them lovingly, and take care of them when they are sick and grown old. I never yet knew a boy who trampled on the wishes of his parents that turned out well. God never blesses a wilful boy.

When Washington was sixteen years old, he determined to leave home and become a midshipman in the Colonial navy. After he had sent off his trunk, he went to bid his mother good-by. She wept so bitterly because he was going away that he said to his negro servant: "Bring back my trunk. I am not going to make my mother suffer so, by leaving her."

He remained at home to please his mother. This decision led to his becoming a surveyor, and afterward a soldier. His whole glorious career in life turned on that simple act of trying to make his mother happy. And happy, too, will be the child who never has occasion to shed bitter tears for any act of unkindness to his parents. Let us not forget that God has said: "Honor thy father and thy mother."—*Theodore L. Cuyler, in Pittsburg Christian Advocate.*

* * *

OTHERS MAY DO IT.

BY J. W. VETTER.

I REMEMBER, when but a boy, of hearing the story of a Rat, a Cat and a little Red Hen that were represented as living together, and one day they found a grain of wheat and the question arose, "Who will plant this wheat?" The Rat said, "I won't," the Cat said, "I won't," but the little Red Hen said, "I will," and she did. The wheat grew and at harvest time it was asked, "Who will cut this wheat?" The Rat said, "I won't," the Cat said, "I won't," but the little Red Hen said, "I will," and she did.

Now after the wheat was cut they asked, "Who will thresh this wheat?" The Rat said, "I won't," the Cat said, "I won't," but the little Red Hen said, "I will," and she did. "Now who will carry this wheat to the mill?" The Rat said, "I won't," the Cat said, "I won't," but the little Red Hen said, "I will," and she did.

The flour having been brought home they questioned, "Who will bake the bread?" The Rat said, "I won't," the Cat said, "I won't," but the little Red Hen said, "I will," and she did. Now when the bread was baked, it was asked, "Who will eat this bread?" The Rat said, "I will," the Cat said, "I will," but the little Red Hen said, "No, you won't," and picking up the loaf, she flew away with it. How often, my dear reader, when opportunities present themselves to do something for the church, when she needs money, when she calls for missionaries, for means to build churchhouses, we say, "I won't, others may," or, in a community, when wood is to be cut for some poor widow, or a neighbor is sick and needs assistance, we say to ourselves, "Others may do it." There are always a few willing workers and they, like the little Red Hen, will in time rise above us and carry away

the blessings and leave us hungry, dejected and miserable.

Delphi, Ind.

* * *

THE HAPPIEST TIME.

No amount of worldly success, of wealth, of power, of honor, of admiration, can bring happiness to the heart where the peace of God does not rule. And the greatest of those who have sought their own advancement rather than God's glory are foremost to bear witness to this truth.

When Napoleon was in the height of his prosperity, and surrounded by a brilliant company of the marshals and courtiers of the empire, he was asked what day he considered to have been the happiest of his life. When all expected that he would name the occasion of some glorious victory or some great political triumph, or some august celebration, or other signal recognition of his genius and power, he answered without a moment's hesitation: "The happiest day of my life was the day of my first communion." At a reply so unforeseen there was a general silence, when he added, as if to himself: "I was then an innocent child."

* * *

HOW FISHES BREATHE.

By means of their gills fishes breathe the air dissolved in water. The oxygen consumed by them is not that which forms the chemical constituent of the water, but that contained in the air which is dissolved in the water. Fishes transferred to water from which the air has been driven out by a high temperature, or in which the air absorbed by them is not replaced, are soon suffocated. They require aerated water to maintain life, and they take it in constantly through their mouths, and expel it through their gills, retaining the air. It follows that if the water in a lake should be completely cut off from contact with the air long enough to exhaust the supply of air, the fish in the lake would die. It would take a severe and pretty long continued freeze to accomplish this, but it might happen, and doubtless has frequently happened, with a small body of water.—*Nature and Science, in St. Nicholas.*

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TRANSMITTED BY TELEGRAPH.

PROF. KORN, of Munich, has presented a report to the Bavarian Academy of Sciences stating that he has perfected a system of transmitting photographs, sketches and facsimiles of signatures over ordinary telegraph wires. Any photograph, he says, can be transmitted over a wire 1,000 miles long in 20 minutes.

* * *

QUICKNESS is genius.—*Bartol.*

HOW I IMPROVED THE LOOKS OF MY SCHOOLROOM.

BY MAUD HAWKINS.

THE first day of September found me on my way to my new fields of labor for the coming nine months. My director met me at the station and conducted me to the schoolhouse. Indeed, the conglomeration of red dresses, pink aprons, blue jeans, and white sun-bonnets was visible for quite a distance. To an unaccustomed eye it would have appeared as an immense rainbow settled on the doorstep to reflect the rays of the sun forevermore; but I had seen too many scenes of that kind to be deceived.

When I alighted from the carriage I gave the assemblage what I thought to be a cheery "Good morning," but only two among them ventured to respond; and it was only a faint "good" from the one and "m-o-r-n" from the other. I found the schoolroom to be a dreary place indeed. The first object that caught my eye was a rude pretense for a desk, built sometime away back in the forties and by an amateur carpenter at that. (Now, I am very fond of antique

Articles of Furniture,

but that did not strike me as very artistic.)

There were six long, large windows, without the pretense of a shade or blind. The plaster was off the walls in many places, and some hanging ready to fall in others at the first sudden jar. What was left was a beautiful shade of dark gray, caused by the smoke from the rusty stove near the door. A few coarse advertisement pictures were dangling here and there by one corner on the walls, some of the former teacher's efforts to make the schoolroom attractive and to train the finer senses of the rising generation. But we will excuse him for a man is not expected to understand how to make a room look cheerful, and, besides, he was only teaching a few terms as a stepping-stone to something better and therefore did not try to build up a reputation as we stick-to-its do.

The wall under the building had been torn out in places, probably last year's efforts of Young America to locate a woodchuck or some other valuable animal. The doorsill had been worn so it had ceased to be. The desks were the old fashioned board ones built with the schoolhouse. Here, too, the pupils had taken their lessons in drawing, carving and pyrography for the last fifty years. The hieroglyphics were truly wonderful. There were

Three Good Blackboards,

two high bookcases against the wall to the right and left of the desk, and in the rear of the room were two rows of shelves for dinner buckets, and a number of hooks put up here and there, and everywhere a convenient place could be found, for coat, cloak, hat or bonnet.

I had been informed before I went there that the school had been greatly neglected and that the directors would spend very little in the betterment of the school, consequently I thought best not to ask for very much at first. Here was a good field for missionary work and I determined to try my best.

After the school was well organized and had been in good running order a few days, I mentioned to the pupils how much nicer it would look if we only had some shades to the windows, explaining to them the bad effect to the eyes of the strong light as well as the great improvement it would be to our schoolroom, which I hoped to be able to make much more pleasant. I finally suggested to them that each bring a dime to me, and the curtains would be forthcoming.

Much to my surprise, my efforts met with a hearty response; for I had expected to be compelled to furnish the greater part myself. But thanks to the generosity of the pupils, I had to throw in my mite of

Only Five Cents

to complete the required amount. I next endeavored to get into the good graces of the directors, and the result was that they agreed to treat the walls with a coat of whitewash.

I did not say anything to them about the falling plaster, just then, for fear of paralyzing their good intentions by asking too much at first, but bided my time. I knew that they would see the uselessness of trying to whiten the plaster that was not there.

And sure enough, they became of the opinion that "it needed a *leetle* patching before the whitewash was put on." And while the mason was there, it was but a little trouble to mend the wall under the building, and then the absent doorsill let in so much cold air that it would be a saving of fuel if a new one was put in, and, lo and behold! a grand success: and the directors did not even realize that they were doing so much. I thanked them kindly and proceeded to show them by deeds as well as words how much I appreciated their efforts.

Our new shades (which were a greenish yellow), whitewashed walls, new doorsill, and new foundation wall made quite a change. The children did a good deal of talking and carried occasional scraps of news as to what the teacher was doing; and I venture to say that the parents were interested and aroused from their lethargy.

Next I gave notice to the children that on the coming Saturday there would be an old-fashioned "bee" at the schoolhouse; and all were invited to come in the forenoon armed with pails, brooms, soap, brushes and kettles, for we were intending to make a raid on the old monster

Whose Initials were D. D.

(Of course I explained afterward to those who could

not guess, that D. D. meant Dust and Dirt.) But the mystery was something to excite their curiosity and to get them interested.

They came with a good will, bringing their older brothers and sisters and a few mammas to help the good work along. During the hubbub and splash, splash, I regretted now that our room was to be so nice, that our stove should be so rusty. If we only had a little blacking we would be happy. In a short time I missed one of our large girls from the ranks; but in the course of half an hour she returned, with rosy cheeks and the perspiration standing on her brow, but with a satisfied look in her bright, happy eyes. She put a small parcel into my hand, saying: "There, Miss —, ma said she was sorry, but that is all she had." I found myself in possession of half a cake of stove polish. Now who would polish the stove? A big, good-natured farmer boy volunteered. But really he did not get an opportunity to do much but direct the work, there were so many willing hands, rubbing here and there, pushing and crowding to get a place to give the dear old warmer a few gentle pats. And we declared when it was finished that we had no need of a mirror now, as we had a substitute in the stove.

Now for the old desk! What shall I do with

The Clumsy Old Affair,

covered with "jack-knife initials and raps official"? I was pondering on this one evening when I espied my lady of the house crumpling a large piece of pink paper preparatory to lighting the kitchen fire. I hastily rescued it from its pending doom, while her look plainly said, "You are welcome to it, but I don't see of what use it is to you." However, the first time she called at the school, she saw her once despised but now much admired pink paper in all its splendor, with edges slashed to form a fringe, covering up the deficiencies of the old desk. "Why, I never thought that old pink paper would look so pretty," was her exclamation. The desk looked quite artistic with a row of books, my bell, a few dainty pictures on improvised easels of cardboard, and a vase for flowers which was never empty. Now that the coarse, gaudy, advertising pictures were taken from the walls, they looked very bare. I began to search for others, picking up all the pictures that I thought appropriate. Some I procured from old magazines; some the children brought. I soon had a large collection from which to choose. Here, there, and everywhere are thrust on one pictures—pictures galore, if one will only use them. But the difficulty is to discriminate between good, fairly good, and bad, or coarse, glaring ones. Those that were large I merely fastened to the walls by means of

Brass Headed Tacks;

smaller ones I mounted by pasting them on larger

sheets of paper of harmonizing color; catalogue covers without print were used for the mounts of some. These were put on the wall in a manner pleasing to the eye. None were placed in a regular row, but some up, some down, some panel, some crosswise on the paper.

A great many of my pictures were instructive, representing scenes from which an interesting lesson or talk could be given, with occasionally a dash of color; and some which had no especial value except the skill exhibited in their execution. There were two shelves made of rough blocks of wood on each side of the room, large enough to hold a small lamp, for which they were originally made. These were fastened to the walls by large wire nails or spikes, and were rough and clumsy affairs. I had quite a tussle with them before they yielded to my prying, twisting and pulling, but at last they came down to be stowed away out of sight. There was a very good chart, which had been folded and laid carefully away. This was brought out, cleared of its cobwebs and dust, and placed where it could be seen if not used. The hooks at the rear of the room were removed and placed in a neat row on either side of the room within reach of every child.

I next invested forty-two cents in seven yards of

Turkey-red Calico,

with which I made a curtain before each of the lunch basket shelves, thereby covering up the rusty array of battered pails, baskets, and buckets of all sorts, shapes and sizes, each usually displaying over its top a soiled rag used to take the place of the more modern napkin. The shelves had the appearance of real book-cases, being set against the wall in the corners with the ends enclosed. I stood some of the new unused text-books on the top, a picture on an easel and the old school globe which I found in several places, it having been taken apart, evidently, by some boy who had a mechanical turn of mind, and wished to know how and for what purpose it was made; it was then tucked away by the teacher to put it out of sight, as being a thing of no value and a nuisance. This, after a good deal of bother, was finally planted firmly on its stand, brushed and washed so that the pupils could see that it really represented the earth, and placed on one of the make-believe bookcases.

I again opened my purse and this time it procured for us nine yards of cream-colored cheese cloth, and one afternoon I told the girls to bring their

Needles and Thimbles

and we would have another "bee." This time it would be all by ourselves, and during the following noon hour we made a draw curtain for each of the windows. This made the room look much better and, besides, it acted as a blind (but don't you tell the pupils) to prevent the children looking out the windows

whenever a conveyance passed. They never suspected that the curtains were for any other purpose than adornment.

I was in want of a wastebasket and it was some time before I found the necessary means to procure one, for I had no Aladdin's lamp to rub. But I did find in the coal bin an old peach basket which had served its day as a waste basket, and been pressed into the service as a coal pail when more than one was needed. It was quite badly shattered, but I straightened it up and with much cording and wiring, it soon resumed its former shape of a well-behaved peach basket. But it was not very pretty to look at surely; it must be covered. I knew that in one corner of the cupboard there was an old discarded, green window-shade, the ends and side of which were yet in a good state of preservation. These portions I tacked around the basket in pleats. I also lined it with the same. And behold! a thing of beauty. No one would guess anything about the wires and cordage. An old, leaky wooden water pail was treated in the same way. This was used for periodicals, papers, magazines, etc., of which we had gathered together quite a number. Two glass tumblers at two and one-half cents each were placed on each bookcase filled with pressed flowers, ferns, leaves and dried grasses. I bought some stencils, and on one blackboard was drawn

A Picture of Lincoln

under which were his memorable words, "With malice toward none and charity for all;" and one of McKinley, with his last words, "Good-bye, good-bye all." Between these there was a large scroll on which was the daily program neatly written. On the other board was Washington's picture, and underneath was written, "The Father of his Country." Washington and his hatchet, with the motto, "He could not tell a lie," and Washington as a soldier, with "First in peace, first in war, and first in the hearts of his countrymen," were added in February. There were some other chalk drawings in the line of flowers.

On my way to and from school I found many pretty leaves, for autumn was then in all its glory, with oaks, maple, poplar and ferns, these I gathered and pressed in large books and my camera printing frame was very useful for some of the smaller bunches. Some small branches, that were thickly set with scarlet or yellow leaves were pressed, and all laid carefully away for future use. After these were thoroughly dried, which took several weeks, they were taken from their seclusion. Those leaves which had kept their rich colors were mounted on sheets of white paper in different designs and fastened in a row at the top of the blackboard; those on large branches were tacked to the walls between the pictures. I was aided in all this by the pupils and it was enjoyed extremely by all.

I had a

Large Box Full of Leaves

left, which were used all winter by the primary grade to draw from, first by placing them on drawing paper and tracing round them, afterwards in coloring them. Soon they could venture to draw them freehand. Some of the very daintiest bunches of ferns were pinned on the draw curtains, and when the sun shone through them they looked very pretty.

But when the big boys brought in a mammoth hornet's nest, which they had discovered during their investigation of a deserted house near by, our happiness was complete: the nest was displayed in a conspicuous place on top of one of the bookcases.

The children had never had any practice in drawing, and when I suggested that they should take up the writing period on alternate days for drawing, they looked, if they did not say, "We can never draw." However, they were given something very simple at first, and something more difficult each time, always receiving some words of commendation for their efforts, criticism being given very sparingly for some time.

Soon colored crayons found their way into the room and later tiny boxes of water colors began to make their appearance, without even a request from the teacher. Parents are usually willing to purchase things for their children when they can be convinced that they are a benefit to them. We kept on day after day, little by little, until they could draw really good things. From the first, when the drawings were fairly good, I tacked them in a row at the top of one of the large blackboards as a reward, and that all might see how neatly they had been done; telling them that when they made a better one they could exchange the old for the new. There was a contest ever after as to who should have their drawings "put up" as they expressed it.

A Good Many Nice Drawings

were done at home of evenings. We soon had our row across the board complete: down each side they went and on the walls, wherever there was space, and finally some had to be bunched and laid away, to be exhibited on Parents' Day or some other grand occasion.

(Next time I will tell you how I obtained our school library.)

Towanda, Pa.

WILHELM TELL.

SCHILLER, the author of "William Tell," christened Johann Christoph Friedrich, was born Saturday, Nov. 10, 1759, ten years after Goethe, ten years before Napoleon, two hundred and seventy-six years to the day after Luther.

His father, Johann Kasper Schiller, was an officer in the Wurtemberg army until the close of the Austrian war of Succession in 1748, when the rugged soldier found a fitting helpmate in Elizabeth Dorothea Kodweiss, the slender, blond-haired daughter of the baker, Kodweiss, at Marbach, a glad-hearted girl of sixteen, whom time soon developed into a noble, womanly woman of excellent tact and judgment, of singularly gentle and happy disposition, of finest sense and feeling. He then moved to Marbach, and settled down to practice his crude art as a barber.

This however proved unsuccessful and when the seven years' war broke out in 1756, he again went into the army. After the war, Captain Schiller, as this title had now been conferred upon him, moved his family to Lorch, where he rendered free service to the Duke of Wurtemberg, in recruiting soldiers for mercenary service abroad. The trials at Lorch were great, as Captain Schiller received no pay, and the family felt the pinch of poverty.

Thus it will be seen that the early life of the poet Schiller was not the most inspiring. He was born in lowly circumstances and dragged on many years in poverty. Unlike the precocious wonder-child Goethe, Schiller was an average boy, like other boys. He combined the mental qualities of both parents, his father's restless energy and ambition, and his mother's gentle dignity, happy disposition, refined feeling and decided literary taste. The mother's influence, especially during his earlier years when the father was away with the army, cannot be overestimated in its wholesome effect upon the boy's character. It was to her, a woman worthy of honor for her qualities of heart rather than any intellectual pretensions, that is due the noble character of Schiller as portrayed in his writings.

His early education was limited. Proving his aptness as a pupil at the village school, his parents became ambitious for him and sent him to the village pastor, Moser, to be taught Latin. The boy Schiller early decided to become himself some day a preacher, which fact the pious parents eagerly embraced and made it a settled family aspiration. It is said that one of his greatest delights was to play church with his sister Christophine, two years older than himself, in which service he would act as a preacher.

The Duke, Karl Eugen, however, broke up these plans as he desired the already promising youth for his new military academy, Solitude, at Ludwigsburg. Accordingly in January, 1773, not yet fourteen, he entered school as a student of law, since theology was not taught there. He was very much dissatisfied here, for, besides being compelled to attend, he was forced to study law. When the school moved to Stuttgart, however, he began the study of medicine in preference to law, but this he disliked, his chief interest being

centered in literature, especially poetry, and in spite of the rules, many foreign and German classics were devoured like forbidden fruit in secret with a few chosen friends. This awakened his own genius and he began to write.

After writing many short poems and dramatic sketches, he abandoned them and settled on his first large work, a revolutionary drama.

Schiller received many discouragements in presenting his first work, but persevered nevertheless. After this one he wrote many others, the greatest of which is without a doubt the last one, "Wilhelm Tell." Begun in the spring of 1803, and completed Feb. 18, 1804, just a year before his death. The theme, the successful revolt of the Forest Cantons against their governors, is an inspiring one and surely the world to-day owes Schiller an immense debt for presenting it in such austere simplicity, unincumbered with any doubtful philosophy.

There seem to be three distinct threads running through the drama, with no necessary connection with one another, the conspiracy of the cantons, the private feud of Tell and Gessler, and the love affair of Rudenz and Bertha. Yet they are all carried along in such a way that all find their natural conclusion in the final celebration of victory.

The one thought especially which Schiller had in mind was to win sympathy for freedom and the rights of man. One cannot help but admire so good a lover of freedom.

The early life of the poet, his hardships, his trials, his contact with the imperial rulers, his relation and close touch to the tyrannical punishments measured out to the people of these Forest Cantons, no doubt created in him a burning desire to stir up the people and bring them to their senses. Even if, as has been suggested, he did first conceive the idea of "William Tell" as the subject of a drama from Goethe, the subject matter and the very thoughts and lessons which he wished to present to the people were already in his mind. Can you think of a man writing a whole drama, portraying as it were, the very condition and modes of life of a people, picturing the varied landscapes and knowing the peculiar characteristics of a country which he had never visited? His genius cannot be questioned. Ever since the first appearance of "William Tell" on the German stage in 1804, it has been a world favorite.

Tell, the main instrument on the side of freedom, was a man of impulses. He acted where others would only talk, deliberate or hesitate. He knew no fear and did not reflect long where it was a question of immediate action; at the same time he was humane and benevolent and trusted God's help in time of need. He was a man who thought much but said little, in fact he was often called a dreamer. He had

a noble character in vast contrast to Gessler, the man who was unscrupulous and knew no justice and who tried to subdue the Forest Cantons by force. Tell's motives were pure as was demonstrated when John Parricida dared to put himself on the level with him. His clear convictions remained unshaken and he exclaimed, "I lift my pure hands to heaven and curse thee and thy deed." His own attitude toward his own tyrannized country may be illustrated by the following words from another character in the drama:

"Rage on, ye winds! Flame down, ye lightning bolts!
Burst open, Clouds! Pour out, ye drenching streams
Of heaven, and drown the Land! Annihilate
I, the very germ the unborn brood of men!
Ye furious elements, assert your lordship!
Ye bears, ye ancient wolves o' the wilderness,
Come back again! The land belongs to you,
Who cares to live in it bereft of Freedom."

—*W. E. Toney, College Standard.*

* * *

A BOY.

BY J. H. MORRIS.

WEBSTER says that the term "boy" is generally applied to male children, less than twelve years of age. Others have used it to denote an immature man. Sisters sometimes describe the brother by saying, "A boy is a nuisance." I have heard people say that men were only boys of larger growth. Would it not follow that boys are only men of less growth and development? I like to think of them as little men, because nothing but little men will grow to be big men. An apple seed will never grow to bring forth a peach tree, nor a plum seed a grapevine.

This subject may be looked at from many angles. We might consider the "Boys in Blue," "Boys in Grey," or "College Boys." It seems as though the people consider the whole male population as boys. The size and age seem to be left out of the question. If one takes such a wide view as that, he could write article after article upon the subject. It is not my purpose to discuss any particular class of boys but to try to set forth some characteristics that I have found in boys as a class.

Every boy has some energy about him. If he is one of those boys who can't sit still, who must always be doing something, who must always be shuffling his feet, throwing his arms or moving his chair, he is called the bad boy. He is no more bad than the engine that exhausts steam when there is a large fire in the fire-box and plenty of water in the boiler. The steam is being generated and if not used must find some means of escape. In this boy's nervous system energy is being generated and it must be used. When he is in school, Sunday school, church or wherever,

he must use this surplus energy. He doesn't mean to disturb anyone but he can not do otherwise. He cannot keep quiet any more than can a piece of lighted fuse.

When I see a boy of ten or twelve who can sit still for an hour or more at a time, I mark him down as a boy who lacks energy and will never move the world very far. It is the energetic, noisy boy who is making the world go.

The teacher's duty is not to suppress this energy but to direct it. Too many try to suppress it and hence make a failure, and even worse than a failure, because they get the ill will of the boy, drive him from school, Sunday school or wherever he happens to have charge of him. Many a boy is driven from home and consequently is ruined, because his parents did not understand boy development.

The cry throughout this land is: "What can I do for my boy to keep him in the home, Sunday school and church?"

It seems to me that the question is: "What can I do for myself that I may understand my boy better and get into his life and keep him in the home, Sunday school and church?"

I see men studying books on farming, gardening and stock-raising; women studying magazines, books on cooking or on entertaining; but where is the man or woman who is studying books on "How to help that boy"?

If some of our fathers and mothers would purchase a paper or a book (a good one, I mean) on how to help the boy and would study it as they do their magazines and farm papers, the streets would not be crowded with ten and twelve-year-old boys swearing, smoking and fighting.

How can any one direct this energy of the boy when he doesn't know how? It is your duty to direct it. Are you going to do your duty?

We would have more young men in church to-day if we had more "child-study" people at home. Are you going to help fill the churches with young men? You can if you will.

North Manchester, Ind.

* * *

WHOLE FOREST

To be Turned Into Shoe Pegs by Cleveland Firm.

A COSHOCTON, Ohio, forest is to be made into shoe pegs. Last week Porter Mitchell of Newcomerstown sold a large tract of timber on his farm, located five miles south of that city in Coshocton county, to a Cleveland house for a snug sum. The Cleveland lumbermen have a mammoth contract with a Massachusetts shoe factory to furnish it with shoe pegs and expect to convert the entire lot of timber into sole savers for the bootmakers.

THE LOST PARADISE.

ALMOST every spot on the globe has had the claim made on its behalf that it is the site of vanished Eden. Most persons seem agreed on the fact that paradise has disappeared from our midst. The question is, Where was it situated? To those who deny the Biblical story of man's genesis the question takes another form, and they perplex themselves as to the spot in which man first appeared on this earth. Some evade the difficulty by saying that man appeared in many different spots—that he did not spring from one original.

If we accept the doctrine of the Darwinians we are forced to confess that the place where man first evolved must have been anything but a garden of Eden. It must have been a haunt of mere animalism, and its food would certainly not have been fruit. Roughly speaking, therefore, there are two schools—those who believe that man came from a divine original, but fell away from his first estate, to which with infinite labor he may return, and those who believe that he evolved from the beast and is still evolving to the greatness that he may ultimately attain. Setting aside these somewhat discordant theories, we may well ask, Where was Eden?

The soundest scientists are agreed that mankind came from a single origin—whether a distinct creation or an evolution is beside the mark—and the original man must have had a local habitation. The geographical manuals and maps of the middle ages leave a good deal to be desired in the matter of accurate detail, but they have at least the merit of boldness, and if we go to them for an answer to our question we may get something like a definite reply. According to an old map of the thirteenth century, paradise is a circular island lying near India. It is surrounded by a wall in which is a gateway opening to the west. The gate is closed and the wall quite insurmountable. Our later atlases do not locate this happy island.

Other early maps would have us believe that Eden lay in central China. We can go with these ancient geographers so far as to place the probable sight of man's birthplace in Asia, but the consensus of learned opinion does not incline either to India or China. Eminent authority supports the idea that Eden lay somewhere on the great Babylonian plain, watered by the Tigris and the Euphrates—the Perath and Hiddekel of Genesis. Other authorities give their vote for Armenia, possibly influenced by the tradition which says that the Ark rested upon Mount Ararat, but this tradition would only point to Armenia as the probable first home of the postdeluvian man.

Professor Delitzsch and Professor Sayce favor Babylon; Heidegger favors Palestine; Media, Arabia and the upper Nile have all their supporters. Quatrefages,

treating the subject solely from a scientific standpoint, concludes that linguistic and other human types point to central Asia, but does not decide on any precise locality.

With the author of Genesis, as Dr. Kalisch has remarked, "Eden is geographically described in a manner which leaves no doubt that distinct locality was before the mind of the author." Even to those who think that this author was building on uncertain traditions it must yet be of interest to know what this locality was. Babylon was the most fertile land known to the ancient world; its poorest fields repaid cultivation fiftyfold, its better a hundredfold. Its luxuriance of fruit and grain was so great as to be actually embarrassing. There is no question at all that this district was the seat of Asia's earliest civilization and therefore why not say of the world's?

The idea of man created perfect and living in a garden of fruitful loveliness has always had a fascination for poor humanity, recognizing its present imperfections and the frequent distressing dismalness of its present surroundings. Even those who knew nothing of the Bible story pictured such a spot for themselves. Every early mythology has its fortunate isles, its Atlantis, its Hesperides, its Arcadia and its Golden Age.

Some persons even conjectured that paradise had not been on the earth at all, but was an island floating in the air, something like the island visited by Gulliver. They did not wish to think that the sacred spot could be submerged by the waters of the deluge, and by this device they raised it above any such calamity. On this island dwelt the sacred phenix; the well of life flowed there, the elixir of immortality; leaves never fell from the trees; the sun shone always on a perpetual summer. Men declined to believe that Eden had been destroyed forever. They preferred to imagine that its gates were closed to them for a season. To deem that such a spot could vanish seemed sacrilegious.

Many an earthly voyager and explorer had strange dreams of discovering some earthly paradise when he set out for unknown shores—dreams perhaps not spoken, but secretly nourished and strengthened by unconquerable force of romantic superstition that lived in the heart of ages other ways so dark. Even the Elizabethans dreamed always of some more wonderful country to be discovered. Their toils and perils and fightings had ever the redeeming glamour of romance. In those days was the true poetry of travel. There was always some El Dorado, some hidden Eden, to be reached.—*Kansas City Independent*.

ALWAYS taking out of the meal tub and never putting in, soon comes to the bottom.—*Benjamin Franklin*.

PEOPLE OF SOLOMON ISLANDS.

THE Solomon Islands lie east of New Guinea. The two northern islands belong to Germany and the others to Great Britain.

Neither country has done anything to develop them. The interior of the islands is almost unknown. The reason is that the natives are extremely hostile and exploring parties have never dared to venture far from the coasts.

Traders take their lives in their hands and live on the shores of a few islands, but rarely venture out of sight of the sea. As ships approach Bougainville, the largest island, they see many miles away the great Kronprinz Range, extending through the center and rising to 8,000 feet; but though mariners have seen these mountains for centuries no white man has ever visited the range, because the region between it and the sea is densely peopled by the most warlike of savages.

Carl Ribbe, a German naturalist, has had the courage to spend two years at trading stations along the coasts. He has just written a book that bristles with information about these islands and their inhabitants. He sketches the land, the people and the vegetable and animal life, and his book, "Zwei Jahre unter den Kanibalen der Salomon-Inseln," is especially timely because so little has been written about this archipelago.

Ribbe says that there is no more dangerous trade in the world than that with the Solomon Islanders. The traders are liable to be attacked at any time.

If the trade were not extremely profitable white men could not be induced to live there. The natives gather large quantities of coconuts and are anxious to sell them, though their commercial instinct does not keep them from killing the white trader if they catch him off his guard.

Sell Very Cheap.

They sell their commodities for a song in comparison with prices asked by other Pacific natives who know the whites better. The trader in the Solomons buys 100 coconuts for a piece of cloth worth about fifteen cents.

The natives are at the same ridiculous disadvantage in exchanging other commodities, and so the traders continue business relations that are so profitable to them. They dry the meat of the coconut under the tropical sun, turning it into copra, which vessels take away to Europe, where the oil is expressed for soap-making and other purposes.

It must be highly exciting to live in a land where day or night one may be the target of a spear or a bullet. The reckless traders, finding that the natives are almost crazy for firearms, sell them to every one who can produce the many thousands of coconuts demanded.

Now and then they are killed by the very guns that they have sold. The same blacks that traffic peaceably with the trader in business hours are likely to lurk around his house in the darkness in the hope of shooting him while asleep.

Now and then they are caught spying around the houses to find the exact position of the bed in which the white man sleeps. They are likely to mark the outside of the wall near which the bed stands for the purpose of killing the trader by shooting through it. At the especially dangerous stations traders move their beds every night or else pile around them a wall of boxes.

If a trader smells smoke during the night he is very careful about sticking his head out of the door or window, for he has learned that it is a favorite trick of the blacks to create a smudge so that the whites may be tempted out of doors to see what is burning. On such occasions they are like to be killed by their unseen enemies.

It is remarkable that the traders take their wives and children to these islands. Not a few white families are living along these coasts. The women and children lead no easy lives, for they are engaged most of the day in spreading coconut meat for drying or helping the men folk in many other ways. Ribbe says not a white woman there is surpassed by the men in pluck and courage.

Women Go Armed.

Every woman carries a revolver, for the women are in as much danger as the men. Now and then they are confronted with situations which require quick thought and action. The writer gives a number of instances of the courage with which the women and even little girls meet danger.

One day two traders named Macdonald, of Munia Island started on a business trip along the coasts of Bougainville, leaving their wives and daughters in the newly built cabins, which were not yet provided with doors or windows. A few nights later a twelve-year-old girl was awakened by smoke blowing through the house.

She thought the natives were up to mischief, and, picking up her revolver and awakening her ten-year-old sister, she stole softly to the doorway. Pushing aside the cloth that hung before it the two girls dimly saw several black figures crouched a few feet from the house waiting for some of the inmates to appear. The elder girl fired the revolver, wounding a black and frightening the others away.

The Solomon Islanders not only kill strangers, but also cheerfully eat them if the opportunity occurs. Most, but not all, of the natives are inveterate man-eaters.

They go on expeditions for no other purpose than to secure victims for the cooking pot; and as they

greatly prefer to celebrate their cannibal feasts at home they sometimes tie captives hand and foot to long poles which are borne on the shoulders of the victors many miles to their own settlements, so that their families and friends may share the feast.

Cannibals Got Him.

Mr. Ribbe tells of a white victim of cannibalism. He was one of those white wanderers among the islands who are a little peculiar and lead very strange lives.

This man, an Australian, was old and a little wrong in his head. One day he decided to go to Bagga, an uninhabited island in the Solomon group, to spend the remainder of his life in solitude. He said he was tired of civilization and wished to live and to die alone.

He bought materials for a little house and such implements and furnishings as he required and sailed on a trading schooner for lonely Bagga. He put his house together in 1886, and in the course of time he had a well tilled garden, many hens and a number of pigs, which he had raised from the few brought with him.

The old man was often warned that though his island was uninhabited it might be visited any day by cannibals, who would doubtless kill him. He said he believed the natives would respect his white hairs and, anyway, he was not afraid.

But his confidence was misplaced for he was killed and eaten. One day Captain E. Pratt, who had heard that natives had been seen paddling over to Bagga, went to the island and found that he had come forty-eight hours too late.

The house had been plundered and it was easy to identify the spot where the old man had been killed. In those days warships very seldom visited the islands, and the murderers never paid the penalty for their crime.—*Cincinnati Enquirer*.

WHEN LETTER POSTAGE WAS TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

THOMAS SHERMAN says that in eighty years California went through the same progressive changes that England required a thousand years to accomplish. The history of the last half of these eventful years of the Pacific Coast would, in no small part, be the history of the great Wells-Fargo Express Company. After its establishment, in 1852, the company rapidly absorbed all other lines of the State, and was the banker, mail-carrier, and errand runner for every city, camp, or cabin in California.

Henry Wells and William G. Fargo were veterans of the express service before we find their names coupled in that union, as closely identified with the West as are the quartz and granite of her hills. Wells

was Harden's agent in Albany in the first branch establishment there, and, in 1834, he, with others, planted the first express office of the "West." This was at Buffalo, an outpost then four days and three nights from New York, almost as far as California is today! Fargo was express messenger for Wells on this Buffalo line. In 1845, Wells, ever lured toward the West, ever tracking the frontier, pushed out his express to St. Louis, Chicago and Cincinnati. On account of his fine tact and iron resolution, Fargo was chosen as manager of this unique and adventurous enterprise. Here in this unjostled space, with his convoy of boats and wagons, he won a large experience in his work.

Wells, ever fertile in ideas and quick to give them shape, now set on foot a letter express, at one-fourth the price charged by the government,—*six cents*, instead of *twenty-five*. Immediately the government was hot upon his track: He was haled into court again and again, but was always victorious. Then the audacious expressman proposed to the assistant postmaster to take charge of the entire mail service of the United States.

"Zound, sir!" cried the zealous postmaster, his ear to the ground, "such a proceeding would throw sixteen thousand postmasters out of office! It would never do."

Wells' request was declined by the wary officer, but his protest against high postage went on sounding through the nation; and the next Congress, by the leverage of public opinion, was forced to divide the government rate by four. So to Henry Wells, leading the host of reform, we owe one of the great forward steps in our civilization.—*Edwin Markham, in Instructor*.

OIL ON TROUBLED LAND.

OIL is not only poured on the troubled waters, but also on agitated terra firma. Some 3,000 miles of the roadways of California are now treated with oil for the purpose of laying dust. The results are said to be most promising, partly perhaps because of the peculiar climatic conditions in Southern California. The climate is dry, so that the difficulty has always been to prevent the road surface from loosening, since there is not sufficient moisture to bind the road materials. The oil used has an asphalt base and differs in this regard from the crude oil available elsewhere.

THERE is no "ideal" employer; there is no "ideal" employé. And the crying need is for an education that will teach men to realize that the way to get the golden eggs is not to kill or mistreat the goose that lays them.

REMEMBER Lot's wife.—*Luke 17: 32.*

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OBLIGING PEOPLE.

It is as natural for some people to be accommodating and obliging in their habits as it is for others to be reserved, crabbed and selfish. It doesn't seem to make any difference into what rank or class we go, we still find the same marks of distinction and the same wide contrast in disposition.

Among the wealthier classes are to be found individuals who, when asked for a favor by one who is not so wealthy, will often grant the favor with a sneer, and pretend to be doing it as an act of charity, when it is anything else but that. Such gifts are only made because the donor is ashamed to be in possession of such wealth and not listen to the cries of the needy; not that his heart has been touched by their appeals, but because he knows public sentiment would manifest disfavor toward such a refusal.

Such a thing could hardly be called a gift, because it is really not given from any motive of charity, but rather as an advertisement of his position, reputation and wealth. You have often noticed this class of people, who are managers of stores, step from the front door and drop a penny in the box held by a poor beggar, not so much to stop the hand organ, but for two other reasons; one to let people see that he is classed among the liberal, and the other to drive the nuisance from his door.

There are many characters who are liberal with their wealth and will accommodate or oblige a neighbor or a friend, provided they can see far down at the other end of the line the returns slowly but surely coming back. The principle, in this case, becomes more a matter of investment, than the principle of "being a friend in need."

Again, the man who holds a good position in a business way, which renders it possible for him to offer positions to others, often does so wholly from a business standpoint, without the slightest regard for the accommodation of others, which ultimately is sure

to render the plan of the business so mechanical that it has lost all respect for returns upon the basis of honor. Even the most abstract business in the world, conducted upon the most mechanical business basis, should possess sufficient merit, intrinsic worth, and obligation to make the employer and employé fee that they are inextricably bound together, and that their interests are inseparably tied up. On the other extreme, some men are lavish with giving to others positions which cost them nothing, but must be backed up by a corporation. There is no obliging or accommodating sentiment expressed in this. It is purely a matter of wholesaling the interests entrusted to their care. Many a gubernatorial officer has granted a reprieve more to satisfy public opinion and heap garlands upon himself than for the compassion or justice he cared to show to the criminal. He didn't expect by the act to bring a freed man under any obligations, but rather to get rid of him entirely. Such an individual would perform some great act of this kind that would attract public attention much sooner than do some little act of kindness which common courtesy would demand.

It is so hard for some people to know that real obliging characteristics become most particularly demonstrative in the performing of the very smallest of kindnesses, and that many a time not even to the human family, but to dumb animals. That soul is most noble who can condescend to go out of his way or cheerfully put himself to trouble only to oblige a dog or a cat, without the slightest hope of ever being remunerated in any way for it, except the real genuine good that he gets out of the act itself.

Nobody enjoys taking a shopping list to town for a friend when he realizes at the time that he will be compelled to proceed from store to store and try to match ribbons, braids and laces, but the obliging woman does it nevertheless, and bears the fatigue without complaint. To oblige another when it costs nothing is merely amicable, but to oblige when the act involves a sacrifice is pure unselfishness. The obliging boy or girl cheerfully lays down the book or pencil to go on an errand; the obliging maid in the kitchen is not upset when the master of the house comes late for luncheon, requiring a meal in the middle of the afternoon. The busy man on the road to market cheerfully climbs down from his wagon and assists his neighbor who has unfortunately upset his load.

Really, unselfishness, pure, unadulterated unselfishness, is a conspicuous characteristic of obliging people.

THE RIGHT KIND.

CHARLES BLIGH, of Chicago, had an experience not long since that illustrates splendidly how great a fire can be kindled from a spark, however small, and in

spite of the fact that it is smothered with all manner of debris.

Mr. Bligh is constrained to think that the newspaper reports of murders, burglaries, holdups, gambling, counterfeiting, and every other crime on the calendar has been constantly held up before the public until the public has lost confidence in humanity, and it thinks that Chicago is as bad as Sodom of old. He tells this experience to show that there are some righteous even in that wicked city. He said: "The other night I was sitting on my back porch, about nine o'clock; it was almost time to retire. Without any warning a tall, strange man opened the gate and entered the yard. As he came toward me I saw that he was drawing something from his hip pocket, and the action sent the chills down my spine. 'You are Mr. Bligh,' said he. He gave me no time to answer, but continued rapidly, 'Three years ago I gave you a counterfeit dollar. I have become a Christian since. Please accept this dollar in its place.' He handed me a bill and disappeared in the darkness. I cannot remember having seen the man before. As I unfolded the bill a card dropped out, and on one side was printed 'What must I do to be saved? Believe on the Lord Jesus Christ.' On the other side 'What must I do to be lost? Nothing.'"

This experience of Mr Bligh does not prove that all of Chicago is wholly bad, nor is it an omen that the bad of Chicago are going to turn out suddenly good; but it does prove that the spark of good in mankind, if properly fanned, can be brought to a real flame that will diffuse light in the darkness around it. The experience also illustrates that nothing but sin is sufficiently bad that it should be cast away. It is all right to rid one's self of faults, habits and evil contingencies, but it is never right to throw one's self away or be in any way responsible directly or indirectly for throwing away some one else. It further shows that, however much Christianity is counterfeited, the right kind is still prevalent, and that this man had the debt-paying kind, and the kind that makes wrongs right and corrects mistakes that are not irretrievable.

VICTORY.

VICTORY, as the world looks at it, is something of which to be proud. Preachers, lecturers, orators and authors spend much time and talent in wreathing garlands for magnates, chiseling monuments for philanthropists and building reputations for remarkables.

The successful manager of an army, who has defeated an enemy in conflict, is almost always thought by the people to be a victor; and, when a few hundred or a thousand people tell him so, he is inclined to believe it himself; but just let them withdraw their sympathies and affections, remove the abundant sup-

port he gets from the publicity of speech and press, let him be neglected and forgotten, or purposely set at naught; if, under these circumstances your hero can smile inwardly, glorying in the insult or oversight, he is truly a victor. That is real victory.

Another individual who is generally conceded to be a victor is the genius. The man who has toiled long and hard to accomplish some scientific undertaking that he thinks will benefit the world, and by undaunted courage perseveres until he finally accomplishes it,—his name is heralded far and wide. The newspapers are glad to get even an old tintype of him when he was a boy. The latest cigars are named after him, and his name becomes a household word. There is supreme satisfaction for him as he beholds from the car window the flashing placards that bear his name. Another source of delight for him is to behold his full name in cold iron, molded on the machine which he invented, and to know that these machines are being put upon sale for the enhancement of commercial products and the general welfare of mankind.

Now let his competitor find fault with his machine; let his good be evil spoken of; let his wishes be crossed; let his advice be disregarded; let the public denounce his ideas and hold his opinions up to ridicule; if, under these circumstances, you find him to be patient, enduring it all in loving silence, he is a victor. It is not the man who has conquered the world who is a victor, but the man who has conquered self.

Duelists meet in the arena; antagonists defy each other upon the platform; combatants drive each other to the rope. "One must come off victorious," says the world. Over what have they gained the victory? Is it a victory because one man has more muscle than the other? Should he be counted victorious who has a mightier brain than his fellow-man? Should a crown of victory be placed upon the head of him upon whom fortune has smiled, or whom conditions made famous?

Alexander the Great conquered the world and sat down to cry because there were no other worlds to conquer, and yet he had neglected the opportunity of conquering his appetite, and filled a drunkard's grave at the age of thirty-three. General Grant conquered the South and is crowned the greater general of America, and yet committed suicide with a cigar.

Then self is the enemy which, when conquered, gives you the right to be called a real victor. When you can be content with any food, raiment, climate, society, solitude or interruption, that's victory. When you can lovingly and patiently deal with disorder, irregularity, partiality and unpunctuality, that's victory. When you don't care to refer to yourself in conversation or record your own good works, or even itch under praise, that's victory. When you truly love to be unknown, that's victory.

Current Happenings

THE worst fire that Indianapolis has known for years consumed almost one entire block, valued at \$1,500,000. No lives were lost, one fireman was seriously injured.

TEN thousand pounds of dynamite exploded in a mine near Calumet, Mich., killing three and injuring many.

THE sultan of Turkey has given permission to circulate the Christian Bible in his territory, in an expurgated version. The sultan thought that the Bible, as it reads, was unfit for Turkish women to read. One visiting the country would be impressed with the liability of lowering their morals with a piece of literature like the Bible.

THE Kansas Woman's Suffrage Bill died in the Senate.

THE Southwestern Cotton Oil Company's plant, at Oklahoma City, has been destroyed by fire. Estimated loss, \$60,000.

REV. CHAS. M. SHELDON, author of "In His Steps," believes that hundreds of churches are failures because the preachers neglect the young people.

MISS MARY HOLMES, of Boston, Mass., some ten years ago started a colored school at Monticello, Kans., and has made an endeavor to establish social equalities between the races. The antagonism of the white people of the community has discouraged her to the extent that she now has abandoned the project. These people would rather sustain their pride and risk their fortune in the hands of an ignorant enemy, than to lay down a little selfishness and egotism, and allow their weaker neighbors to be elevated to commendable citizenship.

It is estimated that in Mexico 3,450,000,000 cigarettes were smoked last year, which is about 100,000,000 more than were consumed in the United States. These factories have nearly tripled in the last ten years. Here is a little work for the Salvation Army, and Christian workers of all kinds.

POSTMASTER-GENERAL WYNNE has ordered the street cars of Des Moines to make a practical test of a letter catching device to be attached to the city street cars to enable mail to be deposited while the cars are in motion.

THE entire student body of Gettysburg college was placed under quarantine because of the discovery of smallpox in the institution.

FATHER GOPON, the leader of the revolutionists in Russia, is at present in Switzerland.

A SERIOUS famine is reported to have developed in the Diuki Islands, between Japan and Formosa. The famine is due to last year's drought. Fourteen thousand families are said to be starving to death.

ANDREW CARNEGIE has been subpoenaed to attend the trial of Mrs. Chadwick at Cleveland, Ohio, who is charged with securing money under false pretense.

MRS. KATE EDWARDS, of Pennsylvania, has received a thirty-day pardon from the death warrant issued after the trial. A great effort is being made by the citizens to secure her liberty.

A STREET car accident at Portland, Ore., resulted in one killed and ten injured. In order to extricate the injured the car had to be literally cut to pieces.

HELEN KELLER has met her rival in the person of Ella Hopkins, who is deaf, dumb and blind, and yet able to speak, hear and see through contact of her fingers. The girl's ordinary senses were lost through scarlet fever at the age of eight. She is thought by some to be able to read thought, and is quite able to know every part of the conversation by placing her fingers on the throat of the speaker. Miss Hopkins learns very rapidly, and the superintendent says that her most remarkable feats are withheld from the public for the simple reason that they would not be believed.

THIRTEEN life insurance companies in Great Britain refuse to accept risks on unvaccinated persons.

THE last rail has been laid on the road which now connects the river Senegal with the Niger in Africa.

FRANCE has a new process for reducing milk to a dry powder.

THE Leather Trust reorganization has gone into effect, backed by the Armour's.

PHILADELPHIA is getting tired of a rotten municipality. Combined forces of churches and reform organizations have created such a storm of public indignation that a renovation is about to take place. That's right, clean house.

* * *

THE Salvation Army, under Miss Evangeline Booth, has entered upon a new campaign against every form of sin. The announcement of Miss Booth assumes the form of declaration of war which has been issued to all posts of army for distribution.

* * *

THE zero weather is reported as having visited almost every State in the Union.

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THE Ohio river takes on the resemblance of the Arctic Seas. Floes of ice are piled from shore to shore and for miles up and down the river. The thickness of these floes ranges from two to four feet. The people of the valley dread the results that must follow the release of the gorge.

* * *

It has been reported that Russia has made a loan of \$200,000,000 from the French government. The loan will bear interest at the rate of five per cent per annum.

* * *

AN earthquake shock was felt at Lockheart, Texas, recently. The disturbance is believed to be due to Pilot Knob, a high mountain near there, which stands on a vast prairie and which has shown volcanic characteristics during the past year.

* * *

EDWIN MARSHALL FOX, an American, has struck a valuable seam of coal under twenty-seven hundred acres of land recently purchased by him in Staffordshire, England. The vein is 725 feet below the surface of the earth, and proves to be fully five feet in thickness.

* * *

IRVIN W. S. BROOKS, pastor of the St. Stevens A. M. E. church, of Chicago, has made public announcement to the effect that he purposes adding to his church building some suitable rooms for training schools for young men and women. The young women will be taught the duties of a domestic, and the young men will be taught shoemaking, tailoring, baking, gardening, wagon-making, and brick masonry.

* * *

A LOOKING-GLASS trust has been organized in Belgium.

* * *

TWENTY-ONE and a half columns of the forthcoming Oxford English Dictionary are devoted to the specific applications of the adjective red.

ON American railroads annually 675,000,000 passengers are carried 21,500,000,000 miles.

* * *

THE tiger hunt in the central province of India during 1903 resulted in the killing of 199 tigers and 190 men.

* * *

THE Czar of Russia, with 90,000,000 acres, is the biggest landowner in the world.

* * *

A NOVEL social function signalized the completion of a great scientific work, when 500 guests of the American Museum of Natural History at New York were served with tea directly in the shadow of the sixty-seven-foot skeleton of an amphibian dinosaur, the first of its kind to be mounted complete, in what will be known as Dinosaur Hall. The wife of Mayor McClellan and several other prominent women were the hostesses, and the guests included many prominent men and women of several cities. The fossilized bones of this dinosaur were found in central Wyoming in September, 1897. It required two years to mine them, two-thirds of the skeleton being found. The other third was partly supplemented from the Como Bluff dinosaur, while the skull was modeled from a bloodless relation, the morosaurus. The restored skeleton stands sixteen feet high, and the bones are from 3,000,000 to 12,000,000 years old. Its tail is thirty-two feet long and its neck is sixteen feet.

* * *

MR. JOHN SPENCER, of Grand Junction, Colo., has achieved a wonderful success in obtaining a seedless, coreless and wormless apple. He has budded more than two thousand trees, and from this source must come the world's entire stock of this novel luxury.

* * *

THE czar of Russia has promised the people that he will create a parliament which shall be a representative body to frame the laws for the people. This means an end to the monarchical government.

* * *

SIX States have taken up the line of march designated by Kansas and are following the Standard Oil Company in hot pursuit. It is to be hoped that more conversions may be noted in the near future, and that the people may have a voice concerning the necessities of life.

* * *

KING EDWARD reconvened parliament and the Balfour government was sustained 311 to 248.

* * *

THE steamer Hudson was destroyed by fire while at the docks in New York harbor. Loss, \$30,000.



HOME DEPARTMENT



"PUSH—DON'T KNOCK."

Upon the door I saw a sign;
I cried, "A motto! And it's mine!
A wiser thing I never saw—
No Median or Persian law
Should be more rigidly enforced
Than this, from verbiage divorced—
"Push—don't knock."

'Twas simply meant to guide the hand
Of those who wished to sit or stand
Within the unassuming door
This weight of ceremony that bore.
'Twas never meant to teach or preach,
But just to place in easy reach
The ear of him who dwelt in stock—
"Push—don't knock."

But what a guide for life was that—
Strong, philosophical, and pat;
How safe a chart for you and me
While cruising o'er life's restless sea;
Push, always push, with good in view;
Don't knock—avoid the hammer crew.
This rule will save you many a shock;
"Push—don't knock."

When on that door I see that sign,
I say, "Great motto, you are mine!"
No stronger sermon ever fell
From human lips; no sage could tell
The hothead youth more nearly how
To point always his vessel's prow;
There are no wiser words in stock;
"Push—don't knock."

—Baltimore American.

A GOOD LETTER.

My dear niece:—

Well, well! Another canoe has started down the stream of life! But is it down the stream? I'd rather think it's across or up the stream, for it takes mighty pulling sometimes; but then there is the satisfaction of knowing that if it does seem up-stream we are getting nearer the Source, the Giver of Life.

You know, of course, that any old rotten boat, or log, or even a chip, will float *down* stream, but the canoe of life takes *pulling*.

Now I have referred to pulling, but that ought not to be so hard after all, for there are two of you to paddle the canoe. Your aunt Lizzie and I have an equal life partnership, and only one pocketbook. That doesn't mean though, that if I have money in my pocket she has none, but it does mean that what is earned belongs as much to one as to the other. I

make about all the income, to be sure, but she works just as hard, or even harder than I do, and does much more for the family in many ways than I can, and so I am an equal partner. We manage affairs together, and when there is a knotty question to be decided we sit down and talk it over, and so come to a plan that is satisfactory, or as near so as may be, to both of us. The way one does not blame the other for the way things go, and both know what each is to do.

But don't imagine that we never have any differences of opinion, for we do, and like most beings of the human race are perhaps too free in expressing them. But then we say them to one another and not to someone else, and so our differences do not amount to difficulties.

Love many, trust few,
And paddle together life's canoe;
In sunshine even you may get blue,
But pull together and you'll get through.

Having made for yourself the responsibilities of a house and home, do the best you can. Do each day just one day's work, according to your strength; set up a family altar; study the Word of God; and if you do your part the good Lord will do his.

Now, I have written a long letter; I quite often remark that advice is like medicine—it is not nearly so easy to *take* as it is to *give*, so I must close.

Wishing you and brother William a long, blessed, happy life, I am, as ever,

Your Uncle.

IN HIS SPARE MOMENTS.

"BEFORE I engage a young man to work for me," said a gentleman well known in the business circles of a great city, "I want to know what he does with his leisure moments." Those who study human nature know that the merchant's rule was a wise one for the men who win success are almost invariably those who make good use of their spare time. George Stephenson, the celebrated engineer, had this habit in a marked degree.

He was the son of a very poor man, who earned but twelve shillings a week, and had eight children. It may easily be thought that there was no money to spare for schooling, and at a very early age George was employed as a cowboy at sixpence a day. Later on we find him engaged with his father, his business being to fire an engine—his wages one shilling a day. But in all spare moments he might have been found

by the brook side, modeling engines out of clay. By the time he was eighteen years of age he had the care of an engine, and expressed his pleasure to his companions in the words, "I am now a made man for life."

Unfortunately, George could neither read nor write, so many avenues of knowledge were closed to him; but he determined to learn, and was not ashamed to gain the elements of knowledge in a village school. Afterward he paid fourpence per week to a Scotch schoolmaster to teach him arithmetic and other useful sciences. All this time he worked twelve hours a day, and it was only his spare moments that could be given to study.

A fellow-workman testifies that he took to figures wonderfully. He worked out his examples over night by his boiler fire, and in the morning sent his slate to the master by a boy to have the work examined and new problems set down.

He added to his income by making and mending shoes, repairing clocks, or cutting out miners' clothes. Nothing came amiss to him. At the same time he found leisure to study and model steam engines and locomotives. At length he reaped the reward of his labors, and became the famous inventor of the locomotive engine.

MASTER YOUR TRADE.

WE have heard many boys make the remark that they do not intend to follow the trade they are now working at, and then they go to work with an indifference with which they intend to emphasize their statement, says the *Lone Star*. When we hear a boy make such a statement our heart goes out in pity for him, because we realize that he is of the age in which he neither thinks nor cares seriously for what the future may bring forth. Boys, whether you will or not, you must work for a living, at some profession. Thus while learning a trade it is a duty you owe yourself to strive to learn all you can while you can. You may never in truth be called upon to follow the trade which you worked in youth, but you have a trade to fall back on should your future craft be dashed to pieces on the breakers of life's storm. Suppose you enter a profession when you reach the forks of the road where you choose; suppose in a course of time you are left with nothing but a profession, your patrimony gone, (for many such cases occur), what will you be if you have no trade to fall back on?

A common laborer will be your lot, or you must begin over again, accepting the wages of an apprentice. Unused to the former, how tired you will be at nightfall, how your bones will ache, and only for a pittance; as an apprentice your proud spirit will secretly rebel at the thought of being compelled to work for boy's wages. How different with a young man

who has learned a trade in youth! If his chosen business fails him he can still demand a decent salary as a master workman at the trade of his boyhood.

We should always urge our boys to set aim high and try to reach the highest pinnacle. At the same time we urge them to learn well the lesser duties that they may more fully understand how to do the greater.

Put forth your best efforts now, boys, to master the intricacies of the trade at which you are working.—*Immanuel Messenger*.

THE SECRET OF GETTING ON WITH CHILDREN.

BY HATTIE PRESTON RIDER.

"My *maden* sled," says little Dwight, "is better than a *boughten* one; it is stronger and goes farther."

That is the secret. Not all the purchased pleasures in the world count, after all, with real sympathetic interest in a child's pursuits. When one can get down to the plane of manufacturing a toy, or discussing a "play" elevated railroad or doll's toilet with the interest one gives to a grown-up's affairs, then the problem of keeping a child's confidence is solved. Never be too tired or too busy to listen and answer intelligently. A bother? Well, what of that, if you wish to be all God intended you should, to the little one he gave you? Neither costly gifts nor idolatrous love can take the place of that consciousness in a child's heart: "Father cares; mother will understand."

THE WAY TO LIVE.

BY J. G. FIGLEY.

IN traveling down the path of life we should do what good we can, and whate'er trials that assail us, try and bear them like a man. If gossipers should attack us and try hard to blacken our name, let them go, for their deeds will show that they are lost to shame. If our friends prove false and leave us, let us not sit down and cry; steadfast friends will still be near us—they'll be rewarded by-and-by. If the way seems dark and dreary, and we know not what to do, look to heaven and aid will come, aid to brighten the path all through. Let us live in peace with all men—if it really can be done—and not quarrel with our neighbors, with our friends, with any one. So let our lives be cheerful, useful, ever helping some struggling brother, and when Death calls us from *this* world, we'll be happy in *another*.

Bryan, Ohio.

THOSE who school others oft should school themselves.—*Shakespeare*.

Reading Circle and Christian Workers' Topics

By ELIZABETH D. ROSENBERGER.

HONOR THY FATHER AND THY MOTHER.

Eph. 6:1-3.

For Sunday, March 12, 1905.

I. Obey Your Parents.

1. Fifth Commandment, Ex. 20:12
2. First Commandment with Promise, Eph. 6:2
3. Right, Eph. 6:1

II. Promises.

1. Well with Thee, Eph. 6:3
2. Long Life, Eph. 6:3

III. Parents' Duty to Children.

1. Provoke not to Wrath, Eph. 6:4
2. Bring Them Up, Eph. 6:4
3. Treat Them Right and
4. Expect Obedience of Them.

IV. No Prosperity to Disobedient.

1. Perilous Times, 2 Tim. 3:2
2. Hophni and Phinehas, 1 Sam. 2:24; 4:11
3. Absalom, 2 Sam. 18:10, 14

V. The Richest Lesson of Life—Obedience.

1 Sam. 15:22.

Text.—Children obey your parents in the Lord for this is right. Ephesians 6:1.

References.—Leviticus 19:3; Psalm 119:9; Proverbs 1:8, 9; Proverbs 3:1-3; Proverbs 4:1-4; Proverbs 6:20-23; Proverbs 23:22; Ecclesiastes 12:1; Colossians 8:20; Titus 2:6; Deuteronomy 31:12, 13; Psalm 34:11; Joel 1:3; Proverbs 8:17; Isaiah 54:13; Matthew 18:4, 5; Mark 10:16; Psalm 102:23; Acts 2:39; Proverbs 13:22; Proverbs 10:1; Proverbs 13:1; Proverbs 15:20.

“And was Subject unto Them.”

This was said of Jesus when he was a boy, he was subject unto his parents. There is no manliness in disobedience, or in trying to break away from the control of parents or teachers, though boys sometimes think that it shows their bravery and independence, but they never travel very far along that road until they find out that the way of the transgressor is hard. Jesus spent his boyhood in a deeply religious home, they taught him the commandments, what was right and what was wrong. The blessing was asked at meals. The psalms were recited together. Then the journeys of Jesus to Jerusalem year by year were a training, an education that should in some form or other come into the life of every boy. Very early our children should be taught to go to church, taught to love the services of God's house. Parents and their children should be there in their place, regularly, until the children learn that going to church is the first thing for Sunday morning, other pleasures are secondary.

The Boy You Chum With.

You have heard your grandmother say that birds of a feather will flock together, but I doubt whether any of us realize the tremendous importance of looking after the chums of our boys and girls. So many fathers here. We are busy and we give but little thought to the associations of our children until it may be the rudeness, their unkindness, or their disobedience startles us and we learn too late that they have been in bad company. Dr. Arnold, of Rugby, said, “That boy has gone a good way in the devil's service who will dare to influence another against his father and mother.” If the boy you chum with persuades you to do the things that your father and mother told you not to do or if he takes you to places they have forbidden you to enter, then it is time for you to drop him, and look for another friend, one who will be particular about obeying his parents.

Honor Your Parents.

Just a few weeks ago all the newspapers had the picture of a little old woman in a peasant's cap and dress; poor and obscure though she was, yet the world honored her because she was the mother of the President of France. Though she could never be persuaded to go to the palace to see her son, the President found time and opportunity to go to see his mother. When you listen to the counsel of your parents you are honoring them; when you succeed in life, do not forget the narrow path which leads up to the poor old home that sheltered you. Make your parents happy; lavish love and care upon them. Make them feel that they can depend upon you to the very end. They may be plain, old people, who can neither read nor write, whose hands are browned and seamed with hard work. Honor them.

Young People who Work.

I like to think of the little lad who was on hand just at the right time with the barley loaves and fishes to give them to Jesus. Children should be ready to obey, ready to work, ready to help father in a time of need. Of seventy-five leading men in a certain city, sixty-nine had come from honest, hard-working families. Poverty and difficulty had schooled them into competency. Our boys and girls will gain in moral fibre, in manliness and womanliness, if they must walk through some of the hard places of life if they have the courage and perseverance to go on no matter what discouragements must be met.

Obedience Made Easy.

How can we get the boys to like to go to church? Parents are asking this question, church-going parents. The house of God wasn't a dull place for Samuel. I do not believe that Hannah bribed him to stay here, or threatened him with punishment, if he did not remain. Samuel had something to do there. Let the boys do something, if it is only opening the church doors; make them the ushers. Have you never noticed that when we have a children's meeting, not only do the children come to church gladly, but more faults than usual come. These Christian Workers' meetings are to help you boys and girls to such an enthusiastic interest in church work that you will be the leaders and workers of our future church.

The Curse.

Upon the children who disobey Christian parents, and bring shame and disgrace into loving homes, a light, a disappointment, a curse will rest. Thousands of books might be filled with stories of the wasted lives of such boys and girls,—sad stories, we will read at none of them here.

Topics for Discussion.

1. What does Solomon say on this subject? Prov. 20; 8: 32, 33; 23: 22.
2. Is poverty a hindrance in the development of a child? Lam. 3: 27; 2 Tim. 2: 22; Prov. 22: 6.
3. What does God promise to obedient children? Prov. 8: 32; 13: 22; Psalm 103: 17, 18.
4. What has been said of children who are a cause of sorrow? Deut. 27: 16; Prov. 20: 20.
5. Young people should be happy. Eccl. 11: 9, 10; Isaiah 65: 23.

**EMPLOYMENT BUREAU.**

Brother Norman Flora, of Overbrook, Kansas, talks of reorganizing a Circle in the Appanoose congregation. Sister Martha Leckrone, of North Manchester, Indiana, wants circulars in order to distribute them in the Eel River church; we do hope that both of these will succeed in their endeavor.



Sister Nellie Shaffer, our secretary at Hooversville, Pennsylvania, sends us two new names, and informs that four of their number are ready for certificates.



The largest number of names sent in at one time was received from Brother Boyd Zuck, of Lanark, Illinois. He says, "We have organized a Circle here and are having very interesting meetings. We meet every two weeks at the different homes. The book we are studying at present is 'Effective Workers in Needy

Fields,' we like it very much. The number who formerly belonged to the Circle, with the twenty-four I send you, and the promise of some others, brings our number up to nearly forty. Maude Newcomer is our president."



Sister Euphemia S. Grafton, of Winamac, Indiana, says, "I keep thinking about the Circle, although I am not now very close to one of our churches. I cannot attend any of our meetings here. But I have always read our programs in the Visitor. I have read six books and I want to send for another one soon, my heart and soul is with you in your task, may the Circle do a great work and grow in members."



Sister Martha E. Lear, of Cerrogordo, Illinois, says, "Our Circle had a very interesting program on New Year's day. At the close we had resolutions. Upon being asked how many would like to consecrate themselves to mission work, five young people got up. This is very encouraging to us, it shows the influence these books are having. I send you three more new names."



We would like to send out more new circulars. And we would like to receive more new names for the Circle. How long is it since you asked any one to join the Circle? Look around you, and you will find some who are anxious to join. Remember this means a larger number who are willing to do what they can to send the Gospel to the uttermost parts of the earth.

**NEW NAMES.**

- 2676. Boyd Zuck, Lanark, Illinois.
- 2677. B. K. Mathias, Lanark, Illinois.
- 2678. Ethel Zuck, Lanark, Illinois.
- 2679. Hope Newcomer, Lanark, Illinois.
- 2680. S. I. Newcomer, Lanark, Illinois.
- 2681. Eva Force, Lanark, Illinois.
- 2682. Ada Wilson, Lanark, Illinois.
- 2683. Daisy Filer, Lanark, Illinois.
- 2684. Bessie V. Stitzel, Lanark, Illinois.
- 2685. H. W. Mathias, Lanark, Illinois.
- 2686. Virgie I. Royer, Lanark, Illinois.
- 2687. Lottie Boyle, Lanark, Illinois.
- 2688. Etta A. Eckerle, Lanark, Illinois.
- 2689. Amy Trout, Lanark, Illinois.
- 2690. Bessie Eckman, Lanark, Illinois.
- 2691. Edna Newcomer, Lanark, Illinois.
- 2692. Lulu Eckman, Lanark, Illinois.
- 2693. W. W. Zuck, Lanark, Illinois.
- 2694. Neva Coffman, Lanark, Illinois.
- 2695. Elder I. B. Trout, Lanark, Illinois.
- 2696. Sadie Miller, Lanark, Illinois.
- 2697. Ella B. Price, Lanark, Illinois.
- 2698. Vinna Dierdorff, Lanark, Illinois.
- 2699. D. D. Stitzel, Lanark, Illinois.



OUR YOUNG PEOPLE

THE GEOGRAPHY CLASS.—Chapter XVIII.

Edinburgh, Scotland.

Dear Mr. Maxwell:—Our expectations were fully met. We had heard Miss Merritt talk so much about Edinburgh in school, and you remember she had Elsie to write an essay on it once and we thought we would nearly know Edinburgh when we came to it. And sure enough our previous study of the place aided very materially when it came to really being in the city. After a hasty arrangement of a campaign of the city, it was unanimously decided by a vote of the party that out of loyalty to Sir Walter Scott, we should visit his monument first.

We found the Scott monument to be a beautiful structure about two hundred feet high, situated near the center of the beautiful Princess street gardens. The garden is more than ordinary so far as beauty is concerned. The floral artists have done their best on the place. The boulevards are wide and the plots of green grass are long and narrow, bordered with flowers set in rows instead of beds. A heavy border is often furnished by the use of small evergreens. We climbed to the top of the monument by winding stairs to find that we had not climbed half far enough to overlook the soldiers' barracks which are located upon a mountain of solid rock opposite Princess street gardens. In the top of the monument and all the way down the sides, on the interior, we could see quotations from Walter Scott which had been carved or written by the hand of some ardent admirer.

While viewing the city from the top of the monument we got a splendid snapshot of the magnificent passenger depot. Roscoe and Oscar could not get done talking about the depot. They think that the United States has the best railroad systems in the world, but when it comes to the depot question we lack a great deal of being up to the mark. The capacity and comfortable quarters of the oriental depot put ours to shame. In fact, the real nice, convenient depots in the United States can be counted without using many fingers. The depot at Edinburgh is a monster. There is an individual train shed for each train that arrives and departs from the station. The numbers on the end of the train shed correspond with the numbers on the train. People who know who they are, and where they want to go, can make no mistake and get the wrong train. The accommodations for the convenience and the comfort of the passengers are almost unsurpassed. The trains carry first, second and third-class passengers, according to the price the passenger is willing to pay and the accommodations with which he will be satisfied.

At this distance above the city we also were able to see the beautiful terraces and floral decorations over the entire garden. One is almost carried away into dreamland, and methinks one could not live here long without imbibing with more or less of poetic sentiment, because of the inspiration of the place. Before we leave the monument we copy the epitaph:

"Hope still cheers us while we mourn;
Fame strews laurels o'er his urn;
See yon structure cleave the sky;
Dream not genius e'er can die."

The National Art Museum at Edinburgh is full of Scotch art. The national aquarium gallery is a piece of Grecian architecture more than one hundred years old and is in a state of good repair. It is something more than wonderful to note the state of preservation of the ancient oriental buildings. They are monuments of the fact that labor unions with their high prices and scab work were unknown when these buildings were erected. Near the center of the city is what is called Parliament Square. This square is surrounded by a fine lot of parliament buildings. Near the center of this open square is a simple flat stone, surrounded by nothing and protected by nothing, bearing the two words,

JOHN KNOX.

This simple reminder carried our minds back over the pages of history into the ages that were darker than ours. We thought of John Knox at the university of Glasgow. We saw him as the student of law at Haddington. We remembered him as a private tutor to the Douglases. We talked of him as the humble, unassuming disciple of the venerable Lutheran minister, George Wisehart. We think of him as he follows his master, Mr. Wisehart, to the stake where he was burnt for heresy in 1546.

John Knox and a number of his pupils took refuge from the oppression in the castle of St. Andrews; it was while he was here that he was elected to the ministry. The French took the city and Knox imprisoned; in 1561 he was released and went to England. He preached at Berwick and then at New Castle. He became one of six royal chaplains at New Castle and afterwards assisted in the revision of a prayerbook of Edward VI. When Queen Mary ascended the throne, Knox fled to France and afterward visited Calvin at Geneva, Switzerland. For awhile he was pastor of an English congregation at Frankfurt-on-the-Main, but was soon forced to return to Geneva. Some years later he returned to Scotland, spending his time in preaching and writing. He wrote several books, the most important of which was the History of Reformation of religion in Scotland. We have often been thankful that Miss Merritt took so much care while teaching us biography, geography and history for it now comes very convenient to us.

None of us were satisfied until we had climbed the solid rock upon which stands the grand Castle of Edinburgh, which dates from 1300 A. D., and was held and used as a fort long before the conquest by the Romans. As far back as 854 Simon Durham speaks of Edinburgh being of some importance. Surely the rugged scenery in and around the city of Edinburgh is the result of a mighty volcanic upheaval somewhere along the mountains of the past. The castle is about four hundred feet above the level of the street, and is inaccessible except by winding stairs on one side. St. Margaret's chapel and Queen Mary's room, as they are known to-day, are probably all that existed before 1573. Above the portcullis

(Continued on page 216.)

The Q. & A. Department.

Please tell how to tan hides and how to soften them to sew.

First cut off the useless parts and soften the skin by soaking in warm water. Then take away the fatty part from the inside, and soak the skin in tepid water for two hours. Mix equal parts of borax, saltpeter and Glauber's salts (sulphate of soda), about one-ounce of each for a skin, with water to make a paste. Spread over the inside of the skin with a brush; double the skin together with the skin side inward, and let it stand in a cool place for twenty-four hours. Wash the skin clean and apply the following mixture in the same manner as before: One ounce of sal soda, one-third of an ounce of borax, two ounces hard white soap, melted slowly together without being allowed to boil. Fold again and put in a warm place for twenty-four hours. Next dissolve three ounces alum, seven ounces salt, one and half ounces saleratus in sufficient hot rain water to saturate the skin. Soak the skin in this for twelve hours. The water must be cool enough not to scald the hands; wring out the skin and hang up to dry, repeat this soaking and drying several times to make the skin soft. Smooth the inside with sandpaper and pumice stone.

What is the name of each officer of the President's cabinet, and what office does each fill?

Secretary of State, John Hay, of Ohio; Secretary of Treasury, Leslie M. Shaw, of Iowa; Secretary of War, William H. Taft, of Ohio; Attorney-General, William H. Moody, of Massachusetts; Postmaster-General, Robert J. Wynne, of Pennsylvania; Secretary of Navy, Paul Morton, of Illinois; Secretary of Interior, Ethan N. Hitchcock, of Missouri; Secretary of Agriculture, James Wilson, of Iowa; Secretary of Commerce and Labor, Victor B. Metcalf, of California.

Who is the author of the poem in which occurs the sentence, "Though lost to sight to memory dear"?

Ruthven Jenkens is said to be the author. The poem was first published in the "Greenwich Magazine for Marines" about 1702. It contains two stanzas and the poem is given in Reddall's "Fact, Fancy and Fable."

In case a gentleman writes a lady, asking privilege to correspond, or make a call, is she justified in refusing to acknowledge the receipt of the letter?

No; if it is a decent letter, common courtesy would demand an answer, either favorable or unfavorable.

How did the "monkey wrench" obtain that name?

This question had been answered in the INGLENOOK some time ago, but for the benefit of some of the present Nookers we publish it again. The very useful tool called the "monkey wrench" was first invented by Charles Monchy. The name "monkey" is a corruption of the name Monchy, which is the proper name. Mr. Monchy sold his patent for \$2,000 and built a two-story brick house in Williamsburgh, N. Y. in Brooklyn, where he now lives at an advanced age.

When the return address is placed on an envelope should "Mr." be used, for example—should it read "John Brown" or "Mr." John Brown?

It is not at all necessary; omit it to avoid ambiguity.

Of what is chamois skin made, or is there an animal by that name?

There is a species of antelope in the Pyrenees Mountains called the Chamois.

Are there butter factories in Elgin, Ill., or is it just a business name, "Elgin Butter"?

Yes, there is a butter factory in Elgin; it is also a business name.

What is good to prevent dandruff and falling hair?

Some use listerine, some Danderine, and a great many use just salt water.

How best dry inside of damp boots?

Fill them with hot oats. The heat creates steam and the oats absorb the steam.

How does Dr. Fowler's "Human Science" compare with similar works?

Very favorably.

What is the name of the Duke of Marlborough?

Charles Richard John Spencer Churchill.

Who was the most instrumental in driving the canteen out of the army?

The Women's Christian Temperance Union.

What is the origin of the expression, "Tit for tat"?

It is said to be from the Dutch "Dit vor dat" (This for that).

MISCELLANEOUS

THE GEOGRAPHY CLASS.—Chapter XVIII.

(Continued from page 214.)

the old prison where Marquis Argyle was imprisoned in a dungeon and executed.

We visited Queen Mary's room, where James VI. was born and where the Queen, by her conduct, caused the world to frown upon her. Above is the throne room where the old Scottish crowns and sabers are still intact, and may be seen encased in glass.

On old chapel remains about twenty by twenty, which is called St. Margaret's chapel, and dates 1070, which still contains a bowl for the holy water. The soldiers' barracks at this place is a scene of life and activity. A regiment of young Scottish highlanders are stationed here, and are a picture of beauty when on dress parade in their uniforms of white coats, short skirts, bare legs, red socks, and white shoes. The boys said that, while these were awfully nice to look upon in dress parade, they would make easy targets on the battlefield. In one room of the barracks we were shown a carload of ancient armors, sabres, guns and cannons, among which was a gun-carriage which carried the remains of H. M. Queen Victoria from Osborne to the Isle of Wight, Feb. 1, 1901.

One of the queerest things we saw while in Edinburgh was a dog cemetery. Among the many names inscribed on the tombstones were such familiar ones as Flora, Pat, Jess, Chips, Topsy, Manuf, Pet, etc. We also saw a very old "Slogan o' the Highlanders," made in 1486; it was taken in the siege of Monroe castle in 1497. It was large enough that a person could crawl through the muzzle.

Reluctantly we left scenic Edinburgh for Liverpool. To the left we have the Cheviot Mountains, where the Duke of Beachleigh has forty miles of land literally covered with the Cheviot sheep, which are the very picture of beauty with their smooth faces and fleecy coats in their own—their native land. To the right we saw evidences of many coal mines and limekilns. The boys were told that some of these coal mines were nine hundred feet deep. Gertrude almost went into ecstasy as we saw farm after farm literally covered with Belgian hares. There must have been millions of them. Indeed there are so many things to write about I hardly know where to stop. We expect to write to you from England next week.

Respectfully,

Marie.

(To be continued.)

* * *

ANDREW CARNEGIE has been asked to assist in the building of a new hotel in Pittsburg, but the iron king draws the liquor line so tightly that he absolutely refuses to have anything to do with any enterprise which would bring him in the remotest connection with the liquor traffic.

* * *

O SOLITUDE! where are thy charms?—*Cowper.*

EPITAPHS IN THE CEMETERY OF FAILURE.

He had no reserve.

He lacked stamina.

He couldn't decide.

He was *almost* a success.

He clung to his prejudices.

He was strangled by selfishness.

He failed to digest his education.

He did everything "just for now."

He lacked the fire that kindles power.

He was a clerk who hated the yardstick.

He never learned to let go of the rubbish.

He was crushed by an avalanche of details.

He became side-tracked by salary and comfort.

He was not a man before he became a lawyer.

He ruined his own judgment by not trusting it.

He could not put grit in the place of education.

He couldn't see the man at the other end of a bargain.

He was too much wrapped up in himself to appreciate others.—*Selected.*

* * *

THE TWELVE MISTAKES OF LIFE.

AN English paper gives a list of what it terms "the twelve mistakes of life."

While there are undoubtedly other mistakes than those mentioned the list is a fairly comprehensive one. It is a great mistake to set up our own standard of right and wrong and judge people accordingly; to expect uniformity of opinion in this world; to look for experience and judgment in youth; to look for perfection in our own actions; to worry ourselves with what cannot be remedied; not to yield in immaterial matters; not to alleviate all that needs alleviation so far as lies in our power; not to consider everything impossible that we cannot perform; to believe only what our infinite minds can grasp; to expect to be able to understand everything. And the last and the greatest mistake of all is to live for time alone, with no thought for the future, when any moment may launch us into eternity.

* * *

Lives of great men all inform us
That, when we are safely dead,
Liars large, immense, enormous,
Will write things we never said.

—Stoddard

Good Land Cheap



The basis of my business is absolute and unvarying integrity.

SAMUEL S. THORPE,

Founder of the Brethren Colony, Brethren, Mich.

Let us sell you farming land where the soil is productive and the crops dependable; where we have no drouths or failures; where grasshoppers are not; where we have few storms and no destructive winds; where products are greatly diversified; where the markets are as good as they are easily reached; where the climate is uniform and salubrious; where you will be cordially welcomed and helped along. We state without fear of contradiction that we have the best land at the least money, possessing more advantages and fewer drawbacks, than can be found in this country to-day. A few years' time is all that is necessary to prove that we are in one of the most productive areas for fruit, root crops and live stock. The **possibilities** are here, largely undeveloped as yet; all that we want is the **people**. Those we are getting are the right kind, **your own kind**, and the country will soon be dotted with green fields and cosy homes. Don't get the idea that you are going to a **wilderness**; not at all; on the contrary, we have sold lands in our **BRETHREN COLONY** to over 120 families, nearly half of whom are already on the ground,

others coming next spring. In the vicinity of **BRETHREN, MICHIGAN**, we have thousands of acres of productive soil, splendidly adapted for fruit, root and vegetable crops and live stock, at prices from \$7 per acre upwards, on easy terms. Our lands are old to actual settlers.

BRO. JOHN A. MILLER, BRETHREN, MICH.,

Resident Agent in charge of the work at our Brethren Colony. It will only cost you a postal card to drop him a line for our illustrated booklet, entitled "The Brethren Colony in the Fruit Belt of Michigan." This will give you an accurate idea of the lands and all conditions surrounding them. The booklet contains letters giving the opinion of many Brethren in regard to our lands and work. Every statement can be borne out by facts.

Reduced rates will be furnished homeseekers desiring to look our country over and every opportunity will be accorded them to conduct their investigations satisfactorily by Bro. Miller on their arrival at Brethren, Michigan.

For booklet, information as to rates and all details address:

SAMUEL S. THORPE,

Cadillac, Mich.,

DISTRICT AGENT

OR

BRO. JOHN A. MILLER,

Brethren, Mich.,

RESIDENT AGENT

Michigan Land Association.

SAFE AND CONVENIENT

If you want a good safe, conservative investment, write the Peoples State Bank, McPherson, Kans., about their "First Mortgage Bonds."

Ten interest Coupons with each Bond. The interest is payable Semi-Annually. All you need do is to clip off the Coupon and send to them, and they will collect and remit to you "Free" of charge.

Have had eleven years experience in making First Mortgage Loans in McPherson County, Kans., and have never lost one dollar interest or Principal on any of these loans.

Customers are well pleased.

References:

- Eld. D. L. Miller, Mt. Morris, Ill.
- Eld. J. J. Yoder, McPherson, Kans.
- Galen B. Royer, Elgin, Ill.
- J. F. Relman, Pugh, Pa.

PEOPLES STATE BANK,

F. A. Vaniman, President,

McPHERSON, KANSAS.

615



FREE SAMPLE

Send letter or postal for free SAMPLE HINDOO TOBACCO HABIT CURE

We cure you of chewing and smoking for 50c. or money back. Guaranteed perfectly harmless. Address Milford Drug Co., Milford, Indiana. We answer all letters.

37112 Mention the INGLENOOK when writing

VIRGINIA

AS A

Farming Country

The inducements here are many—good, cheap land, fine climate, excellent water, society, churches and schools.

Plenty of Room for More People to Occupy and Till the Soil.

We have a catalogue describing tracts of from five acres to ten thousand acres, at prices from \$1.50 per acre and up. In this catalogue are described about 125 tracts of farm lands, aggregating about 80,000 acres. Write for it to-day, for it will surely interest you if you contemplate changing your location. Mailed free.

P. S. MILLER & SON,

7t13

Roanoke, Virginia.

MANUFACTURERS OF HARDWARE SPECIALTIES

Contract manufacturers and will market articles of merit
LARIMER MANUFACTURING CO.,
153 S. Jefferson St. Chicago, Ill.

IN ANSWERING ADVERTISEMENTS PLEASE MENTION THE INGLENOOK.

E. C. WARD. HARRY W. JOHNSON.
HOMES IN SUNNY AND RAINY CALIFORNIA

WARD & JOHNSON,
Real Estate Agents
RACKERBY, CALIFORNIA.

Within Bounds of the Bangor Church.
2113 Mention the INGLENOOK when writing

The HOME GEM WASHER



AGENTS can make from \$600.00 to \$1,000.00 in one year selling this machine. Special introductory price where I have no agent. Address, Wm. S. Miller, Meyersdale, Pa.

52t13 Mention the INGLENOOK when writing.

Very Low Rates to the Mardi Gras and Winter Resorts,

Via the North-Western Line. On account of the Mardi Gras, excursion tickets will be sold to New Orleans, March 1 to 5, inclusive, also to New Orleans on March 6, for trains arriving at New Orleans by noon of March 7, with favorable return limits. Excursion tickets are also on sale daily, at reduced rates, to the principal winter resorts in the United States and Mexico. For full information apply to agents Chicago & North-Western R'y.

Very Low Rates to Inauguration of President Roosevelt at Washington, D. C.,

Via the North-Western Line. Excursion tickets will be sold on Feb. 28 and March 1 and 2, limited by extension to return until March 18, inclusive. Apply to agents Chicago & North-Western R'y.

CUT THIS OUT



Of every Nook for six months, send us the 26 LION HEADS and we will send you one of our sixteen "HOME TREATMENT Remedies FREE

Send for descriptive list and make your selection. Live agents wanted. Profitable business.

RHEUMATISM CURE

Our latest and finest remedy for Rheumatism, Sciatica, Gout, Stiff and Painful Joints, etc., is TONGA Tablets which removes the uric acid from the blood and cures Rheumatism permanently. A trial box only 50 cents.

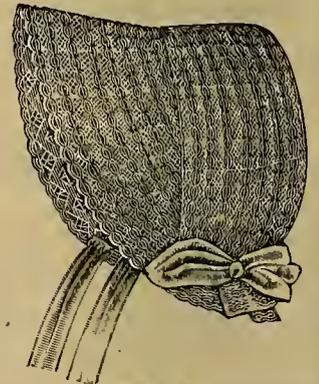
VICTOR MEDICAL ASSOCIATION,

S. F. SANGER, Secy.

SOUTH BEND, IN

BONNET GOODS

These goods are manufactured especially for our trade. We carry a large assortment of styles and colors. All straw cloth and chenille is 12 inches wide. The felt cloth can be cut to any width up to 36 inches.



WANTED.

Some sister in each congregation to act as our representative in soliciting orders for bonnet and cap goods among the sisters of her congregation; thus making a saving to them in transportation charges by shipping several orders at the same time and enabling us to fill orders with less office and clerical expense.

Write for full particulars.

Albaugh Bros., Dover & Co.,

341-43 Franklin St., Chicago.

IN ANSWERING ADVERTISEMENTS PLEASE MENTION THE INGLENOOK.

How it has Grown In One Year!



All records for quick and substantial growth have been broken by **The Southwest Limited**, the electric-lighted train between Chicago and Kansas City via the

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway.

A year ago it made its initial run between Chicago and Kansas City. To-day The Southwest Limited is no baby. It ranks *first* among the trains between these two great cities of the west. It is the preferred train of discriminating travelers.

Inspection of The Southwest Limited will show the reasons for this marvelous growth. Electric lighted throughout, equipped with compartment-observation sleepers, standard sleepers, dining cars, chair cars and coaches, it is without an equal in excellence of equipment and service. The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway *owns and operates all the cars* on The Southwest Limited.

Leaves Union Passenger Station, Chicago, 6 p. m. Arrives Kansas City—Grand Avenue, 8.41 a. m.; and Union Station, 9 a. m.

Leaves Union Station, Kansas City, 5.55 p. m.; Grand Avenue, Kansas City, 6.07 p. m. Arrives Union Station, Chicago, 8.55 a. m.

F. A. MILLER,
GENERAL PASSENGER AGENT,
CHICAGO.



MARDI GRAS RATES.

The C., M. & St. P. will sell round-trip tickets March 1 to March 5, inclusive, account the "Mardi Gras." To Mobile or Pensacola and return, 25.60, to New Orleans and return, 26.60.

For details call at Ticket Office. J. B. Hopkins, Agent, Elgin, Ill.

SPECIAL ONE WAY RATES TO THE SOUTHWEST.

Feb. 21st and March 21st, the C., M. & St. P. will sell special one-way second class Colonist tickets to the Southwest for one-half rate plus \$2.00. Call at Ticket Office for full particulars. J. B. Hopkins, Agent, Elgin, Ill.

WASHINGTON, D. C. AND RETURN.

The C., M. & St. P. will sell tickets to Washington, D. C., and return, for \$19.75, Feb. 28th and March 1st and 2nd, account of Inauguration Ceremonies. Choice of routes from Chicago. J. B. Hopkins, Agent, Elgin, Ill.

TO ADVERTISERS

Do You Want to Increase Your Business?

If so, use the **Inglebook** as an advertising medium. Read what one of our advertisers has to say. Others express themselves in a similar manner.

Royersford, Pa., Feb. 1, 1905.
Brethren Publishing House,
Elgin, Illinois.

Dear Sirs:—Your favor of the 28th at hand. We have found the advertisement in the Inglebook to bring so many responses that we are actually compelled to withdraw it for a short period until we can take care of them. Our office is kept busy with correspondence just now, but we will, in all likelihood, renew the advertisement very shortly. With best wishes, we are,
Yours truly,
Economic Light Co.,
W. G. Nyce, Sec.

Write Us for Our New Advertising Rate Card and Testimonials.

Brethren Publishing House,
ELGIN, ILLINOIS.

**California
Oregon and
Washington**

Fast Through Trains Daily

over the only double-track railway between Chicago and the Missouri River. Direct route and excellent train service. Two trains a day to

San Francisco, Los Angeles, Portland

Through service of Pullman compartment, drawing-room and tourists sleeping cars, dining cars, library and observation cars, buffet smoking cars and free reclining chair cars.

Daily and Personally Conducted Excursions

For tickets and information apply to agents of

The North-Western Line

or address

W. B. KNISKERN
Passenger Traffic Manager
CHICAGO



Bookbinding

Do you have some magazine that you would like to have bound? Perhaps you have some books or Bibles of special value to you, that you would like to have rebound. If so we can accommodate you.

We have an equipment equal to the best, in the book-binding line and can give you good and prompt service.

**OUR PRICES ARE RIGHT!
OUR WORK WE GUARANTEE!**

Write us, giving full particulars size, etc., of what you want bound and we will quote you prices.

**BRETHREN PUBLISHING HOUSE,
Elgin, Illinois.**

Job Printing

The Kind that Brings Results, the Kind you needn't be ashamed of, the Kind that is Cheapest in the End because Just as You Want it,—Furnished by

Brethren Publishing House
Elgin, Illinois.



"COLLAR BUTTON!"

Plain; just what you have been looking for. You will be delighted. Pearl, 12 cts. each; bone, 10 cts. each; three for 25 cents.

GEO. B. HOLSINGER,
3t8 Bridgewater, Va.

CANCER



**Cured without
Surgery or
Pain.**

Our latest book which we will send free of charge tells all about Cancer and all chronic and malignant diseases, and how they can be

cured at home quickly and at small expense, reference, patients cured in every State and Territory, ministers & bankers
Address, Drs. Rinshart & Co., Lock Box 20, Kokomo, Ind

500 Agents Wanted

To Sell Books. Good Books; Good Commissions. Write at once for particulars. Address,

**BRETHREN PUBLISHING HOUSE
Elgin, Illinois.**

Fine Art Pictures



Here is Your
Opportunity
to Get a
Fine Lot of
Pictures
CHEAP



No. 2079.—The Guardian Angel.

No. 850.—Simply to Thy Cross I Cling.

ARE HIGHLY PLEASED.

These pictures are all colored and are exceedingly fine. They would be an ornament to any home. They are very suggestive and all who see them are highly pleased.

THOUSANDS SOLD.

In the past two or three weeks we have sold more than 2,000 of them. These pictures sold last year for 25 cents each.

OUR SPECIAL PRICE.

We have secured a large number of these pictures and are therefore able to give our patrons a very low price on them.

Size of Pictures, 16 by 20 inches.

For One or more, and less than Six, 15 cents each.

Half-dozen,75 cents.

One dozen or more,\$1.32 per dozen.

Order by Number.

We can furnish you with any of the following subjects:

No. 24.....Pharaoh's Horses.

No. 25.....Can't You Talk?

- No. 278.....Rock of Ages.
- No. 2079.....The Guardian Angel.
- No. 850.....Simply to Thy Cross I Cling.
- No. 2366.....The Lord's Supper.
- No. 41.....The Lord's Prayer and Ten Commandments.
- No. 43.....The Crucifixion.
- No. 45.....Soul's Awakening.
- No. 47.....Madonna and Child.
- No. 78.....Evening.
- No. 27.....Defiance.
- No. 52.....Theodore Roosevelt.
- No. 77.....Nature's Beauties.
- No. 742.....Spring.
- No. 748.....Breakfast Time.
- No. 4002.....Assorted Fruits.
- No. 750.....Flowers and Fruit.
- No. 734.....The Old Mill.
- No. 752.....Summer in the Far West.

FREE.--Our Large Illustrated Circular of these 20 Subjects Sent Free

AGENTS WANTED

To Sell these Pictures. No Previous Experience Necessary.

Quick Sellers!

Good Commission!

Write to-day for terms, etc., to

**BRETHREN PUBLISHING HOUSE,
ELGIN, ILLINOIS.**

To Our

Inglenookers

We thank the thousands of our old subscribers who have so promptly renewed their subscription for another year. We also greet with joy the many hundreds of new ones who have recently been placed on our list

Just a Few

Of our friends for some reason have not yet sent us their renewal. We presume it has simply been an oversight that you have not sent us your subscription. We are quite sure you do not want to miss a copy of the NOOK, and for this reason we have continued the paper to your address for several weeks, awaiting your renewal. Please send your renewal at once, so you will not miss a copy, as the delinquents will be removed from the list in the near future. If it is impossible for you to renew at this time, please inform us, giving full particulars.

We promise for you the coming year even better things than we have had in the past and you cannot afford to be without the influence of the NOOK in your home.

TESTIMONIALS

The INGLENOOK is well worth the price and an excellent paper for the American home. Every family in the Union should have it.—*D. W. Thomas, Homeworth, Ohio.*

THE INGLENOOK is newsy and well adapted to the class of readers for which it is published. Our young people especially should read it. The old can learn many good lesson from it.—*W. R. Deeter.*

To Editor INGLENOOK:

Your valuable Magazine comes regularly to our table. And it is not only a cheap magazine, but it is

a valuable one for both old and young but especially for the young. I trust you will have a wide circulation for your paper.—*S. M. Goughnour, Ankeny, Iowa.*

Dear Editor of the INGLENOOK:—So far as I have seen the magazine is moving well along the line of its original design. A study of its contents adds ballast to steady the youth over the high tide of life. Parents make no mistake in subscribing for it for their children. It is more than a substitute for the trashy, immoral, slang journals of the day.—*L. W. Teeter, Hagerstown, Ind.*

Brethren Publishing House,
ELGIN, ILLINOIS.

THE INGLENOOK

A WEEKLY MAGAZINE

Slide Sarah
January 1905

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THE DEVIL'S WATCH CHAIN.
CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.

ELGIN, ILLINOIS

BRETHREN PUBLISHING HOUSE

30,000 ACRES

IRRIGATED

Government Land

In Nevada

NOW OPEN FOR

HOMESTEAD

UNDER THE NEW

IRRIGATION LAW

The United States Government Constructs the Canals, Reservoirs and Lateral Ditches to the Land, and Maintains them for 10 Years at a cost of

ONLY \$2.50 AN ACRE PER YEAR.

This Includes Water. After 10 Years Water and Canals Belong to Homesteader.

ONE-WAY COLONIST'S RATES

To Pacific Coast Every Day, March 1 to May 15.

From Chicago,\$33 00
From St. Louis, 30 00
From Missouri River, 25 00

Proportionate rates from all points East.

Stop Off at Reno, Nevada,

And investigate the irrigated Government land. Call on Mr. H. B. Maxson, U. S. Engineer, for information.

Printed Matter FREE. Write to

GEO. L. McDONAUGH,
COLONIZATION AGENT

Union Pacific Railroad
Omaha, Neb.

...THE...

Union Pacific Railroad

In Connection With

San Pedro, Los Angeles & Salt Lake Railroad

EXPECT TO BE RUNNING THROUGH TRAINS BETWEEN CHICAGO AND LOS ANGELES VIA SALT LAKE CITY EARLY NEXT SPRING.

ONE-WAY COLONIST'S RATES

To Pacific Coast Every Day, March 1 to May 15.

From Chicago,\$33 00
From St. Louis, 30 00
From Missouri River, 25 00

Proportionate rates from all points East.

There are opportunities in Southern Utah and Nevada where homes can be had at little expense, where no heavy clothing and but little fuel is needed, where garden truck can be raised in abundance nearly the whole year, and where the people can live in tents throughout the year without suffering from heat or cold. The new line of the Salt Lake Route, now building through to California, will pass through several well watered valleys in these states, in which can be grown apples, grain, potatoes, figs, cotton, sugar cane, tobacco, peanuts and many of the semi-tropical fruits. These valleys are surrounded by hills and lofty snow-capped mountains, which furnish an inspiring background to the scene which greets the traveler who finds his way into the favored region. The climate is mild and delightful, and excessive heat and extreme cold is unknown. This is a good place for a poor man to get a home, the sick to find health and the capitalist to make good investments.

If you are interested in mining, manufacturing or agriculture, or seeking a new home in a new land, and desire to know more about the great resources of Utah, Nevada and California, write to Geo. L. McDonough, Colonization Agent, Omaha, Neb.

And then stop off at CALIENTES and LAS VEGAS, NEVADA, to investigate for yourself. Be sure to buy your ticket over

The Union Pacific Railroad

known as the "OVERLAND ROUTE," and is the only direct line from Chicago and the Missouri River to all principal points West. Business men and others can save many hours via this line.

E. L. LOMAX, G. P. & T. A.,
Omaha, Nebraska.

CHEAP RATES

(To Sterling, Colorado,)

South Platte Valley

AND RETURN

First and Third Tuesday February and March

From Minneapolis,\$22.90
From Chicago,\$20.00
From Peoria,\$18.00
From St. Louis,\$15.00
From Missouri River,\$15.00

Proportionate rates from all points East.

Where you will see thousands of stacks of hay, thousands of fat cattle, thousands of fat sheep, thousands of acres of irrigated land that can be bought at from \$25.00 to \$45.00 per acre.

Only 24 hours' run to Chicago; only 12 hours' run to the Missouri River; only 4 hours' run to Denver. The only country that can make a good showing to the homeseeker in mid winter. Go and see for yourself—I need only take four or five days' time and you will be well repaid by what you see. Buy your ticket over

The Union Pacific Railroad

Which is known as "The Overland Route," and is the only direct line from Chicago and the Missouri River to all principal points West. Business men and others can save many hours via this line. Call on or address a postal to your nearest ticket agent, or GEO. L. McDONAUGH, Colonization Agent, Omaha, Nebr.

E. L. LOMAX, G. P. & T. A.,
Omaha, Nebr.

TO ADVERTISERS DO YOU WANT TO INCREASE YOUR BUSINESS?

If so, use the **Inglelook** as an advertising medium. Read what one of our advertisers has to say. Others express themselves in a similar manner.

Royersford, Pa., Feb. 1, 1905.

Brethren Publishing House,
Elgin, Illinois.

Dear Sirs:—Your favor of the 28th at hand. We have found the advertisement in the Inglelook to bring so many responses that we are actually compelled to withdraw it for a short period until we can take care of them. Our office is kept busy with correspondence just now, but we will, in all likelihood, renew the advertisement very shortly. With best wishes, we are,

Yours truly,
Economic Light Co.,
W. G. Nyce, Sec.

Write Us for Our New Advertising Rate Card and Testimonials.

Brethren Publishing House,
ELGIN, ILLINOIS.

Low Rates to California

Only \$33.00 to San Francisco and Los Angeles every day until May 15, 1905, similar low rates to Portland, Tacoma, Seattle and many other points in California, Oregon and Washington, via the

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway

Tickets are good in tourist sleeping cars. The economical way to go to the Coast is in a tourist sleeper. The cars are clean and comfortable, with polite porters to wait on you and competent conductors to look after your welfare. The berth rate is only \$7. Ask the agent for a low-rate folder, or address

F. A. MILLER,
General Passenger Agent,
CHICAGO.



EXCEPTIONAL BARGAINS IN TABLE LINEN

Are you thinking of buying linen now? It's necessary to know where to spend liberally if you would be economical. Your linen closet can be filled at less expense now than at any other time during the next three months. Why? Because our relation with manufacturers always secures us the best prices, and we share the profits if you give us the business.

Linen is a luxury as well as a necessity—here's the luxury of economy which will make luxury a necessity.

German table Damasks, with satin finish and elegant new designs. They are not weighted or stiffened with any foreign substances, but are the pure unadulterated flax, so they can not help but prove serviceable. 60 inches wide.

Price per yard **54c**

ALBAUGH BROS., DOVER & CO.,
The Mail Order House,
341-43 Franklin Street, Chicago.



"COLLAR BUTTON!"

Plain; just what you have been looking for. You will be delighted. Pearl, 12 cts. each; bone, 10 cts. each; three for 25 cents.

GEO. B. HOLSINGER,
318 Bridgewater, Va.

CANCER



Cured without Surgery or Pain.

Our latest book which we will send free of charge tells all about Cancer and all chronic and malignant diseases, and how they can be cured at home quickly and at small expense, reference, patients cured in every State and Territory, ministers & bankers

Address, Drs. Rinehart & Co., Lock Box 29, Kokomo, Ind.

IN ANSWERING ADVERTISEMENTS PLEASE MENTION THE INGLENOOK.

LOST

When a man is out in the wilderness and finds himself embarrassed and "lost," he should not get excited and commence to run in every direction, but calmly sit down and try to regain his bearings.

So with the one who, for the first time in his life, gets sick; let him use a little common sense, and not take everybody's advice and swallow every vendor's medicines. He should bear in mind that in all diseases, nature herself endeavors to bring about a cure and all that medicine can do is to assist nature.

Then let him ask himself which medicine is the most trustworthy. It is right here where the average person finds himself "lost," and it is not to be wondered at when one considers the number of so-called "medicines" that are to be had—at all manner of price and on almost any terms.

There is the "medicine" that is offered free (?) to any one who will swallow it. A proper question to consider here would be—"Is the manufacturer of these 'free medicines' really and truly a philanthropist as the advertisement would indicate?"

If you were contemplating buying a barrel of flour and you were confronted with several brands, would you expect to be given a bag of the flour *free* in order to test it? Of course you wouldn't. Why not? Because flour that is worth anything is a staple article and is not given away.

The first thing to do in taking up a bottle or package of medicine is to look for the name of the maker, rather than the name of the article. Then ask yourself if you have enough confidence in that maker to loan him one hundred dollars without other security than his word—if not, why should you trust him with your health or life, even if the article is believed to be harmless?

Why should you fritter away valuable moments testing something to you unknown and which possibly is still an experiment, when you can get DR. PETER'S BLOOD VITALIZER, a remedy which has been in constant use for over one hundred years and which holds an unbroken record of success in the treatment of the sick,—a remedy which never fails to do good? It is prepared by one who is conscientiously engaged in his work, one who is professionally and financially responsible and who, at his time of life, cannot afford to follow questionable business methods.

Dr. Peter's Blood Vitalizer

is standard and graded A1. It is not given away because it is composed of valuable ingredients, but is supplied to sick people at a moderate price. An ounce of gold costs more than an ounce of silver. As gold is to silver, so is this old time-tried remedy as compared with the cheaper(?) medicines on the market. The best is always the cheapest.

Are You a
Lover of Music?

Sacred Solos and
Duets

We can supply you with all the best and choicest music for the choir and home.

- "Beside Still Waters."
- "How Sweet the Name."
- "Shepherd Divine, I Come."
- "The King of Love, My Shepherd" (Duet).
- "Thy Will Be Done" (Duet).

Each piece complete, ten cents per copy.

New Songs & Ballads

BOTH POPULAR AND CLASSIC.

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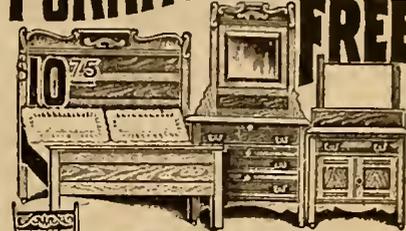


The Milton Land Co., of Milton, Oregon, have issued a pamphlet, for the benefit of the tide of homeseekers, from the Eastern and Middle States who contemplate settling on the Pacific Coast. In it is contained such information as is usually desired by those searching for investments or for new homes. Nothing but facts is presented, and these in the simplest manner possible, and as briefly as compatible with making the writer's meaning clear to his readers. This new pamphlet will be sent to anyone who wishes information in regard to this country, by addressing a letter with a two-cent postage stamp to the Milton Land Co., Milton, Oregon.

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From March 1 to May 15, inclusive, the C., M. & St. P. will sell Colonist tickets to California for \$33.00. Also reduced rates to several points in Canada, Colorado, Montana, Oregon, Wyoming, Washington, Nevada, Texas and Utah.

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IDAHO is the best-watered arid State in America. Brethren are moving there because hot winds, destructive storms and cyclones are unknown, and with its matchless climate it makes life bright and worth living.

We have great faith in what Idaho has to offer to the prospective settler, and if you have in mind a change for the general improvement in your condition in life, or if you are seeking a better climate on account of health, we believe that Idaho will meet both requirements. There is, however, only one wise and sensible thing to do; that is, go and see the country for yourself, as there are many questions to answer and many conditions to investigate.

Our years of experience and travel in passenger work teach us that a few dollars spent in railroad fares to investigate thoroughly a new country saves thousands of dollars in years to follow.

Cheap homeseekers' rates are made to all principal Idaho points. Take advantage of them and see for yourself. Selecting a new home is like selecting a wife—you want to do your own choosing.

100,000 Acres Now Open for Settlement at Twin Falls, Idaho, under the Carey Act.

Unlimited supply of water for irrigation and for power. A grand opportunity for the Homeseeker who locates on these lands. 10 years time given for payment for land and water after lands are sold. The canals and water belong to the settlers who will own and control the same.

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will be sold to points in Idaho on the first and third Tuesday of February, March and April, 1905. The rate will apply from Missouri river points and from St. Paul, Chicago, Bloomington, Peoria and St. Louis. Tickets to Idaho points will also be sold by the Union Pacific from stations on their line in Kansas and Nebraska. Rate will be one regular first-class fare for the round trip, plus \$2.00, with limit of 15 days going. Return passage may commence any day within final limit of 21 days from date of sale of tickets. Tickets for return will be good for continuous passage to starting point.

COLONISTS' ONE WAY SECOND CLASS tickets will be sold to above points from March first to May 15th inclusive.

Alfalfa, Fruits, and Vegetables, Grow in Abundance. Fine Grazing Lands, Fine Wheat, Oats and Barley.

Arrived in Payette Valley Feb. 23, 1903. Settled on an 80-acre tract, covered with sage brush. Cleared 40 acres. May 25 sowed 10 acres to wheat. Yielded 30 bushels to acre. June 12 sowed 10 acres to oats, in the dust, not watered till June 20. Yielded 55 to acre. Had this grain been sown in February or March the yield would have been much larger.

Alfalfa was sown with the grain and in October we cut one-half ton to the acre of hay and volunteer oats.

Potatoes yielded 500 bushels to the acre and many of them weighed 3 to 5 pounds each, four of the best hills weighing 64 pounds. Quality prime.

(Signed) E. L. Dotson.

S. BOCK, Agent, Dayton, Ohio.

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D. E. BURLEY,

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Salt Lake City, Utah.

THE INGLENOOK

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MARCH 7, 1905.

No. 10.

ACHING HEARTS.

BY MARTHA SHEPARD LIPPINCOTT.

Oh! when will man e'er understand,
And feel another's woes,
And learn to give sweet sympathy,
Where bitter anguish flows:
And not unjustly to condemn
And fill the heart with care,
Until the soul misunderstood,
Deems life is so unfair.

How many hearts will ache each day,
For lack of sympathy,
Until the overburdened soul,
From life, longs to be free.
Would we more kindly words e'er speak
And criticise much less,
How many souls we would uplift,
And others' lives oft bless.

Moorestown, N. J., Box 3.

SEED-THOUGHTS FOR THE HEART'S GARDEN.

BY JOSEPHINE HANNA.

War is a game of men which rulers play.

Do not sow bitterweed and expect to reap love.

"Many men of many minds" affect not facts and figures.

*In vain does religion put its best foot foremost,—
it is judged by the other one.*

*Earth's cup is not deep enough to hold satisfaction,
yet some will drink from no other.*

*If a sectarian preference were taken from our religion,
how much Christian love would be left?*

*The genuine coin gives the true ring, no matter
which side it comes down upon: an applicable truth!*

*He who would build high, should lay a broad
foundation.*

*The man who is satisfied with himself is terribly
disappointed in other people.*

*"I am lowly," said Humility, "and I often stoop;
but I never stoop to that which is low."*

*Some people build homes on love, and at the first
test of their strength proceed to tear out the founda-
tion.*

*Thoughts are tendrils which fasten themselves to
that upon which the mind rests, and hold character
to its level.*

*Do not say offensive things in the name of candor
and frankness, unless you wish good qualities to re-
veal you in a bad light.*

*We may hide our character from others behind
artful actions and smooth words, but, before God, we
must recognize ourselves in our cherished thoughts.*

*Satan is a tailor, and can so well fit men with ex-
cuses that they are likely to forget they are Satan's
excuses and that they "who hold the truth in unright-
eousness," "are without excuse."*

*Don't keep pulling the other way. Get in harmony
with the spirit of the concern you are with and carry
out its plans according to established methods. When
you can improve on these methods, suggest a means to
do so, but if your suggestions are not appreciated,
fall in line and help materialize the plans of others.*

*Some people excuse themselves for not doing one
good thing because of the importance or necessity
of another good thing: e. g., foreign and home mis-
sions; others excuse themselves for wrong-doing be-
cause of the sins of those behind whom they wish to
hide: e. g., the non-Christian and hypocrite. Twin
spirits, these, at work in different fields!*

THE GREATEST CANAL IN THE WORLD.—Part 1.

BY D. L. MILLER.

THE other day at a Cairo hotel I picked up a copy of the *Egyptian Gazette*, an English newspaper published at Alexandria, and read with interest the fol-

ty-seven in number. Before passing through the great waterway Russia was seventy-five thousand dollars the poorer and the stockholder that much the richer. The fleet lay at anchor all the night and in the early morning silently steamed southward through the canal on their way to meet the Little Brown men of the Pacific in deadly conflict, and without doubt some of these



GENERAL VIEW OF PORT SAID.

lowing item of news: "On the 12th and 13th inst." November, 1904, "twenty-eight vessels passed through the Suez Canal. Of these seventeen were British, two German, one Austrian, two French, four Dutch, one Spanish and one Egyptian. The transit and passenger dues for the two days amounted to one hundred and fifty thousand, three hundred and seventeen dol-

lars and ninety-two cents. The total amount of tolls collected for tonnage and passengers from the first to the thirteenth of the month is eight hundred and twenty-five thousand, one hundred and seventy-three dollars and ninety cents."

lars and ninety-two cents. The total amount of tolls collected for tonnage and passengers from the first to the thirteenth of the month is eight hundred and twenty-five thousand, one hundred and seventy-three dollars and ninety cents." engines of war will find anchorage at the bottom of the Eastern sea when they meet and try conclusions with the Japanese fleet awaiting their coming. The interesting item in the Egyptian newspaper and the passing of the Russian fleet were of absorbing interest to me, and I concluded that an illustrated sketch of the Suez Canal would not be without interest to



ENTRANCE TO SUEZ CANAL AT PORT SAID, DE LESSEPS MONUMENT.

our readers, especially since we are to have a canal all our own uniting the waters of the Atlantic and the Pacific Oceans. It is believed by many of the friends and promoters that the Panama Canal when it is completed will be fully as profitable an investment as the Egyptian waterway has become.

That the ancients united the waters of the Mediterranean and Red Seas with a canal is a question settled beyond all doubt. It was of sufficient magnitude to

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That the ancients united the waters of the Mediterranean and Red Seas with a canal is a question settled beyond all doubt. It was of sufficient magnitude to

accommodate the largest vessels afloat at that time. To whom the honor for its construction is to be given, is a matter of some doubt. Herodotus assigns it to Pharaoh Necho, who reigned B. C. 600. Aristotle and Pliny ascribe the honor to Sesostris, while others would credit its completion to Alexander the Great and his immediate successors. It is more than likely that a number of these rulers had something to do in digging the canal that indirectly connected the waters of the two seas. In that age of the world the modern steam dredging machine was unknown, and the sand was no doubt carried out on the heads of slaves taken in war. The old canal was ninety-two miles in length, sixty miles of which were cut by human labor. The rest was formed by the eastern branch of the Nile and by a remarkable series of depressions in the land into which the water flowed when the necessary cuttings were made. It was about one hundred and fifty feet wide, and had a depth of from fifteen to twenty feet. Pliny says that it was thirty feet deep, referring no doubt to some of the natural depressions. At that time no vessel was built drawing so many feet of water, and it is unlikely that a depth of over fifteen feet was maintained in the cuttings.

How long or to what extent the canal was used in ancient times is unknown. The fact that it was choked up with sand and thus rendered impassable shows that it was not regarded as of great value commercially at that time. Early in the second century it was restored by Trajan the Roman Emperor. Evidently its importance did not appeal to ship-masters in those days, for again the drifting sands of the desert choked up the waterway, and so it remained until after the conquest of Egypt by the Moslems, when it was reopened and restored by the Arabian general Amrou under the reign of Caliph Omar. The conqueror named it "The Canal of the Prince of the Faithful." It was used for a century or more, when the unconquerable sand of the desert asserted its sway over the work of man and the canal of the ancients was blocked up, and so it remains unto this day.

When Bonaparte invaded Egypt at the beginning of the last century he had in mind the great benefit the world might receive from a ship canal across the isthmus of Suez, and ordered his engineers to make a careful survey with a view of determining the most feasible route for the canal and also to ascertain the difference in the sea levels, if such difference existed. In the report made of the survey the Frenchmen said that the level of the Mediterranean is thirty feet below that of the Red Sea and that because of this the cutting of a waterway in a direct line across the isthmus was entirely impracticable, an opinion which subsequent developments proved to be entirely erroneous.

From the beginning of the nineteenth century until 1847 various plans were drawn and many suggestions

made looking towards the digging of the canal. The French were especially active in this line of work, but nothing definite was reached until England, France and Austria sent out, in 1847, a joint commission for the purpose of making an exhaustive survey and measuring accurately the levels of the two seas. Robert Stephenson, the great English engineer, was a member of the commission, and it was ascertained that the two seas have exactly the same level; the only noticeable difference being that the tide rises about five feet higher at one end than at the other. In 1853 another survey verified that of the commission.

But Mr. Stephenson reported against the proposed canal and expressed himself very strongly, to the Eng-

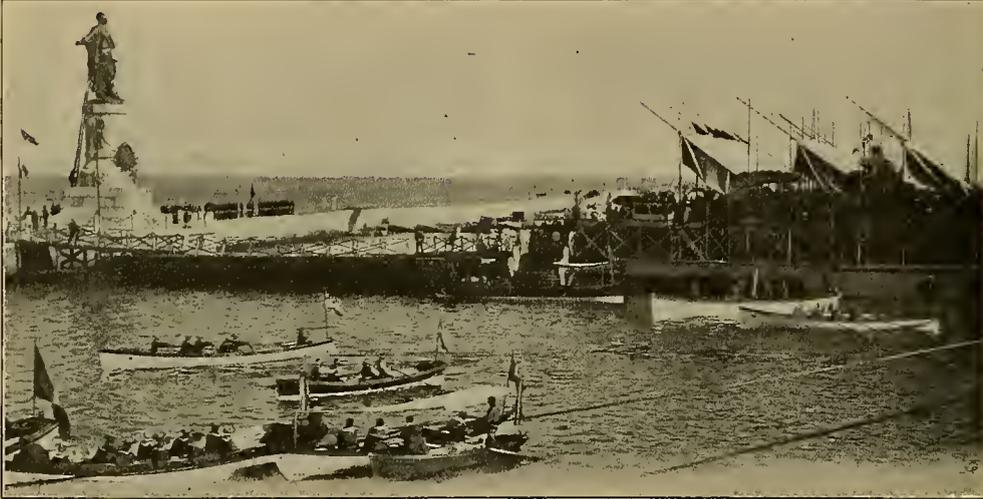


DE LESSEPS MONUMENT.

lish government, against the feasibility of cutting a waterway of such dimensions as to meet the requirements of modern commerce. He suggested instead that a railway be constructed, from Cairo to Suez. The suggestion was accepted by his home government, and the railway was opened for traffic in 1858. Thus one of the great engineers of his time missed the opportunity of having his name indissolubly connected with the work, and left it to a Frenchman to receive the honor of engineering and cutting the great canal across the desert waste of the Isthmus of Suez. Today the statue of M. De Lesseps stands at the entrance of the canal where that of Stephenson might have stood if he but possessed the foresight of the great Frenchman.

While these surveys were being made there was a young man connected with the French diplomatic service in Egypt who had made a careful investigation of the proposed canal. He was a man of marked ability and of untiring energy. He had faith in the canal and believed it to be entirely feasible. Instead of

mated that the Nile empties into the sea each year thirty million cubic yards of silt and sand. A channel five miles in length was carried out into the Mediterranean to make a safe approach for shipping. These harbors were the colossal features of the Frenchman's plan. In addition to the channel a harbor



UNVEILING THE STATUE OF DE LESSEPS.

following an oblique course, and uniting his canal with the Nile, as the ancients had done, and as all modern engineers had thought of doing, he proposed to cut a canal on a nearly straight line across the isthmus, one hundred miles in length, three hundred and

was an absolute necessity, and this involved the expenditure of an immense sum of money. In the execution of the plan it was necessary to build out into the sea a mile and a quarter two immense walls, strong enough to resist the action of the great waves



THE QUAY ON THE CANAL, PORT SAID.

twenty-eight feet wide and twenty-six and a half feet deep at low water mark.

The plan proposed by M. De Lesseps involved the making of two artificial harbors, one at Port Said on the Mediterranean and the other at Suez on the Red Sea. At Port Said the Mediterranean is shallow and the place is without a natural harbor. It is esti-

of the sea in time of storm. These immense structures of masonry are nearly three-quarters of a mile apart at the shore, but gradually approach each other until they are but twenty-four hundred feet apart. It would require ten million cubic yards of stone for the walls, and as these had to be brought a great distance the difficulty was all the greater. This was in part

overcome by using artificial stone manufactured on the spot. These were made by using two parts of sand to one of Portland cement. These were thoroughly mixed into a mortar and then thrown into moulds made of boards. When dried the moulds were removed and the stones were ready to place in the wall. Each block contains ten cubic meters and weighs twenty tons. They were made at the contract price of forty-two francs per cubic meter. Within the outer harbor is an inner port eight hundred and seventy by five hundred feet which is kept at a uniform depth of thirty feet by steam dredging.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

A FORGOTTEN NATION.

THE long-forgotten nation of the Queen of Sheba is in arms again after a sleep of more than a thousand years. Saba, the capital of Yemen, in Southwest Arabia, where a Turkish garrison is now besieged, is said by the best authorities to be the Sheba from which the beautiful Queen came to view the wisdom and the riches of Solomon. For many centuries the Turks have wielded the power in Sheba or Yemen, but they have been unable to stamp out the national life, and now the whole country is in arms, attempting to drive out its oppressors.

Yemen was a great nation in its day and had a great commerce. Its colonies were founded in Africa, and the present Empire of Abyssinia is said to be a remnant of one of them. Even as late as the days of the Roman Empire, Yemen was powerful enough to drive back the legions of the Roman General Gallus, who attempted its conquest.

The present province of Yemen occupies the southwestern corner of Arabia, but if the Yemenites are successful in driving the Turks out of the capital of Sheba, or Saba, they intend to continue the war until they have carried their conquest to the confines of the old kingdom. It is even said that the Yemenites are commanded by a descendant of the old Kings who reigned in Sheba after the death of Solomon's admirer. The country is a hard one to fight over, being interspersed with mountains and deserts, and all the uneasy tribes of Arabia are watching the conquest, ready to throw in their lot with the winning side.

What these tribes amount to in numbers is not definitely known, for no census taker makes his rounds in the Arabian deserts. The force already engaged in active operations against the Turks must be considerable, as they appear to have control of all the province with the exception of the capital, which they hope to take before the arrival of the army which Turkey has dispatched for the rescue of the garrison.

The old kingdom of Yemen comprised the lower or southern half of the Arabian peninsula. There were

raised the finest horses in the world, and there in the dim light of the dawn of history was the home of literature, science and the mechanical arts—in fact, Yemen was the birthplace and home of that Arabian culture and scientific attainment of which so much has been written and the effects of which are still traceable in modern civilization. The country under various names is several times mentioned in the Old Testament, and Sargon, writing 715 B. C., tells of the tribute "of Shamsi, Queen of Sheba, gold and fragrant spices, horses and camels." But Sheba's most enduring fame comes from its beautiful Queen, who paid the celebrated visit to King Solomon, and from whom the Emperor of Abyssinia as well as the pretender of the desert claims descent.

It would be one of the romances of modern history if the twentieth century should see another Queen of Sheba on the lookout for a modern Solomon.

TATTOOING AMONG CHRISTIANS.

IN the "vanity" section of a museum at Florence there is an interesting collection of blocks used for what is called "religious tattooing" among Italian peasants of the district inclosed between the Abruzzi, Umbria and the Adriatic.

Peasants in these parts, at work with sleeves rolled up, display a Christian symbol of some sort, or a text, tattooed in blue ink on their brown skins. This has been imprinted on the occasion of some special festival.

A wooden block is pressed upon the tightly drawn skin to mark the outlines of the design. This is then punctured, and a blue ink is rubbed into the wounds, which usually heal in about twenty-four hours. The custom, which is essentially Christian, is in commemoration of the branding of St. Francis, who founded a monastery close to Loretto.

THE PERFECT FIGURE.

THE height of a person with a perfect figure should be exactly equal to the distance between the tips of the middle fingers on either hand when the arms are fully extended. Ten times the length of the hand or seven and a half times the length of the foot, or five times the diameter of the chest from one arm pit to the other should give the height of the whole body. The distance from the junction of the thighs to the ground should be exactly the same as from that point to the crown of the head. The knee should be exactly midway between the first-named point and the ground at the heel. The distance from the elbow to the tip of the middle finger should be the same as from the elbow to the middle line of the breast. From the top of the head to the level of the chin should be the same as from the level of the chin to that of the armpits from the heel to toe.

HOW I OBTAINED OUR SCHOOL LIBRARY.

BY MAUD HAWKINS.

WE now decided that, as everything was done to perfection and we could not be idle, having acquired the habit of thrift in our previous exertions, we ought to have a library for our school. But that would take money, and as that was a very scarce article with us, it sounded like a great undertaking for us, but where there's a will there's a way, and we made a beginning by appropriating one of our two spacious bookcases for our library. One of the boys, who had learned to draw the alphabet fairly well,

Printed in Bold Letters

across the door "School Library." But this was a deception at that time, for when we opened the door we were like Mother Hubbard in the nursery rhyme, for alas, the cupboard was bare. However, we were determined to have something in there, so we went to our County Superintendent and procured all the books which he had for distribution, such as Smull's Hand Book, school reports and sample copies of text-books. In fact, anything to be *given* away was gladly received by us. Then we asked each family to contribute any book they could or would spare from their home library. This was responded to quite liberally, several families sending in books. Some of them were not very appropriate or useful in a school library, but all were cheerfully accepted in the spirit in which they were given.

The children were also requested to bring any newspaper clippings on

Science, Art, Literature

or philosophy that would be educational. The result was, that we were flooded with valuable information on a great many subjects, with which the papers and magazines of to-day abound. We had some very interesting stories and anecdotes of many of the great men, which were classified and put into scrap books. For these we used the well-bound agricultural reports which can be had for the asking. We received several of these by writing to the Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

One was kept for reference and the others were used for scraps. This was a twofold benefit (for besides the aim of filling the scrapbook it incited an interest, not only in reading the papers in general, but in selecting the best there is in them. We also made a book of poems and selections appropriate for speaking which was very useful. We then wrote to our *state* Agricultural Department and received their report and also a large number of bulletins on all subjects pertaining to

Agriculture and Nature Study.

We also asked for their monthly Division of Zo-

ölogy which was received each month also the Quarterly of Zoölogy. You ask why we sent for these. First, because they cost us nothing; but mainly because they contain a vast amount of valuable information which cannot readily be obtained in any other way. This is especially true of nature study work.

These bulletins were eagerly read by quite a number of the pupils. We next sent to our State College for their leaflets on Nature Study, which are also free. And several of the larger boys and girls were induced to take a correspondence course from that school, which is good and is at the same time free.

We also wrote to Washington for the farmers' bulletins of which upwards of two hundred are sent out. These are very valuable, as they give correct ideas and views in the raising of plants, and of the

Life and Habits of Many Insects.

For example, the silk worm is described in all its stages of life; the growth of the cotton boll is fully explained in another. Hence their value in school work, now that nature and agriculture are coming to the front and pushing their way into the public schools.

It happened that year that the school board were putting a new series of books into the school. We selected the best preserved one of each kind of the discarded books for our library. They were very convenient occasionally for reference.

And when the new books came we dedicated one of each kind to the use of the library. We then sent a postal to the Smithsonian Institution at Washington and received their large book on insects, profusely illustrated, with full directions for collecting and preserving insects.

We next formed a Band of Mercy, and wrote to George T. Angell, 119 Milk Street, Boston, stating the fact and received some free literature from him, which was neatly put together and bound by us in one large book, the girls drawing a suitable design on the covers. We also received the "Dumb Animals," the society's publication for one year free of charge.

We then wrote to the Unitarian Temperance Society, 25 Bacon Street, Boston, Mass., and received a bunch of free literature which is very good.

We formed a

Nature Study Club,

and received the Cornell University lessons, by subscribing for "Pets and Animals," which cost us twenty-five cents per year. This we procured through each of the pupils contributing one cent. We also had a literary branch to our band and club, but did not do much with that for some time, except practice; for none of the pupils were very capable of coming before an audience, for they, as yet, have never had any experience in speaking in public.

When we organized the Band of Mercy we request-

ed that each pupil should bring a penny as initiation fee. We elected the regular officers, the teacher declining any office except that of counsellor and supervisor over all. The fees amounted to thirty cents, with which we *bought* our first book, a copy of *Black Beauty*. We now began to write essays, and they were crude affairs, indeed. I had the members make little booklets of their own for each essay, and now as they could draw, the covers were embellished with many curious, and *some* quite artistic designs. Finally they were persuaded to write a letter for "Pets and Animals." Several tried and their efforts were rejected. But what rejoicing when one letter was published with the name of the author underneath. After that, I was fairly stormed with productions from large and small, for I was their mediator and advisor. I must confess that some never went any farther than the wastebasket. But a good many were sent and occasionally one was printed. Some ventured to write for "Dumb Animals," our band paper and other papers were written for by the older pupils. If they were or were not printed, the writing of them was a good discipline, and was the foundation for

Something Better in the Future.

We could now write quite intelligently, and a few of the older pupils wrote to the county papers, of which there were four, offering to write up the news of the community each week, if the paper could be sent to the school. This three of the papers gladly agreed to do, and sent stamps and supplies.

Nothing was ever allowed to be written which partook of slang. No slurs were tolerated. Occasionally some one received a good word of praise for any extra effort or deed of bravery. Everyone was free to write on any topic. It was all put into a small crayon box prepared for a mail box. The writer could sign his name or not, for it was all carefully inspected by the teacher and mistakes corrected, contributions that were not suitable were consigned to the wastebasket or returned to the writer.

Now that we had so many papers, we needed a reading table. A carpenter consented to make us one for fifty cents, this being unpainted and unvarnished, we covered it with oil cloth of a marble design costing eighteen cents, which was raised by a penny collection.

As we were situated near the place where the county fair was held, we made extra efforts to prepare an exhibit. Special care was taken with the copy-books, essays, drawings, maps, specimens of writing and examination papers, to have them gotten up neatly and well executed.

We Received \$2.50

in premiums, which made a happy day for us. With the money we bought "Beautiful Joe," at thirty cents; "Strike at Shane's," for thirty cents; and a book of

selections published by Geo. T. Angell of Boston at six cents to Bands of Mercy. We subscribed for "Youth's Companion" which was one dollar and seventy-five cents, and the remaining nine cents paid the postage account in our large correspondence.

The children frequently brought papers and magazines from their homes after they had been read. We were now receiving regularly, three county papers, "Dumb Animals," "Pets and Animals," "Division of Zoölogy," "Zoölogy Quarterly," "Youth's Companion," eight periodicals in all, besides a great many extra copies of different papers. Each was carefully read by all, and then neatly bound (by ourselves) and a suitable design drawn on each cover, and the book filed away for future reference. The reading table was always surrounded during noon hour and rest periods.

During study hours some would hasten with their lessons in order to have the privilege of sitting at the table and reading the books and papers, which were never allowed to be taken from the table. When the directors began to see that we appreciated all they would do for us, and took good care of the school property, they were not so reluctant to furnish what was needed.

"Well, What about your Library?"

you will say. "I don't think you have many books yet." No, but we have,—let us count them: Ten contributed by parents; eight by County Superintendent; five from Washington; four from our State capitol; three scrapbooks; four purchased by the school; costing a total of ninety-six cents (the only amount paid for books as yet together with twenty-one out-of-date text-books, and twenty-three new ones; making a total of seventy-eight books. You know Rome was not built in a day, and we are just laying a foundation.

The pupils were not accustomed to sing either in their homes or at school, and when I proposed it there was an unusual smile on the faces of all, (unnoticed by the teacher of course). The next morning we had an easy, pleasant, short song written on the board, that all might see the words plainly. We commenced, at least *I* did, for at first I could not get any to respond to my entreaties to sing. Finally some ventured to hum, and before long I could hardly restrain their desire to shout. Each one was eager to reach the end of the stanza first. No idea of harmony or tune whatever. I was fearful lest a man should chance to pass with a saw, and should stop, thinking it the place to have it filed. But after much patience we soon could sing fairly well, I began then to give a few minutes drill in the rudiments of reading music. This is a foundation for another Rome.

Christmas Drawing Near,

we proposed that the Band of Mercy, Nature Study

Club, and Literary Society, should join and have a Christmas tree and exercises. Our scrapbooks were very convenient now, for many a good selection was learned from them. Others were taken from the magazines; some from the "Normal Instructor" and "Teachers' Gazette," which I was taking at that time. The pupils could draw so nicely now that they thought they could venture to make programs for the entertainment and decorate them. We took sheets of drawing paper and cut to uniform size, taking three sheets or leaves for each program. On the first page or outside was written the word "Program" with green ink or colored pencil (we used both). An appropriate design was then drawn underneath, such as a branch of holly, with a suitable motto pertaining to the festive season on each. A little snow scene was put on some by our experts. Each one tried to have his program excel all others. This program was written on the remaining pages with green ink. On the last outside page was the word Christmas and the year. The leaves were then tied together with green or pink baby ribbon, a small bow being tied in the upper left hand corner. We procured some plain white cards on which was written an invitation to each patron of the school. They read: "The teacher and pupils of

Green Valley School

request the pleasure of your attendance at Christmas-tree exercises at the school building, Thursday evening, December 24, 1904."

The exercises consisted of songs, recitations, dialogues and select readings, and were pronounced very good. The next day when the pupils assembled to put the schoolroom in order, the boys fastened the tree up in the school-yard for a Christmas tree for the birds. Ever after when there was a surplus of lunch in the rusty pails, or any crust or scrap left, they were tied to the tree for our feathered friends, and long before spring the tree looked like a veritable beggar with the many strings of all kinds hanging from its branches. But when the robin and his friends came back the strings were very useful to help build their little homes.

After the excitement of the tree had subsided we began to plan again. What should it be? A social to procure books. This we arranged and raised \$4.56 with which to procure nine new books. We now had what books and papers we could read during the remainder of the year, therefore we turned our attention to something else. A new *organ* soon stood not far from the desk. We had one more social and found ourselves in possession of five dollars which was given in part payment for our twenty-five dollar organ, with privilege of a year to pay the balance. Next we planned an entertainment by home talent, a play or drama. We charged ten cents admission. There were seventy-five present, that meant seven dollars

and fifty cents for us. Twelve dollars and seventy-five cents were now paid. The school closed about this time and the teacher went away on her vacation, with many a promise that there would be ice-cream, peach, strawberry and numerous other kinds of socials during her absence.

When she returned she was handed ten dollars and seventy-five cents as the result of their efforts. There now lacked one dollar and seventy-five cents, which was easily raised by a Hallowe'en party, with a surplus of three dollars which was spent for more books. We were now

Out of Debt and Happy

and we hope never to be in debt again.

An organ, schoolroom repaired and neatly decorated, and a good supply of books, which were added to each year. Whenever the young people became restless, and expressed a desire for some amusement, we would get up a play or social gathering of some kind for the benefit of the library.

We continued to take the periodicals named, and from time to time more were added, each copy being always preserved. The rural free delivery now passed the school and the boys were eager to place a box for our mail. They were allowed to do so, and every mail brought us a good sized bundle of letters, papers, etc. Some of the patrons living on cross roads were also benefited as their mail was placed in our box.

Towanda, Pa.

TELEGRAPHING THE TIME.

It is three minutes to nine o'clock at night. The official in charge of a great observatory, the Goodsell Observatory, Northfield, Minn., is preparing to send out the time to the people living in his section of America. For sixty seconds he rattles away on a telegraph instrument at his desk, spelling out the word "time, time, time;" then he waits an instant. Then he turns to his telegraph key again. Eleven thousand miles of wire are open to him; he is ruler of them all. Every telegraph instrument in all that vast territory of which the Goodsell Observatory is the center is silent; every operator has taken his hand from his key; throughout the whole length of these thousands of miles there is a strange silence.

The seconds are slowly ticking away. Above the head of the observer there is a great observatory clock. At precisely two minutes to nine, after the telegraphers all along the miles of wire have been notified and have withdrawn their hands from the keys, the wires are switched into a connection with the very clock itself, and all along the eleven thousand miles there is no sound but the tick, tick, tick of the observatory clock. Every beat of the great arteries of commerce is stopped; every throb of the news of all lands going

out night by night over these wires from the great heart of the world ceases; even the sad messages of death and suffering, as well as the gay ones that tell of little babies born and young folks married and reunions of friends promised—all these must wait while the great clock on the wall makes itself understood in the language of time and eternity over these many thousands of miles.

Something strangely solemn is in one's thoughts as he stands beside the observer amid the silent seconds while the clock ticks on. Whoever is listening at the wire along its course, waiting to set his watch, whether he be a railroad employee or some man in a large jeweler's establishment where the people go to get their timepieces regulated, knows the system, and knows that there is a sudden pause just before the exact stroke of nine o'clock—a broken beat in the ticking. Then all carefully note their timepieces as the clock in the observatory ticks the nine o'clock second. Thus they can tell to the second whether their watches are fast slow or precisely right.

Attached to the clock is a simple device—a wheel with teeth in it—located behind the second hand, which breaks the current at each even second. Thus the clock is ticking the time over the whole stretch of wire covering the thousands of miles of territory in the field of this particular observatory.—*St. Nicholas*.

VENEZUELA'S RESOURCES.

VENEZUELA is the fourth largest republic in South America, and ought easily to rank next to Brazil and Argentina, both in population and importance. Yet we find that Peru, Colombia, and Chile exceed her in population, and Chile and Uruguay in trade. Venezuela stands sixth in population and fifth in trade, with Peru a close rival, and this notwithstanding her favorable position at the north of the continent, the accessibility of the interior through the lake of Maracaibo, and the magnificent river system of the Orinoco.

Comparing Venezuela with our own country, we find that it is equal to all our Atlantic and Gulf States combined, without Texas, for which we may substitute Wisconsin. And, while only a third of the vast territory is supposed to be capable of cultivation, this would make a farm nearly five times the size of Ohio. Yet the population, including nearly a hundred thousand savages, is considerably less than that of Massachusetts.

In climate and resources, Venezuela is peculiarly favored. Owing to the altitude of her mountain valleys, there is a large temperate area, principally given up to coffee and sugar cultivation, but producing as well a great variety of fruits and vegetables, maize, yams, beans, and peas, mostly for local consumption. On the lowland slopes and along the coasts and rivers are

found the famous cacao estates. Tobacco also is grown in this region, and every kind of tropical fruit. Here, too, are to be found such natural forest products as caouba, caoutchouc, the tonca bean, and vanilla.

Of the wealth and extent of the forest no estimate can be made. At the World's Columbian Exposition (I have not been able to get the particulars of her exhibit at St. Louis), Venezuela displayed no less than one hundred and sixty-five kinds of wood, most of which are, as yet, unknown to commerce. Twenty of these were dye and tanning woods, and more than half were reported to be "serviceable for construction, as they are hard, close-grained, and almost imperishable." Yet the annual export of timber from all Venezuelan ports would hardly make one respectable cargo, and is no more than a few days' output from the average Michigan sawmill.—*From "The Industrial and Commercial outlook in Venezuela," by G. M. L. Brown, in the American Monthly Review of Reviews.*

GEORGE WASHINGTON'S CRADLE.

FOR a number of years Joseph I. Keefer, a member of the Oldest Inhabitant association of this city, says he has been trying to locate the old-fashioned cradle in which Gen. Washington was rocked to sleep by his venerable black "aunty" nurse in the good old days of long ago, before he was old enough to hack away at the famous cherry tree with his little hatchet. After his long search Mr. Keefer, according to the *Washington Star*, says he at last had the pleasure of locating the revered relic and he has issued a little pamphlet, in which he tells of his find.

"The cradle is made of mahogany," he says, "and stands upon long spindle legs about the height of an ordinary bedstead. It is a very antique affair and must have been an expensive cradle, for in those days the family was rich and prosperous and the young heir of Augustine Washington, and Mary Ball was well provided for in his babyhood approach. Gen. Washington was very much attached to this one piece of furniture and had it carefully saved at Mt. Vernon. Park Custis, his adopted son, tells us the general often showed it to his friends and relatives and they usually enjoyed a hearty laugh at the amusing picture which he gave them as he described its use and history. After Gen. Washington died the cradle was handed down in the family and it is now in the old Lyles house near Georgetown, Maryland.

"THE world pays a salary for what you know, wages for what you do."

"NOTHING is so strong as gentleness; nothing so gentle as real strength."

A DAY ON THE DESERT OF ARIZONA.

BY WALTER SWIHART.

WE reached the well at dusk. A couple of our men found the keeper and procured enough water for the night. Our camp was soon arranged and supper hastily eaten. We spread our blankets upon the ground and were soon in the embrace of sleep.

At the earliest peep of twilight we began to stir, for we had more than thirty miles to make across the desert. While breakfast was preparing and other things arranged, two of the men went to the well to draw a supply of water for the day. The wagon, as all wagons in that country, had two barrels attached, one on either side of the bed, besides we had a half-dozen canteens; all must be filled. The well was about a hundred and fifty feet deep. The water was raised by a rope with a half-barrel bucket. The rope passed over a pulley and then around a drum which was turned by a long sweep. The sweep had a sort of yoke which was slipped over a horse's head, when water was to be drawn. The horse was then driven around to the right or left adversely as the bucket ascended or descended. The benevolent-hearted man who had, at great expense, blasted his way down through the hard rock, charged twenty-five cents for a barrel full and five cents for a canteen full of water. One of our company (we will call him guide), had crossed the desert at that place several times, and from his best judgment we expected to find no water until we reached a well approaching the river at the other extremity of our trip, so we filled every available vessel.

By sunrise we were ready to start. It was the middle of August. At that season the thermometer ranges from 100 to 120 degrees in the shade. So, following a short pleasant morning, with characteristic desert objects, such as cactus, thorns, greasewood and sage brush we passed into the hot, monotonous waste. The dismal trail wound about slowly but had a general trend toward a gap in the blue chain we could see quite distinctly in the west. To the south were the Great White Tanks; to the north much more pretentious ranges gave food for sight and thought. Our journey at times lay across level wastes, then undulating swells, then low ridges of polished flints.

After a time the sun began to pour his merciless rays upon our heads. The dry air made the need of drink very pressing, so much so that the supply was being consumed much too rapidly.

Our guide had in mind a place to reach by noon. The place, he said, sometimes afforded water. It proved to be a tortuous piece of erosion which, skirted by a few mesquite trees, was here and there scooped out into basins by the very infrequent mountain fresh-

ets. After spying along its course awhile the party decided there was no water to be found. A few of us, however, pushed on down the arroya a short distance farther and under a projecting rock we spied a small basin containing water. We shouted to the party. When they came we made a test of it. There proved to be only a few gallons and that was both foul and full of wigglers. We considered the matter awhile, concluding that as the water supply had gone down so alarmingly quick it would be policy to fill all the empty vessels with the wiggling conglomeration.

In the afternoon we passed through a small flat where the prickly pear was very plentiful. The fruit was a beautiful crimson with ripeness. By means of small sticks the fruit was easily plucked off the stalks, and we were able to gather a few quarts.

By the middle of the afternoon the good water was exhausted and we found it necessary to use sparingly of the desert water. Our guide now told us of a tank where we might find more, but it lay a mile or two out of our course. A tank in that country means simply a natural basin of such shape and size that a dam can be thrown across its outlet so as not to be washed out by the freshets; thus they make a reservoir called a tank. The tank had been built by a man at which to water his cattle when he was moving them from the one valley across to the other. We found it, but O, such a sight! It had a mantle of beautiful green. We dipped up some to examine it. It was an emerald translucent mass. After a trial by one or two it was pronounced undrinkable. This put another matter in mind, we must at all hazards reach the well. The heat was excessive, the horses already tired and by best calculations ten or twelve miles to go, over rough and often untenable roads.

The miles were growing more wearisome, and long before the half of this last part of the journey was performed there began to show among the mountain peaks a few miles to the north a thick black cloud. Muffled thunders began also to sound and out and around the pinnacles of rocks the great red tongue of flame began at times to dart fiercely. The clouds soon hid all the peaks and seemed tumbling into the valley. It was not long before we realized that we were to be overtaken possibly by a desert cloudburst. However, we hastened. Soon the clouds hid the sun and almost without warning the rain began to fall.

"The tent! The tent!" The wagon and carriage were hastily drawn together; the tent-pole hoisted; the ropes anchored to the vehicles. Into this we huddled while the rain beat heavily about. It lasted a couple hours. Before it ceased night settled down with such a heavy blackness that to move forward was an impossibility. Some one suggested that we might find water on the desert, but the thirsty sands had

taken up every drop. The guide said he could see the light at the tank station on the railroad. He knew he could get water there but that was perhaps three miles away. He offered to go across but the darkness was so impenetrable that the others thought the danger of such an undertaking too great and it was given up. Then without drink and without supper we were compelled to pass the night. We could not sleep outside, so we crowded ourselves together any way and in any posture the available space would permit.

As soon as we could discern objects the horses were made ready; camp broke, and we set out hungry and thirsty for the well. The air was pleasant and all the speed possible was made for the place. The morning was gone, and gone an hour before we with our minds riveted upon the cooling draught, came to the well. Alack! It had caved in.

We hastened on to the river. The way led among cliffs and bluffs of the broken hills. At last we emerged in full view of the river. And it—it already felt the influence of the mountain freshet and was a rolling mud of thin consistency. An eastern hog-wallow would look just as inviting. We dug holes in the sand near the water-edge and allowed it to filter in. That gave us a supply, though warm and muddy.

When the horses were watered and fed the others of the men went back a short distance where wild bees were seen working in the cleft of a rock, while I collected sticks for the cooking. By the time breakfast was ready the men returned, but reported the bees too deep in the rocks. So without supper, without breakfast and without honey we ate our ten-o'clock meal with a relish little realized by persons unaccustomed to a western appetite made doubly keen.

Churubusco, Ind.

ODDITIES IN LAKES.

ONE of the most singular lakes in the world is the celebrated pitch lake of the Island of Trinidad. This lake spreads over an area of ninety-three acres and its surface is composed of one great mass of floating asphaltum, seamed with veins of clear water. From it and a similar lake in Venezuela the world's supply of asphalt is drawn.

The pitch lake is a vile place, as far as smells are concerned, for the air all about it is heavy with noxious vapors, and from the center of the lake gushes a fountain of liquid asphaltum, in which there float and break bubbles containing most horrible gases.

The workmen go out on the surface of this lake and cut great slabs of asphaltum, which are carried away. But the next morning the hole they left is filled up again with a pitch which has risen during the night, so that the supply seems to be inexhaustible.

This curious lake was discovered by Sir Walter Raleigh when he landed at Trinidad in 1595 on his

way to the mouth of the Orinoco in search of El Dorado.

Another strange lake is situated on a peninsula which juts out into the Caspian Sea. The whole surface of this lake is covered with a soft crust of salt so thick and strong that a man can ride across it on horseback without any danger of breaking through.

THE DEVOUT WELSH.

IN hymns for devotional hours, the fervent Welsh poets have produced many that breathe the purest and highest spiritual longings of the human heart. Their lovely valleys, and the traditions of centuries of fightings and oppressions, but above all, the ardor of Welsh devotion, have inspired many of the most expressive and beautiful of hymns. A century and a half ago there lived the poet preacher, Rev. William Williams, who is said to have ridden ninety-five thousand miles on horseback during his forty years of ministry. His journeys took him over lonely mountain paths and through unfrequented woodlands, and through the dark Welsh valleys when the times were rude with highwaymen. As he was never molested, it was but natural that he should reflect on the providences and tender mercies of God. He became the Watts of Wales, and wrote that hymn that is now the heirloom of the Christian church,—

“Guide me, O thou great Jehovah,
Pilgrim through this barren land;
I am weak, but thou art mighty;
Hold me with thy powerful hand.”

The translation of the Bible into Welsh by Bishop Morgan in the sixteenth century, says Prof. William Sharp, marks an epoch in the life of the Welsh people and their literature. Therewith the history of the people begins.—*Selected.*

A NEW METAL.

PARTICULARS are out concerning the new metal discovered by the Tuscan engineers Travaglini and Fabiani. The discoverers have given the new metal the name radium argentiferum. The metal is composed of copper, iron and infinitesimal portions of silver, radium and phosphorus. The chief secret, it is said, lies in the phosphorus. It is claimed by the patentees that radium argentiferum is stronger than steel, does not oxidize, is a better conductor than copper and can be manufactured in large quantities at one-tenth the cost of bronze. Therefore they expect that it will be largely used in making cannon, munitions, etc., and that it will supersede copper in electric wires.

“LISTEN well; answer cautiously; decide promptly.”

HOW JIMMIE MASTERED THE "TABLES."

"JIMMY! Jimmy! Hi, there! Jim-my Smi-i-th!"

The small boy who was just entering the barn turned on the threshold and looked down the road to see another small boy of about his own age running toward him full speed, his bare feet raising the dust in little clouds that settled again on the white and yellow ragweed which bordered either side of the narrow wagon road.

"What you want?" he called, and started to meet the newcomer.

"Want you to go a-fishin'," was the breathless answer. "They're bitin'—oh, just like everything, down to the creek. Can't you go?"

"I'll go ask grandmother," said Jimmy eagerly. "I guess I can."

Back to the house he ran in hot haste. Grandmother was in the kitchen, and as soon as he caught sight of her knitting in the window he shouted:

"Oh, grandmother, may I go fishing with Charlie Brown? The fish are biting like everything, he says. Please, grandmother, let me go."

Now if Grandmother Smith had been like some grandmothers she would have said: "Why, yes, dear; run along and have a good time, only be careful and not fall in the water." But she wasn't like some grandmothers. She could repeat whole books of the Bible and was as good a Greek scholar as grandfather Smith, who was a minister. And there wasn't an event in the history of England or America, from the battle of Hastings down to the last presidential campaign, that she couldn't tell the date of and all the whys and wherefores. And as for mathematics—oh, dear! It was just because she knew all the possible combinations of 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 0, that she insisted that Jimmy should learn the multiplication tables, forwards, backwards and hop-skip-and-jump—which made Jimmy wish sometimes that she was just kind, loving and indulgent like other grandmothers, and not so remarkably and uncomfortably clever.

Grandmother Smith's black eyes looked over her steel-bowed glasses at Jimmy's request.

"Have you learned your tables?" she asked severely.

"I—I guess I've got 'em," answered Jimmy cheerfully, though he was quaking for fear she would ask him to repeat them.

"No guess-work for me!" said grandmother. "Seven times seven are how many?"

"F-forty-seven," answered Jimmy.

"Humph!" said grandmother, and began knitting again. Then she spoke once more, her steel needles clicking a little tune about her words. Said she:

"Now, Jimmy, you've been three weeks learning those tables and you haven't got them yet. I'm

ashamed of you. No more playing for you until you have learned them, and no fishing, either."

If Grandmother Smith had been like most other grandmothers Jimmy might have thought he could gain his point by teasing, but as she wasn't, he turned and went slowly out to Charlie with a very doleful face.

He did want to go so much! The day was warm and cloudy and the wind "just right." Of course the fish were biting. Oh, those hateful tables! If it weren't for them he could go, and maybe catch a fish big enough to cook.

"Go in spite of them," said a voice. "Pitch in and learn them, and then you can go."

Could he? Could he? He stopped short in the path and did some rapid thinking. Then he shouted to the boy waiting at the gate:

"You go dig the bait, Charlie. Under the apple tree back of the barn is the best place. I'll be ready as soon as I get something done."

Dashing back to the kitchen, he seized the neglected book from the mantel and ran upstairs two steps at a time, while grandmother's thin lips parted in a kind of grimly approving smile. And while Charlie unearthed the wriggling worms from the mellow loam, Jimmy, flat on his stomach in the garret, his chin resting in the palm of one hand, was wrestling with the sevens and nines—the two tables that were the hardest for him to remember.

Only a little over half an hour had passed when he came down stairs as fast as he had gone up, and thrust the open arithmetic into grandmother's hands, saying:

"Now, grandmother, try me."

The old lady shut the book with a little sniff. She didn't need an open arithmetic to hear a boy's tables! Not she!

"Seven times seven?" said she.

"Forty-nine," answered Jimmy, without a moment's hesitation.

"Nine times nine?"

"Eighty-one."

Then forwards, backwards, and hop-skip-and-jump everywhere they went, and Jimmy stood the severe test without a mistake. At last grandmother stopped the trial and said:

"Well, it seems as though you have really learned those tables. Do you think you will remember them until to-morrow?"

"Yes, ma'am," answered Jimmy, standing on one foot with impatience as he saw Charlie coming from the barn. "May I go now?"

"You may go," was the reply. And Jimmy was out of the house in a twinkling.

As the two boys trudged off through the fields toward the creek Charlie asked:

"What'd you have to do?"

"Learn the multiplication tables," answered Jimmy.

"What!" Charlie stopped in surprise. "The whole of 'em?"

"Yes," was the reply. "That is, I had to fasten 'em all, 'specially the sevens and nines. I've been learning 'em for three weeks."

"And yet you really learned 'em in half an hour!" said Charlie. "Well, you are a goose!"

"I don't believe you could learn 'em in half an hour," said Jimmy, much offended.

"'Tain't that," Charlie said, with a shake of the head. "But what in the world have you been fussing along for three weeks for, when you could get 'em by a half hour's hard digging? That's why you're a goose."

"Oh!" said Jimmy. And in his heart he thought that Charlie was entirely right.

This is a true story, and now, when "Jimmy" wants to teach his own little boy the foolishness of dreading and dawdling over a disagreeable task, he tells him the story of how he mastered the "tables."—*Ira Reed Smith, Whitchall, Mich.*

CHARLES WARREN FAIRBANKS.

THE power of the senior United States Senator from Indiana, and now Vice President of the United States, to keep others from finding out what he is pleased to keep a secret, is a characteristic that is quite as irritating to the curious as it is unique.

"Who Senator Fairbanks is, and what he is, may be gathered from an appreciative article by E. I. Lewis in *Leslie's*, from which we learn that in the latter half of 1852, and in the year or two following, a plain countrywoman, the wife of a farmer and wagon maker of little worldly store, rocked a queer-looking cradle in a little log cabin back in the woods of Union county, Ohio. It was one of those modest little cabins, such as those in which were builded the sturdy characters of Lincoln, Grant, and Garfield. The cradle was a queer-looking contrivance—a sugar trough skilfully mounted on home-made rockers.

"The parents were poor, and the boy was put to work early. First it was the chores that he was delegated to do, then he gave assistance in the harvest fields, and was later advanced to work behind the plow, and to serving as an assistant to his father in wagon making. The parents were God-fearing Methodists, who, having endowed their son with massive physical frame and force, sought early to make him mentally and morally sound. The district school and the circuit church were the facilities at hand, and though the term of school was less than five months, and the preacher came at irregular intervals, these facilities, supplementing wholesome home training,

were effective in laying the foundation of sterling character and a strong, moral backbone.

"Young Fairbanks, by farm work and wagon making, had saved forty-one dollars by the time he reached the age of fifteen years. With it and one suit of clothes he traveled to Delaware, Ohio, where he entered Ohio Wesleyan University. The necessity of closely guarding his forty-one dollars led to a rooming and 'batching' alliance with another ambitious young man. Their culinary education was limited to the preparation of baked potatoes, mush, bread, and batter cakes. On this—mainly batter cakes—they lived. He turned to account his knowledge of carpentry by working on Saturdays for a local contractor for one dollar and twenty-five cents a day. His employer was a colored man, and all his coworkers were colored.

"A few weeks after young Fairbanks arrived at college, he fell and split his only trousers beyond immediate repair. It was necessary for him to borrow a pair from a fellow student, and the loan had to be continued because he was denied credit for a new pair at the stores in the town. He had to send home for his mother to make him another pair.

"Working in college during the college years and in harvest fields in vacation, he was graduated from the college and its law course at twenty, and went to Pittsburg, where he began reading law while supporting himself by serving the Associated Press. Later he entered a law school at Cleveland, supporting himself in the same manner. At twenty-two he was admitted to the Supreme Court of Ohio, and later he went to Indianapolis. There he rose steadily until he became one of the best railroad lawyers in the country.

"It was Fairbanks who succeeded Daniel W. Voorhees, 'the tall Sycamore of the Wabash,' in the Senate in 1897. Since that time he has been one of the conspicuous members of Congress. He was recognized as one of President McKinley's closest friends and ablest advisers. He has the reputation of being a millionaire. As a matter of fact he does not come in that classification. Among those who do not know him he has the reputation of being cold. His nature is the opposite. To friends he is a true friend. To enemies he is not treacherous.

"The Senator is of massive but well-proportioned stature, standing over six feet. He is a forcible speaker, but can not be said to be a popular one with the masses, his addresses being far too solid. There are few men who can so clearly define issues, and so ably defend or explain them."—*Instructor.*

"Do you know that it is not so much a task to get the Bible to the people as it is to get the people to the Bible?"

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THE DEVIL'S WATCH CHAIN.

It may be that a great many of our readers had never thought of the devil having a watch chain, but he evidently has; not a watch chain in the sense that it is fastened to a watch or has any connection whatever with a timepiece; but the chain that he has is nevertheless used as a watch and a guard and therefore we call it a watch chain. In Rev. 20: 1, 2, we find mention of this chain and what it is used for. It is our purpose in this editorial to take a look at some of the links of which the chain is composed.

This chain has been in existence for a long time, for we find that a man by the name of Ezekiel, who lived five hundred years before Christ, talks about it in his prophecy (Ezek. 7: 23), where he says, "Make a chain: for the land is full of bloody crimes, and the city is full of violence." Now let us do the very thing he has asked us to do—proceed to make the chain.

Granting that he has a fastening for his chain we will first notice that intemperance is a crime against the body, the law, and God.

First Link.

The description of this first link is found in Hab. 2: 15, which reads, "Woe unto him that giveth his neighbor drink, and putteth thy bottle to him, and maketh him drunken also, that thou mayest look on their nakedness!" This is the saloon-keeper without any question or far-fetched arguments, and it is to be believed that if the saloon-keeper really knew that he was the first link in the devil's watch chain it would cause him to do some sober thinking, and every time he sold a bottle of the deadly stuff he would get a glimpse of that watch chain. Welded securely to this first link, the saloon-keeper, is the

Second Link

which is described in Isa. 5: 22, which reads, "Woe unto them that are mighty to drink wine, and men

of strength to mingle strong drink." This, without any conjecture, is the drunkard, for who is it that grows to be mighty in the drinking of wine and in the mixing of strong drink, except the miserable sot who is the possessor of an insatiable appetite, caused by strong drink.

Notice that a "woe" is pronounced upon the saloon-keeper for selling the stuff and a similar one upon the drunkard for drinking it. These two parties are the ones which are generally blamed for all the crime produced by the liquor traffic, but another party, in common with them, is the

Third Link

who finds his epitaph in Isa. 10: 1, 2, which reads, "Woe unto them that decree unrighteous decrees, and that write grievousness which they have prescribed; to turn aside the needy from judgment, and to take away the right from the poor of my people, that widows may be their prey, and that they may rob the fatherless!"

It is easy to be seen in this scripture that the law-makers of our land are deeply involved in the liquor traffic and the charges clearly stated which forever place the sentence upon their heads. It does not take a philosopher to see that whiskey will turn the needy from judgment, oppress the poor, rob the widows and take the fathers away from thousands of children. So the heaviest woe of the three rests upon the law-maker, for if he did not license the saloon the keeper could not sell liquor nor the drunkard consume it. But behind this contemptible murderer stands his associate and ally, the

Fourth Link

whom we will point out as the free American citizen, who, by his own dearly-bought ballot places said legislator in his position and asks him to place a price upon the souls of men and their bodies as well as that of their families, and to turn the money into the treasury, as is found in Hab. 2: 12, which reads, "Woe to him that buildeth a town with blood, and establisheth a city by iniquity!" Many a man is ready to jump upon Judas Iscariot with both feet because he sold his Master, and upon the Jews as well, but even they had the conscience to refuse the money and not place it in the treasury; but the citizens of our country take the price of the blood of husbands, widows, and orphans and with it build the streets of our cities and educate our children.

After all, the most surprise is occasioned when we find the

Fifth Link

to be the Christian; that is, at least the church member. In order that we might see him in his true light, read Ex. 21: 28, 29, which reads, "If an ox gore a man or a woman that they die: then the ox shall be surely stoned and his flesh shall not be eaten; but the owner

of the ox shall be quit. But if the ox were wont to push with his horn in time past, and it hath been testified to his owner and he hath not kept him in, but that he hath killed a man or a woman; the ox shall be stoned and his owner also shall be put to death." In this case the Christian knows that the ox of the liquor traffic has been hooking people for the last century, and he is perfectly willing to continue to let him hook. Preachers are afraid to preach against it; citizens are ashamed to vote against it; business men are afraid of hurting their business, and so the woe remains that the poor Christian has lost his life because of it. Here is your chain of five links; was Ezekiel wrong when he called it a chain of bloody crimes? Is the land not full of them? Are you one of the links of this chain? Which one? Which is the worst link in the chain? Do you remember what the devil is going to do with his watch chain?

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.

A EQUALS B, B equals C, therefore A equals C; that is logic. Murder is wrong, everyone admits that; there can be no principle of right in it. Whoever commits murder has not only committed a great wrong, but has committed a great crime, and, according to the laws of our land, it is a crime punishable with death, which necessarily requires another murder. If the murder is wrong in one instance, it is wrong in another; since it is wrong in these two instances, it is always wrong, whether it be committed by a person, a corporation, or the government. If it is wrong to commit murder for murder, it is wrong to commit murder for any other reason. If murder is a crime in one State in the Union, it is a crime in all the States of the Union.

Two wrongs can never make one right; if A is wrong and B is wrong, and B and A are each equal to C, then C is wrong; then it follows that it is as vitally wrong for a person to kill another person, because he is a murderer, as it was for the first murder to be committed. Again, if it is wrong, for an individual to seek life as revenge for murder, it is wrong for a government to do so.

The crime does not consist in the fact that the murder was committed by an individual; neither is the murder a crime because it was committed by the government; but the crime consists in the very act itself—taking that which cannot be replaced. A government, a corporation, a clan, a body of anarchists, a group of highwaymen, and individuals are equally powerless when it comes to restoring life.

When any of the above commit murder they have committed a crime, simply because they have destroyed what they cannot create. It is one of those irretrievable mistakes that can never be corrected. Men who

undertake to punish murder with murder have not only committed a greater crime than the murderer, but they have presumed to supersede God Almighty in the penalty which he has placed upon the murderer. It is altogether within the province of man to punish murderers with any other punishment than the destruction of life. This belongs alone to the Creator who gave the life.

No nation can be a Christian nation and disrespect the law of God in this particular. In almost every case of murder the guilty party, when examined, shows weaknesses that are traceable to the liquor habit, and the crimes which are due to heredity and other crimes and sins, equally damaging in their character. The murderer is more or less circumscribed by conditions and environments, and, in that sense, to a certain degree, he is not responsible; but the murder committed by the government is altogether different. A set of men called attorneys, who boast themselves to be the smartest of men, do their utmost to bring every evidence to bear against the poor criminal. They do this in all deliberation. A judge, who is supposed to be a wise man, takes plenty of time in studying the question, and carefully charges the jury. Twelve unprejudiced, unbiased men are sought to render judgment upon the one who has taken life. They sit for days and listen to the evidence; they sit for nights and deliberate upon the testimony. One thing they never question, and that is, whether it is right to kill the criminal or not if he be found guilty. This is settled by the law previously, for no man can sit on a jury who will not give his voice to hang a man if he is proven a murderer. Only that kind of men are allowed to sit in the jury box, so at once it is demonstrated that murder committed by the law is always done in the greatest deliberation and premeditation, while other murders are committed through anger, lunacy, or other devilishness, brought about by conditions, hence the legal crime is the greater of the two.

So far as the crime within itself is concerned, it matters not whether it is committed by the jury or by the criminal. We know that the spirit of murder is in the criminal because he has committed murder; we know that the spirit of murder is in the jury because they have said so with an oath before they went into the box; we know that the spirit of murder is in the law because it demands life for life; we know that the spirit of murder is in the legislature because the law reads as it does; we have every reason to believe that the spirit of blood-thirstiness, as a relic of barbarism, rests and abides within the nation or such legislators would not be eligible to office, especially when placed there by the vote of the public.

"THE fate of empires depends upon the education of youth."

Current Happenings

A MONSTER LION.

BY S. Z. SHARP.

LAST Saturday, February 11, a monster mountain lion was captured near Sargent, not far from Salida, Colo., by Mr. J. E. Hicks. For the last five years this animal has been the terror of cattle and colts, as it is estimated that during that time he had slain over a hundred head. He was the recognized leader of a band of lions infesting the Saguache mountains and along the Continental divide about Marshall Pass. His long career of depredations obtained for him among stockmen the sobriquet, "Old Bob."

On the day mentioned, Mr. Hicks was out hunting and came across the carcass of a calf partly devoured. Knowing that the lions would come back again when they became hungry, he set three powerful steel traps around this carcass and on his return he found the old lion's mate and her two grown kittens in the traps and "Old Bob" standing guard over them. On seeing Mr. Hicks, he would not leave his charge, but growling defiantly he showed his teeth and took a crouching position ready for a spring, when a bullet through his head from Mr. Hicks' rifle ended his career. After dispatching the other lions, Mr. Hicks returned home with his trophies. "Old Bob" weighed two hundred and twenty-five pounds and when stretched out on the ground measured fourteen feet from tip to tip. This is an extraordinary length as the largest we ever heard of before measured only nine feet from tip to tip.

This old patriarch of the mountains was shipped to Salida and sold to J. A. Rogers who had his skin stuffed and mounted to be added to his fine collection of wild animals worth over \$10,000 and for which he received a medal at the St. Louis fair.

Fruita, Colo., Feb. 25, 1905.

A LIST OF FIRES.

Two large piers of the Hoosac Tunnel Company, along water front, Boston. Loss one million.

✱

THE Kentucky Wesleyan college, main school of the M. E. church. Loss seventy-five thousand.

✱

A FOUR story flat in Chicago. Twenty-four families were made homeless.

✱

AN eight story building of a hardware company, in Seattle, Wash. Loss four hundred thousand.

THE Battle House, Mobile's historic hotel. Loss four hundred thousand.

✱

A BRITISH submarine boat off Queenstown harbor; caused by an explosion. Two men killed.

✱

WINTON hotel of New York. One woman burned to death and fifteen persons injured.

✱

TWELVE buildings at Bryant, S. Dak. Loss sixty thousand.

STUDENTS in the biological department at the University of Pennsylvania are watching with great interest the discovered predatory habits of a pitcher plant, a native of the East Indies, which is a veritable trap for mice and insects. When these tiny animals try to taste the honey-like fluid in the pitcher of the plant, the hard spines on the leaf, which serve as a lid, throw them into the cavity, where, in due time, they are absorbed by the plant. Only the ant has been able to secure the liquid without danger by boring minute holes through the side of the plant.

THE census of the inhabitants of the Philippine Islands taken under the authority of the United States, shows the population to be 7,635,426. Of this number 647,740 are classified as wild and uncivilized, though with some knowledge of the domestic arts.

THE Russian population represents 110 nationalities, the three great stocks being Fins, Tartars, and Slavs.

MANCHESTER, with a population of one-sixth less than that of Liverpool, has a greater number of public houses, but whereas Liverpool has eight spirit licenses to every beer license, Manchester has four beer licenses to every spirit license.

THERE are now 124,062 Odd Fellows in Pennsylvania, 12,721 having been initiated into the Order last year. In the last thirty-six years the lodges in the State have distributed \$16,398,948 for relief and the prevention of distress and actual want. Nearly double that amount of money, however, has been drawn by the society from these very persons to whom relief has been sent. Half of it they have received in so-called charities, the other half goes to the support of salaried officers and the erection of great temples. Real charity is not paid for in advance at such a high rate, neither does she blow her own horn.

THE capital stock of railroads in the United States is more than \$6,150,000,000.

THE British Museum contains over two million volumes of printed books and manuscripts, which are stored upon forty miles of shelving.

LAST year Germany exported over \$30,000,000 worth of books and works of art. England and the United States were her best customers.

PRESIDENT HARPER, of the Chicago University, is in the hospital.

ON Washington's birthday Emperor William and President Roosevelt were given the degree of LL. D. at the University of Pennsylvania.

THREE hundred Philippine scouts, who have been at the World's Fair, have remained in the United States until the presidential inauguration.

GOVERNOR PENNYPACKER, of Pennsylvania, is in receipt of a petition at the hands of three women from Cleveland, Ohio, which is two miles long and weighs fifty pounds, and contains one hundred and seventy-five thousand names of men and women of Ohio. All the petitioners asked for is that Kate Edwards be sentenced to life imprisonment for the murder of her husband, which, in the opinion of the petitioners, was committed in self-defense.

THE navy department has awarded contracts for the shipment of sixty thousand tons of coal to be stored at the Cavite naval station for the Philippines.

A COMMITTEE of six of the most prominent school principals of Chicago, appointed by superintendent Cooley to investigate public complaints of the bad penmanship of school graduates, have reported; in their investigation they find that the vertical system has not been a success. It was shown that out of fifteen States, where the vertical system had been wholly, or partially adopted, there is now a tendency towards the slant system for the following reasons: The vertical system is too slow; too easily duplicated; not practical for business, and often results in back-hand style which destroys individuality.

THE Hebrews of Aurora, Ill., will build a synagogue in that city to cost \$10,000.

DURING the recent blizzards over central Texas, thousands of head of cattle were frozen to death.

NEAR Pottsville, Pa., Feb. 18, six miners were killed and thirteen seriously injured by a rock falling on a car in a shaft at the Lytle colliery.

SOFT wood is now artificially hardened and toughened by a system of vulcanizing.

IT is reported that the late James C. Carter, of New York, bequeathed \$200,000 to Harvard University, without restrictions as to its method of expenditure.

THE Minnesota Educational Association advocates the plan that the State should provide means for educating children under fourteen years of age, whose parents are too poor to keep them at school.

THE ladies who are wives of the Cabinet officers seem to differ in opinion concerning the desecration of the Sabbath. Some of them tolerate dancing, while others remonstrate against an indulgence of the sort on the Lord's day. The latter are supposed by the President and Mrs. Roosevelt.

IT is estimated that at least one hundred million dollars will necessarily have to be added to the cost of the Panama Canal in order to make it a sea-level canal. It is also estimated that at least fifteen years more time will be required than if a lock canal be built. The commission appointed by the government urges by all means the building of a sea-level canal.

IF you should notice that the little yellow slip on your paper does not say 1906, that is a gentle reminder that you have not renewed your subscription. Don't be the "last leaf upon the tree in the spring."

THE conflict at Manchuria, the civil war at home, the borrowing of a hundred million of dollars, the assassination of Duke Sergius, and the gentle love-taps of the revolutionists are all ingredients that go to make up the bitter dose which Nicholas is compelled to take before retiring and upon rising in the morning.

MISS ELIZA O'BRIEN LOOMIS, moderator of the society of Filiae Fidei, or Daughters of the Faith, has announced that the Pope granted his formal approval to the doctrine of ostracizing divorcees. Last fall Miss Loomis had a personal interview with the Pope, and of late has received the Papal Letter of Approbation. The members of this society, or Catholic organization, which is composed of women, propose to ignore socially any Catholics of their acquaintance who obtained divorcees.



HOME DEPARTMENT



BOYS WANTED.

SELECTED BY LOTTIE M. BOLLINGER.

Boys of spirit, boys of will,
Boys of muscle, brain, and power,
Fit to cope with anything,—
These are wanted every hour.

Not the weak and whining drones
Who all troubles magnify,—
Not the watch word of "I can't,"
But the nobler one, "I'll try."

Do whate'er you have to do,
With a true and earnest zeal;
Bend your sinews to the task,—
"Put your shoulder to the wheel."

Though your duty may be hard,
Look not on it as an ill;
If it be an honest task,
Do it with an honest will.

In the workshop, on the farm,
Or wherever you may be,
From your future efforts, boys
Comes a nation's destiny.

A COMPLETE CURE.

"I RAN away once," began the young woman in the rocker to some afternoon callers. "It was when I was eight. I was a terrible child, and as there were six others my mother had no time to reason with me. Anyhow I didn't deserve to be reasoned with this time, for I had walked deliberately over the lace curtains, which were pinned out on the floor to dry. I believed I was pretending I was Mary, queen of Scots, or some one equally above caring for lace curtains.

"As I had been reprov'd for doing the same trick before, I was whipped for it this time. It hurt my dignity, and I went upstairs and made a bundle of my best gown. Downstairs I hunted for a string, and when mother inquired what I was doing I said I couldn't seem to get along with her and was going away from home.

"I had a wise mother. She made no remonstrance. She merely said she hoped I'd find a place to suit me and helped me tie up my dress. I departed haughtily, my mind on the home of some old friends of ours, German people. I thought I could find the place if I followed the street car track, and I did.

"When I walked in they were glad to see me, and when I told them confidently I had come to stay be-

cause I couldn't get along with my mother they did not seem in the least surprised. I did not know mother had telephoned them of my probable arrival.

"They said I could stay with them always if I wanted to, but there was one thing I must remember—I must speak German all the time; no English would be allowed. As I knew about three words of German the prospect looked black; but, on the other hand, it was preferable to home.

"The family had company, so that night I had to sleep with the two grownup daughters.

"In the middle of the night I suddenly woke up with an awful homesickness. I tumbled and tossed till finally one of the young women, exasperated by my pranks, spanked me and ordered me to lie quiet and let other people sleep if I didn't want to myself.

"That was the last straw. Even here I was whipped. If I must be whipped let it occur in the seclusion of my home. If heaven permitted me to live till morning I would go home as fast as I could. I lay there seething with rage and wounded pride, and at the break of day I slid out carefully, dressed, grabbed my best gown and let myself out.

"Toward home I flew, and I shall never forget my awful sinking of the heart when I found the house still locked up and the shades down. I was an out-cast, a wanderer. In desperation I pounded on the door.

"After ages mother opened it. She looked at me as though I had been the veriest stranger.

"'What do you want, little girl?' she inquired.

"That was when I wanted to die right away. My own mother had forgotten me, and in so short a time!

"I managed to choke out in terror: 'Why, don't you know me? I'm your little girl. I'm Sue.'

"'Oh, oh!' she said in a puzzled way. 'But I thought you had gone away for good. I didn't suppose you were ever coming back.'

"I don't remember how many kinds of angel I promised to be before she relented and let me in. But I never ran away again."—*Youth's Companion*.

NO ROOM FOR THE CHILDREN.

IN olden times children were looked upon as a blessing, but how different now. Children are not wanted, and in New York you can see posted "for rent—those with children need not apply." What will become of the children? They are the hope of the nation. They will make our presidents, our politicians,

and hold many other positions. Last, but not least, they will make our preachers and will run our church. But to-day is a fast age and motherhood is looked upon as out of date, and the mother that stays shut in from the outside world and is the keeper of the home is looked upon as old-fashioned. Any woman has our sympathy who has no higher idea of life than to be willing to lead a poodle-dog around with her, and at the same time scorn the true mother who carries the sweet babe in her arms and is content to be what God intended her to be. For some day she expects that babe to rise up and call her blessed. But how different with the woman with the poodle-dog! She may be president of all the Woman's Clubs of the town and may be considered as a leader, but alas! What shall the harvest be, when time shall wind up and we will be weighed in the balances, and, I fear, some will be found wanting. We had rather be the mother of such men as Talmage, Wesley, Spurgeon and other great men than be president of all the woman's clubs in the world; and we could feel that after we had served our day and generation we had left something behind us that would live on, and our influence would be felt for years to come. Nothing is of more pleasure than to be a true mother; when the curtains of night have fallen, and she gathers her little ones around her and prepares them for their rest; when they kneel at her feet and bow their little heads with golden curls and say:

"Now I lay me down to sleep,
I pray the Lord my soul to keep
If I should die before I wake
I pray thee Lord, my soul to take."

There is room in that home for the children.—*Mrs. V. E. Pegue, Clay City Democrat.*

* * *

A CHECK TO HARMFUL WEEDS.

THE New Zealand laws regarding the spread of noxious weeds seem rather severe, but the results so far are said to be excellent. Three of the most troublesome kinds, which in that country are the black-berry, sweet briar and thistle, are placed on the black list, and landholders throughout the colony are required to clear their lands. The small patches must be destroyed at once. In the case of larger areas, a specified amount of clearing must be done each year, beginning at the boundary and working back until the whole is clear. Roads must be cleared up to one-half their width, and town or public lands must also be attended to by the proper authorities. The penalties for neglect range from \$2.50 to \$100. Another section of the law relates to about one dozen other troublesome weeds, mostly imported from abroad in impure grass seed. These weeds are on the optional list, and local authorities may, if they wish, have them treated

within their territories the same as the black-listed weeds.

The law also regulates the sale of grass seed, making it an offense to sell unscreened seed unless the buyer is made aware of what he is getting. Threshing machines and ensilage cutters are required to be thoroughly cleaned before proceeding to another farm. All these measures are very practical and are said to be greatly reducing the damage from many kinds of weeds. There is more or less complaint from those who own cheap lands badly infested who are put to considerable expense, but, as a general rule, the plan is reported to be working well.

* * *

THE SELFISH GIRL.

No matter how attractive a girl may be in face and figure, if she is thoroughly selfish all prudent people will shun her. No careful person is likely to be charmed with the girl—

Who never thinks of anyone but herself;

Who never makes an effort to oblige others and yet expects to be waited on hand and foot herself;

Who never will own that another girl is pretty, but who endeavors instead to find some defect in her to point out to others;

Who never does a stroke of housework, but selfishly indulges in gayety and amusement, while her mother slaves to keep affairs in order;

Who never takes any notice of children, but considers them "little nuisances," "plagues," who ought never to leave the nursery;

Who never confesses she is in the wrong, but sticks to her point through everything;

Who spends all her money on dress, sweets or some luxury for herself;

Who never bestows a kind word on those beneath her in position;

Who never, above all, could love or seriously consider the comfort of any other person but herself.

* * *

LIGHTNING INK ERADICATOR.

BY JOS. H. STARK.

ONE ounce of chloride of lime, one-half pint of soft water, shake together thoroughly and let stand twenty-four hours; strain through a cotton cloth, and add one teaspoonful of acetic acid to every ounce of chloride of lime water. In using, apply the liquid with a toothpick or match to the blot, without rubbing, and it will disappear. This will remove ink stains, or clean off a blot without injury to the paper.

Tadmor, Ohio, R. F. D. No. 1.

* * *

"BEGUN is half done."

Reading Circle and Christian Workers' Topics

By **ELIZABETH D. ROSENBERGER.**

FISHERS OF MEN.—Matt. 4: 19, 20.

For Sunday, March 19, 1905.

I. All Men as Fish.

1. All Need the Gospel.
2. The Gospel Suited to All,Acts 4:12
3. The Command to All Men,Acts 17:26
4. God Desires All to be Saved,1 Tim. 2:4

II. All Christians as Fishers of Men.

1. Seeking the Lost Ones,Luke 14:23
2. Helping Them to Christ,John 1:45
3. Should be Able to Use the Gospel Net.
4. No One Can Lead a Soul Farther than he Himself has Gone.

III. They Who Would Seek the Good of Others Should be—

1. Assured of their Own Salvation,John 7:17
2. Full of Faith,Mark 11:22
3. Bold,Acts 4:13
4. Humble,1 Peter 5:6
5. Consistent,Philpp. 3:17; Eph. 4:1
6. Prayerful,Luke 18:1
7. Loving,1 Cor. 13:1-3

Text.—And he saith unto them, Follow me, and I will make you fishers of men. And they straightway left their nets and followed him.—Matt. 4:17-23.

References.—Matthew 13:4-19; Acts 2:41; Acts 13:43; Luke 8:4-15; Acts 10; Acts 16:14, 15; Acts 9:3-18; John 4:28-42; James 5:20; Psalm 51:13; John 19:39; John 4:7; John 4:40; Matthew 8:19; Matthew 19:16; Luke 20:20.

They Followed Him.

THE waters are still as beautiful in their clearness as when the boat of Peter lay rocking on their ripples, and Jesus gazed into their crystal depths. The turtle-dove still murmurs in the valleys, and as you walk slowly on through the green fields, you pass palms and vines and fig-trees and gray heaps of ruins. But when Jesus stopped here to talk to Andrew and Peter, these waters were plowed by 4000 vessels of every description, and teeming life and industry were everywhere. Andrew and Peter had always lived by this sea of Galilee and experienced the varied fortunes of the fishermen, but when Jesus invited them to follow him they did so at once.

Our work is varied, we have our own difficulties and our own problems; but we must never forget that it is our duty to win souls for Christ. Other work may be important, but never is it to be forgotten that the souls of the unsaved people are more important than anything else under the sun.

One at a Time.

When we stop to think about it; it does seem as if

all denominations depend upon the preaching service to win souls to Christ, we hold revival meetings for that purpose. And we try to get the service of some minister who seems to succeed in getting a goodly number of converts. But when you recall the experiences of yourself and friends, how many of you were persuaded to become Christians by some friend? Among the early disciples, Philip found Nathanael; have you found one other disciple for Jesus? Beecher once said, "The longer I live the more confidence I have in those sermons preached where one man is the minister and one man the congregation." Let us go to work, using our talents, our time, the little influence we may have, with the utmost diligence, knowing that some good must result.

"Would you help to raise the fallen;
Help the lost to find the way?
Would you save a soul from error?
Do it now, make no delay!
Would you speak a word for Jesus?
Would you serve him while you may?
Would you gain his love and favor?
Do it now, make no delay."

How many have been Added to your Church?

When Jesus preached, his pulpit sometimes was a fishing-boat, sometimes a dinner table and once it was a well-curb. The heart of man craved the personal touch then, as it does now, modern inventions have not changed our methods of winning souls, a sincere interest in your brother's welfare will help to save him. If in your church, you are all trying to be fishers of men, your minister will feel the impetus of your earnest endeavoring, and he will preach better and reach more souls, than he could if he worked alone. There will be a warm atmosphere of loving concern in such a church, the soul is kept daily at a temperature of self-sacrifice for the sake of others. There are churches, God grant that they may be few, that are sparsely attended; churches which are Arctic seas, ice berg grinding on iceberg. As soon as you enter then the icy cold freezes you, until numb and torpid your own condition is alarming and you give no thought to those about you. No fishers of men in that congregation.

Trained Fishermen.

That individual work for individual souls is the most difficult form of Christian service is the testimony of those who are most active and constant and skillful in such service. These meetings are an opportunity for you to speak to your friends about their accepting

Christ. There are marvelous possibilities in the tender sincere question, "Are you a Christian?" Or in urging your friend to accept Christ now. The devil knows the supreme effectiveness of these personal questions, so he is always at hand to thwart them, if he can. Do not keep silent, Jesus will give you grace to witness for him.

"Christ for the world we sing
The world to Christ we bring,
With one accord:
With us the work to share
With us reproach to dare
With us the cross to bear
For Christ our Lord."

Topics for Discussion.

1. What preparation do we need to become fishers of men? 2 Timothy 2: 15; 2 Timothy 4: 2-13.
2. What should be the Christian's highest purpose? 1 Corinthians 9: 22.
3. When men come to Jesus they must walk in his way. Luke 13: 23; Luke 18: 26.
4. Does our personal influence count in winning souls? 2 Corinthians 3: 2; Luke 7: 4, 5.
5. Our Circle's part in winning souls. Philip-
pians 4: 11.
6. Is it a joy to speak of Christ to those who need him? 1 Thessalonians 2: 20; 3 John 1: 4.
7. It is easy to come to Jesus now, old people seldom join church. 1 Kings 18: 12; Ecclesiastes 12: 1.



EMPLOYMENT BUREAU.

Boys are boys. Girls are girls. Are we not glad they are? They think and feel as you did forty years ago; turn the years back and put yourself in their place, when you feel like finding fault with them.



Can you help a little? We need some helpers; some who will work, and not shirk. We are sure that there are many people in your church who know nothing about our Circle; they ought to be told about it. Will you please give them some circulars, and ask them to come in?



You would never think of choosing your own Sunday-school lessons for the Sunday-school, instead of doing that you have the Brethren's quarterly, and follow the lessons as they are given there. Do not try to choose your own lessons for the Young People's meeting. These programs are used in every part of our Brotherhood, you cannot get along without them.



Our Circle is under the direct care of Our Missionary and Tract Committee; it has brought sunshine into many a church where the clouds of indifference and selfishness were settling. Don't be afraid of it,

it will prove a safeguard to your young people, and a blessing to your older members.



ARE you out of work?

You say, you have all you can do; what keeps you so busy? Is it service for Jesus? You look as if you would rather not say much about it, and you say that you hope to do better this year. The trees this winter have pushed off their old, useless, disfiguring, dead leaves, and now their branches are bare. We might say that they would better hold on to their old leaves since they are all the covering they had, but God knew better. The old leaves must go before the new can come. Can we not have a new vision of God and our life-plan? Then you can make your pathway radiant with good deeds.



We are so anxious to see the Circle increasing in numbers. If in every Circle the secretary with the aid of a good committee would take the trouble to talk about the Circle and its work to those who do not belong, we could soon double our number. Such an increase would bring cheer, courage, vitality and new spiritual energy to all departments of the work. Every meeting would be improved, every committee would be strengthened, religious zeal and activity would be manifest in good works, and the result would be apparent in our most distant mission field. In one sense an increase in our numbers is at the basis of all other increase. Unless our workers look for new members, they are liable to grow cold and careless, and unless we have new members to influence we cannot help them; we should be busy training our younger members for active service. Unless new Circles are formed, all the spiritual results which have come to so many in these past few years, will be confined to those who have already enjoyed them, we should have new Circles so as to set the many church members to work, who have but little to do.



You say that the young people in your church are not active workers, they do not seem interested, and they lack spirituality. You add, that your older members do all the Sunday-school teaching, and singing, and they plan everything. Far be it from us to say one word against our faithful, older members who have so patiently borne the burden and heat of the day. But did you ever stop to think how magnificently Joshua led the Israelites after Moses was gone? Do not lose sight of the fact that as a young man Joshua was a captain, and an active soldier under the guidance of Moses; and when his turn came he was prepared to take up his work. How many young people are training for higher and better service in your church?



ORDER is heaven's first law.—*Pope.*



OUR YOUNG PEOPLE

THE GEOGRAPHY CLASS.—Chapter XVIII.

Liverpool, Eng.

Dear Mr. Maxwell:—

I had intended as much as could be to enclose a little essay that Miss Gertrude had written to send along with my letter, that Mr. Maxwell might use it in the Times. She wrote it while we were sitting in the top of Walter Scott's monument, and so I enclose it now.

SIR WALTER SCOTT.

By Gertrude Merritt.

Abbotsford, the home of Sir Walter Scott, designed and constructed under the owner's supervision, is one of the shrines at which the English-speaking population of the world would worship, were that a custom of their religion. While the Christian appreciates the good and true in literature, science, and art, yet he is not one to bow in worship at the shrine of any of earth's men of genius.

Walter Scott was born in Edinburgh in 1771, the year in which Gray the poet, died. He was always proud of his descent from the Scottish wild border clan. Because of his delicate constitution and lameness, his education was left largely to himself. The poet's ambition to reach the heights was early set forth in a remark he made about himself when a boy of six—"one who wishes to, will know everything." His unrelenting study was the main secret of his speed and fertility. In a period of seventeen years Scott produced twenty-seven books, twenty of which were historical novels, demanding an intimate acquaintance with the history of the centuries from the eleventh to the eighteenth.

Toward the close of 1825, Scott suddenly discovered that the failures of his publishers threw upon him a personal responsibility of \$650,000. Though at the age of fifty-five, he determined to pay every penny with his "own right hand." Refusing all offers of service, excepting a grant of time, he set himself heroically to the task, and produced in three years' time, eighteen or twenty volumes, together with much miscellaneous matter. The effort of these three years brought him \$200,000.

The strain, of course, was more than he could endure, and he succumbed to failing health, dying in 1832. For some time previous to his death he became possessed of the happy belief that he had wholly cleared the debt. The world honored the will, even though the deed was not accomplished.

I am sorry that I didn't get this enclosed but probably it will be as well this week.

Although we have not come far from Edinburgh to Liverpool, yet the change is very marked. We have left the scenic, historic, educational center, Edinburgh, and have been thrown into the midst of the great commercial heart of an empire upon whose dominion the sun never sets, the kingdom of Great Britain. The city fairly beats like a pulse with activity. It is situated on the western shore of the Island and is separated from Wales by the river Mersey. From the docks we can see the New Brighton tower from which a splendid view of the city can be had.

Liverpool has eight miles of floating docks, which prevent overflow by the tide; for if the docks were stationary they would almost constantly be wet with the swelling tides which would be a great impediment to traffic. Wise heads of the commercial world have invented these floating docks which, automatically, rise and fall with the tides, which renders it possible for hundreds and thou-

sands of ships to conveniently load and unload their burdens which are borne upon the bosoms of many waters and which are brought from, and sent to, almost every port in the world. There is scarcely a flag in the world but what may be seen floating from the mast of some vessel in the harbor of Liverpool.

England, in itself, is exceedingly small, and, of course is altogether inadequate, so far as production is concerned, for home consumption. Her manufactured exports are counted by millions of dollars, but the agricultural products demanded by the people of England must be supplied by other countries. For this reason the ports of England place no duty on goods brought into their country, except upon tobacco, liquor and perfumery. It is quite different from our home country; in the broad acres of America are to be found almost every conceivable degree of temperature, every condition of soil, a desire and taste for each and every occupation among its eighty millions of inhabitants.

One is almost astonished beyond measure when he sees the volume of business done at one of these large ports of the world. After spending a day at the docks, and seeing the men unload ship after ship, which has been more than filled with everything of which the human family has need we were made to wonder how long that supply would last the people of England. But behold the next day's work was a repetition of the same thing, and so day by day, week by week, and year by year this great work continues; but when we arrive at the metropolis of the world and mingle awhile with the five million souls of the capital of England our wondering is changed and we no longer conjecture as to how long the supply will last, but we wonder that the supply does not have to be doubled. After all we are about to conclude that the law of supply and demand is automatic.

Among the many vessels in the harbor of Liverpool was one that we loved to look upon, which was the old "Celtic," which had been our home during our Transatlantic voyage; she was tied fast to the docks; she looked as peaceful and harmless as could be and seemed to possess no more life than the Sphinx of Egypt, but within her iron sides, hundreds of men were stowing away goods to be brought back to America. We retired from the scene feeling that we have, to-day, had the privilege of placing our fingers upon the great artery of the commercial world.

Miss Gertrude told the boys that we had seen more real geography of the earth, as the home of man, to-day than ever before in our lives, and now we start for the largest city in the world, where we expect to get our mail from home which we will be very glad to receive; but we confess it is with some degree of reluctance that we leave this great port of the world, full of fishing smacks, brig-schooners, sloops, steamers, sailers, freighters, mail-vessels, and the great passenger Leviathans of the sea.

Hoping that all are as well at home as we are, I remain

Respectfully.

Marie.

(To be continued.)

The Q. & A. Department.

Give some facts about the Panama Canal, its size, height, names of the Canal Commission and the chief engineer.

The first step towards the construction of a Panama Canal was the organization of a French company in 1879, with Ferdinand de Lesseps as head, to build it. They began work in 1881, and after spending \$156,600,000 the company became bankrupt. A new company was formed in 1894 and continued the work on a small scale. About two-fifths of the canal has been excavated. In 1902 the United States decided to complete it, and in February, 1903, secured the rights of the new Panama Company, and Nov. 18, 1903 a treaty was made with the new republic of Panama by which the United States secured absolute control of the canal and a zone of five miles on each side of it. Panama is to receive \$10,000,000 and an annuity of \$250,000, beginning in 1912. The canal is to be 85 feet above tide water, and will have five locks. It is to be 28 miles long, and its course will be from northwest to southeast. The time of transit will be from 10½ to 12½ hours for a ship of average size. It is estimated that it will cost \$144,000,000 to complete it, in addition to the \$40,000,000 paid to the French company, and it is expected that it will be finished by 1912. The cost of maintenance will be about \$2,000,000. The canal will shorten ocean travel between the Eastern and Western hemisphere about 8,000 nautical miles, and to the western part of South America about 4,000 miles. The Republic of Panama is about as large as Maine, having an area of 31,571 square miles, and a population of 300,000. Its chief seaports are Panama, the capital, with 35,000 inhabitants, and Colon, with 3,000. The Commission appointed by President Roosevelt to take charge of the construction of the canal consists of Rear Admiral John G. Walker, Chairman; Major General George W. Davis, Wm. Barclay Parsons, of New York; Wm. H. Burr, New York; Benjamin M. Harrod, Louisiana; Carl Edward Crunsky, California, and Frank J. Hecker, of Michigan. The chief engineer is John F. Wallace.

✱

What is meant by the "Land of Nod?"

It is the unknown land on the east of Eden, to which Cain fled, according to the account in Genesis IV. The name is also humorously applied to the state of sleep or nodding.

✱

What is the actual value of the gold in the five, ten and twenty dollar gold coins?

The face value.

What makes the sky blue?

The sky has long been a puzzle to physicists. There are two mysteries to explain about it—its reflection of light and its color. The old view was that the blue of the sky was due simply to atmosphere oxygen. Oxygen has a faint blue tint, and the idea was that several miles of the gas, even when diluted as it is in the air, would have a bright blue color. But this did not account for the intense illumination of the sky, and of recent years Tyndall's "dust theory," or some modification of it, has been generally accepted. This regards the blue color as an optical effect, like the color of very thin smoke, due to excessively fine particles floating in the air, which would also account for the large proportion of reflected light from the sky. Recent calculations by Prof. Spring, of Liege, Belgium, however, indicate that the dust in the air is not sufficient in amount, nor finely enough divided, to support this explanation, and he rejects it for this and other reasons. He has gone back to the old oxygen theory, and accounts for the general illumination of the sky on the hypothesis, first advanced by Hagenbach, that the intermingled layers of different density in the atmosphere give it the power of reflecting light.

✱

How do soldiers build camp fires in wet weather?

Even in a driving rain that has lasted for days, the clever woodsman can find bits of twig and other inflammable material that may be damp, but not sodden. He can always find perfectly dry stuff in hollow trees and under roots. He will spend perhaps half an hour, perhaps even an hour, looking for stuff of this kind, and will not dream of starting his fire till he has collected, at least, a hatful of tundry stuff and an armful of small twigs and branches as dry as any that can be found. Having deposited all this stuff under the best shelter possible, he drags a log to the place where the fire is to be and turns it over, when, of course, it exposes a dry side, in which the tinder may be placed without getting wet. Then other logs are piled to form a wall against the wind. Pile the tinder up, then with a sharp knife the driest sticks may be whittled so that a pile of shavings is accumulated. The more shavings there are the better. Then lay the driest sticks over these and set the shavings on fire. Carefully add wood as the fire burns, but never put enough on to smother the flame. One wet twig will blaze where two may choke the fire.

◆

Is the whale a cold-blooded animal or warm-blooded? Whales are warm-blooded and air-breathing animals.

MISCELLANEOUS

WHEN THE CLOCKS WENT ON A STRIKE.

"332i—Broad?"
 "Yes, Ma'am."
 "The Hills-Wayne Company?"
 "Yes, Ma'am."
 "Dry-goods, notions, etc.?"
 "Yes, Ma'am."
 "Well, then, I wanted to ask if you have any new styles in table-covers."
 "We carry most anything you want along that line."
 "Real pretty table-covers—centre-table, you know. You have those?"
 "We have all sorts."
 "How large are they? Could you tell me, do you think?"
 "We carry them in a number of sizes—all the way from the smallest up."
 "Exactly, I mean——"
 "Do you wish to know about the smallest or——"
 "I want to know the exact *size*—*exact*, you understand."
 "Certainly, Ma'am. We can give you a thirty by forty inch, a forty by fifty-six, a sixty by——"
 "Thank you *so much*. And the patterns? Are they nobby—with a nice finish and all?"
 "The very latest thing."
 "Lovely! Now, are they fringed or hemstitched?"
 "Mostly hemmed, I think."
 "I'm so sorry; I wanted some with fringe."
 "We handle a line of the fringed ones."
 "Yes? Ah, well, then, perhaps you can give some idea of the prices; this is Mrs. Westmoreland—Mrs. Lewis Westmoreland."
 "We have them anywhere from three dollars to twenty-five dollars, Mrs. Westmoreland."
 "According to the size, I presume?"
 "Y-yes, and the quality."
 "Could you tell me whether they are nice and heavy?"
 "Some are, Ma'am."
 "Real heavy?"
 "About as heavy as any that are made. Our line is unusually extensive, Mrs. Westmoreland. I am sure——"
 "Thank you. When does your next wagon go out?"
 "Right at once."
 "That's too bad; I've an engagement in an hour's time and——"

"We could send them at once, Ma'am."
 "Oh, at *once!* I thought you said '*not at once.*'"
 "Shall I——"
 "Why, I believe I'll not bother you to-day, as I must go out immediately on pressing business. Perhaps I shall ring you up later, or stop in. Thank you *so much!* And, by the way, won't you tell me the time? All the clocks on the place have quite stopped running. Thanks, *awfully*. Twenty minutes past one, did you say?"—*Nellie Cravey Gillimore, in February Lippincott's.*

* * *

A SELFISH MAN.

HE regarded his children as nuisances.
 He did all his courting before marriage.
 He never talked over his affairs with his wife.
 He doled out his money to his wife as if to a beggar.
 He looked down on his wife as an inferior being.
 He never dreamed that there were two sides to marriage.
 He had one set of manners for home and another for society.
 He never dreamed that his wife needed praise and compliments.
 He thought his wife should spend all her time doing housework.
 He never made concession to his wife's judgment, even in unimportant matters.
 He thought the marriage vow had made him his wife's master, instead of her partner.
 He thought he had a right to smoke and chew tobacco and drink liquor and be as boorish and brutal to his family as he chose regardless of the effect on them. Surely such a man needs regenerating to be fit to live with anybody.—*Word and Work.*

* * *

THE IDEAL MAN

Is a plodder.
 Has high ideals.
 Is always on time.
 Is frank and manly.
 Is thoroughly in earnest.
 Believes in the Golden Rule.
 Does his level best every day.
 Plans his work and works his plans.—*Anon.*

Good Land Cheap



The basis of my business is absolute and unvarying integrity.

SAMUEL S. THORPE,
Founder of the Brethren Colony, Brethren, Mich.

Let us sell you farming land where the soil is productive and the crops dependable; where we have no drouths or failures; where grasshoppers are not; where we have few storms and no destructive winds; where products are greatly diversified; where the markets are as good as they are easily reached; where the climate is uniform and salubrious; where you will be cordially welcomed and helped along. We state without fear of contradiction that we have the best land at the least money, possessing more advantages and fewer drawbacks, than can be found in this country to-day. A few years' time is all that is necessary to prove that we are in one of the most productive areas for fruit, root crops and live stock. The **possibilities** are here, largely undeveloped as yet; all that we want is the **people**. Those we are getting are the right kind, **your own kind**, and the country will soon be dotted with green fields and cosy homes. Don't get the idea that you are going to a **wilderness**; not at all; on the contrary, we have sold lands in our **BRETHREN COLONY** to over 120 families, nearly half of whom are already on the ground, others coming next spring. In the vicinity of **BRETHREN, MICHIGAN**, we have thousands of acres of productive soil, splendidly adapted for fruit, root and vegetable crops and live stock, at prices from \$7 per acre upwards, on easy terms. Our lands are sold to actual settlers.

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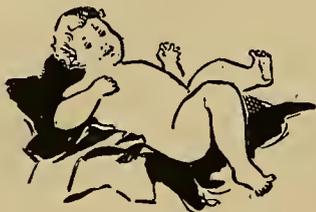
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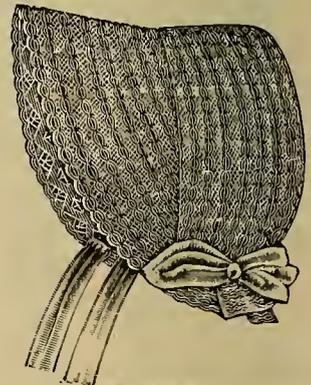
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THE INGLENOOK

A WEEKLY MAGAZINE

Spindle. Sarah. January. 1905

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MARCH 21

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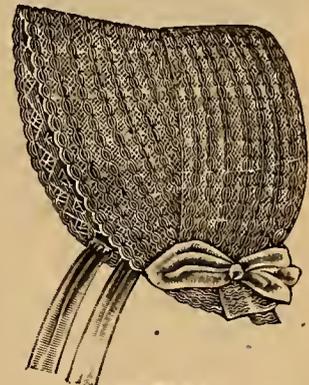
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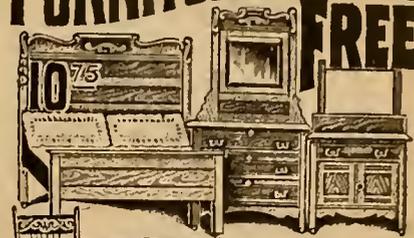
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We have sent out thousands of these Cook Books as premiums. So great was the demand that a second edition was published. We are still receiving numerous calls for this Cook Book. For this reason we have decided to dispose of the few remaining copies at **25 cents per copy**. To insure a copy it will be necessary for you to order at once. . . . Send to

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IDAHO is the best-watered arid State in America. Brethren are moving there because hot winds, destructive storms and cyclones are unknown, and with its matchless climate it makes life bright and worth living.

We have great faith in what Idaho has to offer to the prospective settler, and if you have in mind a change for the general improvement in your condition in life, or if you are seeking a better climate on account of health, we believe that Idaho will meet both requirements. There is, however, only one wise and sensible thing to do; that is, go and see the country for yourself, as there are many questions to answer and many conditions to investigate.

Our years of experience and travel in passenger work teach us that a few dollars spent in railroad fares to investigate thoroughly a new country saves thousands of dollars in years to follow.

Cheap homeseekers' rates are made to all principal Idaho points. Take advantage of them and see for yourself. Selecting a new home is like selecting a wife—you want to do your own choosing.

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will be sold to points in Idaho on the first and third Tuesday of February, March and April, 1905. The rate will apply from Missouri river points and from St. Paul, Chicago, Bloomington, Peoria and St. Louis. Tickets to Idaho points will also be sold by the Union Pacific from stations on their line in Kansas and Nebraska. Rate will be one regular first-class fare for the round trip, plus \$2.00, with limit of 15 days going. Return passage may commence any day within final limit of 21 days from date of sale of tickets. Tickets for return will be good for continuous passage to starting point.

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Arrived in Payette Valley Feb. 23, 1903. Settled on an 80-acre tract, covered with sage brush. Cleared 40 acres. May 25 sowed 10 acres to wheat. Yielded 30 bushels to acre. June 12 sowed 10 acres to oats, in the dust, not watered till June 20. Yielded 55 to acre. Had this grain been sown in February or March the yield would have been much larger.

Alfalfa was sown with the grain and in October we cut one-half ton to the acre of hay and volunteer oats.

Potatoes yielded 500 bushels to the acre and many of them weighed 3 to 5 pounds each, four of the best hills weighing 64 pounds. Quality prime. (Signed) E. L. Dotson.

S. BOCK, Agent, Dayton, Ohio.

J. E. HOOPER, Agent, Oakland, Kansas.

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Salt Lake City, Utah.

THE INGLENOOK

VOL. VII.

MARCH 14, 1905.

No. 11.

DARK DAYS.

We speak of the days that are dark,
The gloom that comes over the soul
When seasons of sorrow intense,
Like deluges over us roll.

We feel such a weight on our mind,
A burden that presses us down,
As if we were guilty of sin,
Or heaven upon us did frown.

How often adversity comes,
Affliction and sorrow and pain,
Like tempests that darken the sky
Till sunlight appeareth again.

How sadly we feel in the dark
When sitting or standing alone:
The gloom that surrounds us is felt
When no one is near that is known.

Misfortune that comes, like a cloud,
To darken our days for awhile,
Will leave us in poverty low,
When summer is come with a smile.

But he that has anchored in Christ,
Is firm on the rock of his faith;
When tempted and thunder burst forth
He moves not away from the path.

How many dark days there have been
Since Adam was tempted to eat!
How earth has been darkened by sin
No mortal can fairly relate.

—Jas. Y. Heckler.

THOUGHT NUGGETS.

BY J. M. BLOUGH.

A diary shows the Ego.

✦

Faithfulness wins favor.

✦

Usefulness makes value.

✦

Art is true to its maker.

✦

Money will not always buy.

✦

An example is to be followed.

✦

Jealousy does not feed on love.

✦

Pretense shall burst as a bubble.

✦

Every extreme is doubtful policy.

A good life is lost in usefulness.

✦

A stairs leads either up or down.

✦

A good mirror does not display itself.

✦

Advice has often cost the giver much.

✦

Economy in sleep is waste in energy.

✦

Fear of man prompts many an action.

✦

A person lives himself in his own home.

✦

Silence is not always a mark of wisdom.

✦

Being in a hurry often means being late.

✦

An echo is not responsible for what it says.

✦

Secret thoughts are the measure of the man.

✦

As impatience increases, influence decreases.

✦

Sorrow within at another's success means envy.

✦

Many do good because they are ashamed not to.

✦

Shells are sought because of the pearls within.

✦

Others' attitude toward us is our own reflection.

✦

When vice begins to please virtue begins to wane.

✦

Some persons are like blotters—always taking in.

✦

Satisfaction within at another's failure is bred by selfishness.

✦

Saying one thing and thinking the contrary is a sin against conscience.

THE GREATEST CANAL IN THE WORLD.—Part II.

BY D. L. MILLER.

THE plan of the Frenchman was voted impracticable by many leading engineers and public men. The



GREATEST CURVE IN THE CANAL.

politicians did all in their power to discredit the plan, and to hinder the construction of the canal. It seems strange indeed that England, the one nation of the world that was to receive the greatest bene-

efforts, and in 1856 he received from the Pasha of Egypt the exclusive right to construct a ship canal across the isthmus of Suez. When it was found that the plan was to be carried out public opinion gradually changed. A stock company was formed, and the funds necessary to carry on the work were soon at hand. Before any work could be done on the canal fresh water must be brought into the desert. A canal was opened from the Nile to Ismailia near the center of the proposed waterway, and from this point was carried south to Suez and north to Port Said. From the Nile to Ismailia and Suez the fresh water canal is large enough to accommodate small steamers and barges. From Ismailia the water was carried, at first, to Port Said through iron pipes, but later these gave place to a canal.

With the fresh water problem solved work on the great channel was pushed forward with great energy. The narrow body of land separating Lake Menzaleh, a shallow body of salt water, from the Mediterranean was quickly cut through, the lake dredged and the cutting begun at its southern end. Tensah lake at Ismailia and the Bitter Lakes twenty-five miles farther south were united, and as early as 1864 the Mediterranean and the Red Seas had been connected. The dredging machines and the diggers were kept constantly at work, and in March, 1869, the waters of the Mediterranean were admitted into the Bitter Lakes



A DREDGE ON THE CANAL.

fit from the canal, should have persistently opposed its construction. M. De Lesseps did the sowing and the planting and England reaps the golden harvest. Not a day passes in the year but that ships bearing the British flag pass through the canal, and it is practically under her control. She also receives an annual dividend of twenty-five per cent on nearly two hundred thousand shares of canal stock.

Opposition only spurred the Frenchman to greater

with complete success. In September of the same year M. De Lesseps passed through the canal on a small steamer, after which he announced to the world that the formal opening would take place on the 17th of November, 1869, and on that day amid great rejoicing the Suez canal was opened to the shipping of the world.

The Emperor of Austria and the Empress of France on board the Royal Yacht followed by a fleet of forty

vessels passed from Port Said, Nov. 17, to Lake Temsah in eight hours and a half, and were met by four vessels from Suez, the southern end of the canal. The fleet remained at Ismailia until the next day and proceeded slowly toward Suez, reaching the Red Sea on the 21st. This ended the opening ceremonies, and it

and thirty-two miles. Thus a saving in distance of nearly five thousand miles was made between the two ports. It needs only a glance at these figures to show the advantage of crossing the isthmus and saving time and coal necessarily used in making the longer voyage. Trade, like electricity, follows lines of least



SHIPS ON THE SUEZ CANAL.

must have been a glad time for De Lesseps. By his skill, energy and perseverance under great difficulties the work he had undertaken amid opposition was completed. The croakers were saying that his work would never pay operating expenses, that the sands of the desert would choke it up and that but a few ships would pass through before it would be in the condition

resistance, and very soon the canal grew in favor with the commercial world. It required constant care and the dredging machines were kept at work deepening it so that the largest vessel might pass through. The canal at the present time is four hundred and eighty feet wide, and vessels of a maximum draft of twenty-seven feet and three inches pass through. The total



SHIPS THAT PASS IN THE NIGHT.

of the old canal of the ancients. M. De Lesseps build-
ed better than he or the world knew as what follows
will show.

The distance from London to Bombay by way of
Cape Good Hope, at the southern extremity of Africa,
is eleven thousand two hundred and twenty miles, and
by the way of the canal six thousand three hundred

cost of the canal for enlarging, deepening and con-
structing piers for the harbors up to this time has
been one hundred and ten million dollars. Vessels
now pass through, in from fifteen to eighteen hours.

In his report to the directors of the canal made May
31, 1871, De Lesseps said that for the first eighteen
months that had then elapsed from the opening of

the waterway eight hundred and thirteen ships, of seven hundred and forty-five thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven tons passed through, carrying over forty-six thousand passengers. It was pointed out that

one hundred and thirty million dollars and the annual dividend paid to England from the earnings of the canal is over four and a quarter million dollars.

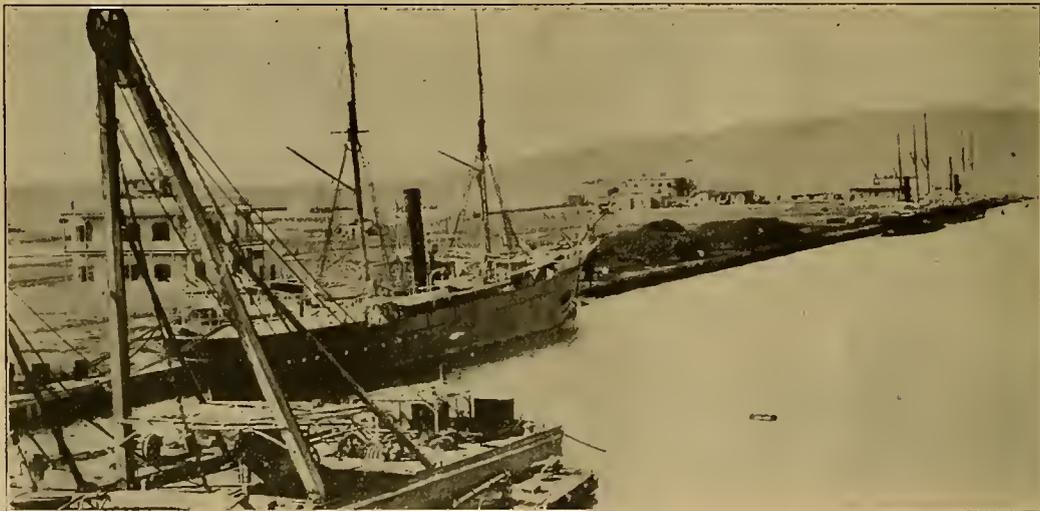
In 1901, three thousand six hundred and ninety ships



LAKE TIMNEH AT ISMAILIA.

the expenses were in excess of the income, but that it was confidently hoped that in the near future the income would at least meet the expense of operating and maintaining the canal. This hope was to be speedily realized.

passed through the canal with nearly eleven million tonnage. The income for the same year was over twenty million dollars and the dividend declared was twenty-five per cent on the investment. The immense profits accruing to the owners of the stock has created



THE DOCKS AT SUEZ, SOUTHERN END OF CANAL.

November 25, 1875, England, through the efforts of D'Israeli, her Prime Minister, purchased from Egypt for twenty-four million dollars, one hundred and seventy-six thousand six hundred and two shares of the stock of the canal company. It was a shrewd bargain. The market value of those same shares is now about

a feeling that another canal should be opened to share in the profits. The question is being agitated at this time, but as England is a large stockholder in the present channel and practically governs Egypt it will not be an easy matter to secure a concession for the opening of a rival to the Suez Canal.

“THE MAN THAT DIED FOR ME.”

MANY years ago I wanted to go as a foreign missionary, but as my way seemed hedged about, and as the years came and passed, I went to live on the Pacific coast, in California. Life was rough in the mining country where I lived with my husband and little boys. I heard of a man living over the hills, who was dying of consumption, and they said: “He is so vile, no one can stand it to stay with him, so the men place some food near him, and leave him for twenty-four hours;” and added, “They’ll find him dead some time, and the quicker the better. Never had a soul, I guess.”

The pity of it all haunted me as I went about my work, and I tried for three days to get some one to go to see him, and find out whether he was in need of better care. As I turned from the last man, vexed with his indifference, the thought came to me: “Why don’t you go yourself? Here’s missionary work if you want it.”

I’ll not tell how I weighed the probable uselessness of my going, or how I shrank from one so vile as he. It wasn’t the kind of work I wanted. At last, one day, I went over the hills to the little mud cabin. It was just one room. The door stood open, and up in one corner, on some straw and colored blankets, I found the dying man. Sin had left awful marks on his face, and had I not heard that he was unable to move, I should have retreated. As my shadow fell over the floor, he looked up, and greeted me with a dreadful oath. I stepped forward a little, and there came another oath. “Don’t speak so, my friend,” I said. “I ain’t your friend. I ain’t got any friends,” he said. “Well, I am yours, and ——” but the oaths came too thickly, as he said: “You ain’t my friend. I never had any friends, and I don’t want any.”

I reached out, at arms’ length, the fruit I had brought him, and stepping back to the doorway, I asked him if he remembered his mother, hoping to find a tender place in his heart; but he cursed her. I asked him if he had a wife, and he cursed her. I spoke of God, and he cursed him. I tried to speak of Jesus and his death for us, but he stopped me with his oaths and said: “That’s all a lie. Nobody ever died for others.”

I went away discouraged. I said to myself, “I knew it was no use.” The next day I went back again, and went every day for two weeks, but he did not show the gratitude of a dog. At the end of that time, I said: “I’m not going any more.” That night when I was putting my little boys to bed, I did not pray for the miner as I had been accustomed to do. My little Charley noticed it, and said: “Mama, you did not pray for the bad man.” “No,” I answered

with a sigh. “Have you given him up, mama?” “Yes, I guess so,” I said. “Has God given him up, mama?” “Ought you to give him up till God does?”

That night I could not sleep. That man dying, and so vile, with *no one to care*. I got up and went away by myself to pray, but the moment I touched my knees on the floor, I was overpowered by the sense of how little meaning there had been to my prayers. I had had no faith, and I had not *really cared*, beyond a kind of half-hearted sentiment. I had not *claimed* his soul for God. O, the *shame*, the *sham*, of a missionary zeal! I fell on my face literally, as I cried: “O Christ, give me a little *glimpse of the worth of a human soul*.” Did you, Christian, ever *ask that and mean it*? Don’t do it unless you are willing to give up ease and selfish pleasure, for life will be a different thing to you after that revelation. I stayed on my knees until Calvary became a reality to me. I can not describe those hours. They came and went unheeded, but I learned that night what I had never known before, what it was to *travail for a human soul*. I saw my Lord as I had never seen him before. I stayed there until the answer came. As I went back to my room, my husband said: “How about your miner?” “He is going to be saved,” I said. “How are you going to do it?” he asked. “The Lord is going to save him, and I don’t know that I shall do anything about it,” I replied.

The next morning brought a lesson in Christian work I had never learned before. I had waited on other days until the afternoon when, my work being over, I could change my dress, put on my gloves, and take a walk while the shadows were on the hill-sides. That day, the moment my little boys went off to school, I left my work, and, without gloves or shadows, hurried over the hills, not to see “that vile wretch,” but, *to win a soul*. I thought the man might die. There was a human soul in the balance, and I wanted to get there quickly. As I passed on, a neighbor came out of her cabin, and said: “I’ll go over the hills with you, I guess.” I did not want her, but it was another lesson for me. God could plan better than I. She had her little girl with her, and as we reached the cabin, she said: “I’ll wait out here, and you will hasten, won’t you?”

I do not know what I expected, but the man greeted me with an awful oath; but it did not hurt as it did before; for I was behind Christ, and I stayed there. While I was changing the basin of water and towel for him, things which I had done every day, and which he had used, but never thanked me for, the clear laugh of the little girl rang out upon the air like a bird note. “What’s that?” said the man, eagerly. “It’s a little girl outside who is waiting for me.” “Would you mind letting her come in?” said he, in a different tone from any I had heard before. Stepping to the

door, I beckoned to her, and then taking her by the hand, said: "Come in and see the sick man, Mamie." She shrank back as she saw his face, and said, "I'm afraid," but I assured her, "Poor sick man can't get up; he wants to see you." She looked like an angel; her bright face, her eyes tender and pitiful. In her hand she held the flowers she had picked, and bending toward him, she said: "I sorry for 'ou sick man. Will 'ou have a posy?" He laid his great bony hand beyond the flowers on the plump hand of the child, and the great tears came as he said: "I had a little girl once, and *she died*. Her name was Mamie. *She cared for me*. Nobody else did. Guess I'd been different if she'd lived. I've hated everybody since she died."

I knew at once I had the key to the man's heart. The thought came quickly, born of that midnight prayer, and I said: "When I spoke of your mother and your wife, you cursed them: I know now that they were not good women,—you could not have cursed a good mother." "*Good women! O, you don't know nothing 'bout that kind of women. You can't think what they were.*"

"Well, if your little girl had lived and grown up with them, wouldn't she have been just like them? Would you have liked to have her live for that?" He evidently had never thought of it, and his great eyes looked off for a full minute. As they came back to mine, he cried, "O, no! I'd *killed* her first. *I'm glad she died.*"

Reaching out and taking the poor hand, I said, "The dear Lord did not want her to be like them; he loved her even better than you did. He is keeping her for you. Don't you want to see her again?"

"O, I'd be willing to be *burnt alive* a thousand times, if I could just see my little girl once more, *my Mamie.*"

* * * * *

O friends, *you know* what a blessed story I had then to tell, and I had been so close to Calvary that night that I could tell it in earnest. The poor face grew ashy pale as I talked, and the man threw up his arms as if his agony was mastering him. Two or three times he gasped as if losing breath. Then clutching me, he said: "What's that, woman, you said t'other day 'bout talkin to somebody out o' sight?" "It's praying," I said. "I tell him what I want." "*Pray now, pray quick*. Tell him I want my little girl again. Tell him anything you want to."

I took the hands of the child, and placed them on the trembling hands of the man. Then dropping on my knees, with the child in front of me, I bade her pray for the man who had lost his little Mamie, and wanted to see her again. This was the prayer: "Dear Jesus, this man is sick: He has lost his 'ittle girl, and he feels bad about it. I'se so sorry for him, and he's

so sorry, too. Won't you help him? Do, please. Amen."

Heaven seemed to open before us. There stood One with prints of the nails in his hands and the wound in his side. Mamie slipped away soon, but the man kept saying, "Tell him more, tell him everything; but O! *you don't know.*" Then he poured out such a torrent of confession of his life that I could not have borne it but for the One who was close to us that hour. By and by, the poor man grasped the Strong Hands. It was the third day when the poor tired soul turned from everything, to him, the Mighty to save, "*the Man who died for me.*" He lived on for weeks, as if God would show how real was the change. I had been telling him one day about a meeting, and he said "I'd like to go to a meetin' once. I never went to one of them things." So we planned a meeting, and the men came from the mills and the mines, and filled the room. "Now boys," said he, "get down on your knees while she tells 'bout that Man that died for me."

I had been brought up that a woman shouldn't speak in meeting, but I found myself telling the simple story of the cross. After awhile he said, "O boys, you don't half believe it, or you'd cry; you couldn't help it. Boys, raise me up. *I'd like to tell it once.*" So they raised him up, and between his short breathing and coughing, he told the story. He used the language he knew.—"Boys," he said, "you know how the water runs down the sluice boxes, and carries off all the dirt, and leaves the gold behind. Well, the blood of that Man she tells about went right over me, just like that; it carried off 'bout everything. But it left enough for me to see Mamie, and to see the Man that died for me. O boys, *can't you love him?*"

Some days after there came a look into his face which showed that the end was near. I had to leave him, and I said: "What shall I say to-night, Jack?" "Just good-night," he said. "What will you say to me when we meet again?" "I'll say 'good-morning' up there."

The next morning the door was closed, and I found two of the men sitting silently by a board stretched across two stools. They turned back the sheet from the dead, and I looked on the face, which seemed to have come back nearer to the "image of God." "I wish you could have seen him when he went," they said. "Tell me all about it." "Well, all at once he brightened up 'bout midnight, and smilin', said, "I'm goin', boys. Tell *her* I'm going to see Mamie. Tell *her* I'm going to see the *Man that died for me*, an' he was gone."

Kneeling there with my hands over those poor cold ones, which had been stained with human blood, I asked to come to understand more and more *the worth of a human soul*, and to be drawn into deeper

sympathy with Christ's yearning compassion, "Not willing that any should perish."—*Mrs. J. K. Barney.*

"THE PAINTER OF LIGHT."

PETER PAUL RUBENS, the most celebrated of Flemish painters, and one of the great artists of the world, was born at Siegen in 1577. He came of good family, though during his boyhood his father incurred the displeasure of the Prince of Orange, and lived a practical prisoner in the town of Siegen for several years. The future artist was only ten years old when his father died, but he was fortunate in having a mother who had great strength as well as sweetness of character. The two were devoted to each other, and, in a picture which Rubens painted of his mother, his admiring affection seems to show in every stroke of the brush. Rubens' education was very thorough. He could speak five languages besides his own, and was, in addition, a good Latin scholar. His mother wished him to study law, but the boy's heart was so set on becoming a painter that at length she yielded to his desire. As soon as he began to study under competent teachers, his talent showed very plainly, and the wise mother made no effort to fight against nature.

After spending a number of years in the studios of the leading artists of Flanders, Rubens parted from his mother and went to Italy. Here he studied and painted, and had the good fortune to be appointed painter to the court of the Duke of Mantua. Like most who enjoy good fortune, Rubens had prepared himself to improve it when it came. He was well informed on most subjects, a young man of good habits and pleasing manners, with great tact in his dealings with others. It was not strange that he made a favorable impression on those he met. After eight successful years in Italy, Rubens was called home by the news of his mother's illness. It is a well-known saying that ill news travels fast, but such was not the case in those days before the railway and the telegraph had come into existence. He reached home to find that his mother had died before he had begun his homeward journey, and for a time he was inconsolable and very unhappy. His countrymen, proud of his talents and his fame, united their forces to keep him at home, and that their efforts were successful was due in part to a charming girl whom Rubens met about this time, and whom he married. He built a beautiful home, where he lived happily for many years, and where little children came to gladden his heart. Some of his best portraits are of these little ones.

It was probably largely due to Ruben's tact and fine manners that he was trusted with several important diplomatic missions. While in England on such an errand, a courier called on him and inquired if the diplomat was in the habit of amusing himself with painting.

"No," replied Rubens, "but the artist sometimes amuses himself with diplomacy."

Like most men who became famous, Rubens was industrious. He rose at four in the morning, worked hard, and lived plainly. He generally rode horseback for an hour or two each day, and the exercise helped to keep him in good health. Sir Joshua Reynolds called him "the best workman with his tools that ever managed a pencil." When one sees some of his great paintings, it is easy to understand how he won the title, "The Painter of Light." "The Descent from the Cross," now in the cathedral at Antwerp, is considered his masterpiece, and is one of the great paintings of the world.

Rubens died in Antwerp in 1640, and the whole nation mourned for him. Two hundred years afterward the city to which he brought so much honor, erected a monument to him in one of the public squares, but his best monument is his work which he did, and which brings increasing fame with every year that passes.—*Girls' Companion.*

WORLD'S SUPPLY OF RADIUM.

SOME time ago it was suggested that in attempting to explain the temperature of the interior of the earth the various radio-active constituents should be taken into account. Working on this idea, Prof. C. Liebenow has recently made an interesting calculation in which he shows that all the heat emitted by the earth may be explained by the presence of radio-active matter in its interior. He first computed the amount of heat given off in each second by the earth, which he found to be 10,000,000,000,000 gram-calories, a gram-calorie being the quantity required to raise the temperature of one gram of water one degree centigrade. Then taking the results already computed by Paschen, that to generate one gram-calorie per second 16 grams of radium would be required, it was found that the earth must contain about 200,000,000,000,000 grams, or somewhat more than 200,000,000 tons of radium, otherwise its temperature would be constantly increasing.

Now if this quantity of radium were to be distributed uniformly through the earth each cubic meter would only contain one five thousandth of a milligram of radium, but since certain muds found around hot mineral springs contain a thousand times as much radium as this it is quite evident that the distribution of radium is not uniform, and must be confined rather to the strata of the earth nearest the surface.

THE "botanical clock" is the name of a flower that is grown on the Isthmus of Tehautepec. It is said to change color three times a day, being white in the morning, red at noon and blue at night.

POLITENESS, OR COURTESY.

BY MARY E. HERTZLER.

POLITENESS should be accompanied by frankness, good-nature, unobtrusiveness and constancy, and should be uniformly exhibited to every class of men.

That style of manners which combines self-respect with respect for the rights and feelings of others, especially if it be warmed up by the fires of a genial heart, is a thing to be coveted and cultivated, and it is a thing that pays, both in cash and comfort.

"Men, like bullets, go farthest when they are smoothest," says Ritcher. The Encyclopedic Dictionary defines politeness in this manner: Politeness is polish or refinement in manner or behavior and is courteous, obliging, complaisant, well-bred, courtly. A polite man is, in regard to his behavior, a finished gentleman; but a rude person may be more or less polished.

A man is indebted to nature, rather than to art, for his refinement; his politeness or his polish is entirely the fruit of education. Politeness and polish do not extend to anything but externals; refinement applies as much to the mind as to the body.

"There is no policy like politeness," says Magoon, "since a good manner often succeeds where the best tongue has failed." Life is not so short but that there is always time for courtesy.

Matthew Arnold says, "Conduct is three-fourths of life." "Politeness has been compared," says George L. Carey, "to an air cushion, which, although there is apparently nothing in it, eases our jolts wonderfully."

The Bible says, "Evil communications corrupt good manners."

Christ was courteous, even to his persecutors, and in terrible agony on the cross he cried, "Father, forgive them, for they know not what they do."

The speech of Paul before Agrippa is a model of dignified courtesy, as well as persuasive eloquence.

Does it pay to be polite? Good manners often prove a fortune to a young man. Ross Winans of Baltimore, owed his great success and fortune largely to his courtesy to two foreigners. Although his was but a fourth rate factory, his great politeness in explaining the minutest details to his visitors was in such marked contrast with the limited attention they had received in large establishments that it won their esteem. The strangers were Russians sent by their Czar, who soon invited Mr. Winans to establish locomotive works in Russia. He did so, and soon the profits resulting from his politeness were more than \$100,000 a year. Courtesy pays.

Not long ago a lady met the late President Humphrey of Amherst College and she was so much pleased with his great politeness that she gave a generous donation to the college.

"Thank you, my dear; please call again," spoken to a little beggar girl who bought a pennyworth of snuff, proved a profitable advertisement and made Lundy Foote a millionaire.

We should show politeness at home. Confucius says, "Eat at your own table as you would eat at the table of a king." If parents were not careless about the manners of their children at home, they would seldom be shocked at their behavior abroad.

Show politeness on the street. President Jefferson was one day riding with his grandson, when they met a slave who took off his hat and bowed. The President returned the salutation by raising his hat, but the grandson ignored the civility of the negro. "Thomas," said the grandfather, "do you permit a slave to be more of a gentleman than yourself?"

We should be polite in church, at school, on the cars; in fact, we should be polite everywhere.

We should always apologize for our mistakes. An honest apology will make many a heart feel lighter and better.

We should always be considerate of other people's feelings. King Edward of England once invited an eminent man to dine with him. When the coffee was served, what was the consternation of the others to find that the guest drank from his saucer. An open titter of amusement went round the table. The King lifted his eyes, and, quickly noting the cause of the untimely amusement, gravely emptied his cup into his saucer and drank after the manner of his guest. Silent and abashed, the other members of the household took the rebuke and did the same.

Do manners make the man? Manners, while they are the garb of the gentleman, do not constitute or finally determine his character. Mere politeness can never be a substitute for moral excellence, any more than the bark can take the place of the heart of the oak. It may well indicate the kind of wood below, but not always whether it be sound or decayed. Etiquette is but a substitute for good manners and is often but their counterfeit. Sincerity is the highest quality of good manners.

The following recipe is recommended to those who wish to acquire genuine good manners:

Of Unselfishness, three drachms;
Of the tincture of Good Cheer, one ounce;
Of essence of Heart's Ease, three drachms;
Of the extract of the Rose of Sharon, four ounces;
Of the Oil of Charity, three drachms, and no scruples;
Of the Infusion of Common Sense and Tact, one ounce;
Of the Spirit of Love, two ounces.

The mixture should be taken whenever there is the slightest symptom of selfishness, exclusiveness, meanness, or I-am-better-than-you-ness.

Pattern after him who gave the Golden Rule, and who was the first true gentleman that ever breathed.

Elizabethtown, Pa.

TWO OLD LETTERS.

STOP, LOOK AND LISTEN.

(This letter to his wife by Cromwell was written the day after the battle of Dunbar.)
For my beloved Wife Elizabeth Cromwell, at the Cockpit:
These.
Dunbar, 4th September, 1650.

MY DEAREST:—I have not leisure to write much. But I could chide thee that in many of thy Letters thou writest to me, That I should not be unmindful of thee and thy little ones. Truly, if I love you not too well, I think I err not on the other hand much. Thou art dearer to me than any creature; let that suffice.

The Lord hath showed us an exceeding mercy: who can tell how great it is! My weak faith hath been upheld. I have been in my inward man marvellously supported; though I assure thee, I grow an old man, and feel infirmities of age marvellously stealing upon me. Would my corruptions did as fast decrease! Pray on my behalf in the latter respect. The particulars of our late success Harry Vane or Gilbert Pickering will impart to thee. My love to all dear friends. I rest thine,
OLIVER CROMWELL.

(The following is the only letter from Mrs. Cromwell to her husband in existence.)
The Lady Elizabeth Cromwell to her Husband the Lord General at Edinburgh.
"Cockpit, London," 27th December, 1650.

MY DEAREST:—I wonder you should blame me for writing no oftener, when I have sent three for one; I cannot but think they are miscarried. Truly if I know my own heart, I should as soon neglect myself as to "omit" the least thought towards you, who in doing it, I must do it to myself. But when I do write, my Dear, I seldom have any satisfactory answer, which makes me think my writing is slighted, as well it may; but I cannot but think your love covers my weakness and infirmities.

I should rejoice to hear your desire in seeing me; but I desire to submit to the Providence of God; hoping the Lord, who hath separated us, and hath often brought us together again, will in His good time bring us again, to the praise of His name. Truly my life is but half a life in your absence, did not the Lord make it up in Himself, which I must acknowledge to the praise of His grace.

I would you would think to write sometimes to your dear friend, my Lord Chief Justice, of whom I have often put you in mind. And truly, my Dear, if you would think of what I put you in mind of some, it might be to as much purpose as others; writing sometimes a Letter to the President, and sometimes to the Speaker. Indeed, my Dear, you cannot think the wrong you do yourself in the want of a Letter, though it were but seldom. I pray think of; and so rest,—yours in all faithfulness,

ELIZABETH CROMWELL.

—From Morley's *Life of Cromwell*.

It has been said on good authority that the highest price ever paid for a writing was given a lawyer in this immediate vicinity. A certain railroad company had lost enormous sums of money through damage suits instituted by those injured in grade crossing accidents. This company had been most particular in the matter of erecting signs at each crossing, but jury after jury decided that these were of small moment since the warning they conveyed was to "look out for the cars" or "look out for the engine," and in almost every instance it was conclusively proved that the damage was caused by that part of the train not mentioned! So with desperation the railroad commissioned a lawyer of wide repute to compose a sign that would "hold" in court. After some days the following sentence, written on a large sheet of paper, came from the man learned in the law: "Stop, look and listen."

Following this, came a bill for \$10,000. So when you hear some long tongued individual boasting about the dollar a word Mr. Kipling gets, or the surprising sum paid Richard Harding Davis for articles describing the war he didn't see, dismiss the being as a dealer in the hills, for the lawyer aforementioned, got a check for the amount named, and, as far as history enlightens us, no one ever before received so much as \$2,500 a word!

Before the end of the year the lawyer was informed by the president of the road that the new sign had saved many times its cost. And the point I am especially desirous of making in regard to this sign is its immense value to men and women generally, not only in the matter of saving life and limb, but in the higher sense of getting out of life all there is in it.

Stop, look and listen.

How many of us do any of the three? We rush, are blind and close our ears. Then we sue the world for damages. Do we get them?—*Philadelphia American*.

100,000 TELEGRAMS A DAY.

OVER a hundred thousand telegrams a day was the record of 1904, 557,040,072 for the year. Uncle Sam alone took care of 91,391,443 dispatches, the number of his offices being 23,567. The length of line in operation 196,115 miles, and the length of wire stretched 1,029,983. John Bull forwarded 92,471,000 messages, France 47,280,070, Germany 45,216,963 and Russia 101,639,642. There are 122,341 telegraph offices in the world, 1,072,345 miles of line and 4,065,552 miles of wire.

HE that gathers not for eternity lives unsavingly and dies a pauper.—*Matt. 12: 30*.

REMINISCENCES OF GRANDPA BLAIN.—Part 1.

BY NANCY D. UNDERHILL.

Ben Franklin.

WHEN Ben Franklin was sent as ambassador to France, it was customary in this country to wear knee breeches and long stockings; the latter being knit by hand from wool which was raised and prepared for use upon almost every farm. Nearly every family owned a few sheep, and the wives and daughters in every home had their spinning wheel, the same as we now have our sewing machines. The loom where cloth was woven for the family clothing was also a necessary piece of home furniture. However, in France, the knee breeches had ceased to be fashionable in that which is usually called "good society," and it was necessary for any one who wished to appear in Court there to adhere to the customs of that country, in dress as well as in other customs. It was also customary there for men to have their heads shaven, and wear powdered wigs. Accordingly, when Ben Franklin was chosen as minister to France, a barber was sent to shave his head and provide a wig. But he suggested that a wig be first procured which should fit his head, so the measure was taken, and the markets of France searched, but none could be found that would fit Franklin's head of brains. He therefore sent a petition to France to be permitted to appear in parliament in his own hair, and clad in American costume. This petition was granted. Upon entering, however, a certain lady, seeing his knee breeches and otherwise peculiar costume, laughed. A man standing near, awed her to silence by whispering, "Do not laugh, that is the man that drew the lightning from heaven."

It seems to us there is a lesson in this incident for ourselves. We cannot afford to judge a person by their apparel, because that man or woman, though differently clad from ourselves or from the fashion to which we are accustomed, may have the wisdom and power to draw lightning or mercy from heaven, and may be our superior, both intellectually and spiritually.

Collbran, Colo.

FIVE SIGNATURES.

WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE, after all his years of writing, left only five of his signatures. The *Boston Transcript*, referring to this interesting fact says: "These are appended respectively to the purchase deed of a house in Blackfriars, dated 1613, which since 1831 has been in the Guildhall; to a mortgage deed relating to the same house in the British Museum, and to Shakespeare's will. There are besides, of course, many books purporting to have trustworthy signatures.

Most notable of these is the 1603 edition of Montaigne's *Essays*, bought in 1638 for 140 pounds by the British Museum, after Sir Frederick Madden had unequivocally attested the genuineness of the signature. Many students, probably a majority even, now regard it as no better than an eighteenth century forgery, however. One hundred and two pounds was paid at auction six years ago for a philosophical work printed in Venice, 1565, with two Shakespeare signatures on the vellum cover, Sir F. Madden again having given his opinion that they were trustworthy. The history of the book was traced back to 1811; thirteen years thereafter it was sold for 6d; in 1845 for 21 gns."

Referring to a copy of the Holy Scriptures which is said to bear the signature of this great author, the *Transcript* writer further says: "The Bible now to be sold, part of the library of W. Sharp Ogden, Rusholme, Manchester, was discovered by the owner's grandfather, William Sharp, a collector of books and prints, near Manchester some fifty-four years ago. He gave a few pounds only for it, but later received an offer of 150 pounds. On the reverse of the title to the New Testament is 'William Shakespeare, 1614,' and on the end cover 'Willm. Shakespeare off S. O. A. (Stratford-on-Avon) his Bible, 1613.' The inscription on the final cover, 'John Fox off Warwick was the owner of this Bible Anno Dom. 1633,' proves it to have been in the Shakespeare country soon after the dramatist's death in 1616. In 1666 it belonged to William Bradshaw, in 1727 to Thomas Hall. Shakespeare's daughter, Susanna, married Dr. John Hall of Stratford, but there is no ground so far as we know for associating the one Hall with the other."—*Com-moner*.

OSTRICH PLUCKING.

OSTRICH plucking is an event which is advertised in the newspapers of California, and attracts crowds of visitors to the farm to witness the operation. The removal of the feathers is not really a "plucking," but is literally a "cutting." The bird to be clipped is coaxed into a corner, and a bag drawn over his head. The birds are so large and strong that careful handling is necessary, but an ostrich without sight is helpless, he offers no resistance after his head is covered. The big plumes are carefully cut away, leaving an inch or so of the quill.

After the feathers have been cut away, the head is uncovered, and the bird allowed to run off, and it is always amusing to see the air of shame a plucked bird has as he sidles back to his pen, as though he realized that he had lost his beauty and attractiveness, and felt a sense of mortification.

The birds live in captivity sixty or seventy years, and at a period of every nine months yield about thirty dollars' worth of feathers.—*Selected*.

A TRIP TO THE MOON.

BY BAXTER M. MOW.

A TRIP to the moon would be a most exciting tour, a grand outing, a luxury. You think it impossible. So thought the people four hundred years ago when Columbus wished to sail the great unknown ocean. He succeeded and so must this trip.

There are several things to be considered; the route, the ship, the supplies and the company. The last is not the least. It is important not about the getting scared, for there will be nothing to get scared at, but for the real enjoyment. The route we will take will be directly toward the sun. The distance is two hundred and forty thousand miles—nearly ten times as far as the distance around the earth. We must go eight hundred miles a day, thus taking three hundred days. Starting here when the moon is new in March, we will arrive when the moon comes new in January. Thus we need only to keep our course steadily toward the sun, coming up to the moon just as she crosses our path. This will afford us the advantage of the sun's direct rays and his attraction, and one unvarying day.

Being intensely cold after we leave the earth by one half a day's journey, our ship must be rigged with a large sun glass which will collect the sun's rays and focus them upon a plate of platinum. This will be for the purpose of heating our cabin, preparing our food, melting our water and diffusing our air.

By heading our ship with a powerful solar magnet we will need only enough motor to raise us above the earth's specific attraction when we shall need only a large parachute besides, to check our frightful plunge toward the sun.

Our provision will consist of six barrels of water, two barrels of baked beans and three hundred pounds of crackers also three hundred pounds of liquid air. This last will seem strange to you but you must remember that the earth's air is only fifty miles deep, then we must carry a supply to breathe. The liquid can best be carried as ship's crossing the ocean carry water to use. The best companion will be a sweet gentle heroine who has full confidence in the enterprise.

Now we are fully ready to make the start. Our machine is all rigged up and we shall cut loose from Earth March 6th at the earliest ray of the sun. Except the sense of starting there will be no perceptible movement. Suddenly the earth and her mountains will be seen rapidly dropping away from us. We look through the peep holes and see handkerchiefs and hats waving good-bye and children throwing kisses. As we now speed rapidly on we use our field-glasses and telescopes. What a sight to see the old, busy Earth, with her cities and swarming life, rolling majestically around and around.

After our first two days we turn our attention to the stars and the moon and we are acquainting ourselves with her movements and zones. We do not wish to land in any of her seas, her icy poles, or her ragged mountain tops. So as soon as we determine her rotation, zones and continents we shall direct our ship's course to the most desirable place. We shall, in all probability, find this with "The Man in the Moon," poor old fellow! He has been for many years a veritable "Robinson Crusoe." He had a cross old wife and she wished him to the moon. Not being able to wish himself back, he of course stayed there but every evening could be seen standing, looking this way where he saw only the scowling face of his irate old dame.

How glad he will be! How he will rustle his good things for us. Then he will take us to see the sights. The moon is not as large as the earth—about one-fiftieth its size. But rivers and lakes and seas, with grand divisions and islands and mountains and valleys are all just like ours only not so large nor plentiful. It will take us six hundred days to explore her and gather specimens of the lunar wonders, when we shall return and get rich selling the history of our trip.

Weiser, Idaho.

A VERITABLE "FLOATING ISLAND."

ONE often reads of "floating islands," especially in the tropic seas. A great many—most, in point of fact—of these floating islands are mythical, existing only in the imagination. Away up in the wild Sierra Nevada Mountains of California may be found a veritable floating island. This islet is small, but it is nevertheless a floating one. Surrounded by lofty mountains is a small lake known as Mirror Lake. The waters of this body are wonderfully clear and reflective, and the lake is very deep. Floating about on the surface is a mass composed of plants, roots, and earth. This mass is about twenty-five feet across at the top, and is nearly circular in shape. How far it extends downward is unknown. The roots of the plants are so interlocked and filled in with earth that the whole mass is firmly attached. Where the earth came from is largely conjectural, but it is supposed to be the accumulations of dust blown from the surrounding mountains. So far as known, this floating island has existed for an indefinite period.

A great many persons have been on the islet. The lake abounds in fine trout, and its waters are much fished. By means of long poles and oars, the island may be slowly "navigated" about the lake. Many fishermen get on the floating mass, drift about, and use their lines. Mirror Lake is much visited, and the floating island is one of the chief attractions of the scene.—*J. Mayne Baltimore.*

A BATH IN THE GREAT SALT LAKE.

A FEW days ago, in company with a brother of the Salt Lake City church, I had the privilege of a bath in the Great Salt Lake. From boyhood I had heard of this great inland body of salt water in the heart of Utah, in the midst of the great Mormon settlement, but never before had I the privilege of seeing it, and bathing in its waters.

The lake is about eighteen miles from the city, and is reached by steam cars, which make the trip in thirty minutes. The country between the city and lake is a vast alkali flat, and it is thought, was covered at one time by the lake. Of late years the shore line has been receding, and the lake has seemed to be gradually drying up. At Saltair, the great bathing resort, a huge pavilion has been erected, resting on twenty-five thousand piles. A few years ago, no doubt, this great building was over the water, and the piles were driven into the water but now, as the water has receded, it is quite on dry land. From the pavilion are two arms, one longer than the other, which in graceful circular form reach out to the deeper water. In here are the bath rooms in great number, the one assigned to the writer being eight hundred four.

In and about the pavilion are carried on all kinds of amusements to attract the people, who daily flock here by the thousands for fun and frolic.

On entering the water one is attracted by the beautiful bottom of the lake, which is of soft white sand, with no pebbles or rocks to hurt the feet. The water is very clear, and the bottom may be seen at the depth of many feet. A safer place to bathe could not be imagined, for the bottom slopes to deep water so gently that one could hardly get beyond his depth unless he purposed to do so.

Wading out about forty rods, we came to water that reached the breast, and concluded that we would strike out for a swim, as we had often done in fresh water, but at once found the limbs raised completely to the surface of the water, and the body placed in a horizontal position. This position in swimming, as all know, is unnatural, if not painful, so we turned on the back, as the remarkable buoyancy of the water keeps one at the surface without effort on the part of the swimmer. With a quiet motion of the hands to furnish propelling power, one can go into even the deep water with safety with but little if any danger of sinking; indeed, one could not sink if he tried, but might, if he were not careful, become strangled with the briny water entering the nose or mouth. A drop of the water in the eye, while possibly not dangerous, is quite painful, and will close the eyes for some moments. No living thing can exist in this lake, as the water is over twenty per cent salt.

In each dressing-room is a spray of fresh water, which is at once resorted to on coming from the bath,

to rinse the salt water from the body; but often persons forget this, and dress without using the spray; the face will then look as though one had been carelessly using complexion powder, as it will be covered with fine white salt.

A bath in this lake is very invigorating, and one does not tire or feel exhausted as he does in fresh water, and as the body is dried, there is a glow on the skin, similar somewhat to the salt glow after a treatment in one of our sanitariums.

One of the most beautiful sights I ever beheld was a sunset scene on the lake. The lake shone like burnished gold, the western heavens were aglow with the glory of the setting sun, and my mind was filled with the thought of what the sea of glass might be before the throne of God. Grand was this sight, but grander yet will be the things which await those who are faithful to God. Just a little longer and our eyes shall behold the King in his beauty and the blessed home of rest and peace.—*W. B. White.*

* * *

ALWAYS BE CHEERFUL.

AN odd looking boy went whistling along the street the morning after a big snowstorm. His hands were bare, his cheeks and ears were red with cold, his shoes were much too large, well worn at that, while his hat was only a hat in name. That he meant business was shown by his spry movements and the shovel that he carried.

Seeing a man at his door, the boy asked if he wanted the snow cleared away from the walks. "How much?" inquired the man. "Ten cents," replied the boy. "Too much; a nickel is enough," said the man. "There is plenty of work to-day," answered the boy, "and I must do the best I can while it lasts. Good morning."

But the man had just begun to admire the cheerful business air of the boy, and was also moved with pity for him. So he called the boy back, and told him to do the work.

The lady of the house looked out of the window a few minutes later, and said, "Just look at that little boy making the snow fly. Why he works like a snow plow."

Both the man and his wife watched the little "rag-tag" as though he were a new curiosity. They became interested as well as amused, and noted how well he did his work.

As he finished the job and came to the door for his money, the lady said to her husband, "Maybe he is hungry; bring him in."

The man asked him to come in. Yes, he was hungry, but he had only time to take a piece of bread. It was a good business day for him. Yes, it was

cold out, but he could keep from freezing by hard work, and he needed all the money he could earn.

"What do you want money for just now?" asked the lady; and the little worker replied, "I want to buy mother a shawl. She has to wear one that you can see through, and it isn't right." Then the lady took his name and address, saying, "We want some more little jobs done, and may want you again."

The boy thanked her in his cheerful way, and hurried on, whistling as he went. That night the mother had a warm shawl, and several other things that her new found friend could well spare. But, more than that, the next day the little snow-shoveler was dressed in a new warm suit from head to foot, and became the trusty office-boy of a leading lawyer. Cheerfulness and industry are sure to win confidence and success.—*Exchange*.

A HOT PLACE TO LIVE.

Their Needs Supplied.

THE hottest region on the earth's surface, says the *Christian Work*, is on the southwestern coast of Persia, on the border of the Persian Gulf. For forty consecutive days in the months of July and August the mercury has been known to stand above one hundred degrees in the shade, night and day, and to run up as high as one hundred thirty degrees in the middle of the afternoon. At Bahrein, in the center of the most torrid part of the most torrid place, as though it were nature's intention to make the place as unbearable as possible, water from wells is something unknown. Great shafts have been sunk to a depth of one hundred, two hundred, three hundred, and even five hundred feet, but always with the same result—no water. Notwithstanding this serious drawback, a comparatively numerous population contrives to live there, thanks to copious springs which burst forth from the bottom of the gulf more than a mile from the shore. *Machadores* (divers), whose sole occupation is that of furnishing the people of Bahrein with the life-giving fluid, repair to that portion of the gulf where the springs are situated, and bring away with them hundreds of bags full of the water each day. The water of the gulf where the springs burst forth is nearly two hundred feet deep, but these machadores manage to fill their goatskin sacks by diving to the bottom and holding the mouths of the bags over fountain jets—this, too, without allowing the salt water of the gulf to mix with it. The source of these submarine fountains is thought to be in the hills of Osmond, four or five hundred miles away. Being situated at the bottom of the gulf, it is a mystery how they were ever discovered, but it is said that they have been known since the dawn of history.

FLOURISHING RICE FIELDS.

So fast is the area devoted to rice culture in Texas and Louisiana increasing, and with such good results, that it is expected the domestic crop this year will for the first time be equal to the consumption. Enormous areas of swamp-lands along the Gulf coast, sold by the States for twenty-five cents an acre, are diked and drained and turned into flourishing fields. Two hundred and fifty thousand acres were planted in rice in Texas last year. Rice exchanges and rice mills are springing up all through southwestern Louisiana, and are creating an unusual prosperity. The Department of Agriculture is helping in many ways to advance the industry. One of the greatest troubles has been that the area one man could harvest was but a small part of that which he could sow and irrigate. Rice of a given kind tended to ripen at the same time, and the farmer found himself unable to gather the crops which he had raised. The department imported last year forty-one varieties of seed, which were planted in Louisiana, and from which thirty thousand bushels are now ready for distribution. By selecting varieties it has been made possible to plant all at the same time, and to stretch the harvest over nearly two months. The normal period from planting to harvest had been one hundred and three days. Some of the new varieties require a month, some fifty days longer than that. The annual crop is fast approaching two hundred thousand tons.—*Youth's Companion*.

BODIES DON'T FALL STRAIGHT.

No object can fall from the top to the bottom of one of the deep vertical mining shafts of the Lake Superior copper district except in a skip or cage. This has been shown by experiments, covering several weeks, conducted by United States government officials at No. 5 shaft of the Tamarack Mine, 4,930 feet deep.

Steel balls were suspended over the exact center of the shaft openings, brought to absolute quiet, dropped by burning with a candle flame the threads holding them, so that they started straight toward the center of the earth in the line of the shaft.

In every case, however, the balls swerved and lodged on the timbering after falling from 1,000 to 2,000 feet. Various theories are propounded to explain the occurrence, the most plausible being that the deflection of the balls is caused by the rotation of the earth.

ANY truth, no matter how beautiful, or saving, or abounding in rich possibilities, is valueless till we take it to ourselves; not simply to enjoy or marvel at, but to practice, to live, to *be* it.

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E. M. Cobb, Editor.

The Inglebrook contains twenty-four pages weekly, devoted to the intellectual, moral and spiritual interests of the young. Each department is especially designed to fill its particular sphere in the home.

Contributions are solicited. Articles submitted are adapted to the scope and policy of the magazine. A strong effort will be made to develop the latent talent of the constituency.

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DISCONTENT.

DISCONTENT is a habit most easily acquired. Energy, push, and hustle, qualities so characteristic of the American, are all commendable for the most part, and yet these qualities are largely responsible for the discontent of the business public.

The other day a large number of traveling men left Chicago for Cincinnati, over the Monon route on No. 33, which is the traveler's choice between the "City of the Lakes" and the "Queen City." The mercury stood twenty-four degrees below zero and there was a strong wind from the west. The dispatcher left us off on time; we ran our schedule a short distance, when the train crew saw that the iron horse was unable to hurl the great train against the storm and snowdrifts at a sufficient rate of speed to meet the requirements of the time card. A "helper" was hooked on in front, and plowed a furrow through the snow-filled cuts for his helpmate, but running at that rate against such a storm, as a matter of course, made the snow pour into the cab at a terrific rate, and the poor engineers, in spite of all their efforts, were almost frozen. The trainmen worked like heroes to deliver the passengers at their destination at the promised time, but all to no avail; we were slowly but surely losing time.

Occasionally an over-anxious "man of the road" would ask if we were making up time, only to be answered by a polite, regretful shake of the head, to the contrary. Finally the chief officer was accosted by an impatient son of the West, who said: "You're not gaining a second!" to which the man in blue replied: "My dear sir, you ought to be thankful that we're on the track," to which the passengers assented by a chorus of "Yes, or alive." Seeing that the sentiment was largely on the side of the men who were risking their lives for the convenience, safety and comfort of the passengers, he quickly ceased walking up and down the aisle and remained very quiet.

A general conversation followed, which was profuse-

ly illustrated by the recital of instances similar to the above, clearly demonstrating the domineering spirit of *discontent*, of which the following is the gist:

Discontent wages a warfare against happiness in the possessor and all those with whom he comes in contact; it is *very* contagious; it spreads like smallpox. Unavoidable lay-overs are incident to travel, and it is far more profitable to spend the time in reading, writing or meditating than to make the occasion a scene of uproar, confusion, dissatisfaction and discontent.

Contentment is a most admirable accomplishment. It never pays to worry or fret over things which cannot be avoided or remedied; and it certainly does not pay to growl and fuss about things that can be made better. Why not go to work and make them better, and be satisfied with the results? It has been demonstrated over and over again that worry is far more damaging in result than labor. The man who worries over his work unfits himself for his work; he who worries over his lot makes his own yoke heavier to bear. The one who has all the work he can do, and foolishly adds the unnecessary evil of worry, only shortens his days proportionately.

It is astonishing what a large number of people are prone to believe that the troubles and trials of others sink into insignificance when compared to their own; this is a hoax, and is one of the best evidences in the world of ignorance on the part of the one who thinks so.

An Allegory.

If Fortune would smile upon the world's populace and so decree that any and all who would might take-besetting affliction, whatever it might be (be it sickness, temper, mortgage, habit, deformity, poverty, wealth, crime, vice), and throw it down at a certain place in a great *plain*, with the distinct understanding that he must trade, swap, bargain, or barter with some other unfortunate, who is equally anxious to rid himself of his ailment, whether it be mental, physical or spiritual,—what a scene would follow! From the corners of the earth would come representatives of every nation, class and age, in innumerable bands, who with audible sighs of relief, would cast down their burdens, which, in their opinions, had been lifelong enemies. No sooner would the miserable bundle of regrets reach the earth than the slender cords, which bound them would be burst asunder and the real size and nature would be exposed. Memories of the past would magnify the contents until supreme satisfaction would take possession of the free individual. But his reign of absolute liberty is but momentary. He hears a voice saying, "Remember the contract," and he sets about making a selection from the thousands of cast-offs of his fellow-men. He sees artificial teeth, limbs and eyes; mortgages, funerals, and conflicts; scars,

wrinkles, and impediments of speech; labor, idleness and gossip; wealth, poverty and crime; politics, religion and nationality; infancy, youth and old age; gout, dyspepsia and rheumatism, store, shop, mine and farm; innumerable, immeasurable, illimitable—the prodigious mountain of imaginary proportions rises to fill the earth and the canopy. He is almost beside himself to see some of the trifling things that others had considered great afflictions. The crowd grew to millions; the mountain hid the sun from view. A great bell sounded, which was the signal to disperse. Oh, the decision of a moment! Each hurriedly selected the least objectionable thing in sight and disappeared, and the mountain went with them—but such a pitiful scene—he who had *laid down poverty*, selected distinction; one traded *heart trouble* for disgrace; a *disobedient son* was exchanged for a *mortgage*; a *wrinkled visage* for an *artificial hand*; gray hair for *bad temper*, etc.

Fortune could not refrain from smiling through tears of pity, to see short faces where long ones ought to be, long legs where bow legs would have been a credit; those who had been cultured, by imbecility, in a fit of anger. The pitiful wailing of the multitudes were multiplied by echoes until it reached the ears of Mercy, who at once appealed to Fortune, to once more decree that each might "seek his own" and, "in a moment, in the twinkling of an eye," the scene changed. A song of triumph was heard, the sky brightened, the birds sang, and for the first time in the life of each individual he was made to feel that each was asked to bear no greater burden than he was able to bear, and that each yoke was especially adapted to him who was compelled to bear it.

The moral is, "Be satisfied with your lot; don't pray for the removal of your weaknesses, but rather for grace to overcome them. Have compassion towards others. Be courteous and considerate. BE KIND."

IS IT YOU?

In these days of keen and bitter cold from the frozen lakes, where the mercury is ranging from twenty to fifty degrees below zero, even to the sunny southland, where cold seldom comes, but which is now learning what zero means, there is a general cry of cold and hunger.

When you shovel the hard coal into the furnace, turn on the electricity, and take up the evening paper or a book with which to rest the mind from the duties of office, farm or shop, and when you growl because there is one little cold corner in the house, do you think of the thousands of unskilled, uneducated laborers who are not only limited because of ordinary resource and of being able to cope with their fellows in other fields of labor, but are continually seeking employment in their own particular line because of the dozens who want the same job? Once out of a job,

because they must, they work at what they can get to do, and for such wages as they can obtain.

The laborer has as true a human nature as does the millionaire. He loves, woos and marries; he rears a family; they live in two small rooms in a damp cellar in the tenement district and are happy if they have enough to eat and can keep warm. He is not growling about the patches on his clothes, or the dents in his dinner pail; he works every day he has a chance, receives pay on Saturday evening and pays his bills, and is happy if he has enough to go around. You might talk yourself hoarse telling him to lay up something for the proverbial "rainy day," and it will do no good. With the wages he earns, the rent he has to pay, and the family he has to keep, he is kept at the extreme limit of his resources every minute, and how can he gain anything? There is a constant struggle for existence. Nature demands food, and society, climate and common decency demand clothes, and the law demands education. His meager income thus previously demanded, whether he sanctions it or not, and whether he has it or not, how can he get ahead?

That isn't the worst. How can he keep even? Provided he *keeps well every day* and his family keeps well every day, and he has work and wages every day, he may keep even; but if the shop shuts down, if some malady visits his dear ones, if a fire or flood comes his way—what then?

When the cold snap comes, when capital and labor get their horns locked—what then? Is he a criminal because he cannot provide? Should the landlord turn him out, and the law lock him up?

What do you think? What are you going to do about it? Are you satisfied for conditions to remain so? For the present are you willing to lend a helping hand by giving *cold cash* to relieve his immediate wants, and then for the future to labor for the following?

1. Establishment of industrial schools;
2. Abolishment of the liquor traffic;
3. Legislation against the manufacture of narcotics;
4. Spread of the Gospel of peace.

Did you say yes or no? Oh! you didn't say anything,—well, that's no. You cannot afford to be passive in this matter. Be active. Do not shut up your bowels of compassion against your less fortunate brother. However, some men do this. Are you one of them?

THE LAST CALL.

THE time has at last come when we must kindly ask all who have not renewed to do so at once. Sixty days have elapsed since the expiration of your subscription, and unless your renewal is received in the next few days we will be compelled to lift your name from the mailing list. Do not allow this to go longer.

Current Happenings

DR. PETER FAHRNEY

was born at Quincy, Pa., in 1840. He was the son of Elder Dr. Jacob Fahrney, and a grandson of the old Dr. Peter Fahrney. He lost his father at the age of eight, and spent the earlier part of his life on the farm and in the woolen factory; entered Jefferson Medical College in Philadelphia, and took special course in pharmacy at the Philadelphia School of Pharmacy, under the late Prof. Edward Parish in order to enable him successfully to prepare the famous



“blood purge” of his father and grandfather, in liquid form. Later in life he married and settled down at the old homestead in Connecticut, and commenced the manufacture of medicine. The Civil war and the burning of Chambersburg caused him to move west, settling in Ogle county, Illinois, in 1865.

The lack of shipping facilities caused him to move to Chicago in 1869, where he opened his laboratory on North Dearborn Street. The great Chicago Fire of 1871 consumed his entire business, but later he started a laboratory again on the west side, at which place he had remarkable success and his business became popular. With due foresight, in order to perpetuate the business he had established, he organized a close corporation in 1889, limited to members of the family known as Dr. Peter Fahrney & Sons Co., which organization has been in existence for sixteen years.

Dr. Peter Fahrney was the official head of the organization, yet active management was in the hands of his four sons, whom he had zealously trained and

brought up in the business; each one fitted for his part in the large enterprise. Thus did Dr. Peter Fahrney foresee, sixteen years ago, the necessity of making provision for such an incident as has now occurred.

Dr. Peter Fahrney was the direct lineal descendant of old Dr. Peter Fahrney. He was, at the time of his death, a great-grandfather. He was original in all his plans and actions, and looked upon imitators and simulators with abomination.

FIVE million three hundred thirty-eight thousand six hundred fifty dollars was the amount of a check recently issued in South Africa, by a London company, to some diamond miners who discovered the largest diamond in the world. The diamond weighed three thousand and thirty carats, which sum was more than the combined weight of all the noted diamonds in the world. It has created a great deal of excitement in the diamond market. It is not only the largest diamond in the world, but caused the largest check to be drawn that was ever made of which we have any record. It was insured for two and a half millions before it was shipped.

LONG ACRE, the center of the motor car and carriage industry of London, was the scene of a disastrous fire Feb. 22. Hundreds of automobiles were burned, and there were some exciting escapes of tenants occupying flats above the warehouses. About \$1,250,000 worth of property was destroyed.

A REMARKABLE religious revival movement is now being experienced at Louisville, Ky., which began about the middle of February. Four thousand converts have been announced.

IN a terrible accident which occurred at Birmingham, Ala., recently, 150 of the best miners in that district were killed by the explosion of gas in the Virginia mines. Seventy-five of the bodies have been recovered, but there is no hope of finding any of the men alive. Although three men have been discovered whose hearts were still beating, when brought to the surface of the mine, they ceased immediately upon reaching the outside air.

THE university at Washington, which, from 1821 until recently, has been known as the Columbian University, was formally dedicated Feb. 22 under its new name,—The George Washington University.

THE naval bill got through congress with two battleships, at last.

THE Isthmian canal engineers decided on a sea-level canal, to cost \$230,500,000, and to be completed in the next ten or twelve years.

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CHRISTIAN SCIENCE practice has been declared illegal in Ohio.

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THE half-fare law for school children was sustained in Massachusetts.

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THE czar has issued a call to his people to save the throne.

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THE Sultan of Turkey has something with which to occupy his mind these days. The revolution of the Arabians in the province of Yemen has become serious. Many Turkish troops are said to be deserting him.

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PROFESSOR PERRINE of Lick Observatory has discovered the seventh satellite of Jupiter.

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ANOTHER great fire occurred in St. Louis, in the Adolphus Busch glass works, recently, entailing a loss of \$75,000. The fire is believed to have been started by electric wires. The loss of the plant throws 500 employés out of work.

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MISS ANNA SULLIVAN, who became world-famous as the teacher and companion of Helen Keller, who was graduated from Radcliffe last June, has become engaged to John A. Macy, a Harvard instructor, and one of the editors of the Youth's Companion.

* * *

A FLORIST at Los Angeles, Cal., after six years of experimenting, produced a green carnation. The flower is like other carnations, except that its petals are tinged with vivid green, which radiates from the center to the edge in deep stripes. He refused to disclose his method.

* * *

THE Booth Line steamer Hubert, from North Brazil ports, has arrived at New York with 7,000 cases of crude rubber, valued at \$2,500,000.

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PRESIDENT HARPER of Chicago University is convalescent, and has already resumed active connection with the University administration before leaving the hospital.

* * *

THE action of the United States supreme court, in declaring the Kansas anti-trust law constitutional, opens the way to the prosecution of the coal trust of that state, which will be commenced at once.

AT Tuskegee, Ala., last week the annual negro conference in session asserted that in the forty years of emancipation the negro race in the United States has saved more than four hundred million dollars worth of property; has organized twenty-eight thousand churches; has bought one hundred and seventy-three thousand three hundred and fifty-two farms; has helped to support many industrial schools, beside the hundreds of common schools. This record ought to establish the fact that the colored man has some ability.

* * *

RECENTLY exhaustive trials of a new smoke consuming device, at Westminster, England, are said, by the *American Inventor*, to have proved conclusively that coal of the worst description can be burned in an ordinary furnace without black smoke and with considerable saving. The invention consists of a system of tubular fire-bricks built of prepared material so that the fire from the furnace must pass through the screen. The screen becomes incandescent and ignites the gas thus preventing the formation of carbon.

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THE New York Rapid Transit Commission has authorized the construction of a vast network of subways extending to all sections of Greater New York; some to be built by the city and some by private capital, altogether aggregating a cost of \$250,000,000.

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THE B. & O. Railway Co. has purchased one hundred and seventy-five freight locomotives, thirty-five passenger locomotives, forty switch locomotives, and ten thousand freight cars at an expense of \$12,000,000.

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WIRELESS telegraphic service, under the auspices of the navy department, has made a new long distance record for overland wireless telegraphy by establishing communication between the station of Key West, Fla., and Chicago, Ill., a distance of 1060 miles. The best results were obtained at night. The department has now twenty-nine stations established and many more are in prospect.

* * *

THE members of the German Automobile Club of Berlin, Germany have formed themselves into an army corps, pledging service during the war and peace; in time of peace they must take part in army manoeuvres; in times of war they probably will be fixing the automobile some place where it is exceedingly warm.

* * *

IT is bad enough to have the Duke blown to atoms by bombs, but it is worse to know that conditions are such that a funeral is impossible at the present. Royal families are kept in seclusion. The entire country is in readiness for a general outbreak at any moment.



HOME DEPARTMENT



GLORIFY GOD IN YOUR BODY.

BY HOWARD H. KEIM.

EXHILARATING health is a luxury enjoyed by few. A glimpse at the passing multitude, evidences the fact that most of the human family are under the hand of affliction. To be *well* seems to be the exception. To be ailing, the rule. Saint Paul lived in a time when physical culture was receiving much attention. Many of his most sublime illustrations are drawn from common customs of his day. "Know ye not that they which run in a race run all, but one receiveth a prize? So run, that ye may obtain." How many middle-aged readers of the *Nook* really enjoy *a run*? Children love to play and when they are out of doors are always playful and healthy. They *enjoy* health. By and by they get too big to play—especially girls. Prudery steps up and dictates weakness and misery. No one can do his best unless he is well. He can not be well unless he lives close to nature. To have a "conscience void of offence toward God and man" he must have a healthy body. God made the air to breathe and men shut themselves up in close houses—away from the element designed for them. The blood is slowly poisoned, the cheek grows pale, strength wanes. The whole "temple of the living God" is in bad repair in consequence.

When we do have a chance at the fresh air most of us learn to use as little as possible by not breathing fully. Strike a trot—run a quarter or a half or a mile if you can. If you can't you must be "getting old." One of the happiest and best old men, the writer has even known, was fond of helping his seven boys play "leap frog" when he was nearly three score years and ten. That man never died. After eighty years' residence here he fell asleep and went to Glory.

Ladoga, Indiana.



WINTER EVENINGS.

BY MRS. M. M. BOLLINGER.

DURING the long winter evenings many of us ask ourselves the question, "What shall we do?" and some of us have so much to do that we are puzzled which to do first. Now is the time when we all can gather around the cheerful, blazing fires in our sitting room and spend an enjoyable time with our loved ones at the same time engaged in some work, perhaps for ourselves, or sewing, knitting or crocheting for

some over-burdened mother, or garments for some poor and destitute family; or we can take a sleigh ride to carry food and provisions to such; help care for the sick; cheer up the weary invalid by carrying her flowers or some luxury she cannot afford or reading to her: we none of us need to be idle, we can always find something to do if we will and we can cultivate ourselves so that all duties will be pleasures.

Then, we sisters, if industrious or ambitious now bring forward the sewing that has been laid aside during the busy summer and complete the garments; we bring out all the old cast-off garments sort into carpet and paper rags; then we tear the carpet rags into proper size and sew and soon have a number of bright balls waiting to be made into carpet or rugs, or perhaps some save all the bright woollen rags and cut into strips two inches long and draw through canvass into patterns and so have another kind of rug.

We may hunt up all of our calico pieces and make into patchwork, or our woollen pieces into crazy work; but we should all of us be as busy as the bees so when next summer rolls around with its many cares, and we are ready to clean house we will have all of our light work done and our rubbish ready to be removed, leaving us free to work in the garden, among the fruit, or anywhere else we choose.

This is the time to brighten father up and recruit him up so he can enter his next summer labors with more courage and zeal. After he has been in the cold all day have his easy chair by the fire, his newspaper handy, allow him a quiet hour to read to himself if he wishes, or request him to read aloud and explain what he reads, but by all means give respectful and dutiful attention and during the reading do not have frequent interruptions, then have him join in your games and music; bring out your apples, pop corn and nuts and all join in crunching the apples and cracking the nuts and amidst this chatter and glee father will forget himself and become a child again, in your enjoyment.

Vestaburg, Mich.



HUNGRY FOR KISSES.

Two young girls had gone to the orphan asylum one Sabbath afternoon to teach in the Sabbath school there as substitutes for regular teachers who were absent. One of them taught the infant class, and when the lessons were over, a little blue-eyed tot caught hold of the girl's dress, and, looking up,

whispered pleadingly: "Please teacher, won't you kiss me?"

"To be sure I will, you dear baby!" the girl cried, and, dropping down on one of the low benches, she drew the child close and kissed her again and again. In an instant the others swarmed about, boys and girls alike holding up hungry faces for kisses. The girl's eyes filled with quick tears as she looked into the eager little faces.

Her friend who had taught an older class, stood at the door of the infant room, looking on, half-laughing, half-impatient.

"Do come along, Helen," she said at last, and, as Helen gently put aside the little, warm, clinging fingers and joined her, the other girl exclaimed, with a touch of scorn: "I don't see how you could have all those mussy little things hugging and kissing you? See how they've tumbled your dress!"

Helen glanced down at her dress; it surely had suffered from the little loving hands, but her eyes were shining through a mist of tears as she gently answered: "You know they have no mothers to kiss them, Gertie."

Somehow Gertie could find no answer to that, and as the two reached the street, Helen went on: "Did you notice Sadie Burns, the little brown-eyed thing with the blue veins on her forehead?"

"The one that clung to your dress to the last minute?"

"Yes, that was Sadie. The matron told me that one day when Sadie was sick, a lady who is very fond of her, and who often visits at the asylum, came to see her, and brought her a little puppy, which she thought would amuse her. Of course, the child was delighted with the puppy, and at last the lady said to her: 'If you could have just what you want most of all for yourself, Sadie, what would it be?' She thought the little thing would like the puppy, and she meant to give it to her, if the matron was willing; but Sadie put the dog down at once, and, stepping close to the lady, leaned on her knee, and looking up at her with those big, solemn brown eyes, she said: 'I'd like most of anything to sit in your lap a few minutes just as if I was your own little girl.'"

Gertie turned impulsively to her friend. "I never imagined they felt so, Helen," she said, remorsefully.

"They don't all, of course," Helen answered; "but I know that some do, and I can not bear to think of little children going hungry for kisses. I can't give them mother kisses, but I do the best I can, even if my dress does suffer a little."—*Christian Endeavor World*.

FOR in that he himself hath suffered, being tempted, he is able to succor them that are tempted.—*Heb. 2: 18*.

STRAWBERRY JAM.

THE newspapers report that the State chemist of Nebraska has analyzed a sample of commercial strawberry jam, and found that it was no such thing. It was made chiefly of pumpkin, tinted with coal-tar dyes, preserved in benzoin, and the seeds that were intended as evidence of the presence of real berries were grass seeds. This does not account for the flavor; but everybody knows that flavors may be artificially stimulated by chemical processes. Confident reliance on the manufacturer and the shopkeeper has induced housewives to forego the trouble of making their own jam and preserves. We mean housewives who know how to do it,—a kind that is diminishing, because the art is not regarded as a necessary accomplishment in modern days. The factory-prepared article is often cheaper, as well as more conveniently obtained. When it is compounded as this alleged strawberry jam was, why shouldn't it be cheaper? It is a great satisfaction, when invited to partake of table condiments and confections, to have the hostess say, "I made these myself."—*Boston Herald*.

Not only are jams adulterated, but also nearly all prepared, preserved and canned foods. It view of the conditions that exist so largely it will be wise to use little or none of any of the prepared commercial foods. Why not use the fruits, etc., as nature prepares them, uncooked?

"OLD" AND "NEW" WOMEN.

NOWHERE outside of an old-fashioned romance is there a spot in the world where the incapable woman can to-day maintain a foothold. In the leisurely three-volume novel dear to our grandparents, Arabella and Araminta, gentle, pallid, timid, submissive creatures, faltered and gasped and fainted gracefully in their chairs at the slightest excuse for such behavior. To swoon with ease was regarded as a proof of elegance, and as a distinctive line marking the difference between the milkmaid and the lady born and bred. Possibly the tight lacing then in vogue aided the lady in her ability to perform this part of her role to the satisfaction of the spectators who were usually within the receding vision of the fainting and fragile being whose delicate nerves were proof against neither terrors by night nor shocks by day. Frankly, we doubt whether the old novelists were quite fair in their portraiture of the current life of their times.

LET knowledge grow from more to more.—*Tennyson*.

A WISE man will hear and increase learning.—*Proverbs 1: 5*.

Reading Circle and Christian Workers' Topics

By ELIZABETH D. ROSENBERGER.

THE BEST AIM.—1 Cor. 10: 31.

For Sunday, March 26, 1905.

I. Poor Aims.

1. To Injure Others,Acts 14: 19
2. No Aim,1 Tim. 5: 13
3. Selfishness,2 Peter 2: 10
4. Using Religion for a Cloak,Matt. 23: 5, 28

II. Better Aims.

1. To do Good to Others Without Sacrifice—the Selfish Preacher.
2. To Die for One's Country—the Soldier.
3. To Die for One's Friends,John 15: 13

III. The Best Aims.

1. Sacrifice for Others—Jonathan, 1 Sam. 20: 14; John the Baptist,John 3: 30
2. Develop the Christian Graces,2 Peter 1: 5-7
3. Honor God,1 Cor. 10: 31
4. Exalt His Church,Rom. 1: 16
5. Give One's Life for the Faith of Jesus, Acts 7: 60
6. Give the Gospel to the World Unhindered,Acts 28: 31

Text.—Whether therefore ye eat, or drink, or whatsoever ye do, do all to the glory of God. 1 Cor. 10: 31.

References.—Psa. 72: 19; 104: 31; Isa. 6: 1; Psa. 24: 8, 9; 96: 3; Exodus 40: 34, 35; Jer. 13: 11; Isa. 62: 3; 66: 18; Hab. 3: 3-5; Ezek. 43: 4; Rom. 11: 36; Eph. 1: 6; Philpp. 2: 11; Rev. 15: 8; 21: 23.

In the Beginning—God.

When Garibaldi stood out and called for his young compatriots to follow with him to free his land from the slavery of popedom, he told them that following him they would get but rags and hunger and thirst; they would be degraded altogether, but they would be going on for freedom. And when young Christians resolve to seek first the kingdom of God, to deny self, to do what Jesus asks them to do, the conditions are not much better than those laid down by Garibaldi. "Let him take up his cross and follow me," said Jesus. If in all things we do we aim first to do it unto the glory of God, then there is but little time or disposition left to advance our own interests, or our ambitions.

Our Helpers.

Suppose an angel would come to us and say that he had been sent to take all our work in his charge to-day, that we need not worry about it, as his strength and wisdom were greater than ours, and he would make it prosper more than we could. What a holiday it would seem if we accepted the offer, and we should accept it for we have the command, "Commit thy works unto Jehovah!" If you do this the burden of the work is no longer upon you; you leave it with

God, he will keep it in the hollow of his hand while you do your part calm and serene, believing him when he says, "Thou art my servant in whom I will be glorified."

"Only an instrument ready
His praises to sound at his will;
Willing should he not require me,
In silence to wait on him still."

Fruitless Work.

Unless we do our work to the honor and glory of God it will pass away; it will prove fruitless. And it may be work that we are doing for him, it may be deeds of charity, or some teaching. If we are anxious to get full credit for every dollar we give, and if we look for praise and appreciation in return for our teaching, and warm thanks for any deed of kindness we may do, then it may be said to us, "Be glad and rejoice for great is your reward upon earth." A rich man tried to fill the almsbowl of Buddha, he threw in thousands and thousands of flowers but to no purpose, the bowl remaining as empty as at first. Then a poor man with a sincere heart threw in a handful of flowers, and lo! the bowl was full and overflowing.

"For the Sake of My Lord."

I know of no picture more pathetic than that of Mrs. Judson standing in the doorway of her Burman home by the sea, watching the ship sail away that was carrying her children to America for their education. The most dreaded hour in the life of every missionary mother had come. She had to choose between leaving her husband alone, in Burma, surrounded by dangers and perils, and permitting the children to go home without her; she decided to give up her children. And after many a long, tender caress, she had bidden them good-by, and the great steamer was sailing out toward the open sea. The almost broken-hearted mother stood and watched the vessel until through the mist in her eyes it had ceased to be even a speck on the horizon, and then turning into her room sank into her chair and exclaimed, "All this I do for the sake of my Lord."

Jesus Only.

Aspiration, not contentment, is the law of life. Boys and girls should early learn to choose high ideals. Then aim to do all your work, and to live your life for the glory of God. There is nothing possible to a human soul nobler or greater than simple faithfulness. There is a field for better living right at home, room in the home not only for fidelity but downright heroism. You are looking to the far-off mountain peaks

where there is nothing whatever for you to do, while right at home are neglected duties that you can do to the glory of God. Common, ordinary people can be faithful, and so live heroic lives. To lose your ideals is the greatest tragedy that can befall you; Jesus alone will lead you into the ideal life.

"Your Trophies at His Feet."

When we think of David Livingstone, converted at twenty, for thirty-two years a missionary in Africa, we see one who lay royal honors at the feet of Christ. Think of him, decorated by geographical and scientific societies, honored by courts and by parliaments, offered the freedom of cities, and yet sleeping on the coarse, damp grass, eating birdseed and roots and African maize, forty times scorched with the fever, his arm torn by the teeth of a lion—"he stands before me transfigured, like one of the tall angels whom Isaiah saw next the throne of God." His heart remains in Africa, buried beneath a tree. The wretchedness of those poor people so appealed to him that nothing could turn him away; he gave his life that we might carry the Gospel to them.

Topics for Discussion.

1. What is the result of exalting ourselves? Obadiah 1: 3, 4; Luke 14: 11.
2. Was Paul ready to suffer for the glory of God? Acts 21: 13.
3. What was Joshua's aim? Josh. 24: 15.
4. Paul's grand aim. Philpp. 3: 12-14.
5. David gave all the honor to God for his victories. Psa. 44: 5-8; 32: 7.
6. Where are we to declare his glory? Psa. 96: 3.

EMPLOYMENT BUREAU.

Brother M. B. Knop, our secretary at Waterloo, Iowa, is one of our faithful workers. He reports that some of their Circle are completing the course, and he hopes to send us some new names.

*

Sister Mary Vancil, of Girard, Ill., says: "We have organized our Missionary Reading Circle now, and have held two meetings; we all think they were good meetings for the first ones. And we hope that the interest manifested at these meetings may continue. I am glad to send you three new names for the Circle."

*

Sister Mary L. Cook, of Prairie Depot, Ohio, says, "I enclose one new name; how I would like to send in a number, but this seems to be a difficult place to work in, yet if we can enroll some, it may create an interest in others. I often think of this quotation that I came across sometime ago, 'The church that is not a goer, is a goner.' It is mission work that shows the life of a church. In our home congregation we have

twenty some members of the Circle, and our church is pledged to give forty dollars a year for foreign missions, besides the other freewill offerings. Our elder is one of the active members of the Circle, and his influence is ever on the side of mission work. We pray that God will give his choicest blessings to the cause for which we are working."

*

You need a constitution and by-laws. If you have none, we will be glad to mail you one that is in general use in many of our Circles. Write to us enclosing four cents to pay for mailing it, and we will gladly send you one. Address, OUR MISSIONARY READING CIRCLE, Covington, Ohio.

*

We have had an active, working Circle at Lancaster, Pennsylvania, for a good many years. They have had many good Circle meetings in that church, and the members have read many books on missions. Sister Emma C. E. Landes our secretary there, sends us three new names for the Circle.

*

We are anxious to hear from more of our Circles. Please write to us, and give a report of your work for this page. Other Circles will be encouraged by what you are doing. We know you are busy, but send us at least a short report. We are interested in you.

*

Since you have given us permission to ask questions, and tell our experiences, I want to ask you about something that I have been puzzled about. Some of our meetings are good, and we enjoy them, then at other times, it seems as if there is "no go" to them, they are dead. Only a few will take part, and they don't do very well. I half believe that the leader has a good deal to do with it, to make it a success. What are the duties of a leader?—*A Reader.*

NEW NAMES.

- 2700 Alva Brubaker, Virden, Ill.
- 2701 Otis Stutzman, Girard, Ill.
- 2702 Amy Ohmart, Girard, Ill.
- 2703 Mabel Caskie, Longley, Ohio.
- 2704 Emma S. Kraatz, Lancaster, Pa., 250 W. Orange St.
- 2705 Charles Bower, Lancaster, Pa., 420 Lancaster Ave.
- 2706 Walter E. Stump, Lancaster, Pa., 547 E. Orange St.
- 2707 Pearl Mishler, Collamer, Ind.

RECEIVED CERTIFICATES.

- Martha E. Lear, Cerrogordo, Ill.
- Ella Heckman, Cerrogordo, Ill.
- Etta Wheeler, Cerrogordo, Ill.
- Florence Mohler, Cerrogordo, Ill.
- J. Wilbert Miller, Waterloo, Iowa.



OUR YOUNG PEOPLE

THE GEOGRAPHY CLASS.—Chapter XIX.

London, England.

Dear Mr. Maxwell:—

Here we are sure enough in the largest city in the world. We are stopping up at Russel's square. The first and best thing that met our eyes was a large package of letters from home. No sooner had the boys found the hotel and arranged for our baggage than they went down to Thomas Cook & Son's, at Ludgate Circus, and called for our mail, and sure enough there were letters from many of our friends at home; some addressed to the party, some to Miss Merritt, and others to other individuals of the party. As a matter of course the letters which we received from our parents are of such a domestic nature that we would not care to have you publish them, but there were some things in some of the other letters that I mention because we want you to realize how much we appreciate them.

For instance, in Raymond Tracey's letter we received the intelligence of Grandpa Steven's death and how that Mirandy had gone to Baltimore to live; I suppose he is missed greatly by you all, and I am quite sure we will notice the vacancy more keenly when we return. How well I remember the speech he made in the high school chapel about our coming to Europe. We are glad to know that the new chain factory has come to Mayville and hope that the enterprise may be successful, and that it will furnish employment for a lot of our young people, besides adding to the stimulus of the business life of the city.

Elsie Mills, in her letter, told us all about the surprise on Brother Dawson and how he was presented with so many nice books, maps and charts, which will certainly be a very helpful addition to his library. We are glad to learn that the Christian Workers' society and the Sunday school both have adopted the Inglenook. By receiving it in clubs each of us will be able to receive our paper at a reduced price, and we can use the other twenty cents apiece in a helpful way by allowing the treasurer of the society to order as many extra copies as he can for the money, and thereby do a great deal of good. We received the last four numbers to-day.

I think Verne Williams just tried to see what he could do when he wrote his letter. He wrote a great lot of stuff about Old Blossom, Agnes' pet cow, and about Daisy, Roscoe's favorite mare, until he had them pretty nearly homesick enough to start for New York. There is hardly a day passes anyhow but what Roscoe makes mention of Daisy; she is always used as a basis of comparison when judging the horses of this country.

It remained for Esther Norris to tell us about the remodelling of the schoolhouse and the progress of the literary society, and the way things were going in a social way. It seems there have been a wonderful sight of deaths and marriages in the short time we have been away. But I am constrained to think that the jolliest letter of the lot was written to the party by James Maynor, Jr. In his artistic way he hauls us individually to a convenient spot on the green carpet and gives us a

respectful individual investigation, and, from a phrenological standpoint, shows us our powers and weaknesses, and points out to us in unmistakable terms how we can make the trip a success or failure. In fact he almost assigns each of us a work to do in a specific way, because of our individual talents. He does not forget to advise us carefully concerning the study of the people, as to their religion, politics, business and nationality. He said we were studying geography and that "geography is a description of the earth as the home of man." Many practical suggestions were offered by him that will materially aid us in our sojourn here, and I am sure will be quite beneficial to the rest of you when we return. He has traveled so much that it comes very handy to him to suggest to us the most helpful and needful things.

It was quite a surprise to us to find that England is so rough, in a physical way, and that there were so many coal mines, stone quarries and lime kilns. We will probably have more to say of the country later. We are wholly absorbed now with the study of the metropolis of the world. It is generally known that more than five millions of people call this their home, among them are the richest of the rich, and the poorest of the poor; the millionaire and the multimillionaire are found living within a very few blocks of the vendor and the beggar; all are here within a radius of a very few miles; hundreds throw away pounds and guineas in extravagance, which is the result of aristocracy, while thousands beside them struggle to eke out a very miserable existence. The rich look down upon the poor to that extent and degree that they are now trying to legislate the street cars from the principal streets to prevent the poor from coming among them.

In the struggle of the populace to get from one point to another in the city the municipality has been compelled to build railroads overhead so as to relieve the congested condition of the street as much as possible. Besides the elevated railroads the surface street cars are double-decked; passengers ride within for four cents, and those who sit on top pay a two-cent fare. The ascent is made by means of a spiral stairway at the rear of the car, and the descent from the front end of the car. Of course those street cars only follow the straight, broad streets; the crooked and narrow streets are supplied with double-decked omnibuses which charge the same fare as the street railways, and make their regular stations and stops as if they were guided by a track. It seems that with this service the people might be satisfied, but a few moments is sufficient to convince the stranger that this is wholly inadequate to the demands of the public. We found that another system of transit was carrying its thousands beneath the surface of the earth. Indeed there is an almost perfect system of railroads traveled by steam cars at a depth of thirty feet under the city, and while the service is good and cheap, yet one is impressed that it is quite dirty and smoky on account of insufficient ventilation.

The most novel thing in the entire city along this line is what is called the two-penny tube; it is ninety feet

(Continued on page 264.)

The Q. & A. Department.

Who was "Old Hickory," and how did he get his name?

This sobriquet was conferred upon General Andrew Jackson by his soldiers in 1813. First one of the soldiers remarked that the General was "tough," referring to his pedestrian powers. Another soldier declared he was as "tough as hickory." Then he was called "Hickory," and later the affectionate adjective "old" was prefixed. The above origin of the name is given by Mr. Parton, but General Jackson is said to have told the following account of it: "During the Creek War he was suffering from a bad cold and his officers improvised a tent for him, covered with flakes of hickory bark. The next morning a drunken hanger-on of the camp spied the odd tent, and not knowing who was in it, gave it a kick that tumbled it over. As the General struggled out of the ruins the toper cried out, 'Hello, Old Hickory! come out of your bark and join us in a drink.'" General Jackson joined in the laughter at the incident, and as he stood shaking the bark from him the soldiers gave a hearty "Hurrah for Old Hickory!" and the name clung to him.

❖

How much liquor and wine is produced in the United States in a year? How much imported? How much consumed, and what were the revenue receipts of the United States from spirits and liquors last year?

For the year, ending June 30, 1903, 112,905,399 gallons. Imported in 1904, 4,665,717 gallons of malt liquors, 3,020,814 gallons of spirits and 4,823,671 gallons of wine. Amount consumed in the fiscal year 1903, 1,605,851,455 gallons. This includes 114,812,613 gallons of domestic spirits, 2,439,535 gallons of imported spirits, 32,631,154 gallons of domestic wines, 6,088,201 gallons of imported wines, 1,445,675,414 gallons of domestic malt liquors and 4,204,538 gallons of imported malt liquors. The revenue on spirits, \$135,810,015 and on fermented liquors \$49,083,459.

❖

How many brothers and sisters did Jesus have?

It is not known that he had any. James and Joses and Simon and Judas are called the brothers of our Lord, but the Jews used terms of relationship loosely and the word "brother" was frequently applied to cousins and sometimes to second cousins. Some say they were half brothers.

❖

In what State was Admiral David Farragut born?

He was born at Campbell's Station, near Knoxville, Tenn., July 5, 1801, and died at Portsmouth, N. H., Aug. 14, 1870.

What are the principal railroad systems in the United States?

This is a hard question to answer. If there were only a few dozens or hundreds we might answer it, but when we name the Southern, Union, Northern, and Canadian Pacific, the R. I., Milwaukee and N.-W., we have only begun in the West. The Pennsylvania, Wabash, Big Four, C. H. & D. operate in the center; in the east are to be found B. & O., C. & O., Lackawanna System, N. Y. Central, etc. The better way is to get a railroad guide for a few cents, which will give you, not only the names, but all the desired information concerning them.

❖

Please give the correct pronunciation of the following: New Orleans, European, and Pierre.

New Orleans is pronounced (New Or'-le-ans); European (Eu-ro-pe'-an), and as for Pierre, the Century Dictionary pronounces it (Pe-air'); the Webster's 1903 edition gives (Peer). Both of these are authority, but such things have local changes and probably the only real way to find this out would be to ask some native of the town how the people pronounce it, who live there.

❖

How many Bible Biographies have been written by Bro. Galen B. Royer?

Joseph the Ruler; Samuel the Judge; David the King; Daniel the Fearless; Moses the Leader; Jesus the Savior, Vol. 1 and 2; Ruth the Truehearted; Esther the Queen, and John the Baptist.

❖

Who was the world's greatest orator?

Some say Cicero, and some say Demosthenes. It is said that Cicero's audiences would exclaim at the close of his lectures, "What a grand man." When Demosthenes finished, the people forgot the speaker but were filled with the subject.

❖

A request.—There is a call from one of our Nookers for the old poem:

"How big was Alexander, pa,
That people called him great?
Was he like old Goliath, tall,
His spear a hundred weight?"

Who can favor us with the entire poem?

❖

Who makes the printing of name cards a business?

Try Bro. H. C. Woolfington, Rossville, Ind.

❖

In what year did Mark Twain write "A Tramp Abroad"?

In 1880.

MISCELLANEOUS

THE GEOGRAPHY CLASS.—Chapter XIX.

(Continued from page 262.)

underground and is scrupulously clean and neat. It is called a tube because it is round and looks like a large sewer, walled up with white glazed brick. To avoid collisions two of these tubes are constructed side by side; trains all move in one direction in one tube. These cars, and the elevators that lead down to them, are operated automatically by electricity. This service is the quickest and the cleanest in the city, and perhaps in the world. The stations are farther apart than in the surface transit, and it only takes a moment, seemingly, to go from one side of the great city to the other.

The boys and girls are getting ready to go over to the art gallery, and I beg to be excused. The nicest thing of the whole lot was that pretty bouquet of flowers that little Susie sent us from home. Write some more letters.

Respectfully,

Marie.

(To be Continued.)

* * *

TWELVE VIEWS OF THE CROSS.

The soldiers saw in Christ a criminal, with cruelty.
The women saw in Christ a benefactor, with sorrow.
His mother saw in Christ a son, with anguish.

The disciples saw in Christ blighted hopes, with perplexity.

The first thief saw in Christ a malefactor, with hardness.

The second thief saw in Christ a king, with penitence.

The centurion saw in Christ divinity, with conviction.

The priests saw in Christ an impostor, with mockery.

Angels saw in Christ love, with wonder.

Devils saw in Christ "the seed of the woman," with dismay.

Jehovah saw in Christ obedience, with affection.

The passers-by saw in Christ nothing, with indifference.—*D. L. Moody.*

* * *

COFFEE PURIFIES THE AIR.

COFFEE is a fairly good air purifier. A little burned on hot coals will purify a sick room and abolish bad smells. Many physicians think highly of the bracing effects of coffee, taken before they visit cases of infectious diseases.

UNCLE NELSE'S DOG.

Is you-all seen a dawg roun' here

Dat don' belong to you?

I's huntin' mine—he's done been los'

For 'bout a day or two.

What kind er dawg?—now lemme see

If I can tell you dat;

Fust place, he's po', dough he sho' eats

Enough to make 'im fat.

His ha'r looks lak hit wuz put on

Des any which-a-way,

De color of it sorter mixed,

Lak dus' an' yaller clay.

He ain' no high-tone gent'man's dawg,

Ner thoroughbred, but des

A ev'yday bench-legged dawg

What looks lak all de res'.

Ef you-all sees him hangin' roun',

I hope you'll let me know,

Hit's funny how I wants dat dawg,

I miss him mo' an' mo.

Es far as acshul value goes,

I ain't got dat in sight,

Hit's des de wag er dat dawg's tail

When I comes home at night.

—Eloise Lee Sherman, in February Lippincott's.

* * *

GATHERING CLOVES.

CLOVES are now cultivated in many of the tropical regions of the earth. A clove tree begins to bear at the age of ten years, and continues until it reaches the age of seventy-five years. There are two crops a year, one in June and one in December.

The tree is an evergreen, and grows from forty to fifty feet high, with large oblong leaves, and crimson flowers at the end of small branches in clusters of from ten to twenty. The tree belongs to the same botanical order as the guava. The cloves, which are the undeveloped buds, are at first white, then light green, and, at the time of gathering, bright red.

Pieces of white cloth are spread under the trees at harvesting time, and the branches are beaten gently with bamboo sticks until the cloves drop. They are dried in the sun, being tossed about daily until they attain the rich dark color which proclaims them ready for shipment.

In this country and in England they are used almost wholly as a condiment, but in France they are employed in medicine for their tonic properties.—*Boy's World.*

Good Land Cheap



The basis of my business is absolute and unvarying integrity.

SAMUEL S. THORPE,

Founder of the Brethren Colony, Brethren, Mich.

Let us sell you farming land where the soil is productive and the crops dependable; where we have no drouths or failures; where grasshoppers are not; where we have few storms and no destructive winds; where products are greatly diversified; where the markets are as good as they are easily reached; where the climate is uniform and salubrious; where you will be cordially welcomed and helped along. We state without fear of contradiction that we have the best land at the least money, possessing more advantages and fewer drawbacks, than can be found in this country to-day. A few years' time is all that is necessary to prove that we are in one of the most productive areas for fruit, root crops and live stock. The **possibilities** are here, largely undeveloped as yet; all that we want is the **people**. Those we are getting are the right kind, **your own kind**, and the country will soon be dotted with green fields and cosy homes. Don't get the idea that you are going to a **wilderness**; not at all; on the contrary, we have sold lands in our **BRETHREN COLONY** to over 120 families, nearly half of whom are already on the ground,

others coming next spring. In the vicinity of **BRETHREN, MICHIGAN**, we have thousands of acres of productive soil, splendidly adapted for fruit, root and vegetable crops and live stock, at prices from \$7 per acre upwards, on easy terms. Our lands are sold to actual settlers.

BRO. JOHN A. MILLER, BRETHREN, MICH.,

is Resident Agent in charge of the work at our Brethren Colony. It will only cost you a postal card to drop him a line for our illustrated booklet, entitled "The Brethren Colony in the Fruit Belt of Michigan." This will give you an accurate idea of the lands and all conditions surrounding them. The booklet contains letters giving the opinion of many Brethren in regard to our lands and work. Every statement can be borne out by facts.

Reduced rates will be furnished homeseekers desiring to look our country over and every opportunity will be accorded them to conduct their investigations satisfactorily by Bro. Miller on their arrival at Brethren, Michigan.

For booklet, information as to rates and all details address:

SAMUEL S. THORPE,

Cadillac, Mich.,

DISTRICT AGENT

OR

BRO. JOHN A. MILLER,

Brethren, Mich.,

RESIDENT AGENT

Michigan Land Association.

RAW

MARCH

WINDS

and changeable April days frequently bring woe to young and old, and more especially those who, during the winter months, have been weakened by onslaughts of severe colds, la grippe, pneumonia and other ailments. Even those of us who are well frequently find the transition from winter to spring a trying season. Many of us have been penned up indoors, to a large extent, for months. We have lacked our usual exercise. Our blood has become thick and sluggish, our lungs weakened and our livers more or less torpid. We feel it by a sense of lassitude, and realize that our systems need a thorough rejuvenating. As all nature at this season begins to throw off its mantle of corruption, so too does the human system need to purge itself from accumulated waste matter, which clogs up the vital channels.

A man well advanced in years, yet in robust health, remarked not long ago that he attributed his splendid physical condition to his habit, for years, of giving his body a regular "house-cleaning" each spring by the use of a reliable blood-cleansing remedy. There was sound reason in the remark. The best of us need to do this at times. For the purpose there is probably no remedy that equals Dr. Peter's Blood Vitalizer. By its mild, yet invigorating properties, the vital organs are stimulated to natural activity. The system is freed from accumulated waste matter. The bile and uric acid are eliminated from the blood, the kidneys regu-

lated, and the body made to tingle with the glow of health, making life worth living.

ITS RENOWN SPREADS.

Sheboygan, Wis., April 23, '04.

Dr. P. Fahrney,
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir:—

Your **Blood Vitalizer** is in great and ever increasing demand as one person recommends it to another. It is used for rheumatism, stomach trouble, headaches and skin eruptions with wonderful success. This is my experience since I accepted the agency, now three months ago.

Yours truly,

626 End Ct.

THE BEST DOCTOR.

Lyons, Iowa, Dec. 17, '04.

Dr. Peter Fahrney,
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir:—

We would not be without your **Blood Vitalizer** in the house for anything and shall keep it as long as we live. It is the best family doctor we know. We use it for almost every ailment in the family and it has saved us many a doctor bill.

With kindest regards.

Yours very truly,

Mrs. J. Vermeersch.

Current testimonials, with a full description of Dr. Peters' Blood Vitalizer, showing how it acts upon the system, will be found in each copy of The Surprise, sent free on application. Address:

DR. PETER FAHRNEY,

112-114 S. Hoyne Ave.

CHICAGO, ILL.

California Oregon and Washington

Fast Through Trains Daily

over the only double-track railway between Chicago and the Missouri River. Direct route and excellent train service. Two trains a day to

San Francisco, Los Angeles, Portland

Through service of Pullman compartment, drawing-room and tourists sleeping cars, dining cars, library and observation cars, buffet smoking cars and free reclining chair cars.

Daily and Personally Conducted Excursions

For tickets and information apply to agents of

The North-Western Line

or address

W. B. KNISKERN
Passenger Traffic Manager
CHICAGO



SPECIAL GROCERY OFFER

Prices good during February and March only, and but one lot in each order, or to each customer.

ORDER NO. D176,\$4.90

RETAIL VALUE,\$7.72

20 lbs best Granulated Sugar, -	\$1.00
5 lbs. Java and Mocha Coffee, -	1.02
5 lbs. Navy Beans (hand picked), -	.16
5 lbs. Grant Head Rice, -	.26
5 lbs California Prunes, -	.27
2 lbs. Uncolored Japan Tea, -	.59
4 lbs. best Rolled Oats, -	.13
3 3 lb- cartons Rock Crystal Table Salt, -	.21
2 1-lb. cartons Baking Soda, -	.08
2 1/2-lb. boxes Coconut, -	.19
10 bars Boro-Naptha Soap, -	.32
6 cakes best Toilet Soap, -	.24
1 lb. Ground Pepper, -	.23
2 pkgs. Laundry Bluing, -	.11
2 lbs. Gloss Laundry Starch, -	.09

Shipping weight about 65 lbs. \$4.90

Bear in mind we have reduced only the price—not the quality—on this special offer. We guarantee full weight, full measure and that the quality will please you.

Our new spring Catalog of more than 800 pages sent free to those who take advantage of this offer.

Albaugh Bros., Dover & Co.,

The Mail Order House,

341-43 Franklin St., Chicago.

Brethren's Clothing

Our system of cutting and making Brethren's Clothing from measurements sent us by mail enables our customers to save from one-third to one-half from prices offered by local dealers or agents. While the prices of woolen or worsted goods have advanced from 20 to 25 cents per yard, we make no advance in the price of our suits.

OUR NO. 9778 SUIT, \$17.50.

A high grade, good weight, fine finished strictly all wool serge. Guaranteed fast black. Any merchant tailor would charge you \$30.00 for a suit of this material and our grade of workmanship.

OUR NO. 2163 SUIT, \$17.00.

As fine finished, all wool gray serge of medium weight as money can buy. The surface is rather smooth and the fabric soft and pliable. This makes a handsome suit and is well worth the price. Always looks well, wears clean and is excellent value.

OUR NO. 576 AND 177 SUITS, \$15.00.

Another excellent value. Two patterns of silk mixed cassimere, one ground color black, with gray mixture, the other with golden and blue mixture. Either of these numbers are very desirable patterns for old or young.

Send for our book of samples, giving prices and descriptions of these and many other excellent values in Brethren's Clothing, instructions for home measurements, tape line, etc.



Made Exactly as Represented in Cut.

ALBAUGH BROS., DOVER & CO.,
341-43 Franklin Street -:- Chicago, Illinois.

Weak Stomach Indigestion Dyspepsia

To any sufferer of the above named diseases will be sent a 30 days Treatment of **BRAWNTAWNS** (50 cents) on the following conditions: Use according to directions, one tablet after each meal and one before retiring for 30 days, and if you can truthfully say you have not received any benefit and do not feel any better from the use of **BRAWNTAWNS**, your money will be cheerfully refunded.

Victor Remedies Company,
FREDERICK, MD.

TO ADVERTISERS DO YOU WANT TO INCREASE YOUR BUSINESS?

If so, use the **Ingleook** as an advertising medium. Read what one of our advertisers has to say. Others express themselves in a similar manner.

It is with the utmost gratification we state that having used the columns of your **Ingleook** for a number of years as an advertising medium, we are more than pleased with the excellent returns we have received therefrom. Furthermore, the subject matter of high quality, interesting and instructive; the neat appearance of the magazine, and the careful attention to detail in all matters pertaining to the production of same, could not fail to insure subscribers and conduce to the success of the advertiser as well as yourself. The above is an expression of our private opinion which you are at liberty to make public, if you so desire.—Dr. Peter Fahrney & Sons, Co., Chicago, Ill., Feb. 22, 1905.

Write Us for Our New Advertising Rate Card and Testimonials.

**Brethren Publishing House,
ELGIN, ILLINOIS.**

Low Rates to California

Only \$33.00 to San Francisco and Los Angeles every day until May 15, 1905, similar low rates to Portland, Tacoma, Seattle and many other points in California, Oregon and Washington, via the

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway

Tickets are good in tourist sleeping cars. The economical way to go to the Coast is in a tourist sleeper. The cars are clean and comfortable, with polite porters to wait on you and competent conductors to look after your welfare. The berth rate is only \$7. Ask the agent for a low-rate folder, or address

F. A. MILLER,
General Passenger Agent,
CHICAGO.

SEND FOR



SAMPLES

EXCEPTIONAL BARGAINS IN TABLE LINEN

Are you thinking of buying linen now? It's necessary to know where to spend liberally if you would be economical. Your linen closet can be filled at less expense now than at any other time during the next three months. Why? Because our relation with manufacturers always secures us the best prices, and we share the profits if you give us the business.

Linen is a luxury as well as a necessity—here's the luxury of economy which will make luxury a necessity.

German table Damasks, with satin finish and elegant new designs. They are not weighted or stiffened with any foreign substances, but are the pure unadulterated flax, so they can not help but prove serviceable. 60 inches wide.

Price per yard **54c**

ALBAUGH BROS., DOVER & CO.,
The Mail Order House,
341-43 Franklin Street, Chicago.

SEND FOR



SAMPLES



"COLLAR BUTTON!"

Plain; just what you have been looking for. You will be delighted. Pearl, 12 cts. each; hone, 10 cts. each; three for 25 cents.

GEO. B. HOLSINGER
3t8 Bridgewater, Va.

WRITE ME

About farming or fruit lands in the famous GRAND VALLEY OF COLORADO. Ten to forty acres is all you need.

J. R. PORTER, Fruita, Colo.

MANUFACTURERS OF HARDWARE SPECIALTIES

Contract manufacturers and will market articles of merit
LARIMER MANUFACTURING CO.,
153 S. Jefferson St. Chicago, Ill.

Fine Art Pictures



No. 2079.—The Guardian Angel.

Here is Your
Opportunity
to Get a
Fine Lot of
Pictures
CHEAP



No. 850.—Simply to Thy Cross I Cling.

ARE HIGHLY PLEASED.

These pictures are all colored and are exceedingly fine. They would be an ornament to any home. They are very suggestive and all who see them are highly pleased.

THOUSANDS SOLD.

In the past two or three weeks we have sold more than 2,000 of them. These pictures sold last year for 25 cents each.

OUR SPECIAL PRICE.

We have secured a large number of these pictures and are therefore able to give our patrons a very low price on them.

Size of Pictures, 16 by 20 inches.

For One or more, and less than Six, 15 cents each.

Half-dozen,75 cents.

One dozen or more,\$1.32 per dozen.

Order by Number.

We can furnish you with any of the following subjects:

No. 24.....Pharaoh's Horses.

No. 25.....Can't You Talk?

- No. 278.....Rock of Ages.
- No. 2079.....The Guardian Angel.
- No. 850.....Simply to Thy Cross I Cling.
- No. 2366.....The Lord's Supper.
- No. 41.....The Lord's Prayer and Ten Commandments.
- No. 43.....The Crucifixion.
- No. 45.....Soul's Awakening.
- No. 47.....Madonna and Child.
- No. 78.....Evening.
- No. 27.....Defiance.
- No. 52.....Theodore Roosevelt.
- No. 77.....Nature's Beauties.
- No. 742.....Spring.
- No. 748.....Breakfast Time.
- No. 4002.....Assorted Fruits.
- No. 750.....Flowers and Fruit.
- No. 734.....The Old Mill.
- No. 752.....Summer in the Far West.

FREE.--Our Large Illustrated Circular of these 20 Subjects Sent Free

AGENTS WANTED

To Sell these Pictures. No Previous Experience Necessary.

Quick Sellers!

Good Commission!

Write to-day for terms, etc., to

**BRETHREN PUBLISHING HOUSE,
 ELGIN, ILLINOIS.**

— NOTICE —

To Sunday Schools

Perhaps you have not been in the habit of supplying your advanced classes with a good paper like you have been giving your juvenile and intermediate classes. There may have been a good reason for you not supplying them in the past. We see no good reason for not doing so NOW.

The young people of our Sunday schools (especially those from 14 to 20 years), need our especial care and training. We believe you are aware of this fact and are ready and willing to use your influence in favor of any movement that might aid materially in developing strong characters.

...THE ...
Inglenook

Magazine, as now published, is just the help needed for this part of your Sunday school.

Brother Teeter Recommends it for the Young.

Dear Editor of the Inglenook:

So far as I have seen the magazine is moving well along the line of its original design. A study of its contents adds ballast to *steady the youth over the high tide of life.*

Parents make no mistake in subscribing for it for their children. It is more than a substitute for the trashy, immoral, slang journals of the day.

Fraternally,

L. W. TEETER, Hagerstown, Ind.

Good for Young and Old.

Dear Editor Nook:

The Nook is clean, its pages are inspiring, its contributors are many and competent, and the paper from start to finish is a good one. It is well edited and should find its way into every home. Good for the old and young alike.

Yours,

J. E. MILLER, Pres. Mt. Morris College.

You ought to have a
number of

INGLENOOKS

for your more advanced
classes as well.

Be sure to instruct your secretary to order at least a few copies of the INGLENOOK for the Second Quarter. If you do we are sure you will be well pleased with the results. **Sample copies furnished upon application.**

Price to Sunday schools, five or more copies to one address, 20 cents each per Quarter. Single subscription, \$1.00 per year.

Brethren Publishing House,
ELGIN, ILLINOIS.

THE INGLENOOK

A WEEKLY MAGAZINE



Bristol! Bristol!! Union Station. All out for the Annual Meeting Grounds.

*Spidle, Sarah
January, 1902*

ELGIN, ILLINOIS

BRETHREN PUBLISHING HOUSE

30,000 ACRES

IRRIGATED

Government Land

In Nevada

NOW OPEN FOR

HOMESTEAD

UNDER THE NEW

IRRIGATION LAW

The United States Government Constructs the Canals, Reservoirs and Lateral Ditches to the Land, and Maintains them for 10 Years at a cost of

ONLY \$2.50 AN ACRE

PER YEAR.

This Includes Water. After 10 Years Water and Canals Belong to Homesteader.

ONE-WAY COLONIST'S RATES

To Pacific Coast Every Day, March 1 to May 15.

From Chicago,\$33 00
From St. Louis, 30 00
From Missouri River,..... 25 00

Proportionate rates from all points East.

Stop Off at Reno, Nevada,

And investigate the irrigated Government land. Call on Mr. H. B. Maxson, U. S. Engineer, for information.

Printed Matter FREE. Write to

GEO. L. McDONAUGH,
COLONIZATION AGENT

Union Pacific Railroad

Omaha, Neb.

...THE...

Union Pacific Railroad

In Connection With

San Pedro, Los Angeles & Salt Lake Railroad

EXPECT TO BE RUNNING THROUGH TRAINS BETWEEN CHICAGO AND LOS ANGELES VIA SALT LAKE CITY EARLY NEXT SPRING.

ONE-WAY COLONIST'S RATES

To Pacific Coast Every Day, March 1 to May 15.

From Chicago,\$33 00
From St. Louis, 30 00
From Missouri River,..... 25 00

Proportionate rates from all points East.

There are opportunities in Southern Utah and Nevada where homes can be had at little expense, where no heavy clothing and but little fuel is needed, where garden truck can be raised in abundance nearly the whole year, and where the people can live in tents throughout the year without suffering from heat or cold. The new line of the Salt Lake Route, now building through to California, will pass through several well watered valleys in these states, in which can be grown apples, grain, potatoes, figs, cotton, sugar cane, tobacco, peanuts and many of the semi-tropical fruits. These valleys are surrounded by hills and lofty snow-capped mountains, which furnish an inspiring background to the scene which greets the traveler who finds his way into the favored region. The climate is mild and delightful, and excessive heat and extreme cold is unknown. This is a good place for a poor man to get a home, the sick to find health and the capitalist to make good investments.

If you are interested in mining, manufacturing or agriculture, or seeking a new home in a new land, and desire to know more about the great resources of Utah, Nevada and California, write to Geo. L. McDonough, Colonization Agent, Omaha, Neb.

And then stop off at CALIENTES and LAS VEGAS, NEVADA, to investigate for yourself. Be sure to buy your ticket over

The Union Pacific Railroad

known as the "OVERLAND ROUTE," and is the only direct line from Chicago and the Missouri River to all principal points West. Business men and others can save many hours via this line.

E. L. LOMAX, G. P. & T. A.,
Omaha, Nebraska.

CHEAP RATES

(To Sterling, Colorado,)

South Platte Valley

AND RETURN

APRIL 4 and 18.

From Minneapolis,\$22.9
From Chicago,\$20.0
From Peoria,\$18.0
From St. Louis,\$15.0
From Missouri River,\$15.0

C. S. Morey Makes Remarkable Prediction in Regard to Beet Growing Here.

"Colorado as a beet sugar producing state will soon leave Michigan far in the rear, if the present developments continue."

This assertion was made this morning by C. S. Morey, head of the Morey-Boettcher syndicate. He has just returned from a trip to the East. While there he made arrangements for the transfer of one of the largest Michigan factories from Saginaw to Sterling, Colo. The new factory will have a capacity of 600 tons and will give employment to hundreds of men.

This will make the seventh beet sugar factory in the South Platte Valley owned by this syndicate.

The Union Pacific Railroad

Which is known as "The Overland Route," and is the only direct line from Chicago and the Missouri River to all principal points West. Business men and others can save many hours via this line. Call on or address a postal to your nearest ticket agent, or GEO. L. McDONAUGH, Colonization Agent, Omaha, Nebr.

E. L. LOMAX, G. P. & T. A.,
Omaha, Nebr.

TO ADVERTISERS

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CHICAGO.

SEND FOR

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Linen is a luxury as well as a necessity—here's the luxury of economy which will make luxury a necessity.

German table Damasks, with satin finish and elegant new designs. They are not weighted or stiffened with any foreign substances, but are the pure unadulterated flax, so they can not help but prove serviceable. 60 inches wide.

Price per yard **54c**

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3t8 Bridgewater, Va

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MANUFACTURERS OF
HARDWARE SPECIALTIES

Contract manufacturers and will market articles of merit

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over the only double-track railway between Chicago and the Missouri River. Direct route and excellent train service. Two trains a day to

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- 2 lbs. Uncolored Japan Tea, - .59
- 4 lbs. best Rolled Oats, - .13
- 3 3 lb. cartons Rock Crystal Table Salt, .21
- 2 1-lb. cartons Baking Soda, - .08
- 2 ½-lb. boxes Coconut, - .19
- 10 bars Boro-Naptha Soap, - .32
- 6 cakes best Toilet Soap, - .24
- 1 lb. Ground Pepper, - .23
- 2 pkgs. Laundry Bluing, - .11
- 2 lbs. Gloss Laundry Starch, - .09

Shipping weight about 65 lbs. \$4.90

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A high grade, good weight, fine finished strictly all wool serge. Guaranteed fast black. Any merchant tailor would charge you \$30.00 for a suit of this material and our grade of workmanship.

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Victor Remedies Company,
FREDERICK, MD.

ALBAUGH BROS., DOVER & CO.,
341-43 Franklin Street -- Chicago, Illinois.

Are You a Lover of Music?

Sacred Solos and Duets

We can supply you with all the best and choicest music for the choir and home.

- "Best of Still Waters."
- "How Sweet the Name."
- "Shepherd Divine, I Come."
- "The King of Love, My Shepherd" (Duet).
- "Thy Will Be Done" (Duet).

Each piece complete, ten cents per copy.

New Songs & Ballads BOTH POPULAR AND CLASSIC.

- "Down in the Deep Let Me Sleep, When I Die."
- "Farewell, Fond Heart, Farewell."
- "Tokens of Old Time Days."
- "Fetch Over the Canoe."
- "Forevermore."

Each piece complete, 25 cents per copy. For full description of these and many other pieces send for our complete Music Catalog.

A'baugh Bros., Dover & Co.,
341-43 Franklin St., Chicago.

WE MAKE PURE, HOME-MADE Apple Butter

None better made. Safely shipped anywhere.
Write to-day for particulars to

C. J. MILLER, - - - Smithville, Ohio.

The HOME GEM WASHER



AGENTS can make from \$600.00 to \$1,000.00 in one year selling this machine. Special introductory price where I have no agent. Address, **Wm. S. Miller, Meyersdale, Pa.**

The North-Western Line.

One of the most interesting series of articles on the subject of the great railways of the country that has appeared recently, is that from the pen of Frank H. Spearman, recently published in the Saturday Evening Post, and since printed in book form by Scribners. The chapter descriptive of the Chicago & North-Western Ry. has been published by the passenger department of that line in pamphlet form for general distribution, and will be sent to any address on receipt of 2 cents for postage.

W. B. KNISKERN, P. T. M.,
Chicago.

\$33.00 TO CALIFORNIA.

From March 1 to May 15, inclusive, the C., M. & St. P. will sell Colonist tickets to California for \$33.00. Also reduced rates to several points in Canada, Colorado, Montana, Oregon, Wyoming, Washington, Nevada, Texas and Utah.

Through Tourist Sleepers from Elgin to California via direct line and also Scenic Line. J. B. Hopkins, Agent, Elgin, Ill.

GOSPEL SONGS and HYMNS

No. 1.

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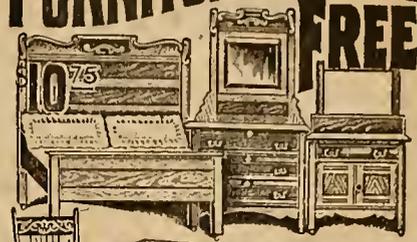
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Alfalfa was sown with the grain and in October we cut one-half ton to the acre of hay and volunteer oats.

Potatoes yielded 500 bushels to the acre and many of them weighed 3 to 5 pounds each, four of the best hills weighing 64 pounds. Quality prime. (Signed) E. L. Dotson.

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Mention the INGLENOOK when writing.

4013

THE INGLENOOK

VOL. VII.

MARCH 21, 1905.

No 12.

ON TO CANAAN.

BY MARY C. STONER.

We are traveling on to Canaan
To our Father's happy land,
Just beyond the rolling Jordan,
There to join the angel band.
Where all trials will be over
And all tears are wiped away;
There with friends no more to sever
We'll enjoy the heav'nly day.

Come, O come, with us to Canaan
And God's blessings with us share.
Come, O come, ye heavy laden
Cast on him your every care.
For he says my yoke is easy
And my burden it is light,
See, the lovely land of Canaan
Now gleams brightly on our sight!

When we reach the glorious Canaan
And our burdens are laid down,
When we rest within the haven
And receive a starry crown;
Then we'll see our blessed Savior
See and greet our gracious King.
There forever in his presence
Glad hosannas we shall sing.

Ladoga, Indiana.

WIT AND WISDOM.

SELECTED BY MABELLE MURRAY.

Life's great opportunities are never labeled.

❖

College bred is sometimes a four year loaf.

❖

Contentment never accomplishes anything great.

❖

Things that are almost right are altogether wrong.

❖

The cigarette cough is the hack that precedes the hearse.

❖

You can't go forward without leaving some things behind.

Some men lose their own health drinking the health of others.

❖

There is no glue that will mend, in case a man goes to pieces.

❖

Shutting the eyes to the danger signal does not clear the track.

❖

When a man celebrates his birthday, he takes a "day off." A woman, a year.

❖

Some people who think only of themselves, don't have much to think about.

❖

Two swallows never made a summer, but a bottle full is sure to bring a fall.

❖

There is very little common sense in this world; most of it is decidedly uncommon.

❖

Natural genius consists of two per cent talent and ninety-eight per cent application.

❖

The place where you get married is called the altar, because that's where the sacrifice begins.

❖

The best way to keep people from getting on to your crooks, is to keep perfectly straight.

❖

Circumstances are nails upon which the weak hang their failures and with which the strong clinch their successes.

❖

"Everything comes to him who waits," mused the Waiter sadly, as he gazed at two Canadian dimes and a counterfeit quarter.

❖

The automobile may be dangerous, but who can deny that the person who reaches Rome in a horseless carriage will know more about Latin than he who rides a "pony" there?

OUR INGLENOOK REUNION.

BY THE EDITOR.

It is always nice to have some date or occasion of special importance, to which one can look forward; somehow it drives a stake which enables us to divide up the time, and by so doing our duties are all divided and classified, which, as a matter of course, puts

the little juvenile Nooker, with the curly hair, to the Nooker of more mature age, whose hair has been whitened by the frost of many winters, will be an indescribable pleasure.

Our next General Conference will be held at Bristol, Va.-Tenn., one week earlier than the usual time. Calculating regularly, the business meeting would begin June 13, but on account of being so late the date has been changed to Tuesday, June 6. This means that



EAST ENTRANCE TO THE NATURAL TUNNEL.

them in shape to be executed so much more speedily, and life is enjoyed and the end is reached.

Birthdays, holidays, celebrations and reunions are days to which we look with no inconsiderable degree of anxiety. With the idea of reunion comes the thought of union and separation—the time when friends meet who have not met for a long, long time, perhaps never before, and may never meet again. The INGLENOOK family is to enjoy a meeting of this kind in the near future, and we have already begun to anticipate a good time. To meet Inglenookers from almost every State in the Union and of every age, from

the preliminary meetings will begin on Saturday, June 3, and these are the meetings in which all the people are interested. During these three days we will have the Sunday-school meeting, missionary meeting, Christian Workers' meeting, and educational meeting. The editor of the INGLENOOK has been promised that the INGLENOOK family should have one hour in the tabernacle, sometime during the Conference, for their reunion, and when the Committee of Arrangements has stated that particular time and has informed the editor, the whole INGLENOOK family will be immediately notified. At this reunion it shall be our purpose to have

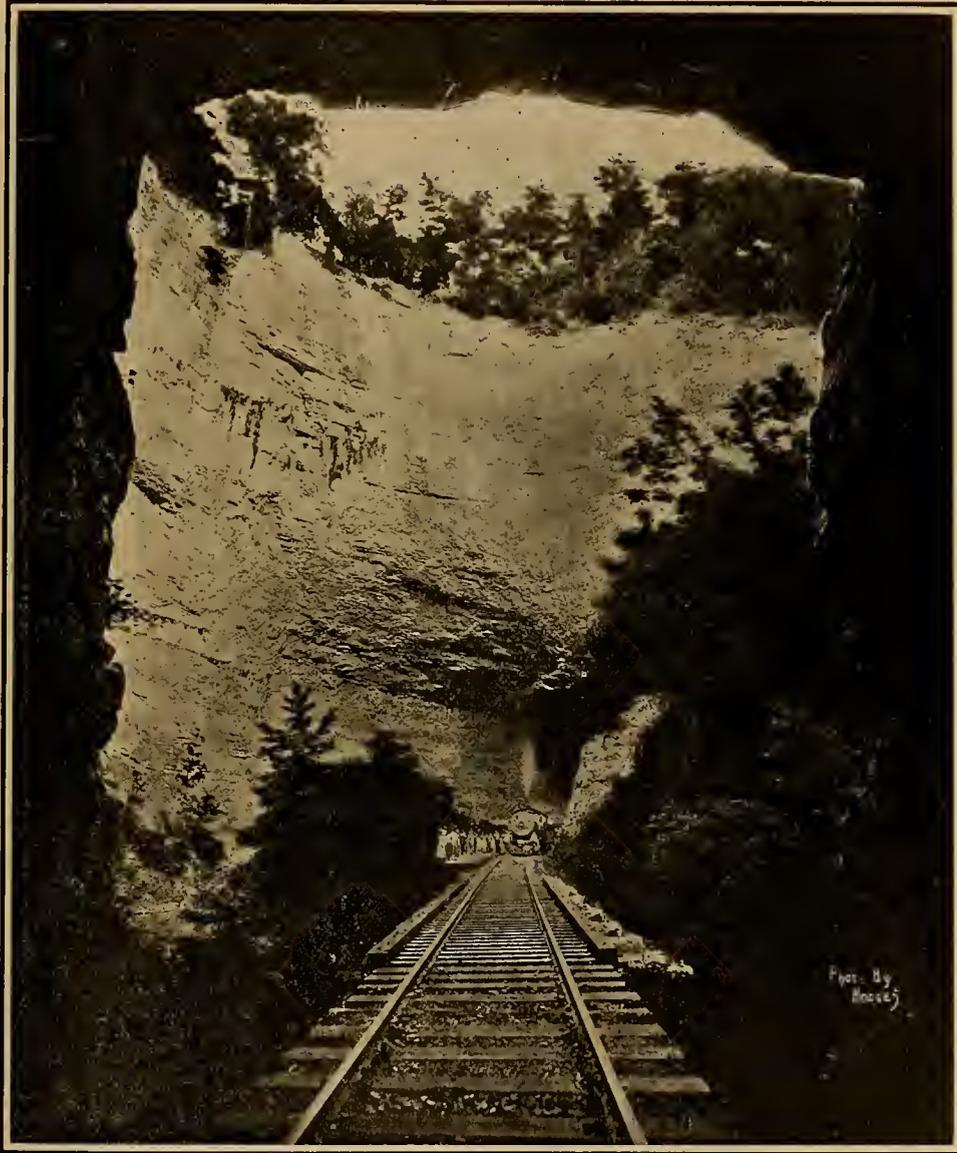
a heart-to-heart talk over the policy and scope of our little magazine, and ways and means by which we can increase its circulation. We will have the privilege of telling each other what good the INGLENOOK has done us and our neighbors in the past year.

The Conference will be farther south this year than it ever has been with one exception; in 1860 it was

ence, and we feel sure that our people will get good service in the way of daily news at the meeting, and those who cannot possibly come can be supplied with the news at home in a very satisfactory manner.

Bristol

is a city of 15,000 population and occupies a position at once unique and interesting. The conception of



ANOTHER VIEW OF NATURAL TUNNEL, SHOWING AMPHITHEATER.

held in the next county south. This will be a fine opportunity for the Nook family and everybody else to visit the "land of the sky."

We are indebted to the *Bristol Courier* for the following historical data which will show to the reader that the city of Bristol is a wide-awake, enterprising city of the southland, and that it will be an inspiration to be among the people of this city for one week, whose courtesies we hope to be able to reciprocate. The *Courier* is to be the official organ of the Confer-

establishing a commercial town on the site where the present progressive city stands assumed tangible form just fifty years ago. Prior to that time this immediate locality was but a strip of meadow land gracing the valley on each side of Beaver Creek, while the great forests, undisturbed by the woodman's ax, extended from the surrounding uplands to the border of the meadows.

More than a century ago, when this section was known as the territory south of the Ohio river, countless herds of deer and buffalo were drawn hither be-

cause of easy access by nature's viaducts through various mountain defiles, and found in sulphur springs and salt licks suitable condiments for the luxurious herbage of the bluegrass region. Following the game trail came the Indian, and founded a village, where the squaws could cultivate corn and tobacco in loamy bottoms with stone implements that were useless in the adjacent clays.

Native copper, mica, flint, kaolin, asbestos and cryolite—in short, all aborigine legal tenders were secured in the neighboring mountains. The few and

with Bibles in their hands and undying hatred of tyranny in their hearts.

The site of Bristol, previously granted to the Loyal Company of England, was regranted to General Evan Shelby, Col. William Preston, administrator, and others by George III., king of England, upon receipt by his beloved agent, Robert Carroll, of fifty shillings for each one hundred acres in hand paid at the feast of Saint Michael.

The early grants made to the settlers covered the right to fish and hunt and released all mines discovered



WEST ENTRANCE TO THE HORSESHOE GORGE.
V. & S-W. Ry.

simple wants of the people were lavishly supplied by bounteous nature.

The village grew and prospered, as is clearly seen by bones, pottery and flints frequently unearthed within what are now the city limits of Bristol.

How long this prehistoric Bristol flourished will never be known. As it grew, game was driven to wilder regions, and about the year 1756 the Indian sold his birthright of fifty thousand acres to the Loyal Company of England (concessionaries of the crown) for horses, flintlock rifles, wampum and fire-water. It was then that large numbers of God-fearing men were driven from Ireland and Scotland by religious and political persecution, and settled in this region,

and undiscovered. These mines proved valuable. Cannon balls were made in the suburbs of Bristol, which were used in the battle of New Orleans, the last battle of the war of 1812.

Salt, hitherto supplied from Liverpool, was henceforth made where the wild game of the forest had licked. The waters of Beaver Creek were harnessed and crude mills, forges and furnaces were put into operation. Large shipments of salt, iron, and other products were made from Kingsport, which was the head of flatboat navigation, to the landing now known as Chattanooga. Stage roads were made, principally following the old buffalo trails which were in time supplanted by the iron horse, and Bristol was founded.

In Two States.

Queer as it may seem to the casual observer, nevertheless it is a fact, that to-day it is possible for a person riding on one side of the aisle in the street car to

a dispute between the two municipalities of Bristol as to the exact location of the state line, and it was not until recent years that the supreme court has finally decided that the survey of the commissioner of



RUSH CALL OF FIRE DEPARTMENT.

be in Virginia, while his friend sitting opposite is in sunny Tennessee. This is made possible by the fact that the state line between Virginia and Tennessee divides the city of Bristol on what has been called main street, for a number of years. There has been

1802 should be adopted as showing the correct boundary line. This did not settle the question as regards Bristol, for there was a dispute among the citizens as to where that survey placed the line. Virginia claimed the line in the middle of the street, while Ten-



SULLINS COLLEGE.

nessee claimed all the street, but to-day the center of the street is the recognized line, made so by the joint decision of the legislatures of Virginia, Tennessee and the National Congress, supported by the approval of the President.

In the fall of 1856 the Virginia and Tennessee

fields of southwest Virginia and the timber and mineral regions on all sides. Naturally Bristol was the gateway for the vast development which the future



KING COLLEGE.



IT TELLS ITS OWN STORY.

railroad reached Bristol. This was the signal for commercial prosperity, the like of which could not possibly have existed prior to the coming of the railway. This road extended from Bristol to Lynchburg, and the first train entered Bristol in November, 1856; the next year marked the completion of the East

held for all this region; and advantage was taken of this point by shrewd men.

The Inglebookers

who attend this reunion will have the privilege of seeing one of the garden spots of the earth. Beginning at Roanoke, Va., running west from it, lie about



VIRGINIA INSTITUTE.



BRISTOL NORMAL INSTITUTE.

Tennessee and Virginia railroad as far as Bristol. The coming of the two roads was the one essential feature in determining the future of Bristol. It was manifest from the time the first railways were constructed into Bristol that this was going to be the distributing point for a large area embracing the coal-

twenty counties of Virginia with the farm lands at an average elevation of about two thousand feet, while the surrounding mountains rise four and five thousand feet high. Between these mountains, which run like huge veins northeast and southwest, lie the farms, and nestling up, even toward their summits,

are fertile coves of land. Everywhere is to be found the thickest of blue grass and the brightest of waters. There is no soil in America that can produce a greater

the sky,—sufficient in volume to turn millions of spindles.

This country has been settled up by the sons and



THE BEAUTIFUL HOLSTON RIVER.



ANDERSON ST. M. E. CHURCH, SOUTH.

and more succulent variety of every cereal, fruit and vegetable that go to support animal life.

Above it is a sky as heavenly blue as that bending over the Mediterranean coasts, with sunsets as gor-

daughters of the Virginians and Tennesseans who are everywhere recognized as loyal, liberty-loving citizens. Nowhere in the United States is gentility and hos-



STATE STREET M. E. CHURCH.



FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH.

geous as a painter's dream, bathing all that goodly land in an atmosphere pure, dry and bracing. Everywhere throughout this favored spot are perennial water courses, fed by the tears of the everlasting hills,—kissed by the sun who always smiles on the land of

pitality shown to a greater degree than among the people of the southland, and I am sure our sojourn among the people of Bristol will be pleasant. They have thrown open their homes for our reception. The

doors of their many churches will stand ajar to welcome the strangers while in the city. Their institutions of education invite inspection as to their mechanical structure and the work done in their college courses. The street transit company will endeavor to serve the many thousands to the best of their ability. The beautiful grove and campus has been cheerfully set apart for the accommodation and convenience of the multitudes who may enjoy this meeting. A large tabernacle, dining hall, restaurants, etc., will be erected, each of which will be properly officered with men of executive ability so that nothing in this line will be lacking to make the Conference a success.

On the front cover page you will see a picture of the Union Passenger Station at which all trains arrive, and from which all trains depart. Mr. W. B. Bevill, G. P. A. of the Norfolk and Western railway, is making every possible arrangement for the convenience and comfort of the traveling public, en route to Bristol. The people from the east, of course, have

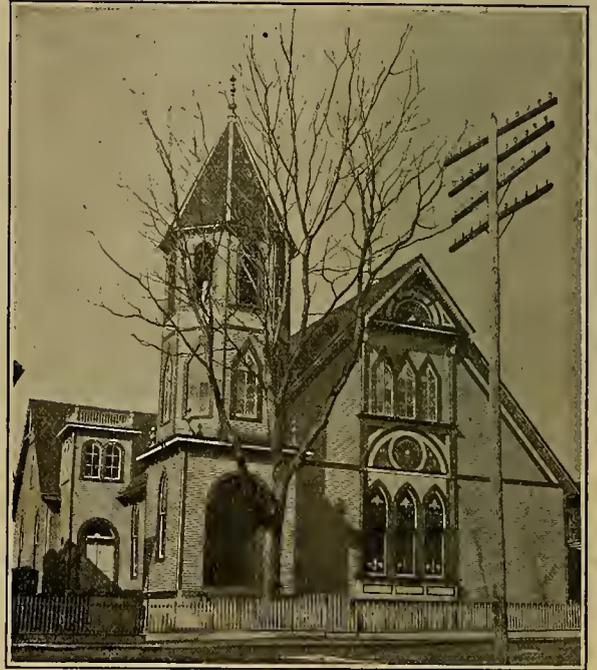


WINDSOR AVE. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

a direct line to the place of the Conference; the people from Ohio can reach this road at Columbus; the people from Indiana, Illinois, and the northwest can connect with the Norfolk and Western at Cincinnati. Mr. Bevill promises through train service over their well-ballasted roadbed and their scenic route. Mr. W. E. Allen of the Virginia & Southwestern railway is also perfecting arrangements with the Louisville and Nashville railroad, out of Cincinnati, which will serve the people from the west and south quite well, and give the people of the north and northwest a choice between the routes from Cincinnati to Bristol. Along this railroad is to be found the Natural Tunnel, Big Stone

Gap, and many other things of interest to the lover of nature.

This Natural Tunnel is about nine hundred feet long; at the east entrance it is fully seventy-five feet high and eighty feet wide. The railroad track makes a complete reverse curve inside of the tunnel, and a stream of water runs through the tunnel on either side



FIRST CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

of the track. This tunnel is considered by many to exceed the Natural Bridge in grandeur and natural curiosity. Big Stone Gap is one of the few natural passes, leading from the south Appalachian coal-fields to the great coalless area, stretching southeastward to the Atlantic ocean.

Proper railroad notices will be given in due time and a further outline of the work to be done by the INGLENOOK family at our reunion will also be arranged for. What we want you to do is to set your stakes now to come, make your arrangements accordingly and come prepared to have a good time and stay till the reunion is over.

AN OLD RULE.

BY ELIZABETH D. ROSENBERGER.

"TAINT no use lending them to that kid; he's always breaking his things and losing them!" And John Carson's black eyes snapped as he looked at Andrew Brandt, who, unconscious of John's thoughts, was absorbed in his geography lesson, as his puckered-up mouth plainly indicated. Andrew had just

got over the measles; he had also laid bare the fact that his skates were broken; that John Carson should lend him his followed as a matter of course, because they were inseparable friends; but John hated to do it.

"Take all the problems on page sixty-nine," said Miss Anne, "division of fractions will not be hard for you because you thoroughly understand all you have gone over so far," and she smiled *her* smile, that brought out the dimples in her cheeks and the light in her eyes and made the children her willing slaves, for they all adored her.

Almost before some of them were ready, Miss Anne tapped the bell to dismiss them and they marched decorously to the door. But for some reason or other John lingered a little, and then he saw Ploot give Andrew his skates, after which Ploot went whistling home, and John, feeling a little bit like a sneak, went home by himself.

There was but little time for study at home when one milked six cows and helped mother in the house, and John usually studied all of his lessons at school. When he worked, he worked with all his might, and when he studied, he did not dawdle over his books, but he squared his small shoulders and went at it with an energy that was good to see.

The next day when John opened his arithmetic on page sixty-nine it was with the feeling of a conqueror assured of an easy conquest. "I'll soon work all these and then get down to my history," he said to himself. He tried the first one, but it didn't come; he tried another with the same result; when the third one worked out like the other two there was a dreary monotony about it that oppressed John's spirits.

He looked at the rule—"Invert the divisor and proceed as in multiplication." He repeated this several times so that he could give it word for word, while chewing the end of his pencil with a relish. Then he raised his hand and Miss Anne responded as to a signal of distress. "How do we work these, please?" asked John.

"Oh, they are very easy, you remember how you multiplied fractions, now you invert the divisor and then solve just as you did these over here on page sixty-eight," and Miss Anne glided away feeling that she had nobly discharged her duty.

John returned to the charge in a determined, inflexible, cold-blooded way that should foretoken victory; but it was all in vain, the answer was wrong. Then he grew puzzled and grasped his forehead convulsively as he studied the problem. Light dawned—"the whole trouble lies with 'invert.' I must see what it means." He went to the dictionary and wrote down the meaning, "invert—to turn over; to reverse." To turn over, could that mean that he should write the figures upside down? He did it slowly and doubtfully, almost making a mulatto of himself by getting

the dirt of his slate into the pores of his skin, but that made no difference in the result, which was wrong again. In the next seat was little Peter Frey ciphering away busily and happily; evidently he knew how to invert the divisor.

The arithmetic class would soon be called. John looked straight at his arithmetic and set a determined elbow on either side of his slate, like buttresses for failing energy and tried to "reverse" the terms. Vain hope! He could not solve them; now there was just a straw to clutch at,—perhaps Miss Anne would call on some others first and then he could see how they inverted the divisor. Of course, this was uncertain, but it was hope enough to rescue John from a state of mental prostration.

"B Arithmetic class," said Miss Anne. With lagging, faltering steps John crossed his rubicon, and stood with the rest, ready for any fate. The worst befell him, he was told to place several problems on the blackboard, he wrote them down with a feeble attempt at a final flourish, and then he paused; he could do no more. While Sarah Traunn, the dullest pupil in the class, told with scholarly precision and with halting emphasis that division of fractions is performed by inverting the divisor and then proceeding as in multiplication.

Miss Anne was a very kind teacher, there could be no doubt of that, and John was duly grateful that she said no more. But he felt that he had suffered and endured much by the time the arithmetic lesson was ended.

"I just hate them rules," he said to himself half fiercely. "They're put there to mix up things for a fellow!" Then he looked across at Andrew, whose freckled face was all aglow with sympathy for his chum, Andrew who never even looked amused when he found that John did not understand the rule.

What was it mother so often told him to remember? Ah! he could repeat it now,—“Do unto others as you would that they should do to you.” Andrew always did that. But John grew warm all over as he thought of the many times he had been selfish; even last night he kept back his skates. I have a good deal of trouble with that rule, too, he thought humbly; but I am going to understand it better.

When school was out, John slung the skates across Andrew's shoulders, "I can't go skating myself this evening, I must hurry home," he said.

And he was so rejoiced over his ability to apply this old rule that he forgot what a mess he had made of his division of fractions.

Nor they who say, "Lord, Lord," are good, but they who do that which is right in the sight of heaven.
—E. P. Brown.

THE KNOWLEDGE THAT KNOWS.

BY LULU C. MOHLER.

WHEN people stand "where the brook and river meet," they still remember some of their childhood thoughts, and are able to understand more fully, and see as they are, those who are growing old.

We who are coming into our inheritance of the broad estates of maturity, can look, with all the enjoyment of those who see strange new things for the first time, on those who have traveled farther than we have; and we experience no little surprise and some changes of opinion.

I remember distinctly of the awe I felt towards the older ones. I wondered if I could have the wisdom to make things happen. Women seemed to be persons who could do wonderful things. How could they mix together certain things and by what magic nice cakes came from the oven? Friends came to visit them and they enjoyed it so much. They never needed to be told how to do things for they always knew. When small folks had troubles they knew just how to help out.

The men got together in the sitting room and talked about important matters. They were nice old men with beards, but they seemed somewhat stern, and never appeared to be persons who cared about children. I guess they never knew that children liked to be talked to and not treated like they were very small, which makes a child feel so silly.

But now since I am no longer a child, the thought that impresses me most, is how much like children these older folks are. True, they know many things and can converse very learnedly; but do you ever notice how much like children they are?

Many times the thought of people's helplessness and weakness is driven home. Some gain high rank in the world of knowledge; but even then they all come to places where they do not know where to go for guidance, and like a child they must have help out of the difficulty. Grown people don't know as much as children fancy they do.

A man who has a goodly amount of learning, may have a weakness in his nature that he would abhor in a child. He may be arrogant, selfish, fond of flattery, egotistic and not tolerating the society of humble folk who may not have much "book learning," but who can put him to shame when it comes to the wisdom of life and how to live.

All men dislike a narrow-minded person, and all think of themselves as having a broad understanding. When we hear him declare he is broad-minded, we think to ourselves, You made a mistake, for every man is limited. It is only the Divine Mind that can see all sides of all things. Every man is necessarily

narrow on some question, for he was not given the power to understand all things.

Let us look at one narrow view many persons take of a very important subject.

It was excusable in the past when people did not have the many ways of learning to know the world's different people. We are to-day brought in such close contact with the many races of men, and there is no reason for our misunderstanding any of them; for as Mr. Hamilton W. Mabie tells us, "They have come by different historic paths, but they have common affections and hopes. To know them is to lose the keen sense of difference and to gain a new sense of unity."

Just so, we may look out over the world and understand people better than ever before; but then with what a rush comes the revelation of humanity's wickedness, and with David we ask, "What is man, that thou are mindful of him, and the son of man, that thou visitest him?"

But oh remember this unwritten commandment. If God created man and loves him, pities, is merciful and just to him, and ye who know that fact and do not the same, you will be required to meet that charge in the solemn judgment.

What right have you to weigh this vast army called Mankind, and find it wanting? Are you a pure and supreme judge? Look over your past and bring to light some unspeakably contemptible act you have done, and then if you are honest and a Christian you will forever cease to feel that bitterness towards man's wickedness.

We must not ignore man's sinfulness, but learn to pity and sympathize, for no more true statement ever was coined than "He who condemns a brother because of some fault, can find that same fault in himself."

Note the following paragraph that tells it all in few words.

Charles Lamb was once asked if he did not hate a certain very unpopular person. "How can I hate him?" was the characteristic reply; "I know him." To know a person does not always involve the discovery of more attractive traits; but it does involve a comprehension of conditions and circumstances which throw a kindlier light on character.

Many have dared to do the right and faltered not; but we in our ignorance found much cause to censure. People are not altogether bad, but have much good. When some wrong thing has run a course and the people will endure it no longer, they rise with God in his might and stamp it out of existence.

If we will live according to St. John's doctrine and love one another, we will cease to blame, and will outgrow the petty confines of a little view of life and acquit ourselves like men: not as a child might who has not the wisdom to strike out and think and act. We have retained a child's selfishness and lost his faith.

If you would regain some of your childhood faith, try doing a kindness to someone and see how high your faith in mankind will rise.

To pass judgment on your brother is wrong and is displeasing to the heavenly Father: "Judge not, that ye be not judged," and "speak ill of no one."

Lecton, Missouri.

A WONDER—THE TRINIDAD PITCH LAKE.

It is not my purpose to weary readers with a subject worn out by many writers; yet I thought you would doubtless be interested in a report of a visit of our own missionaries to that quaint and only half-explained phenomenon, the "Trinidad Pitch Lake." Our usual duties having taken us within a few miles of the lake, we decided to take a half day and visit the wonder of which we had heard so much. At San Fernando we boarded the little coastal steamer "Paria" at nine in the morning, and were soon steaming away to the southwest, along the lowland which forms the peninsular extremity of southwestern Trinidad, whose flat top is but little higher than the sea. At one time these lowlands were cultivated for sugar, but now, for the most part, they form a wild jungle. Soon after eleven o'clock our little steamer stopped at the village of La Brea, the place that is usually connected with the pitch lake, but we were not to land here. Before the advent of one of those modern productions, "trusts," all pitch was shipped from this village. But the "Asphalt Trust," an English corporation run by American push, found that it was a waste of time and money to carry all the pitch over this long route, so cut a new way across to the beach, and built their own little village Brighton. Our next stopping place was opposite this village. We stepped down into a little rowboat, which was loaded down almost to the gunwales. In the moments we could snatch from anxiously watching the waves that continually threatened to swamp us, we saw, as we neared the landing-place, a long narrow wharf built out into the sea, at the end of which lay a steamer being loaded with asphalt for New York. Another steamer bound for London was anchored near by, awaiting its turn. Many of the large cities of Europe get their asphalt from Trinidad. The ships carrying pitch are loaded by iron buckets of about nine cubic feet capacity. These are strung one hundred and ten feet apart, on a cable which connects the vessel with the "works" one-half mile away. These buckets each hold about one thousand pounds of asphalt, and the cable that carries them is supported by iron pillars, and works on the principle of the endless chain.

Immediately on reaching the shore we found an asphalt path which led us up over the little hill along the line of the buckets. We followed this path through

the village, noting that each room had its garbage box, nothing being allowed to be thrown carelessly about to decay and threaten the health of the workers, a necessary precaution in the tropics.

We soon reached the top of the small hill, where, just before us, were the works. We found them to be low sheds—all the building required in this climate—with a few small houses where tools and other necessaries are kept. In these sheds are the engines with the appurtenances furnishing the power to run the endless chain conveying the buckets to the ship, and also to draw the cars from the lake. Only a small engine of thirteen horse-power is needed, as it is all down grade to the ships, the force of gravity being almost sufficient to carry the loaded buckets down, and at the same time return the empty ones. We passed on through the works as our interest was in the lake beyond and there it lay before us, a broad, black expanse of about one hundred acres containing millions of tons of asphalt, covered here and there with small islands of soil, with tropical vegetation growing upon them. We stood upon its brink with a feeling of wonder as to the origin of this great black lake, apparently solid, yet always in slow circular motion. There are different speculations as to the origin of the pitch. Some contend that it is due to some convulsion of nature, such as volcanic action; but to us this seems impossible, as then the pitch, which is rich in oil, would have been burned by the intense heat, and we would have only a charred remnant. It seems far more reasonable to regard the pitch as having been formed in the same way as were the great coal-mines, a portion of the great mass of vegetation buried at the time of the flood having in some way been changed to asphalt instead of to coal. We walked with some misgivings on to the black Stygian-looking pool, and found it hard and fully able to bear our weight. As to-day is comparatively cool, we found the "pitch" quite solid; but on a hot day, one could not stand long in the same place. There is a diminutive railroad in the shape of a horseshoe, with the two ends in the sheds, running out to the center of the lake. Each car of this railway carries two of the half-ton iron buckets spoken of before.

As the men were at work out at the center of the lake, we made our way along the little road to the spot where they were working. They were all negroes. The first we approached was hard at work with a pickax, digging up blocks of the brittle asphalt about one foot each way, and weighing perhaps seventy-five pounds. This was broken into smaller pieces and laid up on the bark for the loaders. This hole is about one hundred feet in diameter, and from three to five feet deep. Strange to say, to-morrow it will be filled up again, and the lake will be as level as it ever was, and the man will be able to dig as much asphalt from

the same spot as he dug to-day. Thousands of tons have been removed from along the side of this same railroad, and thousands of tons will still be taken, without moving the road, and the workman stands in precisely the same spot day after day. A digger gets from ten to fifteen cents a load, and the loaders get six cents an hour, very good wages indeed for the West Indies. Nearly every island in the West Indies was represented in the gang before us.

Small oval or elongated air-bubble holes in the pitch were noticed; their oval shape indicates the slow movement of the great mass. The motion is so slow as to be almost imperceptible, so that some writers have questioned whether there was any; but the little railroad has demonstrated it beyond further question. You may lay the ties and rails ever so straight every morning, but before night you will have it worked into innumerable forms of the letter S. Several men worked all day to keep this road sufficiently straight to be serviceable. It was formerly supposed that the lake was inexhaustible; but a commission of experts recently sent out from England to investigate the matter, have reported that while there is no diminution of the supply perceptible to the eye alone, careful surveys show us that the center of the lake is sinking in proportion to the amount of pitch taken out, so that the actual shape of the surface of the lake at the present time resembles a saucer. The manager, however, informed us that he had run a gas-pipe three hundred feet straight down into the lake, before it was broken off, so that there is no probability of a sudden failure of the supply. There is also connected with the works, apparatus for purifying the pitch. This is done by boiling it to a liquid form by steam running through coils. During this operation all sediment sinks to the bottom, and the liquid is run into barrels, where it hardens. Most of the pitch exported to America and Europe is sent in the crude state.

Instead of returning to Brighton, we took the longer route to La Brea. The lake has overflowed both above and below the surface of the ground; and as a result one can find pitch for miles around the actual lake. At La Brea, on the beach, are located the claims of all the private diggers of pitch. They own the land, having purchased it in the usual way, and in spite of all the concessioners at the lake can do, are still winning pitch from mother earth. A great hole is dug in the ground, perhaps one hundred feet square and from ten to twenty feet deep, then it is left for a few months, and lo it all fills up again, when it can once more be emptied of its valuable contents.

The lake itself is owned by the Trinidad government. The concessioners, or the company leasing the lake, who hold the sole right to win pitch from the lake, claim that this pitch came from the lake, and is theirs, although found on another's land. This has led to endless litigation in the courts as injunction after in-

junction has been served. Thus the lake has proved a valuable mine to the lawyer, the owner, and the government. The government owns the lake and gets a royalty of \$1.50 per ton from the concessioners. As one hundred thousand tons are shipped to the States every year, besides that going to Europe and other countries, we can see that it is a source of great revenue, and is rightly called "the black diamond mine." At the lake eight hundred fifty tons per day can be easily loaded on the steamers; nine hundred fifty-nine tons is the best record, but many days the workmen are idle.

There is a good lesson wrapped up in the history of this lake. It was discovered by Sir Walter Raleigh while he was searching for gold. He reported it to the English government, but could stop only long enough to note the fact, and then pushed up to the pestilential swamps of the Orinoco, vainly seeking the El Dorado, which was always just beyond, and always of untold wealth, rivaling the riches of the Aztecs of Mexico and the Incas of Peru. The El Dorado of his imagination was to him of much more value than the plain black expanse of pitch lying within his grasp. He died without realizing his El Dorado, while later generations have found it in the lake he treated lightly.

At three o'clock, after enjoying one of the large luscious pineapples for which La Brea is famous, we were taken to our little steamer, feeling well repaid for our five hours' visit. The next time you walk on your asphalt pavement, remember the great black lake surrounded by tall palm trees and jungle, beneath the blaze of a tropical sun, and remember that representatives of the third angel's message are here, and a people is being gathered out on the firm platform of the commandments of God and the faith of Jesus. "And this gospel of the kingdom shall be preached to all the world for a witness to all nations, then shall the end come."—*Geo. F. Enoch, in Instructor.*

* * *

ESKIMO DOGS.

You boys who have a favorite Carlo or Nero at home may like to know something about the Eskimo dogs; asking what they have to eat, and whether, like your own favorites, they get three meals a day and any number of intermediate lunches. No doubt you will think that they really should get ever so much more on account of their hard work in pulling the sledges in such a cold country. Yet, hard as it may seem, the Eskimo dog never gets fed oftener than every other day, and generally about every third day; while in times of want and starvation in their terrible country of cold, the length of time these poor dogs will go without food seems beyond belief.

I once had a fine team of fat Eskimo dogs that

went six or seven days between meals for three consecutive feedings before they reached the journey's end and good food; and although they all looked very thin and no doubt were very weak, none of them died; and yet they had been traveling and dragging a heavy sledge for a great part of the time. Other travelers among the Eskimo have given equally wonderful accounts of their powers of fasting. The Eskimo have many times of want and privation, and then their poor dogs must suffer very much. But when they are fed every other day on good fat walrus meat and do not have too much work to do they will get as fat and saucy and playful as your own dog with three meals a day. One of the very last things you would imagine to be good for them is the best food they get; that is, tough walrus hide, about an inch in thickness and as wiry as sole-leather. Give your team of dogs a good meal of this before they start, take along a light supply of it for them and you can be gone a couple of weeks on a trip; when you get back, feed them up well and they will be as fat and strong as ever in a very few days.—*St. Nicholas.*

* * *

TO MECCA BY RAIL.

MECCA is to be the Mecca no longer of the saintly pedestrians, but of steam-propelled passengers. The Germans have the steam in charge, and are building the Pilgrims Railroad from Damascus to Mecca, a distance of 1,150 miles. Under the German chief engineer are seventeen Turkish, twelve German, five French, five Italian, two Austrian, one Belgian and one Greek engineer. The southern terminus line is now on the desert. Locomotives have come from Munich and from Belgium, passenger cars from Frankfort-on-Main and freight cars from Belgium. The German engineers are also busy building a new railroad to Southwest Africa, with 750 Italians at work. An engineering party has been sent to survey a line for an extension of their two-foot gauge line to Windhook to a junction with the Cape Colony railroads. This extension will be three feet six inches,—the Cape Colony gauge.

* * *

KUROKI'S PHYSIQUE.

KUROKI, the Japanese General, is of middle height and robust frame. The soldiers love his unostentation. He dresses plainly in the loose-fitting dark blue uniform of the Japanese-officer. He is sixty-two years old and almost bald, but is as active and strong as the average man of forty. His face is tanned to the hue of bronze. He has a tight mouth and a firm chin. Once in a while he can smile. The crow's feet around his eyes indicate a sense of humor and a kindly nature.

CAN'T AFFORD IT.

"HERE, Dan, is something that may interest you," said farmer Brown, as he handed the boy a bulky letter.

"The postmaster missed his mark there, sure," said Dan, glancing at the untouched stamp.

"That will send a letter to your mother, Dan, and not make you any poorer either," answered the farmer.

"I dare say it will," responded the lad, as he proceeded to moisten it at the mouth of the steaming tea kettle.

"And you can have the two cents you thus save for marbles," suggested Mr. Brown, thoughtlessly.

"That would be cheating," whispered Dan's conscience. "The stamp has already done its duty in carrying one letter."

"It will carry another. It is not marked," argued Dan.

"But you know that was a mistake," urged the monitor within.

"That was the postmaster's fault and not mine," was Dan's inward reply. "It is a very small thing, and the Government will not miss it, no, not even know it."

"Will you not know it, and can you afford to be dishonest for so small an amount?" the small voice whispered.

Dan trembled, for it seemed that some one had spoken the words right in his ear. Flinging the stamp he had loosened into the fire, he exclaimed, "No! I can't afford to sell myself so cheap."

"What's wrong," asked the farmer, glancing up from his paper. "Lose the stamp after all your trouble?"

"Worse than that," replied the boy sheepishly.

"What! burned your fingers with the steam?" questioned his employer.

"No" said Dan, determinedly; "I sold my honor, or came near doing so."

"What do you mean, boy? The stamp is all right. It would never have been found out."

"But I knew it all the time, and two cents is a small amount to get for your self-respect; besides—"

"Besides what?" queried the man.

"God knows all about it, and he looks upon the heart," answered Dan.

"It's a mighty small thing to worry over, I am sure," replied Mr. Brown, "The post-office Department would not have been much the poorer, I assure you."

"It would have been I who would have been poorer. Had I sold my honor for two cents, I should have made the worst bargain I ever did."

And so Dan gained a victory, and he was never sorry that he obeyed the voice of conscience.—*Bella V. Chisholm, in Sunday School Times.*

THE INGLENOOK

A WEEKLY MAGAZINE

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E. M. Cobb, Editor.

The Inglebook contains twenty-four pages weekly, devoted to the intellectual, moral and spiritual interests of the young. Each department is especially designed to fill its particular sphere in the home.

Contributions are solicited. Articles submitted are adapted to the scope and policy of the magazine. A strong effort will be made to develop the latent talent of the constituency.

Sample copies will be furnished upon application. Agents are wanted everywhere, and will be awarded a liberal commission. Change of address can only be made when the old address, as well as the new, is given. Club rates for Sunday schools and other religious organizations. Address as above.

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BRISTOL.

You will notice that this issue of the INGLENOOK is a special one, devoted to the city of Bristol, Va.-Tenn., in consequence of the fact that it is the location of the next Annual Meeting. This special issue has been made possible through the kindness of the business men of Bristol. Your editor made an advance visit to the city for the purpose of gathering such information as would be interesting, entertaining and instructive to the INGLENOOK family. Every possible courtesy was shown and the people seemed to be very much elated over the prospect of the coming Conference. We are quite sure that the visitors will highly appreciate the hospitality of the people of this city. They have thrown open the doors of their homes and welcome is nailed above every threshold. The city officials, the street railway company, business men, railroad companies, and police department, as well as the residents are determined that a favorable impression of the city and its people shall be carried away by those who attend the meeting.

In the beautiful park, temporary buildings will be erected expressly for this Conference. An ample water supply is being provided.

This special issue has been copiously illustrated to give the reader a fair idea of the religious and educational endeavor of the people in the southland. It is regretted by the editor that we do not have a photograph of all the churches and all the school buildings in the city. The omission of some has not been the personal intent, but simply a thing unavoidable.

THE LAND OF THE SKY.

BEGINNING at Roanoke, Va., and traveling in a southeasterly direction, over a territory of thirty-five or forty counties is a country especially favored by nature, which admirers have called "the land of the sky." It is a place where the climates, products, customs

and manners, and seasons of the year of the North and South overlap.

This section of land is a good farming country; the soil is fertile and will produce any grain grown in the Ohio valley, or any crop grown in the southern States, with the exception of the tropical fruits. The climate is the conservative compromise between the extremes. The water supply is not only abundant, but of the very best. In many places in this section are to be found streams of water, with sufficient fall to supply a great deal of power. The wasted energy of nature might be harnessed by the ingenuity of man and compelled to serve his purposes admirably. A colony or neighborhood of people, in the immediate vicinity of such a waterfall, might supply every home in the colony with heat and light, through the medium of electricity, at a minimum expense. Furthermore, it could be utilized in such a way as to supplant the windmill, the horse-power and the gasoline engine.

A beautiful subsoil is found here which makes brick of the very finest quality and of which the most substantial homes could be erected. Having the raw material, by purchasing a brick machine and securing a man to operate the same, the building material of the colony might be reduced in price to a very small item.

Fruits and vines prosper superabundantly. It is the home of perfect garden vegetables. A fortune awaits some man or a set of men, with business ability, who will manage large canning factories, pickling establishments and preserving industries. The field is ready, the soil has rested since the war, the climate is unsurpassed, the mountain air is free, and the only thing wanting is the tenants to occupy it. It is to be emphatically understood that this has been written at the solicitation of NO ONE, but is the personal observation of the editor. What has been said, has been said with the full belief that ideal homes might be made by the score in this southland, which, up to this date, has been overlooked. While we are no prophet nor the son of a prophet, yet we predict that in the course of a very few years the wide-awake people of this country will not suffer this veritable paradise to remain unoccupied.

EDUCATION IN THE SOUTH.

AMONG the illustrations in this issue you will notice the Virginia Institute, Sullins College and King College. These are some of the most important workshops from which are turned out men and women who promise something in the future for the United States. These institutions are to be found in the city of Bristol.

There are many other cities in the South which are doing as much for their country as is this city. The people of the North who are unacquainted with the South will be utterly surprised when they learn of the

progress that the South has been making in the last few years. Development and growth are taking root on every hand, and in a few years the latent forces, latent talent and natural resources will be utilized. A gold mine is valueless until its wealth is disbursed among the nations. A piece of machinery is wholly unprofitable and exceedingly expensive unless the wheels are kept in motion. So it is with this great mine of wealth that is undeveloped upon our southern borders. When the army of occupation has seized their opportunity they will bless the day when their attention was called to the fact that there was a field open and ready for them.

Our prominent educators are studying to adapt and adopt our educational systems to the wants and needs of these people. The industrial school system is doing wonders for our age, and the South is not slow in recognizing the benefits arising from it. When schoolhouses and churches are successfully located all over our country, our efforts, as a nation, will be crowned with success. This will furnish for us a much stronger protection than all the armies and navies that Uncle Sam can create in the next twenty-five years. Educational institutions are a much better investment for any nation than the equipments of warfare.

RELIGION.

THE reader as well as the visitor will be inclined to observe that the people of Bristol are not irreligious, when you see the prominence we give to their churches; and as we have said above, we are sorry that we do not have pictures of all of them. The doors of these various churches will be thrown open to the Brethren while in the city, which courtesy will be highly appreciated. Almost all denominations are represented, and what is true here is true almost all over the South.

Of late years the South has been a great field for missionary work, and it is none the less so to-day. We could not help but think, as we were passing through the country, how highly beneficial it would be to have more churches and schoolhouses. As a matter of course, as the population increases there will be a demand for more of this kind of work, and with the demand will come the source of supply; and we look forward to the time when the beautiful valleys will be dotted here and there with schoolhouses, providing for the intellectual culture of the youth, and with churches dedicated to the great Creator.

RAILWAY SERVICE.

WE feel fully assured that the traveling public will be well taken care of by the railroad companies whose lines reach Bristol. The Norfolk & Western, which terminates here, will have connections with all lines

touching Cincinnati and Columbus, Ohio. The General Passenger Agent has promised special trains from the above-named points to Bristol. Their system passes through that portion of West Virginia which is just now becoming known to the world as the richest coal field in the Union. A few years ago the "Old Dominion" cast this territory away as being worthless, but her wealth is now being uncovered and utilized by the people. It will be interesting to make a tour through this section. To those who love mountain scenery, it certainly will be a treat.

The Virginia Southwestern Railway have arrangements with the Louisville and Nashville, out of Cincinnati, by which passengers may reach Bristol over this southern route. Among the accompanying illustrations is to be found the Natural Tunnel, which gives an idea of nature's scenic beauty along this route. As the service on all these roads is good and as there is very little difference in distance or schedule our people certainly will be amply provided for. Let everybody arrange to be at the INGLENOOK reunion.

ABOUT THAT COMMITTEE.

THE committee which has the general oversight of your society, has a difficult task; do what you can to lighten their labors. First of all they must keep a good lookout. Think of a dark night, and a schooner sailing before a brisk wind. Nothing heard for hours but the rushing of waves, nothing to be seen but the glimmer of a distant light. A sharp lookout is imperative, not once is the pilot's wheel left without a hand, not once do they relax their vigilance, all the night some one is looking out over the waves, in order to avoid possible dangers, and sail straight for the harbor.

I once heard of a young people's society that collided with the church. Where was the lookout committee? They should have been counseling and working with the church officials; and the church officials should have been watching and sheltering the society.

We heard of another society that ran into an iceberg, and stuck fast in the ice. It made no progress for many months, and every soul on board was cold and almost frozen.

Of course it was so chilly around there that people did not come near, and it looked as if all on board would perish. But somehow, at last, they drifted into the gulf stream of God's love, and the trouble was over.

There was another society that ran ashore, they were not watching for shoals, they felt secure, and suddenly they found that they were fast on a sandbar of lack of enthusiasm and the shoals of indifference and carelessness were about them. They had left the waters of a deep spiritual life, and drifted on these low reefs.

Current Happenings

THE students at an institution for the blind in Germany ran a foot-race not long ago. The goal was made known to the contestants by a bell which was kept ringing during the running.

* * *

A MAN has been arrested in Paris whose method was to tear a different piece off each number of bank notes, and then placing the pieces together, produce a complete bank note, which he was able to pass.

* * *

SAILORS on the steam dredge Texas, which foundered at sea, have been rescued and tell a terrible tale of the privations they endured. Twenty-two of their number were drowned in the wreck which occurred Christmas eve and the remainder of the crew were left without food or drink. They were compelled to drink seawater, which made terrible sores on their bodies, and they were just about to draw lots to decide which one should be killed to furnish food for his fellows when help arrived.

* * *

AT last a use has been discovered for the shark. A company, backed by American capital, has been formed to hunt the dreaded fishes in Central American waters and convert the skins into leather, which is said to be handsome and durable when properly finished.

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THE population of Soudan is numbered at 3,000,000, nearly all savages.

* * *

MAJOR ROBERT CLARK, of Erie, Pa., is dead at the age of 89 years. Mr. Clark assisted in the laying of the corner stone of the Washington monument in 1848.

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AN artillery volunteer won, recently, at a shooting match at Blackpool, England, a prize consisting of a wedding ring, gratuitous marriage ceremony, a wedding equipage, a polished cradle and a bassinet. But he must marry within twelve months to get the prize.

* * *

THE city of Glasgow, Scotland, runs its own street railways. Last year it made a profit on them of \$68,345, and gave good service for low fare.

* * *

DURING the great religious revival at Louisville, Ky., 6,500 people were converted.

* * *

BERLIN has ten homes for poor girls where the charge for lodging and light is \$1.50 to \$2.50 a month, and for board and lodging \$10 a month.

THE floor of an African Methodist church at Brooklyn, N. Y., gave way while the congregation was attending the funeral of an old member. Eleven people were killed and about fifty others were injured. The church structure was condemned several years ago.

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BRITISH INDIA has the swiftest river in the world. It is the Sutlej, which in one hundred eighty miles has a descent of 12,000 feet.

* * *

THE volcano of Kilauea, near Honolulu, H. I., is again in action, and is reported to be just as active as it was in 1898.

* * *

BY the system in vogue in Germany a one hundred-ten-pound package of merchandise can be sent from one end of the empire to the other by mail at a cost of thirty cents. In America we pay at the rate of sixteen cents a pound.

* * *

THE business in children's tin soldiers has increased about fifty per cent in the last few months. War news caused the increase.

* * *

NATIVES of Uganda, Africa, use American oil for anointing their shiny black bodies.

* * *

DOGS serving as a blacksmith's assistants, by blowing the bellows, is an odd sight in an eastside street of New York. The animals walk in a large wooden treadwheel, and three of these dogs, at a cost of two dollars a week each, save the wages of a twelve-dollar assistant.

* * *

AN Englishman has invented a clock that will run for two thousand years. The motive power is a small piece of gold leaf which is electrified by means of a very small quantity of radium salt. The gold leaf bends away from the metal substance and keeps moving under this influence until it touches the side of the containing vessel. At the moment of contact it loses its electrical discharge and then springs back and is again electrified, and the process is repeated.

* * *

TWO French aeronauts, Faure and Lathom, have made a balloon voyage from the Crystal Palace, South London, to St. Denis, a suburb of Paris, a distance of 250 miles, in six and one-half hours.

* * *

THERE are three hundred ninety-one railway passenger stations within twelve miles of St. Paul's, London.

THE Czar has decided to make a direct, personal plea to his people for aid in continuing the war. A new army of 400,000 men will be raised and march east as rapidly as possible. Gen. Kouropatkin's resignation has been accepted and Grand Duke Nicholas Nicholaievitch is said to have consented to take chief command in Manchuria.

AMONG the personal possessions of the Pope is a magnificent sleeping car, constructed in 1868, when the railroad was opened between Naples and Rome, for the use of his predecessor. It has three compartments—a throne-room, a room for the guard of honor and a bedroom. The throne-room is richly furnished, and has a cupola engraved with the papal arms and the twelve apostles. It is so arranged that the Pope, when seated on his throne, can be plainly seen by the crowds who might be expected to throng the stations for his blessing. The car was never used, but was kept in the Vatican grounds.

THE revived popularity of the Tam O'Shanter, with the reported increased manufacture of this favorite headgear in the United States has led Nottingham hosiery makers to put in extra machinery for its production.

THE first independent school for wood workers was established in Germany about the year 1859.

THE Vicar of Burgess Hill, England, announces that when confetti is thrown on the occasion of weddings at his church an addition of \$1.25 will be made to the usual wedding fee to pay for the trouble of cleaning the paper away.

THERE are more blind people among the Spaniards than among any other European race.

LIEUTENANT GENERAL STÆSSEL, the hero of Port Arthur, arrived in St. Petersburg a few days ago. He was loudly applauded by the people, although there was a noticeable scarcity of military and naval officials to welcome him.

THE middle and lower class Russians chew sunflower seeds instead of tobacco or gum. The czarina sent a vast quantity of these seeds to the Manchurian army recently as a present.

DURING twelve hours an average of 60,750 foot passengers passed over Blackfriars Bridge, 95,330 over London Bridge, and 24,920 over Southwark Bridge, in England's metropolis.

IN the will of the late Mrs. Jane L. Stanford it is found that she leaves \$2,000,000 in trust for various relatives; \$1,000,000 to her brother, Charles G. Lathrop, and \$85,000 to San Francisco charities. The sum of \$15,000 is left to Miss Berner, the secretary who was with Mrs. Stanford at the time of her death, which was caused by strychnine poisoning. Smaller sums are left to other household servants. She was the widow of Leland Stanford, who was the founder of the Stanford University of California. President Jordan, of the University, says that she was the wisest as well as the most generous friend of learning in our time.

MEAT and faith are becoming scarcer and scarcer in Zion City every day.

FLORIDA orange growers are trying to fight off the frosts by using salamanders in their orchards.

JACOB H. SCHIFF has given \$100,000 to Columbia for the endowment of a chair of social work. The new professorship will be filled by Edward T. Devine, general secretary of the Charity Organization Society and editor of *Charities*.

FOR wandering dogs and cats an animal hospital and hotel has been opened by the Anti-cruelty Society of Chicago. A kind-hearted woman has donated the funds to maintain the refuge for a year, and others have promised to help carry on the work. A veterinary surgeon of high standing has volunteered to visit the hospital daily and provide relief for the suffering dumb creatures. Those beyond the hope of recovery will be put to death painlessly, while an endeavor will be made to find homes for those able to live.

WITH the breaking of the ice gorge in the Mississippi at St. Louis, and the passing of the last of the big floes, it was discovered that the new government dike, 900 feet long, had been completely demolished. The cost of the work was \$200,000. A protection dike at the East St. Louis, Ill., water works was also swept away by the outgoing ice, doing damage estimated at \$15,000.

OYSTERS grow on trees in New Zealand. Tree oysters thrive all along the coast, but the biggest bed is just outside of Auckland. Here the sea coast is low and covered with thousands of squat trees, which are submerged by every tide. At these times the oysters fasten themselves to the branches, where they wax big and fat, and from which they are picked in proper season by the men who ply their trade when the tide is out. The two owners of this bed are being made rich by it.



HOME DEPARTMENT



QUIT KICKING.

Grumbling again? Quit kicking, my lad,
For this old world is not so bad;
But good or bad, or glum, or glad,
Or mild or mad, my boy, egad!
It's the best old world we've ever had—
Quit kicking lad, lad, quit kicking.

Quit kicking, lad, when things annoy;
Life's part pure gold, and part alloy—
To-day it's grief, to-morrow joy,
And so it goes each day, my boy—
Quit kicking, lad, quit kicking.

Grumbling again? Quit kicking, my lad,
For this old world is not so bad;
But good or bad, or glum, or glad,
It's the best old world we've ever had—
Quit kicking, lad, quit kicking.

—New Orleans Times-Democrat.



WOODEN SWEARING.

BY MRS. M. M. BOLLINGER.

SMALL children especially, and some grown people, are quite addicted to this habit which once learned is very hard to break, sometimes taking years to entirely efface it. I will write this sketch in hopes that it will help someone and save them the shame and grief that I experienced in my childhood upon many occasions after I understood how wrong it really was; for I was addicted to its use and upon the slightest provocation used it to its fullest extent until fourteen years of age.

I had always thought it very wrong to swear and would not have really sworn for anything. About that time I heard a minister preach a sermon upon dumb or wooden swearing, as he called it. He put forth in the plainest language that it was against all of God's wishes, commands or example because he said that we should always act in love, and he himself conquered passion, so we too should conquer our evil nature.

Now I hear the question by some, "What do you mean by dumb or wooden swearing? I thought swearing was taking God's name in vain."

Well, it is, but people usually swear when they lose their temper or become angry. Now did you ever see a person who did not actually swear at this time in words, but slammed the door, knocked the chairs about, threw books or papers right and left, kicked the dog or cat, boxed the children, whipped or pound-

ed the horses and cows, in fact, knocked or kicked everything he came in contact with? This is dumb or wooden swearing, because the person usually thinks naughty words, but is too proud to say them or is afraid of someone near, and yet he vents his wrath upon inanimate objects or abuses some innocent thing for something they cannot help, and all because he cannot see himself or his rude actions.

I have often seen grown people tease children until they indulged in this spasmodic fit and then laugh at them and say that they had spunk, as if it was something pretty, cunning or bright, instead of a sad, sad spectacle leading to a habit which sometimes leads to crime, all because they were taught to give vent to their temper instead of controlling it.

The one who indulges in this kind of swearing lowers himself in his own estimation, loses the love and respect of his fellow-men, and allows his passion to gain control of his better nature, and when almost too late to remedy the evil, he finds himself the victim of vice and crime, brought on by these periodical or temporary fits of anger or insanity, for that is what it will become sooner or later if no check or restraint is put upon the passion.

To those who are addicted to this habit I would say, When your temper is roused, stop one moment and think, then sit down, place your feet firmly upon the floor, fold your arms, look up and count ten or a hundred or sometimes even a thousand, but always look up until your mind and attention are diverted from the cause of your anger and then, if after you have done this your anger should return, repeat again and again, but do not under any circumstance allow your hands or feet free play. Do this until you have conquered yourself enough to think. Ask God to strengthen you, and then if you are to blame for the outburst and have injured anyone, go to them, repair the injury as much as you can, and ask to be forgiven. And I would say to everyone: "Please do not injure one of these little innocent children by teaching or encouraging them to indulge in this kind of swearing."

Vestaburg, Mich.



TOMMY TUCKER'S SUPPER.

BY ADELAIDE M'KEE KOONS.

TOMMY TUCKER rushed home from school and flung himself down at the table with the remark, "Ain't supper 'most ready? I'm as hungry as a bear." "Ung'y as bear," echoed Tommy's baby

brother, and all the five little Tuckers, as they found their places at the table, and bowed their heads for the grace, without which no meal was ever begun in the Tucker family, felt that they were very hungry bears, indeed.

Mrs. Tucker helped grandmother and grandfather to their seats, and then took her place behind the coffee-pot, and holding one of baby Tucker's restless hands in hers, bent her head in prayer.

Tommy's round face bobbed up and beamed upon the table in joyful anticipation, but as he looked, his expression changed, and he said sulkily, "Is this all? I could eat all this myself."

Poor Tommy! No doubt he could. His father was dead, and Mrs. Tucker found her hands very full indeed, to provide for her five little children and the helpless grandparents, to say nothing of her own healthy appetite. And in truth the table did look almost as bare as "Old Mother Hubbard's cupboard," for the meal consisted of odds and ends, scraps of the Sunday's dinner, the heel of a boiling piece, lean and tasteless, a piece of Bermuda onion, left over from seasoning, a few sweet potatoes, a stalk or two of rusty celery, and an orange placed conspicuously in the center of the table. There was of course bread and butter, and coffee, for even the poorest family in America can have these one-time luxuries.

Mrs. Tucker got up hastily from the table and went into the kitchen. Presently she came back, her motherly face wreathed in a smile of triumph—she was carefully carrying a pie, a smoking-hot mince pie.

"I declare to goodness, I 'most forgot that mince pie that Mrs. Higgins gave me the filling for a-Saturday. And here I was savin' it all along for to-day, thinkin' the children would be so hungry comin' from school."

But Tommy was not satisfied. *One* mince pie, one *mince* pie, for all those hungry mouths. Oh, why was there never *enough* of anything? Tommy felt that it was adding insult to injury for his mother to exult over the possession of one mince pie—one paltry pie.

As he felt, so he spoke, in no uncertain terms, denouncing the inadequacy of everything upon the table to fill up him or the other little Tuckers,—“Tain't enough, there never is, of anything. We might as well be Digger Indians and live on roots, or be cannibals—I'd just like to be and get filled up once on something, I don't care what,” he finished, still sulkily; and feeling that his grandfather's eye was upon him, said no more. But the baby, as if suddenly presented with a vision of his tender body falling a victim to Tommy's ravenous cannibalistic tendencies, and divided between pity for himself and Tommy's pangs of hunger, burst into a howl of woe.

This diverted Mrs. Tucker's attention, and doubtless saved Tommy from the gathering wrath in her

eye, but Grandpa Tucker looked at the boy a trifle sternly. “Tommy,” he said, “where did this supper come from? Have you any idea of how many parts of the earth have yielded up this simple supper with which you are so dissatisfied? You are good in geography—look over the table and tell me where these things came from.”

Tommy looked, then being anxious to show that he did know his geography (wise old grandpa, to turn the current of his thoughts in this manner), answered: “The meat came from Texas, I suppose, Texas beef, you know; the onion came from Bermuda, the sweet potatoes from down south, the bread and butter from here, and—and—”

“Where did the rest come from, Tommy? That is not all.” Tommy did not know. Whereupon grandpa took up the parable. “The celery was grown in Michigan, the cranberries were brought from Maine swamps, the orange from California. But that is not all that is on the table, Tommy. There is sugar—”

“Cuba,” shouted Tommy.

“Salt,” went on grandfather, “where do we get salt?”

Little Dick, who had a great fondness for Bible history, said, “Maybe they cut Lot's wife up in little bits—” and got no farther for the laughter at his bad guess.

“Then there is the pepper, which came from Ceylon, and coffee from Brazil, and the mince pie, Molly, where did that come from?”

“Texas beef again,” answered Mrs. Tucker, “and the spices from India, the citron and cloves, the raisins from Algeria, the molasses—”

“Never mind; that's enough,” said grandpa with a laugh. “The children could never place all the things on this table in a week. Why, even the tablecloth was woven in Ireland; but I think we have gone far enough to convince Tommy that he is not eating such a plain or poorly furnished meal after all. The poor people nowadays eat better meals than did the kings of a thousand years ago, eh Tommy?”

But Tommy was subdued beyond the power of reply, and there was silence for a moment, broken only by the clatter of knives and forks, and the smacking of the baby's lips over some tid-bit.

Then Grandma Tucker lifted her dear old wrinkled face and said softly. “I think there is one thing we have forgotten—the most important seasoning, the best spice of all—contentment, which comes from heaven and our own hearts.”

Mt. Vernon, Ohio.

A RESOLUTION was offered in the Wisconsin State assembly, asking congress to investigate their agricultural implement trust. It is hoped that one trust after the other will be laid open to investigation before the people.

Reading Circle and Christian Workers' Topics

By ELIZABETH D. ROSENBERGER.

THE FOOL.—Psa. 14:1; 53:1.

For Sunday Evening, April 2.

I. The Worst Type of Fools is Self-made.

1. A Self-made Man Praises his Maker,.... Dan. 4:30
2. They are Egotistical and Prating,..... Prov. 12:15
3. Boast of their Wealth,..... Luke 12:16-21
4. Forget their God,..... Psa. 9:17

II. They are Noisy but Harmless.

1. They Blaspheme the Most High God,.... Psa. 14:1
2. They are Right—others Wrong,..... Luke 16:15
3. They take Pride in Meddling,..... Prov. 20:3
4. Their Voice is Known by Multitude of Words.

III. Conceit is their Principal Weakness.

1. The Foolish Build Upon the Sand,..... Matt. 7:26
2. Take no Oil in their Vessels,..... Matt. 25:3
3. Get too old to Learn.
4. See their Folly too Late.

“A Companion of Fools shall be Destroyed.” Prov. 13:20

Text.—The fool hath said in his heart, There is no God.
—Psalm 14:1.

References.—Psalm 55:5; Psalm 74:18; Proverbs 29:9; Ecclesiastes 7:9; Ecclesiastes 10:15; Proverbs 18:2; Proverbs 27:20; Proverbs 9:6-8; Proverbs 1:7; Proverbs 15:21; Matthew 7:26, 27; Luke 12:16-20; Proverbs 26:3-10; Proverbs 17:24.

No God.

A more foolish thing could not be said. Unbelievers who say there is no God, and who seek to rob Christians of their faith, always demand far greater credulity in the acceptance of their wild theories than is needed to believe in God.

“The wise men say that life's not worth a barleycorn when all is done.

Well then—and not till then—I'll try the granary behind the sun.

“‘Doubt everything,’ the thinker said, when I was parched with reason's drought;

Said he, ‘Trust me, I've proved these things, have utter faith in me,—and doubt.’”

To doubt God or his Word brings a hardness, a coldness into the life, a depressing sense of something lost and gone that makes true joy impossible.

The Lost Word.

In “The Lost Word,” the young man loses the word “God,” and when he experiences the greatest happiness his soul wants to praise God, he wants to voice his gratitude, but he has lost God and so he is driven back upon himself. When trouble and death come, he tries to pray, but it is of no avail, nothing can make up for the lack of God's presence and the abiding sense of his peace.

The Graveyard of the Atlantic.

It is Sable island; it lies so flat in the sea that unless the day is very bright you can hardly distinguish it from the ocean itself. All around it is a tanglework of shoals. Everywhere along these shores death lurks; two hundred lives were lost here in a single year. It seems as if this island almost draws ships into its fatal embrace. Leaving God out of the life is like this graveyard of hopes. It has done more to ruin the souls of men than any other cause in this world. Fools think that they can get along without God and so leave him out of all their calculations. Instead of seeking him first, they try to live without him. What wonder that the pleasures of this world are like ashes. That they echo the plaint of Solomon, “Vanity of vanities, all is vanity,” and there is no joy under the sun.

Carlyle says, “The most important thing in any person or nation is his religion.”

We Need God.

I wish that our boys and girls could all see their great need of God; he completes their lives. Only fools can get along without him; a strong man or woman who is doing something worth while in this world must have God to give them the needed strength and wisdom. When the first Continental Congress met in Philadelphia, those men first prayed to God; they were weak, but he is mighty. Washington and Lincoln trusted God and prayed to him for help and guidance to carry out their mission.

“The Song of Fools.”

It is a song of selfishness, of envy, jealousy and frivolity. It is better for our children to sing the songs of Zion than the song of fools. A man who had an abundance of wealth all his life lay dying. He had dwelt in the most fashionable hotels, and had known everything that travel under luxurious conditions at home and abroad could possibly bring to him in a worldly way; he was intelligent and enjoyed books and art, and yet his last words were, “I have never known happiness.” He had never become acquainted with God, and so life was empty, imperfect. Wealth, learning and pleasure cannot satisfy the immortal soul within us.

Fools.

They are wise in their own conceit; when parents and friends urge them to go to school and learn to use all the talents God has blessed them with, the foolish son and the foolish daughter refuse to go, and so they start in life only half equipped for its battles. How

can they run the race with those who have improved every opportunity to study and use every talent they possess to God's glory? The fool falls behind, he has no power to win the success the worker soon claims as his own. "A fool's voice is known by multitude of words," and again, "For as the crackling of thorns beneath the pot, so is the laughter of a fool," the fool foldeth his hands together and liveth in idleness. These are Solomon's sayings about those who are willing to believe that there is no God. And he concludes by warning us against associating with fools and being influenced by them. "He that walketh with wise men shall be wise: but a companion of fools shall be destroyed."

Topics for Discussion.

1. A meddling fool. Prov. 20: 3; 10: 23.
2. Fools are afflicted. Psa. 107: 17.
3. Conversation of a fool. Eccl. 10: 13, 14; Prov. 15: 7; 29: 11.
4. Association with a fool. Prov. 26: 8; 29: 9; 14: 7-9; 13: 20.
5. If we are wise in our own conceit we are in danger. Prov. 26: 12.
6. A foolish son. Prov. 19: 13; 17: 25.



EMPLOYMENT BUREAU.

"I wish we had a Missionary Reading Circle in our church, but I've had no success. I talked to some but they did not see any use in it. One said, 'We got along so far without it, I guess we don't need it now.' What can I do?"—*A Sister*.

We are sorry for our sister, and yet we are not sure that she needs our sympathy. There is a glorious work for her to do and God will give her strength and grace to do it. That church must be aroused. We doubt whether there is a contribution from that church for missions. When the roof of the meetinghouse leaks, and it is time to lay in another supply of coal, we suppose by repeated urging at council meetings, the money is raised. The necessary expenses are not high and some of these members are rich, yet it is difficult to keep any money in the treasury for none of them are willing to give a bit more than is needed for their actual expenses. There is an inward shrinkage in such a church that is alarming, the members seem to grow smaller instead of coming up to the full stature of Christ Jesus. This church is actually suffering from the lack of missionary interest, every bit of spiritual life and enthusiasm has drained out of it through the channel of selfish formality.

What can this sister do? She can only look over the congregation and get such workers as will work and begin with them. If she can find but one, let her consult with that one until they have plans for a Circle. Let these two work together and distribute cir-

culars until they get a start. If they keep at it a marvelous quickening of the spiritual life in their own souls will be the first result. The superintendent of the Sunday school and the teachers will be among the first to respond to the spirit of missions that will come as a life-giving blessing to this church living at ease. Coldness and selfishness will disappear and generous giving and praying for others will become the rule.



"How can we interest our Sunday-school scholars in missions?"—*A Circle Member*.

We are very glad that this question is being considered by others as well as ourselves. There must be a work of early seed sowing, and in our judgment the time has come when our Sunday schools should require some missionary instruction. Our Circle books should have a place in every library. Every teacher should belong to our Circle and read as many books on missions as he can. He should emphasize our duty toward the unsaved in his teaching. The children should be encouraged to join the Circle, and if you can enlist the children of our church in mission work, a glorious harvest awaits the faithful sower. Our books are adapted to Sunday-school children,—the Christian Workers' course was designed for them. Help us to place these books in their hands.



Large numbers are not a requisite for a successful Circle. You can begin with a very few who are deeply interested, and then increase the number as others will want to join. You, who are live, enthusiastic workers will draw others into your midst.

Readers should not be discouraged if the first two or three chapters of a book prove less interesting than they expected, because very often, in books on missions, these first chapters are the groundwork for the entire book, and after these you will find exceedingly interesting and inspiring chapters. The profit gained from mission study depends upon the amount of concentrated attention you can give to it.

The heart must be kept continually open for divine suggestions as to one's personal responsibility; often should the reader pray, "Lord, in the light of these new-found truths what wilt thou have me to do?" The Circle should become a praying band, and should pray earnestly for laborers, money and the missionary interests of the church.



"Does the old rule hold good in regard to the membership fee; that one not desiring "Do Not Say" can pay but twenty cents?"—*Amanda R*.

Yes, we find that some have already read "Do Not Say." When another member of the family has the book they prefer to pay only twenty cents, instead of paying twenty-five cents and receiving "Do Not Say." We send them their membership card in either case, and give them the same hearty welcome.



OUR YOUNG PEOPLE

GEOGRAPHY CLASS.—Chapter XX.

London, England.

Dear Mr. Maxwell:—

The more we see of London, the more we are constrained to say that it is a wonderful city. On her streets one may find more Jews than in Jerusalem; more Italians than in Rome; more Irish than in Dublin; and almost every language spoken on the face of the earth, is spoken here. Every language which supports a printed form, is represented by a newspaper in this great metropolis. A steeple from a churchhouse, of almost every denomination in the world, points toward the sky. It is a little beyond comprehension to continually embrace the fact that we are wandering amid a throng of five millions of people. While this is the largest city in the world, yet there are many other very large cities and as we think of the countless millions that wander to and fro upon the face of the earth, we wonder from whence they all come, and whither are they all going; where they all find shelter at night; who clothes them all, and what shall be their destiny.

As I said in the last letter, we had started for the art galleries, and believe me, it was almost impossible to get Agnes and Miss Gertrude away from them. As for myself, learning their natures as I did, I expected that before we came; but the boys could hardly conceal their impatience and kept constantly remonstrating against our slow progress through the halls, by using that forceful argument that they were only pictures, and pictures were all alike. I wish that Agnes or Miss Merritt might write a description of this visit because I realize my inability to do justice in the way of description. I dare say there are millions of dollars worth of sculpture and paintings displayed here in memory of kings and queens, lords, dukes, poets, musicians, humorists, novelists, soldiers, sailors, etc., from George I down to H. M. G. M. Queen Victoria.

There, in marble and on canvas, we saw Byron, Bacon, Tennyson, Knox, Shakespeare, a long list of queens, such as Elizabeth and Mary, barons and baronesses, dukes and duchesses, and last, but not least, our own beloved Washington. Many of these illustrious characters have climbed the ladder of fame and distinction by real merit; but as we studied their physiognomy and history we were impressed that heredity is the only possible avenue, through which some have gained their envied place; by this day's work we were taught a very valuable lesson, that a name, gained under false pretense, is like wealth gained in the same manner, is equally as hard to maintain and causes no less worry and trouble to keep the public from claiming it again.

On the Lord's Day we attended church services at the Presbyterian church at Regent Square. Rev. Prof. Morton of Edinburgh read a dry, scholarly essay on John 12: 36, to a good audience, whose pastor is taking a vacation at the seaside; and as Oscar said, judging from the atmosphere that pervaded the assembly, "the Holy Spirit had also gone on a vacation." Just as the services proper began, one hundred boys, about twelve years old, came into

the church in a body led by a soldier. The boys were dressed as soldiers, with a regalia, short skirts and were bare-legged. John Bull holds a tight rein upon the youths of England; here these little men of the future are being taught the art of war, given a taste for the shedding of blood, and drilled to accuracy and perfection in the art of taking life which they cannot give, right in the very temple, erected and dedicated to the Prince of Peace—the Lord Jesus Christ. It is a system hard to understand when we learn that the ministers of the church of England are government officers, commissioned and salaried the same as the officers of the army; and that the one is commissioned to teach and preach the peace principles taught by our Lord, while the other is to keep the kingdom in readiness to resent any insults offered to the crown, whether it be by individual, tribe or nation, or an alliance of nations.

We began the new week with a visit to the British museum which has long claimed the name of the greatest in the world. The buildings are immense, heavily colonnaded but plain; three stories above the ground and two stories below the ground; the buildings entirely cover a very large square. After walking for some hours through the libraries, Roscoe asked our guide how many volumes there were in the library, and he said, "Stranger, we do not count them by volumes, by hundreds nor by thousands, but there are simply acres of books." Afterward he told us that if the books were placed on one continuous shelf, it would necessarily have to be forty miles long. These books are arranged on rolling shelves in the vaults in the basement so that any book may be found when wanted and yet so that only a few hundred thousand are exposed to shelf wear and to light and dust. Old MSS. and letters, as well as addresses and correspondence of prominent men for ages past, are in perfect autograph and can be plainly seen. We saw copies of the Holy Bible, written prior to the time of Christ, and many papers of very ancient date. One interesting thing was the prayer book of Queen Elizabeth, written with her own hand—part when she was a little Princess, and part when she was the Queen of England. We saw an old German Bible, supposed to have been the first one printed in Germany, bearing the date of 1455; a copy of the Scripture, 166 B. C. But of all these, Miss Merritt became more interested in a record of the sale of a slave boy Eutychus, bought by D. Fabulus Maur, owner of the vessel Tigris. Boy seven years old; signatures and seals. There were stone pillars, spoken of in the Bible, as treaty stones or Ebenezers, land-grants, deeds and leases. The boys stood for an hour looking at the famous Rosetta Stone which was the key to all hieroglyphic interpretations; also an excavated tablet containing a hieroglyphic record of the building of the temple of Ur of Chaldees in 3400 B. C.; also sockets for gateposts, found at Damascus, which were set thirty centuries before the dawn of the Christian era; in fact the most famous pieces of sculpture from the chisels of the most famous sculptors in the world; utensils and relics from every country on the globe and the islands of the

(Continued on page 288.)

The Q. & A. Department.

What is to be the program for the Inglenook reunion?

There will be more said about that later, but rest assured that we will have some one to represent each department of the INGLENOOK. We expect to select such speakers as feel especially interested in a certain department, thinking that he can represent that department to a good advantage. For instance, let some one who is especially interested in the Q. & A. Department tell what benefits are to be derived from it. In this way each department will be impartially represented. The Christian Workers' and Reading Circle work will have a strong support.

❖

What is barium?

Barium is a crude material mined in Virginia, North Carolina and Tennessee, from which paint is made. The ore which is technically sulphate of barium is a whitish material of very high specific gravity, and is absolutely unaffected by acid. This quality renders it particularly valuable as a body for paint. There are large barium works at Bristol, Tenn. You may be able to visit this plant while at the Conference. No shipments less than carload lots are made from this factory on contracts ranging from hundreds to thousands of tons.

❖

Will there be any daily newspapers this year at the Conference?

Yes indeed. The *Bristol Courier* is to be the official organ, and our Brother James M. Neff is to be the Conference editor. The ability of Brother Neff is widely known and there is no reason why we should not have good service along this line.

❖

Give the names of the Committee of Arrangements?

D. F. Bowman, Chairman, Johnson City, Tenn.; R. D. Reed, secretary, Limestone, Tenn.; C. H. Diehl, treasurer, Jonesboro, Tenn.; Dr. S. J. Bowman, Johnson City, Tenn.; N. B. Sherfy, Blountville, Tenn.; P. S. Miller, Roanoke, Va.

❖

Who is to conduct the Bible School to be held in the tabernacle prior to the Annual Meeting?

Elder J. G. Royer, of Mt. Morris, Ill. Elder Royer resigned his position as president of the college at that place about a year ago; which position he had held for the last twenty years.

❖

Is there a river close to Bristol, Tennessee?

Yes. The beautiful Holston river.

I notice that sometimes Bristol is spoken of as being in Tennessee and sometimes in Virginia. Which is correct?

That depends. What used to be main street is now called State Street, which is the state line separating these two states. If your party resides on the Virginia side, he should be addressed Bristol, Va.; if in Tennessee, Bristol, Tenn.

❖

Will the Annual Meeting be in Virginia or Tennessee?

When the train stops at the Union Station and the people alight they will be in Bristol, Va., and when they cross State Street and proceed out to the Conference ground they will be in Bristol, Tenn.

❖

Will there be any side trips provided for this year from the Annual Meeting?

Yes. Amply provided for. There are so many people in the North and West whose relatives live in the East and South that they will demand a service of this kind.

❖

Why was the date of Annual Meeting changed from June 13 to June 6?

It was made on account of the fact that the people of Tennessee and Virginia feared a conflict with harvest, and avoided this conflict by changing the date.

❖

How much silver is there in a silver dollar, and what is its actual value?

412.5 grains, and its value in silver bullion is about 50 cents.

❖

On what day should the people arrive at Bristol?

By all means plan to arrive on Saturday. Avoid Sunday traveling as much as possible; besides you have advantage of the Sunday services.

❖

Will the Inglenook have an office on the Conference ground?

Most assuredly. It will be in the same building as the *Messenger* office.

❖

What rates will the railroads make to the Annual Meeting this year?

Nearly all the important roads have made a rate of one fare for round trip.

❖

What is the population of Bristol?

About 15,000.

MISCELLANEOUS

GEOGRAPHY CLASS.—Chapter XX.

(Continued from page 286.)

ocean; ruins from Assyria, Egypt, Greece, Rome, and many other places; busts of famous women and men; ornaments and idols of the millions; jewels, precious stones and gems from pole to pole, and sea to sea; sarcophagi and mummies from Rome to Egypt; costumes of the peoples from the Esquimaux and the American Indians to the Aborigines of Mexico and the ancient Antediluvians.

It is entirely beyond the power of tongue or pen, to give a description of the world's panorama displayed here on a very few acres of space. It would require months and even years to enumerate the specimens in this most wonderful collection. After all, though wonderful and incomprehensible as it seems, how vain the attempt of man, to collect a sufficient quantity of specimens of earth's antiquities and treasures to gain, even a superficial knowledge of it; and yet in one little volume, the wisdom of God has given an unparalleled history of the world and its people, and a splendid panorama of the great unknown city toward which we, weary pilgrims, are traveling.

Respectfully,
Marie.

(To be continued.)

* * *

PRINCIPLE.

STEPHEN GIRARD, the infidel millionaire of Philadelphia, one Saturday bade his clerks come the following day and unload a vessel which had just arrived. One of the clerks, who had strong convictions and the power to act upon them, refused to comply with the demand.

"Well, sir," said Mr. Girard, "if you can not do as I wish, we can separate."

"I know that, sir," said the hero. "I also know that I have a widowed mother to care for, but I can not work on Sunday."

"Very well, sir," said the proprietor; "go to the cashier's desk, and he will settle with you."

For three weeks the young man tramped the streets of Philadelphia, looking for work. One day a bank president asked Mr. Girard to name a suitable person for cashier for a new bank about to be started. After reflection, Mr. Girard named this young man.

"But I thought you discharged him?"

"I did," was the answer, "because he would not work on Sunday, and the man who will lose his situation from principle is the man to whom you can entrust your money."—*Youth's Friend*.

PERSONS WHO HELPED THEMSELVES.

DAVID LIVINGSTONE said, on graduating at Glasgow, "I never had a dollar that I did not earn." He used to carry his Latin book to his loom, and study. Yet he was buried in Westminster Abbey, and on the site of his hut in the heart of Africa's jungles is now a large town with electric lights and a railway.

Frances Willard and her brother Oliver started a paper at fourteen. They used to talk to each other about what they would do when they were grown up. Frances often went hungry and walked long distances, because she had no money to buy bread or pay car-fare; but she came to occupy a foremost place among women.

Lucy Stone, the great champion of higher education for women, made up her mind, when a tiny bit of a girl, that she would go to college. She picked berries and nuts and sold them to buy books; she lived on fifty cents a week, and at last she was graduated from Oberlin College.

Mary A. Livermore taught school for a little money to fit herself for life's work.

Emerson sawed wood to help himself through Harvard College.

Rev. Charles M. Sheldon worked as a waiter in a summer hotel to get money to complete his education.—*Junior Endeavor World*.

* * *

VENICE SINKING.

PROF. HERMANN BERDROW, of Berlin, one of the best living authorities on the geology of Northern Italy, says Venice is undoubtedly sinking, and nothing can save it from its coming fate. He has just returned from a prolonged and careful examination of the ground and has come to the conclusion that the decay will go on and increase, one building after another going, perhaps whole rows of buildings at once.

The foundations on which Venice is built, are, he says, not foundations at all, but water pillows, layers of earth and mud and seaweed, which hundreds, perhaps thousands, of years have formed. These layers are often from thirty to one hundred feet thick, but under them is water, often deep water. The inevitable tendency of these water pillows is to sink. The builders of Venice drove piles deep into these layers, and on the piles built palaces and churches, but knew nothing of the treacherous depths below.

Good Land Cheap



The basis of my business is absolute and unvarying integrity.
SAMUEL S. THORPE,
Founder of the Brethren Colony, Brethren, Mich.

Let us sell you farming land where the soil is productive and the crops dependable; where we have no drouths or failures; where grasshoppers are not; where we have few storms and no destructive winds; where products are greatly diversified; where the markets are as good as they are easily reached; where the climate is uniform and salubrious; where you will be cordially welcomed and helped along. We state without fear of contradiction that we have the best land at the least money, possessing more advantages and fewer drawbacks, than can be found in this country to-day. A few years' time is all that is necessary to prove that we are in one of the most productive areas for fruit, root crops and live stock. The **possibilities** are here, largely undeveloped as yet; all that we want is the **people**. Those we are getting are the right kind, **your own kind**, and the country will soon be dotted with green fields and cosy homes. Don't get the idea that you are going to a **wilderness**; not at all; on the contrary, we have sold lands in our **BRETHREN COLONY** to over 120 families, nearly half of whom are already on the ground,

others coming next spring. In the vicinity of **BRETHREN, MICHIGAN**, we have thousands of acres of productive soil, splendidly adapted for fruit, root and vegetable crops and live stock, at prices from \$7 per acre upwards, on easy terms. Our lands are sold to actual settlers.

BRO. JOHN A. MILLER, BRETHREN, MICH.,

is Resident Agent in charge of the work at our Brethren Colony. It will only cost you a postal card to drop him a line for our illustrated booklet, entitled "The Brethren Colony in the Fruit Belt of Michigan." This will give you an accurate idea of the lands and all conditions surrounding them. The booklet contains letters giving the opinion of many Brethren in regard to our lands and work. Every statement can be borne out by facts.

Reduced rates will be furnished homeseekers desiring to look our country over and every opportunity will be accorded them to conduct their investigations satisfactorily by Bro. Miller on their arrival at Brethren, Michigan.

For booklet, information as to rates and all details address:

SAMUEL S. THORPE,

Cadillac, Mich.,

DISTRICT AGENT

BRO. JOHN A. MILLER,

Brethren, Mich.,

RESIDENT AGENT

Michigan Land Association.

RAW

MARCH

WINDS

and changeable April days frequently bring woe to young and old, and more especially those who, during the winter months, have been weakened by onslaughts of severe colds, la grippe, pneumonia and other ailments. Even those of us who are well frequently find the transition from winter to spring a trying season. Many of us have been penned up indoors, to a large extent, for months. We have lacked our usual exercise. Our blood has become thick and sluggish, our lungs weakened and our livers more or less torpid. We feel it by a sense of lassitude, and realize that our systems need a thorough rejuvenating. As all nature at this season begins to throw off its mantle of corruption, so too does the human system need to purge itself from accumulated waste matter, which clogs up the vital channels.

A man well advanced in years, yet in robust health, remarked not long ago that he attributed his splendid physical condition to his habit, for years, of giving his body a regular "house-cleaning" each spring by the use of a reliable blood-cleansing remedy. There was sound reason in the remark. The best of us need to do this at times. For the purpose there is probably no remedy that equals Dr. Peter's Blood Vitalizer. By its mild, yet invigorating properties, the vital organs are stimulated to natural activity. The system is freed from accumulated waste matter. The bile and uric acid are eliminated from the blood, the kidneys regu-

lated, and the body made to tingle with the glow of health, making life worth living.

ITS RENOWN SPREADS.

Sheboygan, Wis., April 23, '04.

Dr. P. Fahrney,

Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir:—

Your Blood Vitalizer is in great and ever increasing demand as one person recommends it to another. It is used for rheumatism, stomach trouble, headaches and skin eruptions with wonderful success. This is my experience since I accepted the agency, now three months ago.

Yours truly,

626 End Ct.

THE BEST DOCTOR.

Lyons, Iowa, Dec. 17, '04.

Dr. Peter Fahrney,

Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir:—

We would not be without your Blood Vitalizer in the house for anything and shall keep it as long as we live. It is the best family doctor we know. We use it for almost every ailment in the family and it has saved us many a doctor bill.

With kindest regards.

Yours very truly,

Mrs. J. Vermeersch.

Current testimonials, with a full description of Dr. Peters' Blood Vitalizer, showing how it acts upon the system, will be found in each copy of The Surprise, sent free on application. Address:

DR. PETER FAHRNEY,

112-114 S. Hoyne Ave.

CHICAGO, ILL.

USE



Send for Color Card.

VIRGINIA

AS A

Farming Country

The inducements here are many—good, cheap land, fine climate, excellent water, society, churches and schools.

Plenty of Room for More People to Occupy and Till the Soil.

We have a catalogue describing tracts of from five acres to ten thousand acres, at prices from \$1.50 per acre and up. In this catalogue are described about 125 tracts of farm lands, aggregating about 80,000 acres. Write for it to-day, for it will surely interest you if you contemplate changing your location. Mailed free.

P. S. MILLER & SON,
7t13 Roanoke, Virginia.

E. C. WARD. HARRY W. JOHNSON.

HOMES IN SUNNY AND RAINY CALIFORNIA

WARD & JOHNSON,
Real Estate Agents
RACKERBY, CALIFORNIA.

Within Bounds of the Bangor Church.
2t13 Mention the INGLENOOK when writing.



FREE SAMPLE

Send letter or postal for free **SAMPLE HINDOO TOBACCO HABIT CURE**. We cure you of chewing and smoking or 50c., or money back. Guaranteed perfectly harmless. Address Milford Drug Co., Milford, Indiana. We answer all letters.

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LARGEST ASSORTMENT.
BEST VALUES.

Send Postal Card for Free Samples and Premium List.

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Lock Box 144,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Matthew Henry —————

**COMMENTARY ON
THE BIBLE**

Catalogue Price, \$15.00

Our Special Price,

f. o. b. Elgin, Only

\$7.95

We have reduced the price of this commentary until it is within the reach of all. Every minister and Bible student who does not already have a set of these books ought to take advantage of this special offer. Better send your order at once. Address,

Brethren Publishing House,
ELGIN, ILLINOIS.

SETTLERS' ONE-WAY SECOND CLASS RATES

To Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota (including Black Hills District), Wyoming, Manitoba, Western Ontario, Saskatchewan and Assiniboia.

Via the North-Western Line, on Tuesday, March 7, 14, 21 and 28, and April 4, 11, 18 and 25, 1905. For tickets and full information apply to agents Chicago & North-Western R'y.

CUT THIS OUT



Of every Nook for six months, send us the **26 LION HEADS** and we will send you any one of our sixteen "HOME TREATMENT" Remedies **FREE.**

Send for descriptive list and make your selection. Live agents wanted. Profitable business.

RHEUMATISM CURED

Our latest and finest remedy for Rheumatism, Sciatica, Gout, Stiff and Painful Joints, etc., is **TONGA** Tablets, which removes the uric acid from the blood and cures Rheumatism permanently. A trial box only 50 cents.

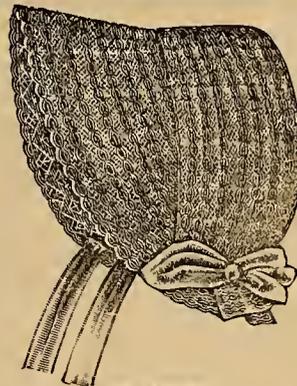
VICTOR MEDICAL ASSOCIATION,

S. F. SANGER, Secy.

SOUTH BEND, IND.

BONNET GOODS

These goods are manufactured especially for our trade. We carry a large assortment of styles and colors. All straw cloth and chenille is 12 inches wide. The felt cloth can be cut to any width up to 36 inches.



WANTED.

Some sister in each congregation to act as our representative in soliciting orders for bonnet and cap goods among the sisters of her congregation; thus making a saving to them in transportation charges by shipping several orders at the same time and enabling us to fill orders with less office and clerical expense.

Write for full particulars.

Albough Bros, Dove & Co.,
341-43 Franklin St., Chicago.

IN ANSWERING ADVERTISEMENTS PLEASE MENTION THE INGLENOOK.

Missionary Collection Envelopes

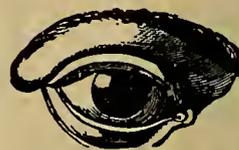
Just the thing for taking up your collections. It is arranged so that you can place the amount, date, and name on the outside, if you so desire, and you can then seal it and hand to your solicitor or treasurer.—Size, 2¼x3½ inches. Price, 15 cents per hundred. Address,

BRETHREN PUBLISHING HOUSE,
Elgin, Illinois.

LET US SEND YOU Full Information

Concerning Young's Practical System of Home Bible Study which is being so extensively used by Ministers and Sunday School teachers. :: :: :: ::

Bible Student Company,
CANTON, OHIO.



Preserve Your Eyesight!

Polk, Ohio, March 7, 1905.
Dr. J. L. Miller, Smithville, Ohio.
Kind friend:—

I want to say a few words in regard to the glasses I got from you a few months ago. I think they have done me a great deal of good, as I do not have headache now or the distress in the head that I had before wearing them. I was in bed four days in January with lagrippe which affected my eyes very much. I had to have the room darkened awhile, but after about ten days of your treatment, they were very much better again, and now I want to say to my friends, or to whom it may concern, that I feel I can recommend Dr. Miller for fair treatment and honesty, as he did just as he agreed with me, and I would say to any one in need of glasses, to write to Dr. Miller. He can do you good.

Yours very truly,
Annle E. Shoemaker.

Treatment sent on trial. Question sheet and testimonials free. Address,

DR. J. L. MILLER,
Wayne Co., Smithville, Ohio.

P. S.—Remember I never met Mrs. Shoemaker. This was all done by correspondence. See Nook of Dec. 13, page 2.

...Beautiful Stories... FROM THE GOOD OLD BOOK

By ISABEL C. BYRUM.

The story of the old Bible is told in such an interesting and simple way that it becomes intensely interesting. It is especially adapted for boys and girls of from 10 to 15 years old.

It is a new publication and one that will do much toward interesting the children in further Bible study. It is copiously illustrated and contains 311 large pages. It is printed in clear type on good book paper, and is substantially bound in cloth.

Send for a copy. You will be pleased with it. Price, prepaid, \$1.00.

BRETHREN PUBLISHING HOUSE,
Elgin, Illinois.

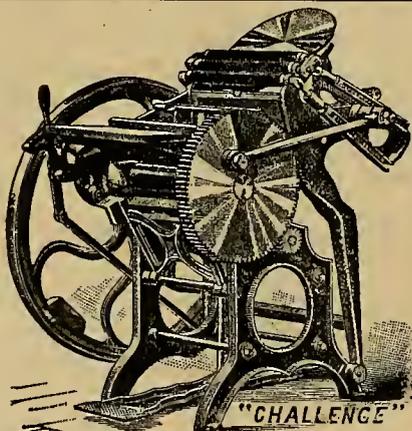
\$4.42 THINK **\$4.42**
OF THIS!

You are interested in saving money—compare this price with anything you have ever known. A watch that counts for something in time-keeping qualities yet at a price within the reach of everyone. 18 size, strong, durable, suitable for the farmer, mechanic or any person requiring a strong watch. The movement is a genuine Waltham 7 jewel, gift, cut expansion balance, patent Breguet hair spring, quick train and fully guaranteed. The case is a genuine Dueber silverine open face screw back and front.

You will not need to think long on this proposition before acting. The Waltham watches are well known. Your order will be appreciated and given immediate attention.

Order by Number 7A5.

Albaugh Bros., Dover & Co.,
341-43 Franklin St., CHICAGO.



Job Printing

The Kind that Brings Results, the Kind you needn't be ashamed of, the Kind that is Cheapest in the End because Just as You Want it,—Furnished by

Brethren Publishing House
Elgin, Illinois.

500 Agents Wanted

To Sell Books. Good Books; Good Commissions. Write at once for particulars. Address,

BRETHREN PUBLISHING HOUSE,
Elgin, Illinois.

IN ANSWERING ADVERTISEMENTS PLEASE MENTION THE INGLENOOK.

Easter Cards

We have several designs of appropriate Easter Cards, which we feel sure will be enjoyed, especially by the children.

Sunday schools will do well to order enough to supply their primary and intermediate classes.

Numbers 7268 and 7004 are especially suitable for the little folks from 4 to 10 and 12 years old. Numbers 215 and 201 are very appropriate for larger children, and in fact would make very nice, inexpensive Easter Greetings for any one.

Our No. 201 are each placed in a separate envelope, are made up of four different designs and have the following Easter Greetings printed in silver: "Christ is Risen," "A Peaceful Happy Easter," "A Happy Easter-tide," "A Holy Easter."

7268 A substantial blue-tinted card. Embossed thereon are Chicks in their natural playful mood. One design shows the Chicks on the kitchen floor near a fireplace. On the other are two chicks holding a Basket of Beautiful Colored Eggs by a Cord of Blossoms. Beautiful colored effect. Two designs. Size, $3\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$. Six cards to a pack. Per pack, 10 cents.

7004 On these cards are Beautifully Embossed Chicks, emerging from Eggs with the shell only partly broken. Entwined about the Eggs and Chicks are Nasturtiums, Cyclamen and Poppies in natural colors. Embossed. This card will please the children. Three designs. Size, $3\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{1}{4}$. Six cards in each pack. Price per pack, 10 cents.

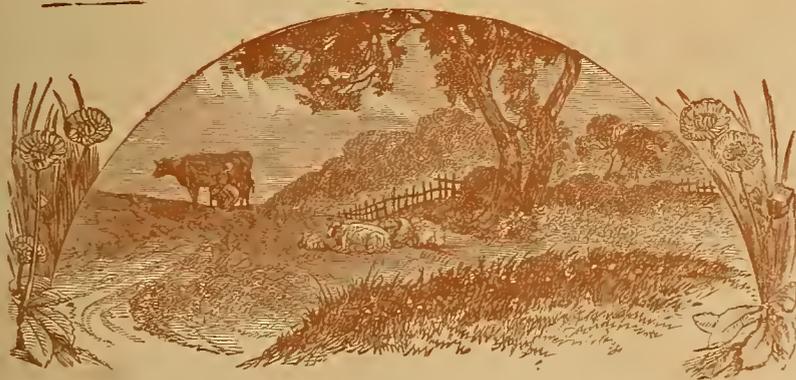
215 This dainty card has a deep embossed Scroll Border of Silver. In the center is a Beautiful Cross, printed in silver entwined about with Pansies, Violets, Easter Lilies and Lilacs in their natural colors. Each card has a suitable Easter Greeting printed in silver. Four different designs. Four cards in each pack. Size, 4x5. Per pack, 10 cents.

201 This attractive card is printed in a blue tint. The central scene is a Large Cross extending the full length of the card. The Cross is printed in Silver and Lavender and handsomely embossed in Scroll Designs and Flowers. In the center of the Cross is a Beautiful Angel. Four designs. Size, $5 \times 7\frac{1}{4}$. Price, 5 cents each.

Order cards by number. Packs not broken. No orders filled for less than 10 cents. Send your orders early, as our supply will not last long.

BRETHREN PUBLISHING HOUSE,
Elgin, Illinois.

SUNDAY SCHOOL CARDS



Send for our new card catalog, describing more than forty kinds of cards and tickets. FREE. If interested drop us a postal.

BRETHREN PUBLISHING HOUSE,
Elgin, Illinois.

\$20.00 TO TEXAS AND RETURN.

March 21st, the C. M. & St. P. will sell round trip tickets to Texas and Oklahoma points for \$20.00 good for 21 days. For details call at Ticket Office.

J. B. HOPKINS, Agent,
Elgin, Illinois.

NEW ORLEANS, LA., AND RETURN.

March 21st, the C. M. & St. P. will sell round trip tickets to New Orleans for \$19.50 good for 21 days. Other Southern Cities at equally low rates on same date.

For particulars call at Ticket Office.

J. B. HOPKINS, Agent,
Elgin, Illinois.

CHEAP RATES TO BLACK HILLS.

March 21-28 and April 4-11-18 and 25th, the C. M. & St. P. will sell one way settlers' rates to Wyoming and Black Hills district for \$19.00.

For full particulars call at Ticket Office.

J. B. HOPKINS, Agent,
Elgin, Illinois.

\$14.00 TO DAKOTAS.

March 21-28 and April 4-11-18 and 25th, the C. M. & St. P. will sell one way settlers' rates to all points on their line in North and South Dakota for above rate.

Call at Ticket Office for full particulars.

J. B. HOPKINS, Agent,
Elgin, Illinois.

PORTLAND, ORE., EXPOSITION.

May 23-24 and 25th, the C. M. & St. P. will sell round trip tickets to Portland, Ore., for \$56.50 good for 3 months, also stop overs allowed going or returning at Yellowstone Park.

For full particulars call at Ticket Office.

J. B. HOPKINS, Agent,
Elgin, Illinois.

SPECIAL LOW RATES.

March 21-28 and April 4-11-18 and 25 the C. M. & St. P. will sell special low rates to the North and West of St. Paul, Minn., on above dates.

Call at Ticket Office for full particulars.

J. B. HOPKINS, Agent,
Elgin, Illinois.

ART PICTURES

We have just received three new numbers of these "Fine Art Pictures" as follows:

- No. 125--MARRIAGE CERTIFICATE**
- No. 123--FAMILY RECORD**
- No. 121--MEMORIAL**

We have had a number of calls for the above numbers and are pleased to state that we are now prepared to furnish them.

The Memorial picture is printed on black paper, which makes it very appropriate, while the other two are printed on gilded paper in many beautiful colors.



No. 125.--Marriage Certificate.

We have sold more than **5,000** of these Pictures in the last two months and are still receiving many orders each day. A great many order from 12 to 25 at a time, and a number of orders are received for 40 and 50. Our customers are so well pleased that it is no uncommon thing for

the same person to send us two or three orders. Size of picture, 16 x 20 inches. **Former price, 25 cts.**



No. 123.--Family Record.

These numbers are all exceedingly fine. Send us an order and we are sure you will be delighted with them.

TWENTY SUBJECTS

Besides these we have 20 other subjects that are very popular.

OUR SPECIAL PRICE

For one or more and less than six, each,	15 cts.
For six or more, each, - - - - -	12½ cts.
One dozen or more, each, - - - - -	11 cts.

SEND FOR OUR ILLUSTRATED CIRCULAR OF 20 SUBJECTS

AGENTS WANTED No previous experience necessary. **Quick sellers. Good Commissions.** Our agents who are already at work are reporting excellent returns. **Write to-day for terms.**



No. 121.--Memorial.

BRETHREN PUBLISHING HOUSE, Elgin, Ill.

THE INGLENOOK

A WEEKLY MAGAZINE

Special
Number
March 1905

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POEMS.

THE SUN WILL SHINE TO-MORROW.
WHEN THE HEART SINGS.—By Will L. Newcomb.

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EDITORIALS.

KEEPING TAB.
HEROES.
LOYALTY.

ELGIN, ILLINOIS

BRETHREN PUBLISHING HOUSE

30,000 ACRES

IRRIGATED

Government Land

In Nevada

NOW OPEN FOR

HOMESTEAD

UNDER THE NEW

IRRIGATION LAW

The United States Government Constructs the Canals, Reservoirs and Lateral Ditches to the Land, and Maintains them for 10 Years at a cost of

ONLY \$2.50 AN ACRE

PER YEAR.

This includes Water. After 10 Years Water and Canals Belong to Homesteader.

ONE-WAY COLONIST'S RATES

To Pacific Coast Every Day, March 1 to May 15.

From Chicago,\$33 00
From St. Louis, 30 00
From Missouri River,..... 25 00

Proportionate rates from all points East.

Stop Off at Reno, Nevada,

And investigate the irrigated Government land. Call on Mr. H. B. Maxson, U. S. Engineer, for information.

Printed Matter FREE. Write to

GEO. L. McDONAUGH,
COLONIZATION AGENT

Union Pacific Railroad

Omaha, Neb.

...THE...

Union Pacific Railroad

In Connection With

San Pedro, Los Angeles & Salt Lake Railroad

EXPECT TO BE RUNNING THROUGH TRAINS BETWEEN CHICAGO AND LOS ANGELES VIA SALT LAKE CITY EARLY NEXT SPRING.

ONE-WAY COLONIST'S RATES

To Pacific Coast Every Day, March 1 to May 15.

From Chicago,\$33 00
From St. Louis, 30 00
From Missouri River,..... 25 00
Proportionate rates from all points East.

There are opportunities in Southern Utah and Nevada where homes can be had at little expense, where no heavy clothing and but little fuel is needed, where garden truck can be raised in abundance nearly the whole year, and where the people can live in tents throughout the year without suffering from heat or cold. The new line of the Salt Lake Route, now building through to California, will pass through several well watered valleys in these states, in which can be grown apples, grain, potatoes, figs, cotton, sugar cane, tobacco, peanuts and many of the semi-tropical fruits. These valleys are surrounded by hills and lofty snow-capped mountains, which furnish an inspiring background to the scene which greets the traveler who finds his way into the favored region. The climate is mild and delightful, and excessive heat and extreme cold is unknown. This is a good place for a poor man to get a home, the sick to find health and the capitalist to make good investments.

If you are interested in mining, manufacturing or agriculture, or seeking a new home in a new land, and desire to know more about the great resources of Utah, Nevada and California, write to Geo. L. McDonough, Colonization Agent, Omaha, Neb.

And then stop off at CALIENTES and LAS VEGAS, NEVADA, to investigate for yourself. Be sure to buy your ticket over

The Union Pacific Railroad

known as the "OVERLAND ROUTE," and is the only direct line from Chicago and the Missouri River to all principal points West. Business men and others can save many hours via this line.

E. L. LOMAX, G. P. & T. A.,
Omaha, Nebraska.

CHEAP RATES

(To Sterling, Colorado,)

South Platte Valley

AND RETURN

APRIL 4 and 18.

From Minneapolis,\$22.90
From Chicago,\$20.00
From Peoria,\$18.00
From St. Louis,\$15.00
From Missouri River,\$15.00

C. S. Morey Makes Remarkable Prediction in Regard to Beet Growing Here.

"Colorado as a beet sugar producing state will soon leave Michigan far in the rear, if the present developments continue."

This assertion was made this morning by C. S. Morey, head of the Morey-Boettcher syndicate. He has just returned from a trip to the East. While there he made arrangements for the transfer of one of the largest Michigan factories from Saginaw to Sterling, Colo. The new factory will have a capacity of 600 tons and will give employment to hundreds of men.

This will make the seventh beet sugar factory in the South Platte Valley owned by this syndicate.

The Union Pacific Railroad

Which is known as "The Overland Route," and is the only direct line from Chicago and the Missouri River to all principal points West. Business men and others can save many hours via this line. Call on or address a postal to your nearest ticket agent, or GEO. L. McDONAUGH, Colonization Agent, Omaha, Nebr.

E. L. LOMAX, G. P. & T. A.,
Omaha, Nebr.

THE INFLUENCE OF A DREAM

We are all subject to dreams, humble and great, rich and poor alike. Many people attach considerable significance to them. Dreams have at times shaped the destinies of men and nations. In olden times, dreams were interpreted by the priests, and we read in the Old Testament the narrative of Joseph laying the foundation for his future greatness by interpreting Pharaoh's dreams.

Most every one has read the story of the wonderful dream of the Virginia girl, who saw old Dr. Fahrney in her dreams, and how she was cured by him after having lived the sad life of an invalid for years. In a letter from Mrs. Elizabeth Buening, of Purdy, Barry county, Missouri, the "dream story" is again brought vividly to mind. She writes under date of April 4, 1904:

Dr. Peter Fahrney, Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir:—We would rather be without money than your **Blood Vitalizer**. We have a large family and have had occasion to use it, and we certainly know if it is good or not.

I was just like the girl referred to in the "dream story." I had passed many years in misery and suffered, it seems, from all imaginable troubles. One night I dreamed that your **Blood Vitalizer**, of which I had heard so much, cured me. In the morning I related my dream to my husband. He said, "Haven't you spent enough money already. That 'stuff' will be just like the rest." I finally induced him, however, to send for a trial box, and as much as we needed our hard-earned money, it was a splen-

did investment. It not only cured me, but did my husband a great deal of good which can not be paid with money. He used to suffer terribly with neuralgia and rheumatic pains, which almost set him crazy. In the winter, as soon as the weather became cold and raw, he could not go outdoors and was unable to work. Since using the **Blood Vitalizer** this has never happened.

Here is another case which I must tell you about. Our thirteen-year-old daughter had the scald-head two years ago. Her head was a terrible sight, almost sickening to look at. Three bottles of the **Blood Vitalizer** cured her in a short time. I could write you a great deal more and relate many other happy instances where the **Blood Vitalizer** has done wonderful things, but this will have to do for this time.

Yours truly,

Mrs. Elizabeth Buening.

The wonderful phenomena of dreams may or may not be explained; their value or importance may be questioned, but the fact remains that DR. PETER'S BLOOD VITALIZER was again the medium of restoring health and happiness to an otherwise unfortunate home.

Unlike other medicines DR. PETER'S BLOOD VITALIZER is not to be had in drugstores. It is not an article of commercial traffic, but is supplied to the people through special agents appointed in every community. If there is no agent for the BLOOD VITALIZER in your neighborhood, you can obtain a trial box containing 12 35-cent bottles, just now, at the special price of \$2.00. Address

DR. PETER FAHRNEY & SONS' CO.,

Sole Proprietors,

112-114 South Hoyne Ave.

CHICAGO, ILL.

California Oregon and Washington

Fast Through Trains Daily

over the only double-track railway between Chicago and the Missouri River. Direct route and excellent train service. Two trains a day to

San Francisco, Los Angeles, Portland

Through service of Pullman compartment, drawing-room and tourists sleeping cars, dining cars, library and observation cars, buffet smoking cars and free reclining chair cars.

Daily and Personally Conducted Excursions

For tickets and information apply to agents of

The North-Western Line
or address

W. B. KNISKERN
Passenger Traffic Manager
CHICAGO



SPECIAL GROCERY OFFER

Prices good during February and March only, and but one lot in each order, or to each customer.

ORDER NO. D176,\$4.90
RETAIL VALUE,\$7.72

20 lbs best Granulated Sugar, -	\$1.00
5 lbs. Java and Mocha Coffee, -	1.02
5 lbs. Navy Beans (band picked), -	.16
5 lbs. Grant Head Rice, -	.26
5 lbs California Prunes, -	.27
2 lbs. Uncolored Japan Tea, -	.59
4 lbs. best Rolled Oats, -	.13
3 3 lb. cartons Rock Crystal Table Salt, -	.21
2 1-lb. cartons Baking Soda, -	.08
2 ½-lb. boxes Coconut, -	.19
10 bars Boro-Naptha Soap, -	.32
6 cakes best Toilet Soap, -	.24
1 lb. Ground Pepper, -	.23
2 pkgs. Laundry Bluing -	.11
2 lbs. Gloss Laundry Starch, -	.09

Shipping weight about 65 lbs. **\$4.90**

Bear in mind we have reduced only the price—not the quality—on this special offer. We guarantee full weight, full measure and that the quality will please you.

Our new spring Catalog of more than 800 pages sent free to those who take advantage of this offer.

Albaugh Bros., Dover & Co.,

The Mail Order House,

341-43 Franklin St., Chicago.

Brethren's Clothing

Our system of cutting and making Brethren's Clothing from measurements sent us by mail enables our customers to save from one-third to one-half from prices offered by local dealers or agents. While the prices of woolen or worsted goods have advanced from 20 to 25 cents per yard, we make no advance in the price of our suits.

OUR NO. 9778 SUIT, \$17.50.

A high grade, good weight, fine finished strictly all wool serge. Guaranteed fast black. Any merchant tailor would charge you \$30.00 for a suit of this material and our grade of workmanship.

OUR NO. 2163 SUIT, \$17.00.

As fine finished, all wool gray serge of medium weight as money can buy. The surface is rather smooth and the fabric soft and pliable. This makes a handsome suit and is well worth the price. Always looks well, wears clean and is excellent value.

OUR NO. 576 AND 177 SUITS, \$15.00.

Another excellent value. Two patterns of silk mixed cassimere, one ground color black, with gray mixture, the other with golden and blue mixture. Either of these numbers are very desirable patterns for old or young.

Send for our book of samples, giving prices and descriptions of these and many other excellent values in Brethren's Clothing, instructions for home measurements, tape line, etc.



Made Exactly as Represented in Cut.

ALBAUGH BROS., DOVER & CO.,
341-43 Franklin Street -- Chicago, Illinois.

Weak Stomach Indigestion Dyspepsia

To any sufferer of the above named diseases will be sent a 30 days Treatment of **BRAWNTAWNS** (50 cents) on the following conditions: Use according to directions, one tablet after each meal and one before retiring for 30 days, and if you can truthfully say you have not received any benefit and do not feel any better from the use of **BRAWNTAWNS**, your money will be cheerfully refunded.

Victor Remedies Company,
FREDERICK, MD.

Easter Cards

We have several designs of appropriate Easter Cards, which we feel sure will be enjoyed, especially by the children.

Sunday schools will do well to order enough to supply their primary and intermediate classes.

Numbers 7268 and 7004 are especially suitable for the little folks from 4 to 10 and 12 years old. Numbers 215 and 201 are very appropriate for larger children, and in fact would make very nice, inexpensive Easter Greetings for any one.

Our No. 201 are each placed in a separate envelope, are made up of four different designs and have the following Easter Greetings printed in silver: "Christ is Risen," "A Peaceful Happy Easter," "A Happy Easter-tide," "A Holy Easter."

7268 A substantial blue-tinted card. Embossed thereon are Chicks in their natural playful mood. One design shows the Chicks on the kitchen floor near a fireplace. On the other are two chicks holding a Basket of Beautiful Colored Eggs by a Cord of Blossoms. Beautiful colored effect. Two designs. Size, $3\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$. Six cards to a pack. Per pack, 10 cents.

7004 On these cards are Beautifully Embossed Chicks, emerging from Eggs with the shell only partly broken. Entwined about the Eggs and Chicks are Nasturtiums, Cyclamen and Poppies in natural colors. Embossed. This card will please the children. Three designs. Size, $3\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{1}{4}$. Six cards in each pack. Price per pack, 10 cents.

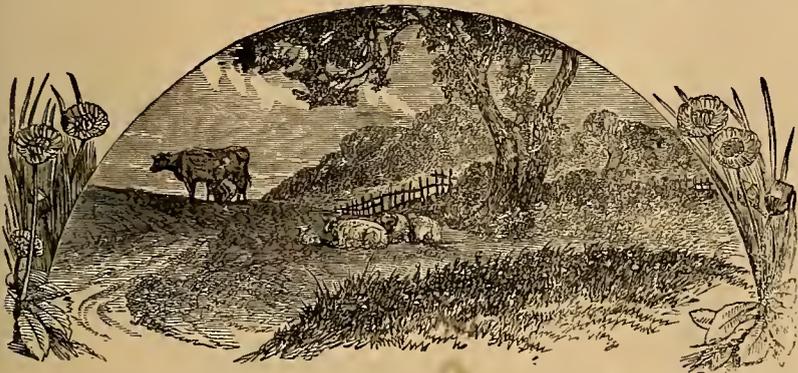
215 This dainty card has a deep embossed Scroll Border of Silver. In the center is a Beautiful Cross, printed in silver entwined about with Pansies, Violets, Easter Lilies and Lilacs in their natural colors. Each card has a suitable Easter Greeting printed in silver. Four different designs. Four cards in each pack. Size, 4x5. Per pack, 10 cents.

201 This attractive card is printed in a blue tint. The central scene is a Large Cross extending the full length of the card. The Cross is printed in Silver and Lavender and handsomely embossed in Scroll Designs and Flowers. In the center of the Cross is a Beautiful Angel. Four designs. Size, $5 \times 7\frac{1}{4}$. Price, 5 cents each.

Order cards by number. Packs not broken. No orders filled for less than 10 cents. Send your orders early, as our supply will not last long.

BRETHREN PUBLISHING HOUSE,
Elgin, Illinois.

SUNDAY SCHOOL CARDS



Send for our new card catalog, describing more than forty kinds of cards and tickets. FREE. If interested drop us a postal.

BRETHREN PUBLISHING HOUSE,
Elgin, Illinois.

SEND FOR



SAMPLES

EXCEPTIONAL BARGAINS IN TABLE LINEN

Are you thinking of buying linen now? It's necessary to know where to spend liberally if you would be economical. Your linen closet can be filled at less expense now than at any other time during the next three months. Why? Because our relation with manufacturers always secures us the best prices, and we share the profits if you give us the business.

Linen is a luxury as well as a necessity—here's the luxury of economy which will make luxury a necessity.

German table Damasks, with satin finish and elegant new designs. They are not weighted or stiffened with any foreign substances, but are the pure unadulterated flax, so they can not help but prove serviceable. 60 inches wide.

Price per yard **54c**

ALBAUGH BROS., DOVER & CO.,
The Mail Order House,
341-43 Franklin Street, Chicago.

SEND FOR



SAMPLES

CHEAP RATES TO BLACK HILLS.

March 21-28 and April 4-11-18 and 25th, the C. M. & St. P. will sell one way settlers' rates to Wyoming and Black Hills district for \$19.00.

For full particulars call at Ticket Office.

J. B. HOPKINS, Agent,
Elgin, Illinois.

\$14.00 TO DAKOTAS.

March 21-28 and April 4-11-18 and 25th, the C. M. & St. P. will sell one way settlers' rates to all points on their line in North and South Dakota for above rate.

Call at Ticket Office for full particulars.

J. B. HOPKINS, Agent,
Elgin, Illinois.

IN ANSWERING ADVERTISEMENTS
PLEASE MENTION THE INGLE-
NOOK.

Irrigated Crops Never Fail

IDAHO is the best-watered arid State in America. Brethren are moving there because hot winds, destructive storms and cyclones are unknown, and with its matchless climate it makes life bright and worth living.

We have great faith in what Idaho has to offer to the prospective settler, and if you have in mind a change for the general improvement in your condition in life, or if you are seeking a better climate on account of health, we believe that Idaho will meet both requirements. There is, however, only one wise and sensible thing to do; that is, go and see the country for yourself, as there are many questions to answer and many conditions to investigate.

Our years of experience and travel in passenger work teach us that a few dollars spent in railroad fares to investigate thoroughly a new country saves thousands of dollars in years to follow.

Cheap homeseekers' rates are made to all principal Idaho points. Take advantage of them and see for yourself. Selecting a new home is like selecting a wife—you want to do your own choosing.

100,000 Acres Now Open for Settlement at Twin Falls, Idaho, under the Carey Act.

Unlimited supply of water for irrigation and for power. A grand opportunity for the Homeseeker who locates on these lands. 10 years time given for payment for land and water after lands are sold. The canals and water belong to the settlers who will own and control the same.

Homeseekers' Round-Trip Excursion Tickets

will be sold to points in Idaho on the first and third Tuesday of February, March and April, 1905. The rate will apply from Missouri river points and from St. Paul, Chicago, Bloomington, Peoria and St. Louis. Tickets to Idaho points will also be sold by the Union Pacific from stations on their line in Kansas and Nebraska. Rate will be one regular first-class fare for the round trip, plus \$2.00, with limit of 15 days going. Return passage may commence any day within final limit of 21 days from date of sale of tickets. Tickets for return will be good for continuous passage to starting point.

COLONISTS' ONE WAY SECOND CLASS tickets will be sold to above points from March first to May 15th inclusive.

Alfalfa, Fruits, and Vegetables, Grow in Abundance. Fine Grazing Lands, Fine Wheat, Oats and Barley.

Arrived in Payette Valley Feb. 23, 1903. Settled on an 80-acre tract, covered with sage brush. Cleared 40 acres. May 25 sowed 10 acres to wheat. Yielded 30 bushels to acre. June 12 sowed 10 acres to oats, in the dust, not watered till June 20. Yielded 55 to acre. Had this grain been sown in February or March the yield would have been much larger.

Alfalfa was sown with the grain and in October we cut one-half ton to the acre of hay and volunteer oats.

Potatoes yielded 500 bushels to the acre and many of them weighed 3 to 5 pounds each, four of the best hills weighing 64 pounds. Quality prime. (Signed) E. L. Dotson.

S. BOCK, Agent, Dayton, Ohio.
J. E. HOOPER, Agent, Oakland, Kansas.

D. E. BURLEY,
G. P. & T. A., O. S. L. R. R.,
Salt Lake City, Utah.

THE INGLENOOK

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No. 13.

THE SUN WILL SHINE TO-MORROW.

What though our skies be overcast,
And clouds of trouble lower?
Though disappointments, crowding fast,
Beset our every hour?
Though trials throng upon our way,
Shall we succumb to sorrow?
No! Let us gather hope, and say,
"The sun will shine to-morrow!"

Though fickle Fortune hide her face,
Our brave endeavors scorning,
And rob us of some cherished grace
Without a moment's warning.
Let us not tremble at her frown,
Nor care and trouble borrow,
But say, though night is closing down,
"The sun will shine to-morrow!"

Beyond the shadow's threat'ning gloom
His welcome beams are shining;
The clouds that o'er our zenith loom
Have all a silver lining.
The darkest hour precedes the dawn,
And gladness follows sorrow;
The longest night will soon be gone,
The sun will shine to-morrow!

—Helen Whitney Clark.

❖ ❖ ❖

SNAPSHOTS.

The devil weeps every time a saloon is closed.

❖

Sow your wild oats if you want to reap a crop of bad results.

❖

A man is about as likely to have a tooth for scandal as a woman.

❖

Upward gazing is not upward going, but there is no going up without it.

❖

The good man looks for the good in the bad, the evil for the bad in the good.

❖

The sermon that does the most to make men fall in love with Jesus Christ is the one that has the most of God in it.

In times of doubt, perplexity or distress, inquire of the Lord.

❖

Hurry and Worry are always trying to borrow from Slow and Steady.

❖

Hope is hard to kill as long as doubt is kept from the door of the heart.

❖

Learn to say no and it will be of more use to you than to be able to read Latin.

❖

All the flowers of human thought have tasted some-time of the light of heavenly truth.

❖

The true believer gives freely, because he knows that, in so doing, he irrigates the arid waste of his own soul.

❖

Some men don't know how to take the spice of life with a pepper shaker; they want the whole box at one swallow.

❖

It is the fruit of good works, and not the mere blossoms of good thoughts and good feeling, which God requires.

❖

Men who are willing to let you in on the ground floor usually have a trapdoor ready to let you into the basement.

❖

To-day, as in the times of the kingdom of Judah, men turn away from a merciful God, and walk on to their own destruction.

❖

We never try to eat strawberry shortcake at a restaurant without thinking we have grounds for charging the restaurateur with obtaining money under false pretenses.

❖

The distinction between Christianity and all other systems of religion consists largely in this, that, in these other, men are found seeking God, while Christianity is God seeking man.

CHARLES MILLER.

BY WALTON F. STOVER.

THE little village of Gainsville, which had never been heard of outside of a radius of six or eight miles, suddenly sprang into notice one day. In a speech by a gentleman on the floor of congress during a debate on the merits of a question of national importance, the speaker remarked that never before since he had left his humble cottage, among the rock-ribbed hills near Gainsville, did he act with more courage than he did in this matter. Although not essential to this sketch, it might be well to mention, by the way, that the above measure was carried by an overwhelming majority. The word *courage*—its force—was the lever with which Charles Miller was moving great things; and at the same time his allusion to his early surroundings was merely photographing the usual birthplace of success.

Charles Miller, whose name had earned a welcome around almost every American fireside, was born in 1840 in a very much out-of-the-way community. The old cottage, boarded up and down as we now call it, with its two small rooms still stands near the top of a large hill. The mother has long since passed away but the aged father may still be seen rambling about or sitting in the shade of the vine-clad porch, sometimes taking a nap and at other times reading a book or paper. Each week some metropolitan newspaper finds its way to this lonely habitation and in it the father learns of the great things his son is accomplishing. In his childhood Charles was not possessed of more than ordinary talent, in fact, he was about the slowest boy to learn of any in his community. True, he often ranked first in his class at school in the old log schoolhouse but he gained that much coveted place through his untiring energy and his self-reliance. The reader no doubt has often heard it remarked that a certain person knew no such word as *failure*. Not so with Charles Miller; he had had the word *failure* written across his experience many times but his dauntless courage always erased it.

The chances around Gainsville for an ambitious lad to advance were not at all promising, and when he was eighteen years of age he bade farewell to his relatives and friends went to Frankfort, a town forty miles north. This was not a large place, a town of perhaps 2,000 inhabitants, but it was as a new world to Charles and, of course, offered splendid opportunities for him to make his mark.

On his arrival at Frankfort Charles learned that a schoolhouse of eight rooms was being built and he went to see it the first thing. He thought he saw an opportunity not only for making a living but also for attending school during the coming term. The secretary of the board of school trustees was sought

and an application for janitorship made, having previously learned that the salary attached to this position was \$30 per month. In his application he explained how he could care for the schoolhouse and at the same time attend school. In the meantime this thrifty young man worked out time on the streets for business men, who could not spare the time from their business. In this way Charles had tolerably steady work for a month and earned about \$35. After paying for his board and lodging he had \$20 left. He put most of his money in the local bank keeping out a little for pocket change.

It was now but a week until school would open and as Charles had the schoolhouse in good condition for the opening day, he concluded that as he was out of anything to do he would visit his home for a few days. Accordingly, early the next morning he started for home traveling the first day on foot. As night approached he stopped at a farmhouse, where he remained until an early hour the next day, when he resumed his journey. This second day he traveled on horseback, the good natured farmer, who had given him his night's lodging, having tendered him the use of the old family horse. After a much needed rest of three or four days among his relatives and friends in and around Gainsville Charles returned to his new home at Frankfort, leaving his borrowed horse, of course, with its owner, John Drue, where he had pleasantly spent the second night on his return trip.

On his return Charles sought the superintendent of the city schools with whom he had a long conversation and in which he was advised to review some of the common branches and at the same time take up some special work in the high school. This course he followed throughout the term, when he passed a creditable examination. Although Charles experienced many hardships during the winter, sometimes having ill luck in making the fire in the furnace and often having to make great haste in order to get the several rooms ready by school time, his stay in Frankfort had been profitable to him not only in an educational way but financial way as well. When school closed his bank account showed a balance in his favor of about \$100.

A few days after school closed this never-tiring lad packed his books and wardrobe, and left for the city, where he entered the State University, after having successfully passed the entrance examination. His mind was by this time fully made up; he was determined to prepare himself for the teaching profession. His idea was that by teaching in winter he could save enough money to keep himself in college through the spring and summer terms, and thus attain a college education. This plan of course was tedious and required much time but it must be remembered that Charles Miller possessed unlimited courage. Accordingly, when the spring term was about half out he

THE MECKLENBURG DECLARATION.

BY J. G. FIGLEY.

THE first Continental Congress, representing all of the thirteen colonies but Georgia, met at Philadelphia, September 5, 1774, by common agreement, and fifty-three of the ablest men in the colonies, few of whom had any thoughts of independence, prepared a petition of grievances to the king, an address to the people of Canada, and to the people of Great Britain. Expressing loyalty to the king, they protested against the keeping of armed men in America without the consent of the people, to engender strife; and resolved to hold no commercial intercourse with England until a different policy should be adopted. The English king and ministry continued obstinate, and the treatment of the colonies grew worse and worse; finally the battle of Lexington, April 19, 1775, brought things to a climax. The news flashed from one colony to another, and a second Continental Congress met at Philadelphia, May 10, 1775, and issued a Declaration of Rights to the king, elected George Washington commander-in-chief of an army of 20,000 men, to fight for representation in Parliament and proper usage by the king and his ministry—not for independence.

The people of Mecklenburg county, North Carolina, met at Charlotte, May 19, 1775, "to adopt any measure that they thought necessary to defend the colonies' rights, in resisting the British tyranny," which was fast becoming unbearable. Even as they were deliberating, down the dust-covered street a horseman rode at a gallop. He reached the courthouse, and flung himself from the saddle, panting with his news. It was the news of the battle of Lexington, which had been fought just a month before; there were no railroads, no telegraph no telephone facilities in those days, and news traveled slowly by stagecoach or post-rider.

Instantly the hot southern blood of the convention was on fire. In a fury of excitement and enthusiasm a committee was appointed to prepare resolutions declaring the people of Mecklenburg free and independent. The next day, May 20, 1775, the convention re-assembled, and the following resolutions were read and unanimously adopted:

"RESOLVED, First, That whosoever directly, or indirectly, abets or in any way, form or manner countenances the invasion of our rights, as attempted by the Parliament of Great Britain, is an enemy of his country, to America and the rights of men.

"RESOLVED, Second, That we, the citizens, of Mecklenburg County, do hereby dissolve the political bands which have connected us with the mother-country, and absolve ourselves from all allegiance to the British crown, adjure all political connection with a nation that has wantonly trampled on our rights and liber-

ties and inhumanly shed the innocent blood of Americans at Lexington.

"RESOLVED, Third, That we do hereby declare ourselves a free and independent people, that are, and of right ought to be, a sovereign and self-governing people under the power of God and the General Congress, to the maintenance of which independence we solemnly co-pledge to each other our mutual coöperation, our lives, our fortunes and our most sacred honor.

"RESOLVED, Fourth, That we do hereby ordain and adopt as rules of conduct all and each of our former laws, and the crown of Great Britain cannot be considered hereafter as holding any rights, privileges and immunities among us.

"RESOLVED, Fifth, That all officers, both civil and military, in this county, be entitled to exercise the same powers and authorities as heretofore: that every member of this delegation shall henceforth be a civil officer and exercise the powers of a justice of the peace, issue process, hear and determine controversies according to law, preserve peace, union and harmony in the county, and use every exertion to spread the love of liberty and of country until a more general and better organized system of government shall be established.

"RESOLVED, Sixth, That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted by express to the President of the Continental Congress, assembled at Philadelphia to be laid before that body."

The Philadelphia Congress was a little embarrassed on receipt of this, the first Declaration of Independence, as at that particular moment that august body was preparing a conciliatory petition to the king, stating that "We have not raised armies with the ambitious design of separating from Great Britain and establishing independent states." The President of the Congress, however, sent a private note of approval to the delegates of Mecklenburg, but "deemed the subject premature to lay before Congress."

One hundred years after the people of Mecklenburg declared their independence of Great Britain, their descendants, as well as other patriotic residents of the county, met at Charlotte, and with the most appropriate exercises, celebrated the centennial of their county's independence. And they could point with pride to the patriots, Pickens, Sumpter, Lee, and Marion, the "Little Swamp Fox," who did yeoman service in their beloved southland in freeing it from British aggression and tyranny.

Bryan, Ohio.



THE sight of birds is extraordinary, and the simple fact that the eye of a hawk or pigeon is larger than their whole brain gives some idea of what their powers of sight must be, and of how easily they can fly hundreds of miles if they have marks to guide them.

REMINISCENCES OF GRANDPA BLAIN.—Part II.

BY NANCY D. UNDERHILL.

How the art of bleaching sugar was discovered. Many years ago, all our sugar was made from cane or maple sap, and it was brown. The people did not know that it could be made white. One day, a poor negro slave had been punished for some offense. Feeling very indignant, he sought some means of revenge. Over a fire, a large pan or vat of cane sap was placed, to be converted into sugar, by means of slow boiling until thick, and then gradually cooling. During the day a beef had been butchered that all might have meat. Now it was the duty of the slaves to attend to the sugar making, both day and night. So, in the night this angry negro gathered up the blood and filth where the beef had been killed, and threw it into the vat of syrup. In the morning, there was a great pan of sugar; and it was white. The owner, upon seeing this, was greatly pleased, knowing that it would increase his wealth greatly, if he could produce sugar so different from others. But the slaves were all very much frightened when they saw the sugar. They were afraid they would be severely punished. The man who was the cause of it all, was afraid that death might be his penalty, since his act of vengeance had been revealed. The owner called all his slaves together, and questioned them closely as to how the sugar had been made white. But none of them would tell. They were all very much afraid. No amount of coaxing or even of hiring, could extract from them any light upon the subject. At last, the owner promised to set free the slave who would tell how the sugar was made white. Then, the poor trembling culprit came forward and confessed all his guilt, and became a free man. Thus the art of whitening sugar, by the use of blood, was discovered. Thus was confession the means of obtaining freedom through blood. Does anyone see any connection between this poor negro's experience and ours?

Collbran, Colo.

* * *

BEGINNING LATE.

THERE are thousands of people who hold to the erroneous view that, at the age of forty or forty-five, it is too late for one who has failed to achieve success in a certain line of work, to begin a course in some other direction or calling. All through past history there are many striking examples of the fact that people of energy and good purpose, after failing in certain endeavors, have begun in middle life a new course of activity and carried it on with great credit to themselves. Dr. O. S. Warden, the brilliant editor of "Success," that popular periodical, says: "A great many men and women, who do not discover their possi-

bilities until late in life make the mistake of thinking that they are too old to learn, too old to start in a new calling, to attempt to improve or develop the new continent they have discovered within themselves. There is no time to indulge in regrets. Every moment is rendered more precious in proportion to the lateness of your discovery. Others have succeeded in educating themselves, in doing distinguished work in various fields, who did not find out their real bent or possibilities until youth had passed. History and biography are full of such examples. Andrew Johnson, the seventeenth President of the United States, did not know how to read or write until he had reached manhood. At the age of forty Ulysses S. Grant was regarded a failure. He had changed his occupation from that of tanner to soldier, and from soldier to real estate dealer, and in the latter calling found himself unable to support a family. The call of his country in arms in 1861 awakened him to a knowledge of himself, and the man who, at forty, was a failure, at forty-two was one of the greatest military commanders of the nineteenth century. It is a lamentable fact that the last half of the life of a large number of people has been comparatively fruitless, simply because those persons, having been disappointed in not achieving success in such directions as they at first started in, were unwilling to try again to find a sphere of labor to which they were adapted, and then engage in it with a determination to accomplish deeds that would bless mankind. It by no means signifies that because a young person has not succeeded in one calling he cannot make a noble success in another one. Even at the age of sixty an earnest person may do much good in a new line of endeavor."—*C. H. Wetherbe, in Instructor.*

* * *

CHINESE MAGISTRATES' OLD BOOTS.

VISITORS in China are particularly struck by the numbers of pairs of boots hung out in separate wooden cages in the archway of the main gate of Hsuan-Hua, says the *Lahore Tribune*, the valedictory gifts of beneficial prefects. It is an attractive custom in China to invite a departing magistrate whose rule has been popular to leave a pair of old boots for suspension in a prominent place as a hint to his successor to follow in his footsteps. It is a considerable honor to be asked to leave these boots, and the people make the request all the more eagerly because they believe in the efficacy of the hint.

* * *

THE air is full of farewells to the dying.—*Longfellow.*

* * *

IF you would know the value of money, try to borrow some.—*Benjamin Franklin.*

A HERO OF TO-DAY.

SOME time ago I spent a few months in a Western village. While there I met a prince and a hero. They were father and son. The father, a prince in disguise, was a tall, spare man, past middle age, with grizzled hair and seamed face. His stooped shoulders and toil-stained hands, his lack of education and culture, were a part of his disguise. But the tones of his quiet voice, his smile, his unfailing patience and kindness, the gentle touch of his rough hand, and even the look of pain that sometimes lay in the depths of his brown eyes,—these all were the insignia of a prince among men.

The son, a hero, was a well-grown boy about seventeen years old, a clear-eyed, brown-haired manly boy. But he was a helpless, hopeless cripple, having neither use nor control of his body from the waist down.

The first time I saw John—for his name is John,—he sat in his wheel-chair on the porch of their little home, singing a sweet, old song to a half-score children gathered around him. At that time I knew nothing of his story; but his calm, cheerful face, and gentle voice won me, and I made his acquaintance then and there. When I came to know him well, and learned the story of his sad condition, I gave him a place in my heart, that shall always hold a memory of him and his brave struggle against fearful odds.

Many years before, the father and mother came from Maine and settled in the central part of Missouri. They were fairly prosperous, owing largely to the discovery of small deposits of coal on their land. Three children came to the little, weather-beaten house, but two of them died of scarlet fever. John, the youngest, then a babe in arms, was spared, and they poured out on him the wealth of their loving hearts. When he was ten years old, the mother sickened and died, and the father and son took up their lonely life together. Having only each other, there soon came to be between them a bond of understanding and sympathy that made their busy, quiet life a fruitful, happy time.

John was to be a doctor. They discussed the matter through many a long winter evening, but at last it was decided—John was to be a doctor. And then every dollar that could be spared from their humble living was put aside—"doctor money," they called it.

The spring that John was sixteen the father contracted to furnish one hundred tons of coal to a dealer in the village twenty miles away. This meant a good addition to the "doctor money," and already they were planning for autumn and the coming of school days. John was to enter the high school then; and, as they worked, they talked of examinations and boarding-

places, and of that farther-off time when it would be John Ward, M. D., with a new diploma and a little office, waiting for his first patient.

The work was going well, and one-half the hundred tons of coal lay on the bank ready for hauling. The father and son were working in the pit a few feet beneath the surface, laughing and chatting, as they dislodged and broke in pieces the dull black lumps.

Suddenly, and without an instant's warning, the bank gave way, and buried them beneath a mass of rock and earth. Bruised and bleeding, the father dragged himself from the debris, and looked for his son. Frantic with grief and pain, he tore away the earth and rock with the strength of a madman, and soon he came upon the crushed form of the son whom he loved better than life. Tenderly he lifted him and carried him up the rude ladder into the light and warmth of the spring sunshine. A cry brought a neighbor hurrying across the fields, and together they bore the still form to the little home. A horseman went swiftly up the dusty road for the nearest doctor, while rough but gentle hands sought by every means to rouse the unconscious, or, perhaps, the dying boy. The doctor came, and a hasty examination told his practiced eye that life still lingered, but that the body was so crushed that there seemed small hope of recovery.

Late that afternoon John opened his eyes and smiled up at his father, who bent over him. He half raised himself, but sank back again unconscious. For days he lingered between life and death, sometimes conscious for an instant, but suddenly lapsing into unconsciousness again. Then he began slowly to mend, and the light of hope came sometimes into the father's eye. John made little complaint of pain, but told of a strange numbness from his waist down. A great surgeon was sent for. He came and made a careful examination of the white-faced boy, who bore the ordeal so patiently that he won words of praise from this man to whom patient suffering was no new sight.

The father met the grave, kindly man as he came from the room where the injured boy lay, with a question on his face that his lips feared to ask. The firm, white hand was stretched out to meet the calloused brown one, and together they passed out into the spring sunshine. Then the surgeon spoke:—

"I think the Father above will give you your son's life. But he will never walk again. His spine was crushed at the waist line, and below that point there is a complete paralysis. May he who was himself made perfect through suffering, grant your son and you strength for this great trial."

And the gray eyes were wet with tears as they looked into the anguished face of the father.

The sunshine lay warm upon the earth, the wind brought up from the bottoms the fragrance of early

summer flowers. A bird song trilled down from the tall cottonwood, and the piping of a quail came clear and strong from the stubble back of the barn. But the man who sat with bowed head on the doorstep of the little gray house neither heard nor saw nor felt these glad things. Something seemed shouting in his ears until it was burned into his brain: "Never walk again! Never walk again!"

The strength came slowly back to the crushed body, and the constant question was: "Why do I feel so strange? My legs feel as though they were asleep, and I can't move them. Why do they feel so strange?"

One day the sorrowing father, with a prayer for help, took the thin, white hand in his own, and told him what the great surgeon had said. With a well-nigh breaking heart he saw the light fade out of the boyish face, and the eyes flutter and close, while the great tears slowly forced themselves out upon his cheeks. The weak, clinging hand clutched the big brown one in an agony of despair. Not a word was spoken for many minutes, and then a choking voice cried: "O papa, how can I ever bear it?"

Those were dark days that came now to the little gray house by the road. The anguished father hovered near the bed where lay his only child, with quiet face, but with wild, staring eyes, in which the light of hope had gone out, and with a cry ever upon his lips that he might die. Never to walk again! Never to work or play! The school days were ended almost before they began. Never to be a doctor or to do any great or good thing! Always helpless! Such were the thoughts that thronged his brain every waking hour, and when he slept the fitful sleep of exhaustion, they came in his dreams and mocked him until he woke with bitter cries.

But the Father, who notes even the sparrow's fall, had not forgotten his child, and he gently led the wandering thoughts upward until they found rest.

Strength was coming back, and soon the father each day lifted him into a chair, and moved him about the house. Then a wheel-chair was procured, and John was able to move himself about. How deep and tender was his father's love, and what dear, kind friends he had! They brought him books and flowers and fruit, and they taught him to knit and sew, and many other useful things that busied fingers and brain, and helped to bring healing to his sore heart. The light of hope slowly kindled in his brown eyes, and the merry laugh sometimes rang out.

Then they began once more to plan for the future. The farm was sold, and they moved into a pleasant cottage on a quiet street in the village where I found them. And there John is facing life bravely and hopefully. Sometimes the pain comes until his lips grow white, and the beads of sweat stand out upon his fore-

head. But in the months I knew him, I did not hear him utter one word of complaint. When I last saw him, he was learning wood-carving, and his strong, skilful hands promised well for his success. The children love him, and he is never too busy to give them a kind word and a cheerful smile.—*W. R. Shaw, in Wellspring.*

DOGS WEAR MOCCASINS.

IN Alaska even dogs wear shoes—at least part of the time, says the New England Farmer. It is not on account of the cold, for a shaggy Eskimo dog will live and be frisky when a man would freeze to death! The dog does all the work of dragging and carrying, which in this country falls to the horses, and in trotting over the rough ice in the mountain passes his feet soon become bruised and sore. Then his driver makes him soft little moccasins of buckskin or reindeer skin and ties them on with stout thongs of leather. In this way he will travel easily, until his feet are thoroughly healed up; then he bites and tears his shoes with his sharp, wolf-like teeth, and eats them up.

Wonderful animals are these dogs of Alaska. Although they are only little fellows—not more than half the size of a Newfoundland—they sell from \$75 to \$200 each more than an ordinary horse will sell for in this country. They will draw two hundred pounds each on a sled, and they are usually driven in teams of six. They need no lines to guide them, for they readily obey the sound of their master's voice, turning or stopping at a word.

But the Eskimo dogs have their faults. Like many boys, they are overfond of having good things to eat. Consequently they have to be watched closely, or they will attack and devour stores left in their way, especially bacon, which must be hung out of their reach. At night, when camp is pitched, the moment a blanket is thrown upon the ground they will run into it and curl up, and neither cuffs nor kicks suffice to budge them. They lie as close to the men who own them as possible, and the miner cannot wrap himself so close that they won't get under the blanket with him. They are human, too, in their disinclination to get out in the mornings.

THE MOST COSTLY LEATHER.

It is said that the most costly leather in the world is known to the trade as piano leather. The secret of tanning this leather is known only to a family of tanners in Germany, though the skins from which it is made come almost entirely from America.

Joy, Temperance, and repose,
Slam the door on the doctor's nose.

—Longfellow.

THE WIFE OF LAFAYETTE.

A GREAT undying interest centers around the name of Lafayette, and the story of his life is a theme of never-ending pleasure. A foreigner, a nobleman of most ancient descent, with vast estates at his command, his ardent worship of liberty led him to our shores to become the intimate friend of Washington. In no small degree he served to comfort and sustain the "father of his country" in his times of sorest trial. The part he acted in the council was an important one, while his deeds of valor lend a charm of chivalrous bravery to his list of eminent virtues.

Of his wife, the cultivated and beautiful Countess Anastasie de Noailles, we know less, but that which is known is highly complimentary to her character. Womanly excellence has rarely exceeded the kindness, purity and heroism of the Marchioness de Lafayette. Her disinterested devotion to her husband, and patient submission to the manifold privations which attended such devotion, identifies her name with that of her distinguished lord. Charles James Fox, alluding to the admirable twain, has observed: "Such characters will flourish in the annals of the world, and live in the veneration of posterity, when kings and their crowns shall have moldered in the dust."

This noble woman was born of a distinguished family. The Chateau of Noailles, the cradle of the race, was built by her ancestor, Pierre de Noailles, before William the Norman conquered England. She was of high rank, and was a great heiress. When she was only fifteen years old, she was married to the young Marquis de Lafayette, who was also of patrician rank, and one of the greatest matches in the kingdom. He was only sixteen. The marriage occurred April, 1774.

They had seen each other very little before marriage; in fact, it was not their own doing, the whole thing having been arranged by their parents. Marriages among the nobility then, as now, were nearly always matters of bargain and interest, mutual love having very little to do with them. Of course, many such marriages must necessarily result unhappily, but in this instance the consequences were very pleasant and felicitous. The young couple loved each other with ardent and sustained affection, and their union of thirty-three years was unmarked by a single cross or repining word.

They had been three years married, and the young marchioness held in her arms their first child, that baby Henriette, who died during her father's absence, when Lafayette kissed his wife farewell to leave France for America. She was his confidant; a married girl of eighteen—the very age of romance—she sympathized from the very first with his purpose, and always kept his secret.

We are familiar with the young hero's career in this country. He won glory and honor here, while

his wife grew pale and thin in her anxiety for his welfare. It was the talk of two worlds, this generous heroism of a patrician noble for a people fighting for their liberties. Once at a great party at Paris, in 1778, which was attended by Madame Lafayette and by Voltaire, the aged poet, recognizing the marchioness among the noble ladies, went and knelt at her feet, congratulating her upon the brave and disinterested conduct of her husband in America. It was a very complimentary act, and the marchioness received it with the graceful modesty so natural to her.

Lafayette was absent seven years, returning but once to France in the interim. When he returned for good at the conclusion of the war, as might be expected, he was the hero of the hour. He and his marchioness were received at the court with flattering attentions. The marquis was promoted to the rank of a field marshal of the French army, and Madame Lafayette became a maid of honor to the queen, Marie Antoinette.

The seven years that followed were the happiest of the marchioness' life, living alternately at court or at Chavagnac, the old home of the Lafayettes in Dauphiny, and combining rural ease with the brilliancy of court life, the happy mother of three promising children, Anastasie, Virginie, and George Washington, possessing health, wealth, and the love of a queen, there seemed nothing wanting to her lot.

The French Revolution broke in upon and destroyed this almost idyllic happiness. Lafayette was a Republican, but he was not a Jacobin; he made himself suspected by saving the lives of the king and queen from the mob that had taken possession of Versailles, and as soon as Robespierre came into power, an order for the arrest of the marquis was issued. Arrest at that time was certain death. He fled, intending to take refuge in Holland, but was arrested by the Austrian government, and consigned to the damp and dismal dungeons in the citadel of Olmutz.

Meanwhile Madam Lafayette and her two daughters languished in prison at Paris, where they narrowly escaped the guillotine. After the principal instigators of the Reign of Terror had successively fallen, the prison doors of the city were thrown open, and the marchioness was restored to liberty. Under the assumed name of Mme. Motier, she journeyed to Vienna, obtained an audience of the emperor, and pleaded with singular eloquence for the restoration of her husband. "My hands are tied," was the only and heartless reply to her entreaties. She then solicited a participation in her husband's captivity, and this was granted. At the same time she was assured that her entrance to the prison was forever, but she hastened to join the marquis.

During twenty-two months, this heroic wife endured the horrors of captivity in the same cell with her

husband. This apartment was nearly eighteen feet in length, and fourteen in width, with a miserable bed of rotten straw, a broken chair, and a worm-eaten table for its furniture. The want of wholesome air and decent food, and the loathsome dampness and filth of the dungeon, brought on an illness, and so alarming was her malady, that once she was thought to be at death's door. When at last in 1797, the doors of the fortress were thrown open by command of Napoleon, and the carriage was brought which was to convey them to liberty, Madame Lafayette was so weak that she had to be carried to it.

The Marchioness de Lafayette will be revered so long as virtue and heroism command the merited respect and admiration of the world.

On their return to France the noble pair retired to La Grange, a fine old chateau near Paris, which the marchioness had inherited, and which ever after was the customary residence of the family. There they gave themselves up exclusively to the endearments of domestic life, the pursuits of literature and science, and the interests and improvement of agriculture. The noble and charming mistress of this beautiful home did not long survive her return. Dec. 24, 1807, Anatasie Marchioness de Lafayette, died. The disorders which she had contracted during her cruel captivity had proved fatal. She was forty-seven years of age. Her husband lived to mourn his bereavement thirty years.—*Fred Myron Colby, in Wellspring.*

SOME SAYINGS OF THE KROOS AND GREBÆS.

The Kroos.

WHEN a child is drowning, first take it out of the water before you spank it.—Meaning: If a person is in trouble, help him out and your advice will be heeded.

What is in the monkey's mouth is not his, but belongs to the hunter.—Meaning: While the food is in his mouth, unexpectedly it might be shot at any time by the hunter, and hence it is his; but what has been swallowed has served its purpose. Until food is digested, it does not belong to man.

There is no profit in the *butchering* of a monkey.—Meaning: The monkey has not as much flesh as most animals, so when you have finished cutting it, you are ready to beg for meat.

When you are in company with your mother and your wife and danger is near, which one would you first remove from the peril? After a long time, the Kroo man says remove your wife, because if you don't and she dies, the other women will fear to marry you, because they say the fate of one is the fate of all.

A sheep, noticing that a dog would howl every

time it would get a blow, but the sheep itself would only grunt and say no more, said to the dog: "Dog, since you are yelling 'bou, wou, wou,' will you not come this way again for crumbs? For my part I am coming back, that is the reason I don't make fuss when I get a blow."—Meaning: When you are directly dependent upon any source for a livelihood, be not so easily insulted by it, unless you can do without it.

A woman had a child which grew up to be very disobedient, so much so that he left home and went to live with his friends. In the course of his stay, he would go out and hunt and would bring the fruits of his labor to his friends, and never went to see his parents. On an occasion while hunting he was fortunate and shot an elephant. So he thought he would prove his friendship. On returning he brought a sorrowful countenance and said to his friends: "I have committed an awful act! I have killed a person!" Upon hearing this, the friend very quickly said: "If you have killed a person go outside." Being very disheartened, he resolved to go to his parents, and without telling them his friend's actions repeated the same words. Upon hearing the sad news, his parents replied: "Is it because you killed a person that you look so troubled? Come in and sit down." They quickly prepared water for him, and, after washing, food was set before him. After eating, he said to his parents: "I did not kill a person; it is an elephant. I did it to prove my friends."—Meaning: It is a child's first duty to obey its parents, for their love is greater than the friendship of others.

The Grebæes.

The squirrel says, "We walk in twain for advice."—Meaning: Two are better than one, for when the one mistakes, the other corrects.

The red ant says, "The world is so large that I cannot hear all the news."—Meaning: When you are in trouble, do not think that you are the only sufferer, for considering the size of the world, you cannot know of the troubles of all others.

The guinea pig says, "God has prepared my way before I was born."—Meaning: The world was made before me and the things therein, so I need not worry myself about the government of it.

ON a certain goose farm in the Middle West there is an incubator with a capacity for ten thousand eggs. These eggs are not, however, placed in the incubator at one time, but are so arranged that one section will hatch each day, being refilled as soon as the goslings are taken out. The geese are raised on this farm for their feathers alone, which are used in the upholstering business.

NATURE is a free domain.—*Humboldt.*

CULTIVATE CHEERFULNESS.

BY LUCY HIBARGER.

It will help us in learning the lesson of Cheerfulness, if we persistently train ourselves to see the good things, the bright things, in our common everyday life.

There are some people who seem to have eyes only for the unpleasant things. They find every bit of roughness, and hardness in their daily path. They see at once, and see it magnified, every disagreeable thing that comes into their lives. They remember all the unhappy experiences they have ever had. They hang on their heart's wall pictures of all their vanished hopes and joys. On the other hand they seem to have no place for the joys they did not lose, which have filled their lives with so many bright days.

There are few habits more common, even among Christians, than this of remembering the unpleasant things and continually looking on the dark side of every thing.

He who would be cheerful must train himself to see the beautiful things of life, and be blind to the disagreeable. The truth is there are, in the ordinary life, a thousand pleasant things,—joys, comforts, favors,—to one unpleasant thing.

It is a shame then to allow the one bit of roughness to spoil all the grandness of a thousand blessings.

Let us learn to look at life, not to find misery and discomfort, but to find cheer and beauty. A cheerful temper joined with innocence will make life itself beautiful, and create loveliness within ourselves.

Since God has strewn the earth and heavens with beauty and gladness, let us take into our hearts, into our home circle all innocent merriment, brightness and good cheer.

Dark and cheerless homes make bad boys and bad girls, in preparation for bad men and bad women, since we cannot expect the little feet to keep step to a dead march; let us not always keep the blinds turned the wrong way, but let the light and cheerfulness from the outside pour into our dwellings. "These things I have spoken unto you, that in me ye might have peace. In the world, yet shall have tribulations: but be of good cheer; I have overcome the world."

Wichita, Kans.

THE DAKOTA JACK RABBIT.

THE jack rabbit is a prairie institution that gives the settler's dogs plenty of exercise. When the settler sees a jack rabbit for the first time—starts him up suddenly on the prairie—he imagines that by a quick movement he can lay his hands on him.

The rabbit is awkward, appears to be lame in every joint, holds up one foot as though it pained

him, and altogether creates the belief that he is a dilapidated wreck of an ungainly, animate thing. The settler is surprised that he cannot "grab" him. The settler's dog, also, is confident that he can quickly make an end of the rabbit. He bristles, runs leisurely toward the rabbit, doubles his speed, doubles it again, triples that, quadruples the whole, when, lo! the rabbit disappears. There is some flying grass, a vanishing streak of light, a twinkling of two prodded feet extended rearward, and he is gone. The dog sits on his haunches and concludes that it was a dream, and that he did not see a rabbit at all.—*Exchange.*

AN INTERNATIONAL STAMP.

ONE of the latest ideas to be propounded, and which will be brought forward at a future international postal congress, is a suggestion for an international stamp. There is no doubt that such a label would be a very great convenience, for merchants and travelers often feel the want of a stamp which will serve equally well in all countries. When writing to a distant country it is very difficult to obtain stamps to forward in case a reply is needed and as a means of paying small sums. An international stamp would exactly meet the case, but even before the idea has been properly brought forward difficulties seem to have cropped up.

A French heraldic artist has designed a label which has on its face the armorial bearings of the countries of the Postal Union ranged in a circle in alphabetical order. So far so good, but the inscriptions are in the French language, which has offended some susceptible persons. Moreover, the arms are so small that it is almost impossible to make them out, and there is no room to add any more should other nations desire to join the union. But if the stamp is to be introduced all occasions of quarrel must be avoided and it will probably be found best to have the inscription in Latin, which can offend nobody, with the classical figure of Europa on the bull instead of the mass of armorial bearings.

THE TEACHER'S ATTITUDE.

THE teacher's attitude toward his pupils should be a perfectly frank, open attitude, that will beget confidence. It should be full of sympathy and should stimulate the child to do his best always. It should inspire respect for teachers and self-respect at the same time. Now, anything that prevents these things should be avoided. Sarcasm is one of the instruments sometimes used by teachers that will prevent the existence of good relations. It leaves a bitterness and stings that the pupil never gets over. Sarcasm has absolutely no place in a school. Anger is another attitude that should never be found in a school. Th

teacher who cannot control himself cannot hope to develop self-control in his pupil. The worst feature after all about the use of sarcasm or giving way to anger is, that it is generally the slow pupil that suffers. Teachers need to know that scarcely any credit attaches to teaching bright pupils. Of course there is satisfaction in seeing them grow, but they will grow anyhow. The teacher's greatest opportunity lies in awakening into life the latent germ of some slow soul. Patience, and kindness and sympathy, and encouragement are attitudes that must be constantly present in the schoolroom. The practice of keeping a "slow" class, or a "dummy row" in a room are relics of barbarism, and any teacher who resorts to them confesses his weakness and unfitness for the calling in which, unfortunately for childhood, he has enrolled himself. Study your children in school and out and you will be able to find in every one some dominant interest that is the avenue to his inmost nature, and that will furnish you the proper guide for his development.—*State Supt. Cotton, in Clay City Democrat.*

KILLED A THOUSAND STAGS.

THE Emperor of Germany has killed his thousandth stag. His courtiers and game-keepers have kept count of each one shot down by the emperor, and just recently, in one of his parks near Berlin, he shot the helpless animal that made the thousandth stag.

The emperor has numerous parks. In these parks small birds, big deer, wild boars and other animals are bred and cared for, even petted. They really become domesticated, are not like the wild animals of the forest, but being dependent upon their keepers, become very docile. The fawns play about under the trees, the fowls enjoy themselves roaming about in the grass. Happy, innocent, harmless creatures.

But his Majesty, the Emperor of Germany, is out for a holiday, looking for something to amuse him. He enters one of these parks, seats himself comfortably on a camp-stool, surrounded by his attendants, leisurely waits until the keepers of the animals drive the tame, harmless deer, one by one, within easy range of his rifle. Then as the beautiful deer, with big, pathetic eyes, goes trustingly toward him, the emperor raises his rifle and shoots the unsuspecting animal. More deer are driven by, the birds are brought within close range, and the emperor amuses himself by sending bullets through their living, sentient bodies. Helpless creatures! No chance to defend themselves or to escape.

His Royal Highness calls this fun. He likes to have the innocent creatures driven up before him that he may take their life. What would we think of a butcher who followed his trade for the fun of slaughtering the animals?

The whole thing is pathetic. We don't know whether we feel more sorry for the animals or for the man who can sit there comfortably on a camp-stool and kill the poor beasts. If a man went into his barnyard and wrung the necks of his chickens just for the pleasure it gives him, we would call that fiendish. But the emperor goes into his park and shoots down his animals and birds, and calls it sport. Bah! We call it savagery.

As the emperor shot down the helpless stag that made the thousandth, there was a shout of acclamation from his royal attendants and the emperor was flushed with pride.

It was such a brave thing to do, so noble, so glorious—the killing of a thousand innocent, harmless creatures—that a monument is to mark the spot where the thousandth one fell. A huge block of stone, five thousand pounds in weight, is to cover the blood-stained spot, and the monument is to bear this inscription: "Our most gracious Margrav and Lord, the Emperor William II, laid low at this spot his thousandth stag, a noble creature."—*From the National Humane Educator.*

WHY "NO" IS AN UNIQUE WORD.

"IT seems odd that the alphabet, out of which can be constructed several thousands of words, contains just one word formed by the letters in their present order," remarks an observant man. "That word is 'no.' You can look the alphabet over and you won't find any other combination of vowel and consonant characters that will form a word. The nearest approach is 'ab,' which by straining a point might be considered an abbreviation of 'Abraham,' or 'Hi,' which might answer as short for 'Hiram.' But 'no,' one of the shortest words in the language, is the only bona fide word formed in the arrangement of the alphabet's twenty-six characters.

THE KING OF MOLLUSKS.

THE king of mollusks lives in the Indian and South Pacific Oceans. He attains a weight of 500 pounds, and the shell is of the bivalve kind, and the shape is about the same as that of our common fresh water mussel. The gigantic *Tridacna* is the largest mollusk known to have lived on the earth since the Silurian age. It is found on the bottom of the shallow parts of the ocean, and the large individuals have no longer the power to move about. They lie on one side, and all about them the corals build up until King *Tridacna* is sometimes found in a well-like hole in the coral formation.

EVERY man has his own style, like his own nose.—*Lessing.*

A RULER OF 130,000,000 SUBJECTS.

THE Czar of Russia is at once the wealthiest and the mightiest monarch from a personal point of view in the world. He has under his sway some one hundred and thirty million subjects, and of no other Christian ruler can it be said that his word is law. The Czar's word is law, no matter what it may be. He stands on a pedestal absolutely by himself, an autocrat in every sense. In him is vested nothing short of the entire power of Russia.

As regards wealth, the weight of the Czar's purse cannot be estimated with any pretense to strict accuracy. It may not be boundless, but his yearly income must run into several millions sterling—three at the least. The Crown domains consist of over a million square miles of cultivated land and forests. On this vast tract are several gold mines, and every penny that they produce goes direct into the Czar's private pocket. No mention is ever made of it in the budget, for the simple reason that the property is regarded as belonging exclusively to the monarch.

The Russian Court is perhaps the most splendid in Europe. The entertainments are unsurpassed the world over; money flows like water; yet the central figure is rarely free from melancholy. The shadow of the assassin is ever present before the monarch's eyes. Since 1762 four rulers of Russia have met with violent ends—Peter III. in 1762, Ivan VI. in 1764, Paul in 1801, and Alexander II. in 1881.

Nicholas II. himself has narrowly escaped death on more than one occasion. Once when he was traveling by train he was all but blown up by a gang of Nihilists, and again when he was visiting Japan he was attacked by a fanatical policeman.

No one knows better than the Czar the dangers to which he is exposed. Keen-eyed criminal trackers patrol the royal residences, and so widespread is the fear of danger on the part of those whose duty it is to watch over the Czar that even this precaution is not considered sufficient.

The servants in the royal household themselves are not above suspicion. In order to render protection doubly certain the Czar passes the major portion of his working days in an assassin-proof chamber. The walls of his study are lined with sheets of steel, and the room has several secret doors, the purpose of which is to enable the monarch to beat a swift retreat should an emergency arise. Further, the locks of the doors are so constructed that no one not in the secret can gain admission.

As an additional safeguard, five writing-tables are in the Czar's study. These the monarch uses by turns, the object of the maneuver being to prevent persons not in the royal confidence from having the slightest inkling as to his Majesty's exact whereabouts in the room.

There are probably scores of fanatics who are ready to take the Czar's life, yet his Majesty personally is one of the most humane of men, gentle, patient, and charitable. In times of famine he contributes thousands to the sufferers, while as a worker he is untiring. By 7 A. M. he is invariably in his study, where he remains almost the whole morning wading through a mass of papers that can only suitably be described as appalling.

There are few state documents that do not filter through the hands of the Czar, but no matter what demands are made upon his time by his ministers he always readily and cheerfully responds. Even petitions from self-styled martyrs—and they number thousands in Russia—he reads through himself.

The Czar may be a despot, but he does not always exercise his rights as one. Peace, quietude, and the society of children are what he loves best, and it is in the bosom of his family that he finds the only rest from the care and anxiety arising from the war in the Far East.

He is not much of an athlete or sportsman, but he is a fair oarsman. When he was in England as Czarevitch he frequently went down to the Thames and hired an ordinary rowing boat to indulge in a little sculling.

The Emperor is an omnivorous reader. He is a fine linguist, and can both read and speak English, French, Italian and German with as much fluency as he can Russian. Of medium height, pale, delicate, and wearing a short beard, he resembles his cousin the Prince of Wales to a remarkable degree. Both he and the Czarina favor English methods, particularly in regard to cooking and the bringing up of children.—*American Boy*.

THE WRONG OIL.

It was a warm, sunshiny morning, and I did not wonder that the old man who was pushing a barrow with a load up the steep ascent to a village I sometimes visit, was tired. He sat down on a heap of whinstone to rest. I knew him as one clever with his tools when others failed. He was a watchmaker by trade, but he could turn his hand to many things.

"You have a sewing machine there?" I said.

"Aye."

He was getting his breath.

"Broken, I suppose?"

"The wheels won't work, they tell me. I've a notion to know why. This machine is like many a man. It's had the wrong oil, and that just spoilt it."

There was a twinkling in the gray eyes.

"The wrong oil!" I said. "What do you mean?"

"Why, it did harm instead of good. And that's how it is with those who take stimulants to make the wheels of life run easily. Strong drink spoils the

machine. It's a mistake to try it. Some day folks will be wiser."

I agreed with my friend, and I went on my way thinking about his words. How true they are! How many times men and women have had to call in a doctor, or go to a hospital, because, when power seemed to fail them, they used the wrong oil! It has even happened that the wheels have stopped altogether, and death has come through this sad mistake. The old watchmaker, during his many years of honest toil, had often known what it was to feel weary, but he had long ago learned the lesson that he was now so willing to teach. He did not use *the wrong oil!*

All strong drink contains the poison alcohol, and it is for the sake of this that men drink it. Yet this alcohol brings about many cruel diseases. It used to be thought that brandy must be given to people laid low with fever, but some brave and shrewd doctor who did not believe that this irritating poison could soothe or help the sick, put the matter to the proof; and more patients were cured out of every hundred who did not take brandy, than out of every hundred that did. To-day in our great hospitals they are using more milk and less strong drink.

We want our boys and girls to know that beer, wine, or spirits can easily make men ill, but cannot make them well. Dr. Norman Kerr tells us that in Great Britain alcohol kills at least two thousand people every week. In our country it is the greatest foe that those who love the health and happiness of their fellow countryman have to fight. War is a very awful curse; so is pestilence—strong men, and sweet children, and tender women cut down by some deadly plague; and so is famine—people dying for lack of food. Yet Mr. Gladstone once said that the evil doings of alcohol are worse than the effects of "war, pestilence, and famine combined." Foolish people sometimes call their favorite form of strong drink a "Pick-me-up." It is rather a "Knock-me-down." When the wheels of life and labor run only by an effort give them rest; but if you would have them by and by work as well as ever, be very careful, no matter who tempts you, to avoid giving them "the wrong oil."—*Exchange*.

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AN EXAMPLE OF HORSE SENSE.

THE domestic animals of the Cumberland Valley lay claim to the greatest sagacity. Last summer a lad living on the road to Brown's Mills, near Greencastle, was seated on the wayside beneath a cherry-tree, eating cherries, when he heard the thud of an approaching horse trotting. As this was no unusual incident, Johnnie Terry straightened himself to see who was coming. Shortly the horse appeared without a rider, though he carried saddle and bridle. The horse stopped right over Johnnie and began to paw the

ground and snort, which the boy regarded as an invitation to take a ride and climbed on his back. The horse immediately galloped back in the direction from which he had come, and some two miles away stopped beside the prostrate figure of a man stretched on the ground with blood flowing from his head. Johnnie dismounted, got some water from an adjacent brook, and made the victim of the accident as comfortable as possible before going for assistance. Meantime the horse had trotted off once more, subsequently returning with a local physician driving in his buggy, who, knowing the horse and his master, carried the latter to his home. The horse's name is "Goodfellow." The sufferer had had a mild stroke of apoplexy, which was relieved by the blood flowing from his head. Though it is not claimed that this horse put the stone where his master would fall on it, yet he has been brevetted by the ladies as "Assistant-Surgeon Goodfellow."

"Goodfellow" is the great-great-great-grandson of a famous horse called "Naseby," which belonged to General Simpson, who was a warrior and also a strict Presbyterian. No work was permitted to be done in General Simpson's house on Sunday, and all the family rode ten or twenty miles to preaching. Within the ten-mile limit Naseby carried his master to preaching for many years, but with advancing age his master would no longer mount him, but as soon as the family procession got started Naseby would follow and walk the distance sedately, arriving an hour or so late, and browse around the meetinghouse door until the congregation came out. Naseby was known as a devout horse, and more than once was referred to by preachers as an example of consistent attendance upon ordinances.—*February Lippincott's*.

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RICHES DO NOT SATISFY.

MR. GEO. M. PULLMAN, who was the possessor of \$50,000,000, once said to a correspondent, when asked how it feels to be a millionaire: "I have never thought of that. But now as you mention it, I believe that I am no better off—certainly no happier—than I was when I didn't have a dollar to my name and I had to work from daylight until dark. I wore a good suit of clothing then, and I can only wear one suit now. I relished three meals a day then a good deal more than I do three meals a day now. I had fewer cares; slept better, and, I may add, generally, that I believe I was far happier in those days than I have been many times since I became a millionaire."

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THE wisest man is generally he who thinks himself least so.—*Boileau*.

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BENEFICENCE is a duty.—*Kaut*.

THE INGLENOOK

A WEEKLY MAGAZINE

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E. M. Cobb, Editor.

The Inglenook contains twenty-four pages weekly, devoted to the intellectual, moral and spiritual interests of the young. Each department is especially designed to fill its particular sphere in the home.

Contributions are solicited. Articles submitted are adapted to the scope and policy of the magazine. A strong effort will be made to develop the latent talent of the constituency.

Sample copies will be furnished upon application. Agents are wanted everywhere, and will be awarded a liberal commission. Change of address can only be made when the old address, as well as the new, is given. Club rates for Sunday schools and other religious organizations. Address as above.

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KEEPING TAB.

THE practical business man generally has a slate, a little system of cards or a tablet of some sort by which he keeps tab of the amount of sales he makes, the amount of credits given, and other little items of memorandum which are absolutely necessary for him to have as reference. In a great many instances to-day, in fact, in most cases, the up-to-date business man of to-day has upon his counter a cash register which not only tells the total receipts of cash and the number of sales made, but it tells what cash has been taken from the drawer and stamps a record which can be used as reference in making weekly or monthly statements.

The careless business man orders his goods of the traveling man, orally, without any system and makes no record of the same, makes no invoices of his stock and keeps no cash book. An empty room soon becomes a monument dedicated, bearing the epitaph of carelessness and willful neglect.

In the larger business houses and factories, time indicators are placed upon the wall, which register the hour and minute when each employé enters the building to begin his day's work. Thus the manager keeps tab on the number of hours spent in his employ as well as the number of dollars that are being used in the business. All these are waymarks that point toward success; they are living testimonies of the fact that people to-day are required to have some system about life itself, to say nothing of business. The teachers to-day have printed programs governing the work of the day; farmers outline their work months ahead and follow up with a critical review.

Since it is so evident that it is profitable and necessary to keep tab on the income and outlay of physical and financial forces in the commercial world, how much more necessary that strict account be kept of the time we call our own. Men do not gain honor, and fame, and wealth in the regular hours of labor or study,

but it is the utilizing of the time which has not been sold to your employer. The use of spare moments has brought many a man into prominence. The saving of a few paltry pennies has accumulated fortunes. Great tasks have been accomplished through the careful use of little scraps of time. An indicator which keeps account of your own time is more valuable to you than the one which keeps account of the time at the factory in which you are employed.

It is a lamentable fact that few men keep tab on the expenditure of their vital forces. Children and young people should have an immense amount of time and opportunity to develop physically, by running, skipping, jumping and taking all sorts of outdoor exercise, but there are many ways in which vital forces can be spent in youthful days which, later in life, have a market value much above par. The first half of some lives is spent in anticipation of the second, while the second half is spent in regret of the first. Just as the vital forces are foolishly wasted, so the mental forces are being abused. Why not keep tab on the disbursement of this valuable wealth? Why stock the mind with a lot of useless stuff that can never be utilized by yourself or any one else? Are you keeping tab on what is being stored away in your mind and heart? Are you keeping tab on the reading matter that comes into your library? Are you keeping tab on the names and reputations of the young men and women with whom you associate? You may be keeping tab or you may not be, one thing is sure, the tab is being kept. If you do not keep tab as above mentioned, your friends are sure to keep it for you. Rest assured that some account is being taken of the books you read and the company you keep.

Day by day your character is being built, and, without your knowledge of it, your friends are taking note of the progress you are making and will use you sooner or later as a reference. Did it ever occur to you that your life becomes a reference book? In after years you will be referred to as a failure or a success. The events of your life will be used as illustrations in lectures and sermons. At that late date, in spite of your friends, your character is public property. Now is the only time you have any choice in the matter as to which kind of illustration you are furnishing.

KEEP TAB ON IT NOW.

HEROES.

THE House of Representatives has passed a bill to authorize the President of the United States to bestow suitable bronze medals upon persons who endanger their own lives in saving, or trying to save, the lives of others from any wreck or in preventing such wreck upon any railroad engaged in interstate commerce within the limits of the United States. The bill fur-

ther provides that a rosette of ribbon may be provided for the owner of the medal to wear.

Only those who have been fortunate in escaping from the dangers attending such wrecks are in a position to know the deep-felt gratitude one has when the train has been stopped just in time to prevent an awful collision; or to keep a train load of passengers from falling through the rotten timbers of the bridge, or a bridge that has been partly torn away by the flood, into the swirling waters below. Those who have been awakened from their slumbers in the middle of the night by the fire whistle or the breaking in of the door with the fireman's ax and have been carried out into the chilly night air, and down the fire escape, in the strong arms of the policeman, half-clad, may, in a degree, realize the worth of a hero. A mother's little infant had strayed away from home and was innocently picking up the pebbles on the railroad track; the mother wrung her hands and screamed at the top of her voice as the great dark locomotive turned the curve at lightning speed. The fireman, who saw that the engineer would be unable to stop his train in time to save the babe, hastily made his way alongside the wild engine to the pilot; reaching down at arm's length, realizing that he was taking his very life in his hands, he made one masterly swoop and saved the child which was later restored to the arms of the fainting mother. Do you not think that this mother knows the meaning of the word "hero"?

That such heroes merit recognition is unquestionable, but the manner of distinction may differ in the opinions of different individuals. Probably some of the bravest heroes in the world would object to wearing a medal of this sort, because they would feel that it might be boastful to do such a thing, for the greatest heroes in the world are they who are totally void of the boastful spirit. No doubt the genuine hero would feel that he had a greater reward in the manifested gratitude of those who had been benefited.

If all these, who heroically save the lives of their countrymen, are to be rewarded with medals, how about the hero who gives up his life of peace and plenty and of social pleasure and goes among the lower classes and rescues the drunkard from appalling danger, and not only saves his body from being literally burned to death, but saves his soul as well? How about the teacher who burns the midnight oil for the sake of a dull student who has been ostracized by his superiors? This teacher has bestowed an immeasurable amount of patience to qualify him for the stubborn battles of life. How about the boy who stands out prominently against all the sneering, scoffing boys who undertake to ridicule his ignorance and awkwardness, and manifests his heroic character by becoming guardian for the unfortunate? How about the man who provides his fellow-laborers with books and periodicals to read, when he knows that of himself he

is wholly unable to get any comfort out of life in that way? Or the woman who makes great sacrifices in her own life for the comfort of her neighbor? Or the men and women who are spending their entire lives for the rescue of the outcast, taxing their energies to the very limit for the sake of those for whom the world has nothing but a frown? Crowns are sometimes placed upon heirs instead of real kings. Badges are often placed upon aspirants instead of upon real heroes. Counterfeit dollars are made because good dollars have a value. Why should we confer medals upon one kind of heroes and not upon others?

LOYALTY.

No characteristic in an individual is of more value than loyalty. It is the one factor that makes friendship, home and brotherhood possible. When members of the family, for any reason, betray one another, in the slightest degree, disloyalty has taken root and, sooner or later, anarchy and rebellion follow as a result.

When a friend severs the tie of friendship it is generally, if not always, through disloyalty to contract, confidence or trust. The felicity of the brotherhood is destroyed most completely and irrevocably when one or more of the individual members prove unfaithful to the fraternity, be it in sympathy or service.

On the other hand, nothing perfects a union so quickly as loyalty. Loyalty means an interest that is lifelong and life strong. There are times, too, when it is particularly necessary that one be rigidly loyal. Just at this time of the year the INGLENOOK family should show their loyalty. To show the proper amount will require one dollar to renew your subscription or else get up a club to one address, for eighty cents a year; it also requires a little self-denial to go out of the way for your brother's sake in order that the church literature may fill its mission. More yet; it *requires* a *personal* effort to get it introduced in the Christian Workers' society as an organ, and in the Sunday schools for the advanced grades.

Many have shown a deeper appreciation of its merits by donating it to some one who is wholly unable to afford it. This is not only a beneficial work, but philanthropic as well. How many of our large family will renew as soon as they see this? Several thousand have already done so. Now if each one will see that he is a member of the family for another year, and then make himself responsible for one other subscription, either by securing it from some one or by donating it to some one,—if each one will do this our list will be doubled for 1905, and who can estimate the good? Think of the Christian Workers' and Sunday-school work that may be done, besides the encouragement of good reading. Let us hear from you at once.

Current Happenings

THE sea continues to eat into Coronado, Cal., and much alarm is felt. The great hotel is being threatened and a force of men is working night and day dropping bags of sand in front of the devastating waves. The boulevard has been eaten away and several dwellings are threatened. Some buildings are being moved in order to save them from total destruction. Seven thousand bags of sand have been tumbled over the bluff and 20,000 more are ready to be used. The highest tide is yet to come, Sunday being the maximum, six feet three inches.

ONE of the largest and most important fossil wonders ever unearthed has just been set up in the American Museum of Natural History, New York. During the summer of 1897, in the central part of Wyoming, Mr. Walter Granger, of the museum's fossil expedition's staff, while prospecting, discovered a few fragmentary bones which were exposed to the surface, but were only noted at that time as well as the locality. Later excavation began which revealed the complete skeleton of a prehistoric animal, known as brontosaurus, of the lizard type. The animal is thought to have been aquatic, feeding mainly on tender water plants, hundreds of pounds of which could have been easily retained in his ponderous stomach at a meal. The head is astonishingly small, in proportion to the huge body, having teeth of no importance and with limited masticating powers. The length of the animal is sixty-seven feet; its height fifteen and one-half feet. In life it is conjectured that he would outweigh several elephants of Jumbo size. This is the first great dinosaur to be mounted in the world.

THE report of the Russian treasury for eleven months of 1904 shows a marked decrease in revenue as compared with the previous year. The aggregate decrease is 35,000,000 rubles. The expenditure of the war is said to have amounted to \$400,000,000.

ON the Vanderbilt lines west of Buffalo plans for improved terminals have been adopted at a cost of \$30,000,000, being partly shared by the Pennsylvania Company. The Michigan Central and six other roads are to enter a fine union station at Detroit, through a tunnel under the river at an expense of \$10,000,000. A union passenger station will be erected at Cleveland, Ohio, at a cost of \$5,000,000, which track will be elevated for 6,000 feet. A station at Buffalo is to be built at a cost of \$15,000,000 and thirteen lines will enter this city.

THE king of Siam has decided to ask the United States and other Christian nations for permission to raise import duties in order that sufficient revenue may be collected to enable the king and his cabinet to dispense with the granting of licenses to gamblers. Thus it is hoped to abolish the national vice of the country. After the United States helps her to do this she may learn how to do that at home which would be an excellent thing for the American people.

OWING to the prevalence of safe burglary the chief of police of E. St. Louis, Ill., has been induced to offer a reward of one hundred dollars to any business man of that city that will kill a safe blower who may be caught in the act of blowing a safe. This may be an inducement to the owners of the safe, for perhaps a good many of them do not contain that amount and it will act on the principle of fire insurance.

IN northwest Canada, just beyond Montana, in the province of Alberta, oil of the highest quality ever known has been struck by prospectors and a development rush has begun in that section. The valley where the wells have been located is an enormous crevice, almost a canyon which has been caused, in all probability, by a volcanic eruption, forming great basins of oil under the rock formation at a depth of a thousand feet. The Great Northern Railway and the Canadian Northern are preparing to build branch lines into the new oil region in the near future.

EMPEROR MENELIK, of Abyssinia, has granted the national bank of Egypt a charter for a state bank of Abyssinia with a capital of \$2,400,000, contributed by British, French and Italian bankers.

A SEVERE storm swept over Los Angeles recently and much damage was done to telephone and telegraph service. A bridge was also washed away over the Los Angeles river, drowning two persons.

THE recent difficulty over the gubernatorial election at Denver, Colo., ought to satisfy politicians as well as all American voters of the supreme rottenness indulged in by the people who are supposed to deal out justice to the American people. It ought to be a lesson for Colorado and every other State in the Union.

FIRE destroyed the plant of the Grand Cross Tack Company, Chicago. Loss, \$500,000.

An entirely new plan for an adequate water supply for the great city of New York is under contemplation. It provides that the Erie canal be abandoned, utilizing the bed for a state railroad and a great pipe line in which to conduct the waters of Lake Erie to the great metropolis of the western continent, a distance of three hundred miles. This subterranean aqueduct will have a fall of five hundred eighty feet, which would give fifty pounds more pressure than is now possible for any part of the city. Engineers think it possible that some of the power might be utilized in illuminating the city.

REPORTS from Mombasa, British West Africa, say that 9,000 Somalis attacked the town of Merka and annihilated the inhabitants.

ANDREW CARNEGIE arrived in Cleveland, March 4, to appear as a witness in the trial of Mrs. Chadwick. The verdict of the jury found her guilty and Mrs. Chadwick will doubtless serve a term in prison.

THE Buckeye Powder company building at Edwardsville, Ill., was wrecked, caused by an explosion in the wheel house. The report could have been heard five miles away. Property loss, \$25,000.

SAMUEL HILL, of Seattle, Wash., subscribed the sum of \$50,000 to help relieve the annual deficiency existing at the Harvard University.

ON March 8 the largest oatmeal plant in the world was destroyed by fire at Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

SEVEN men were instantly killed in the Clear Springs colliery at West Pittston, Pa. The carriage which was being hoisted dropped a distance of two hundred fifty feet.

AN Indian, by the name of Klathla Harjo, of the Seminole tribe, died at Shawnee, Okla., March 5, at the ripe old age of 110 years. He first saw the light of this world down in the Everglades of Florida, fought in the war of 1812 against the United States and also served in the Seminole wars. He enlisted in the Civil war as a volunteer soldier of the United States and his service was marked with valor. Since then he has lived as a doctor among the Indians of his tribe.

SHIP owners at Chicago and students of natural phenomena are at a loss to explain the steady rise of the water level in the Great Lakes within the last ten years. Lake Superior is one inch higher than in 1895, while Lake Huron and Lake Michigan are eighteen

inches higher, Lake Erie twenty-one inches higher, and Lake Ontario has exceeded them all by a rise of three feet.

THE legislature of the State of Wisconsin, by vote of seventy-six to one, passed a bill prohibiting the sale or manufacture of cigarette papers.

THE coroner's jury of Honolulu, sitting in the case of the death of Mrs. Leland Stanford, returned a verdict that Mrs. Stanford came to her death by strychnine poison which had been introduced into a bottle of bicarbonate of soda with felonious intent by some person unknown to the jury. Only two minutes were required to return the verdict.

THE will of Mrs. Jane Lathrop Stanford has been filed at San Francisco. The Stanford University is the recipient of the bulk of the fortune, while charitable institutions and domestics will receive the remainder.

MRS. L. C. BOHLE, widow of former United States Marshall Bohle, while crossing a street in St. Louis, and in jumping out of the way of an automobile, dropped a package containing \$7,000 in currency. She did not immediately miss the package, but later discovering her great loss, notified the detectives who are now at work trying to locate the property.

THE seaport town of Pisagua, Chile, has been virtually depopulated by an epidemic of the bubonic plague. After hundreds had died from the disease the rest of the people fled in panic.

THE manufacturers of incandescent electric lamps have recently adopted filaments made of the metal tantalum, a rare element belonging to the same group as bismuth and antimony.

THE forty-foot twin-screw motor-boat *Napier II*, built to compete for the British national cup, has made the new world's record of twenty-six knots an hour, which is equal to 29.9 statute miles.

THE Pennsylvania Railroad Company is to construct a new sixty-mile line from Enon, Pa., east to Red Bank, Pa., at an expense of \$12,000,000. It will be virtually an extension of Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway.

THE prospect of more trouble with Venezuela has been increased by Castro's attack on a French cable company.



HOME DEPARTMENT



WHEN THE HEART SINGS.

BY WILL L. NEWCOMB.

How can a feller help it when the heart bursts forth in song,
When the melody is tuggin' at his heartstrings all day long?
When the world is all in blossom and the grass is wet with dew,
And the bird song seems to whisper: "Why ain't you a-singin' too?"

My heart is full of gladness spite of all the cares and tears,
And I try to bury sadness and to sing the song that cheers;
But it comes in broken measure—jes' a stanza here an' there—
For the heart is full of music, but the voice can't catch the air.

Oh, my heart goes out in pity to the life that plods along,
That never stops the sighin' to attempt a verse of song;
That never cheers in silence, nor when the night is black
Puts forth a single note of love to coax the sunshine back.

How can a feller help it when the heart bursts forth in song,
When the melody is tuggin' at his heartstrings all day long?
When the world is all in blossom and the grass is wet with dew
And the bird song seems to whisper: "Why ain't you a-singing too?"

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A HOUSECLEANING FRACAS.

WHAT is the use of the periodical season of housecleaning anyway? Why not keep the house clean all the while? Why allow dirt to accumulate here and there, walls to get mangy, ceilings smoky, cupboards dusty, and corners sticky? Why not keep the house clean all the time?

The day was when the old-fashioned carpets were tacked to the floors, a litter of straw or paper underneath, and it was a great job to drag out the old rag carpet. It was such a great task that once a year was about all people could stand.

But the modern polished floor with portable rugs makes all this fuss unnecessary. Can any one give us a good reason why the house should not be kept clean all the year? Why should not the walls and the ceiling be kept clean? The rugs and the floors be scrubbed frequently enough to prevent the necessity

of having a drag-out and tear-down fracas every spring?

It may be we are wrong. We look at it from the standpoint of a man,—a man who has frequently suffered from these perennial pandemoniums. It seems to us perfectly feasible that the house should be kept clean all the while. Just as clean in the summer as in the spring, just as free from dirt and mold and cobwebs in the winter as in the fall.

Now this is the way we would go about it: Of course the house should be dusted every day, at least the rooms that are used; the floors swept and the rugs beaten once in a while, the clothing aired.

But this is not quite enough. Let us suppose that in addition to this the walls and ceiling need cleaning or scrubbing or paint or paper, or whatever needs to be done. Now why not go quietly about it and do it whenever it needs to be done? Not put it off until spring, then have the whole job come together. But at any season, one room at a time.

Suppose the house has twelve rooms, and one room is thoroughly scraped or scoured, or anything else that needs doing—one room a month. No one living in such a house would notice this sort of cleaning. And yet the house would be as thoroughly cleaned in this way as to put it off until spring and then dig out all the dirt as if the family had been hibernating like woodchucks or bears. There is no need for it at all, from our point of view.

The paper hanger could sneak into the house and paper a single room without disturbing the domestic economy. One room could be painted or the floor of one room polished, or anything whatsoever that needs to be done, a single room or even two rooms, without producing a ripple in the regime of the family comfort.

But not so, say some women. With all their fussiness and clutter during the whole year concerning dust and dirt spots, which occur every day, three hundred and sixty-five days in the year, in addition to this the women, at least the most of them, think there must be an annual tempest of tidiness.

Closets disemboweled and their contents dragged forth. Bedrooms butchered and brought out into the light and glare of the sun. Sitting room furniture scattered to the four winds of the earth.

All at once a gigantic jumble of household goods trundled out into the hallway or dumped into heterogeneous piles on porches. Weary men and women hazing here and there producing order and disorder,

cleaning up, tearing down. For one whole week, sometimes two, home is a memory, peace is a past experience. The erstwhile cheery and cheering hostess is haggard and disconcerted. The round-up at mealtimes is a lugubrious affair, and everything is sticky with paste, or tastes of paint.

What is the use of it? Are there not some women who have emancipated themselves from this sort of thing? Have we no subscribers who have a word to speak against this relic of former domestic management? Is there no escape from this regular intermittent cataclysm?

We are speaking now at a respectful distance from the event. For this year it has already passed by, a month or so ago. While the paroxysm was raging, we dared not trust ourselves to speak. We felt ourselves incapable of writing from an impartial standpoint. But now we have somewhat recovered our equilibrium, and the horrors of housecleaning is a memory sufficiently recent for the purpose of accuracy, but far enough away for unbiased judgment.

We do not exactly plead nor are we begging for mercy, but we are trying in the most reasonable way possible to analyze this question and discover if some mitigation can be introduced. May be not, but we are not inclined to give up all hope. A vague vision of something like a "Keep Clean Club" floats before our imagination. Keep clean every day, all day, the whole year round. Rugs clean, walls clean, ceilings clean. Patching, painting, puttying, done in small installments, so that the shock is distributed evenly throughout the whole year.

A bank balances its books every night. Why not a household? We invite discussion. Come over to Macedonia and help us.—*Medical Talk.*

DISHES MADE OF INSECTS.

How many of you have ever tasted cakes of ants? No, not the kind made by ants, but with ants. The children of other countries are as fond of cakes made of these insects as American boys and girls are of crullers.

In Africa the natives wash the ants and fry them in butter, very much as we would fritters. These cakes are regarded as great delicacies and in that land are said to taste like nuts.

In India ants are mixed in a batter and baked like cookies. In Brazil ants are grilled and the people eat them like marrons (chestnuts).

The Romans gathered white worms from the leaves and trees of the acacia plant and cooked them. These worms are eaten alive by some Australian tribes, who say they taste like eggs.

The Chinese fatten the white worms found on cabbage by feeding them apples and bananas. This diet is supposed to give them a better flavor.

Little peasant children in remote parts of Europe catch bees, pull them apart and suck the honey. They think if candy is flying about in the air they might as well help themselves to it.

WHERE COLORS COME FROM.

COCHINEAL insects furnish many of our most gorgeous colors—carmine, scarlet, crimson and purple. Cuttlefish give us sepia, which is nothing more nor less than the inky fluid which the fish discharges to fender the water black when it is attacked.

Ivory chips produce the ivory-black and bone-black.

Prussian blue is made with impure potassium carbonate. This most useful discovery was accidental.

Blue-black is the charcoal of the vine stalk.

Turkey red is the madder plant, which grows in Hindostan.

Raw sienna is the natural earth near Sienna, Italy.

India-ink is made from burned camphor. The Chinese are the only manufacturers of this, and will not reveal its secret.

CODFISH LOAF.

FLAKE two cupfuls of cold boiled codfish very fine; prepare an equal quantity of highly seasoned mashed potato and mix well while the latter is hot; fry a tablespoonful of minced onion in double that amount of butter until it yellows; add one teaspoonful of mustard, a dash of cayenne and a tablespoonful of lemon juice; add this sauce by degrees to the fish mixture; generously butter a round or oval pudding dish, fill with the mixture and bake half an hour. Take from the oven, let stand five minutes, invert onto a heated platter, garnish with sliced cold boiled eggs and serve with parsley sauce.

FIG PUDDING.

USE one cupful of suet chopped fine, one cupful of rolled crackers, two eggs, half a pound of figs chopped fine, one teaspoonful of baking powder in the crackers, one small cupful of sugar; add milk to make the mixture of the thickness of fruit cake batter; steam two hours. Serve with sauce made of two tablespoonfuls of butter, one tablespoonful of flour, one cupful of sugar; pour on two small teacupfuls of boiling water, let cook till done; then add the beaten white of one egg; flavor.

A GERMAN has discovered that the wearing of tight lace veils may easily produce skin troubles. The nets catch and hold dust and entrap all general impurities of the air, and endanger not only the complexion, but the lungs.

Reading Circle and Christian Workers' Topics

By ELIZABETH D. ROSENBERGEE.

THE GOOD CHOICE.—Luke 10:42.

For Sunday, April 8, 1905.

RELIGION IS THE ONE THING NEEDFUL.

I. It is a Matter of Choice.—Deut. 30:19, 20.

1. Principle Established in Eden, Gen. 2:16, 17
2. Gideon's Men were Tried, Judges 7:3
3. Baal's Prophets were Tested, 1 Kings 18:21-41
4. We Can Accept or Reject Christ.

II. It is a Good Choice.

1. Secures Present Happiness, Psa. 91:9-16
2. The Reward is Eternal Life, John 10:28
3. The Emblem of Victory is a Crown of Life,
. 1 Thess. 2:19

III. It is Enduring.

1. Friends May Fail, Prov. 20:6
2. Property May be Lost, Prov. 23:5
3. Health and Reputation be Impaired.
4. But Heaven Still Remains to us.

Text.—But one thing is needful and Mary hath chosen that good part which shall not be taken away from her.—Luke 10:42.

References.—1 Kings 18:21; John 15:4; Rom. 8:38, 39; Matt. 6:24; Luke 9:59, 60; Luke 9:61, 62; Josh. 24:21, 22; Ruth 1:16; Est. 4:16; Luke 18:28; 2 Chron. 11:16; 1 Chron. 16:15.

Mary's Part.

Mary came very close to Jesus. Like the beloved disciple, John, she reverently adored him as her Lord and Master. She forgot that there were hungry people, when Jesus was speaking; forgot that Martha was tired and needed her help, forgot that there were others there whom she might entertain. She was thrilled by his presence,—it was one of those moments when it was right to forget all these things and listen to the voice of Jesus, alone, while sitting at his feet. She was gaining love, patience and strength for many a day of hard serving. This was her time of quietness, when the Spirit of her Lord was enduing her with power for holy service.

"Sitting at the feet of Jesus
Where can mortal be more blest?
There I lay my sins and sorrows
And, when weary find sweet rest;
Sitting at the feet of Jesus
There I love to weep and pray,
While I from his fullness gather
Grace and comfort every day."

Martha's Choice.

Which will you have? What do you choose?
Which road will you travel? In answer to such

questions, you must make a decision and choose one thing out of several. Martha chose to be busy with much serving. There were many visitors and she wanted to make them comfortable; and I doubt whether Jesus would have said one word about her serving so busily, if she had not come and reproved her sister, who was absorbed in Jesus. It is the Marthas to-day, who are practical, busy workers; and occasionally they find fault with others, who do not work just as they do. Martha is found oftener in our sewing society than in our prayer meeting. When she is not cumbered with too many cares she makes a very efficient church worker.

No Compulsion.

There was a small box on the table in which I kept souvenirs, little things which I treasure, I went to open the box, but it was locked, the key was lost. Then we broke the box open and so obtained what we wanted. But the Spirit of God never does this with the human heart. Jesus says, Behold I stand at the door and knock. If you choose to close and lock the door of your heart against him, he must remain outside.

An Evil Choice.

Poe tells us of a man who in his early boyhood chose the evil instead of the good. His conscience would appeal to him, but he set it at naught. As he grew older the voice of conscience was heard less often. Then once when he committed a crime, it pursued him; he fled from its reproaches. From city to city he made his way, fleeing panic-stricken as from a pestilence, to the very ends of the earth. At last he deliberately resolved to destroy his conscience,—never again would he listen to its warnings. Then the last words of conscience were, "Thou art dead—dead to the world, to heaven, and to hope!" So to-day there are some who choose this living death rather than life. Cain and Absalom made this choice, and they were punished; God's laws never sleep.

All young hearts may well remember that it is safe always to do the right.

Choose the Best.

When Jesus was tested in the Wilderness, he stood firm and true. The tempter showed him all the kingdoms of this world and the glory of them and said, "All these things will I give thee if thou wilt fall down and worship me." To-day men make the choice for evil for just a tiny bit of the kingdom of this world and its glory or honor. The dust of gold

blinds them to every thing else, and they do not see the honors and royal favors that fall to the lot of a child of our heavenly King. This is a test that will come to every one of you. Which will you choose? Are worldly success, riches, and honor worth bargaining for? Lowell says:

“For a cap and bells our souls we pay,
For bubbles we give a whole life's tasking,
'Tis only God can be given away,
'Tis only heaven can be had for the asking.”

Topics for Discussion.

1. Matthew decided at once. Matthew 9:9.
2. How long should it take us to make the good choice? 1 Kings 18:21.
3. Can we make a half-way choice? Matthew 6:24.
4. What did Ruth choose? Ruth 1:15, 16.
5. Must we make a decided choice? Hebrews 10:23; Luke 11:23.
6. Caleb had the courage to choose hard things. Numbers 14:24; Joshua 14:12-14.



SERVANTS FOR CHRIST.

BY MRS. HENRY HOWER.

PHILIPPI was the first city in Europe where Paul preached the Gospel, the account of which is given in Acts 16:12-40. This epistle is of great value as a revelation of Christian experience. Paul, in this letter, speaks of himself and Timothy as the “servants of Jesus Christ.” Only those who have absolutely yielded to Christ as their Savior can ever know the full joy of Christian experience.

In the first four verses of this chapter the apostle indicates four motives to produce the Christian duties corresponding to them: First, comfort in Christ; second, consolation of love; third, fellowship of the Spirit; and fourth, tender mercies and compassion. Resulting from these motives is a fourfold experience, or an experience that is running over,—first, fullness of joy; second, likeminded; third, all of one love, and fourth, being of one accord. Paul says, “Let nothing be done through strife or vainglory; but in lowliness of mind let each esteem other better than themselves.” Then a willingness to help one another. “Let this mind be in you, which was also in Christ Jesus.” It is followed with a revelation of what mind is. Its examination should be made by each soul in solemn meditation. The one great principle revealed is that of *love*: First, as the motive of self-emptying; second, as the only reason for Divine exultation.

Divine nature has beauty in itself, and that beauty is the “form of God.” The word “form” is a gleam of light concerning the relation of the Eternal Son

to God. From that point begins the story of the Son's progress downward. Jesus did not count his equality with God something to be retained. He was willing to lay aside the form of divine authority and power and take up the form of a servant, for the purpose of working out the redemption of a lost race. This was done through love for his people.

In this descent, Jesus passed from the position of authority to that of obedience and service. In being “made in the likeness of man, he humbled himself, becoming obedient unto death, even the death of the cross.” Then follows the divine enthronement of the mind of *love*. “God also highly exalted him, giving him a name above every name,” with the purpose that all should look to him, believe and submit to him.

The apostle now passes to faithful obedience which means absolute submission to the Lord. In this obedience there is to be the working out of salvation. In this Paul makes the glorious declaration concerning the Holy Spirit who works in the believer for his own benefit,—discerning self; creating power; forming desire; empowering with courage; bestowing grace and tact; shedding abroad the love of God in all hearts; shine as lights in the world, and faithfulness, to the end.

North Manchester, Ind.



BISHOP McCABE once said, “Sitting on a back seat in church, I comprehended the reason of failure in a revival at that church at a glance. Young men were there; the members of the church passed them in the aisles without recognition. There was no cordiality, no hearty handshake and “God bless you.” Oh, what is the use of talking about a revival in such a church? Those young people will be welcome at the dance, welcome at the theatre, welcome at the card table, welcome at the rum-shop. Cordiality everywhere but in the church of God!” Such is not the case where members truly love the Lord, and like him are giving themselves in loving service to others. Circle members everywhere should stand ready to welcome each other, welcome the young people, welcome the children, welcome the strangers. A warm handclasp and a sincere interest in those who come to the church are potent factors in its upbuilding.



THE eye of the master will do more work than both his hands.—*Benjamin Franklin.*



EVERY time you doubt God, the devil is pleased with you.—*E. P. Brown.*



IT is always safe to expect great things from God.—*E. P. Brown.*



OUR YOUNG PEOPLE

THE GEOGRAPHY CLASS.—Chapter XXI.

London, England.

Dear Mr. Maxwell:—

Oscar has been reading in the morning paper some statistics that are actually shocking. One item states that last week there were 2,702 births and 1,817 deaths in London; in greater London, which is London and its suburbs, there were 4,196 births and 2,575 deaths. Statistics also say that 109,500 die annually of consumption. These figures certainly are appalling; to think that a town almost as big as Mayville could be taken right out of this city each week by the hand of death is remarkable; on the other hand to think that a great deal larger number of people are actually born into the city is more remarkable. Surely it is true that one-half of the world knows nothing of the other half. Roscoe just told me that he saw a statement somewhere that there were 587 distinct languages spoken in London.

We have been having some drives in the country, and we do enjoy the contrast between this country and our own. The boys can't get over the fact that they see no Indian corn; their harvests here are very late, as well as those of Scotland and Ireland. Miss Merritt says this is due to the volcanic disturbances in the ocean which retard the progress of the gulf stream; this of course is responsible for the decided fall in temperature, which makes the crops later than usual.

A visit to the houses of parliament was greatly enjoyed by us all. The magnificent structure, standing on the bank of the Thames, is certainly a beautiful picture of stately and colossal architecture and masonry. Miss Merritt said that in this building laws were made for a kingdom upon whose territory the sun never sets. We spent part of the day in the King's court, comparing favorably, in some respects, with our Supreme Court. The building is large and commodious, built in four large wings; well connected by pavilions and contains, all told, seven hundred rooms. There are ten courts of the King's bench; five courts of Chancery; two courts of Appeals; two divorce courts, and one probate court, making twenty in all. We were told to-day, by an officer, that in these halls are heard, daily, an average of fifty undefended divorce cases.

We have often heard and read of Westminster Abbey, but to-day we have had opportunity to see it; the grandeur and splendor of the exterior and the interior somewhat sink into insignificance, when we are informed that the pastor and many of his prominent members have gone to the sea for a summer vacation. Their zeal compares unfavorably with their attempt at display. This is where the King and many of the lords attend church. Rev. Dr. Farrar is their pastor. Of course this represents the High Church of England, and it is needless to say that the royal families take sacrament here. King Edward VII was crowned here in August, 1902.

The King's palace is called the Buckingham palace and is situated in the James Park; this is a most delightful place to visit, and we enjoyed a walk through the beautiful place very much. I believe I must tell you a little joke: When we were real tired walking around we came

to a series of nice benches, temptingly arranged so that one might look into the peaceful waters of the artificial lake, where dozens of beautiful swans were gliding around on the bosom of the lake and where a band of happy little maidens were enjoying a boat ride, and the hundreds of pedestrians were going hither and thither along the beautiful walks and drives. We had enjoyed the rest afforded by the comfortable seats about two minutes, when a uniformed officer approached and charged us two cents apiece for sitting upon these benches. It would have been worth a dollar if you could have seen the look upon Miss Merritt's face. "The very idea of charging us to sit down and to get up again," she said. When we started away we all noticed that Oscar held his hand over his mouth, constantly, without saying a word, whereupon we began to make inquiry as to why he did this. He removed his hand from his mouth long enough to say, "I really am afraid to breathe for fear some one will appear on the scene to collect revenue for breathing the pure atmosphere of heaven, which has been counterfeited about fifty per cent by the London fog and the black smoke from thousands of mills and factories." The tip business has certainly been reduced to a system here.

The plumed guards pace their beats reminding one of the supreme regal power of the British nation. Several companies of these guards are stationed here for the private use of H. M. King Edward VII. Retracing our steps somewhat we passed the royal guardhouse where these young men are kept and drilled. The regular beat, the daily drill, the aristocratic, scarlet uniform, the artificial, polished grace, formality, red tape, etc., all seemed foolishness to us, but it must needs be to constantly remind the British subjects of the strong arm of the government.

In the great zoölogical gardens of London we found what is said to be the largest collection of wild animals, birds, insects, reptiles and plants in the world. Earth's Flora and Fauna may be well seen here. In Aves we saw many specimens of Gallatores, Raptores, Scansores, Cursores, Rasores, Insesores, all in their proper apartments, arranged in a very convenient manner for study. The Carnivora, the Herbivora, the Mammalia and the Marsupialia were all very well classified and we spent three days to a very good advantage studying these. Ichthyology was given the weakest display. My! oh, my! I don't know what we would have done had it not been for our Inglenook Nature Study Club and the work we did in Mayville school, through the outlines of the Inglenook. We have just begun to realize the value of the time we put in on that, also of those regular weekly meetings we used to have, where we studied plants and animals. Every petal and sepal seemed to speak to us now, where, otherwise, we would have been groping in Egyptian darkness. The boys said to-day that we have taken a course in college in the last three days. By way of credit I will say it is the best garden of the kind we have ever seen, and you know we have been to New York, Cincinnati and Chicago. We had the pleasure of seeing the largest elephant, giraffe, zebra, snake and turtle we ever saw in the world.

(Continued on page 312.)

The Q. & A. Department.

[Below find a question which we submit to the Inglenook family. Please answer it to the best of your ability as soon as you receive this Inglenook. Don't give long answers. Make them short and easily to be understood. Write plainly and only on one side of the paper.—Ed.]

A. makes a few pounds of butter more than the family consumes, and sells it;

B. runs a dairy farm and produces a large quantity of butter for sale;

C. runs a dairy and ships milk to a city, daily, to a distributing dealer;

D. runs a dairy and supplies city customers direct, by delivery wagon, seven days in the week:

All do the necessary or usual work on Sunday. Which of these people are breaking the Sabbath? Give your reasons.*

*

What is a good preparation to clean zinc?

Mix one quart of sulphuric acid with twelve parts of water. Dip the zinc into it for a few seconds and then rub with a cloth. Small zinc articles can be cleaned by being pickled in hydrochloric acid, with water added, till the articles are nicely cleaned, in about three minutes, without being too strongly attacked. Then wash and dry them. To clean large articles, like refrigerators, rub with a swab dipped in raw spirits; then wash with water and finish with whiting.

*

What states in the United States, if any, allow equal rights of suffrage to men and women?

None; some States allow women to vote in municipal elections and upon certain general questions, but no State, as yet, will allow them to vote on all questions equally with men.

*

What is anise seed?

It is the seed of a plant which grows wild in Europe and North Africa. It is cultivated in Malta, Spain and Germany. It is used for flavoring candies, bread and liquors, and is made into a cordial.

*

Gladstone is said to have received double honors when graduating from Oxford. Explain the double honors.

He received the highest honors in both the Classics and Mathematics—a double first-class.

*

In Marie Stewart's letter she refers to Queen Victoria with initials H. M. G. M. What is this title in full?

Her Most Gracious Majesty.

*

How long can a polar bear remain under water?

About two minutes.

Which is the largest tunnel in the United States, and name some of the principal tunnels?

The Croton Aqueduct, which brings water to New York City, is the largest single tunnel, being thirty-three miles long. The tunnels which supply Chicago with water from Lake Michigan have a total length of 37.89 miles. The three principal railway tunnels of the United States are the Hoosac Tunnel, on the line of the Fitchburg Railroad, in Massachusetts, passing through the Hoosac Mountains, four and three quarter miles long, and cost \$11,000,000; the Stampede Tunnel, on the Northern Pacific railway, through the Cascade Mountains, is 9,850 feet long, and cost \$1,160,000, and the Cascade Tunnel, on the Great Northern Railway, in Montana, 13,813 feet long.

*

What denominations accept nothing but trine immersion as a valid baptism.

All the oriental churches except the Catholics. Among the western churches are to be found the German Baptist Brethren, the Progressive Brethren, the Old Order Brethren, the River Brethren, the New Dunkards, and the Christian Catholic Church (Dowie's church). The High Church of England, Episcopalian, when using immersion at all, also uses trine immersion. It is to be remembered that oriental churches which have congregations in the Western Hemisphere practice trine immersion also. There are many other denominations, in fact, almost all of them, accept it as valid, but the above are about all that practice it.

*

Was the rite of baptism practiced among the Jews before the time of John the Baptist? If so, what significance did it have, and where can you find the proof of it in the Old Testament?

Of the antiquity of ceremonial purifications by water among the Jews there can be no question, but it is not certain that baptism as an initiatory rite into the Jewish church was practiced before the Christian era, though some claim that it was in use before that time.

*

What are the Seven Wonders of the world?

Authorities differ. The ones generally given are, Colossus of Rhodes; Mausoleum, Greek; Hanging Gardens of Babylon; Pharos, in Alexandria; Statue of Zeus, Greek; Temple of Diana, Ephesus; Pyramids.

*

What is the war about between Russia and Japan?

It resulted from disagreement as to the rights of Russia in Manchuria and Japan in Korea.

MISCELLANEOUS

GEOGRAPHY CLASS.—Chapter XXI.

(Continued from page 310.)

We have walked, ridden, sat and looked to-day until we are completely worn out, and we are just beginning to be able to make our way through the city without much inquiry. I strained my left eye so that I did not dare to go out one day, neither did I dare to read nor write, and veritably felt myself in prison, yet I did not dare to envy the rest of the party who were having so good a time.

We will soon be compelled to leave the city, although we are not nearly ready to go. The itinerary which we had mapped out says that we must start for Paris day after to-morrow, and I suppose my next letter will be written from the French capital.

Respectfully,

: Marie.

(To be Continued.)

* * *

TREES IN WIRELESS.

ONE of the most interesting suggestions made recently in connection with wireless telegraphy is that of Major G. O. Squier, of the United States Army Signal Corps, who believes that for short-distance transmission trees can be used as substitutes for the aerial wires usually employed. Major Squier's plan is to connect the apparatus by wires to iron nails driven in the base of the tree from which the radiations would be emitted. While the tree would hardly be as satisfactory as a more permanent arrangement of wires, yet in a military campaign it might answer for many purposes where the distances were comparatively short. This, of course, involves a difficulty where the army is operating in a country barren of trees, but here a return may be made to the older method of employing jointed poles or kites or balloons to raise the wires. In connection with Major Squier's suggestion the point has been made that the difficulties of wireless telegraphy in transmitting messages overland would be increased by the presence of an intervening forest, and should this be the case the operation of wireless telegraphy may be restricted greatly. The subject opened up is one of considerable importance, and further tests from Major Squier will be awaited with interest.

* * *

WORTH makes the man: the want of it the fellow.—*Pope.*

* * *

THE mountains in their places stand, the sea, the sky.—*Willis.*

FOLKS IN RUTS.

Th' world is full o' ruts, my boy, some shaller an' some deep;
 An' ev'ry rut is full o' folks, as high as they can heap.
 Each one that's grovelin' in th' ditch is growlin' at his fate.
 An' wishin' he had got his chance before it was too late.
 They lay it all on someone else or say 'twas jest their luck—
 They never onct consider that 'twas caused by lack o' pluck.
 But here's the word o' one that's lived clean through,
 frum soup t' nuts:
 Th' Lord don't send no derricks 'round to h'ist folks out o' ruts.

Some folks has staid in ruts until they didn't like th' place,
 Then scrambled bravely to th' road an' entered in th' race.
 Sich ones has always found a hand held out for them t' grab.
 An' cling to till they'd lost the move peculiar to the crab.
 But only them that helps themselves an' tries fer better things
 Will ever see th' helpin' hand t' which each climber clings.
 This here's the hard, plain, solemn facks, without no ifs or buts:
 Th' Lord don't send no derricks 'round t' h'ist folks out o' ruts.

—S. W. Gillilan, in *Baltimore American.*

* * *

HINTS TO PREACHERS.

MAKE friends with the children.
 Don't call on wash day.
 Take your heart full of sunshine with you.
 Don't whine, or growl, or flatter.
 Don't be afraid to preach the truth, no matter if you see people present who have a good deal of money.
 Take yourself to the thirteenth of Corinthians about once a week and ask the Lord to prune you.
 So carry yourself before your people that they will know you are interested in them.
 Wherever you go, go for Jesus, and expect him to go with you.

* * *

A millstone and the human heart are driven ever round;
 If they have nothing else to grind they must themselves be ground.
 —*Longfellow.*

* * *

WORK to-day for you know not how much you may be hindered to-morrow.—*Benjamin Franklin.*

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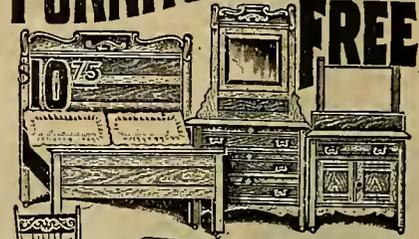
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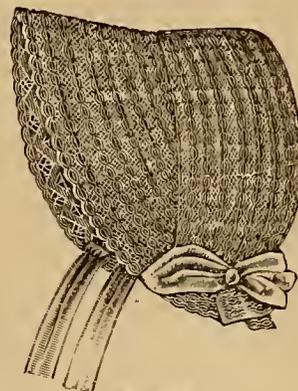
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IN ANSWERING ADVERTISEMENTS PLEASE MENTION THE INGLENOOK.

\$4.42 THINK OF THIS! \$4.42

You are interested in saving money—compare this price with anything you have ever known. A watch that counts for something in time-keeping qualities yet at a price within the reach of everyone. 18 size, strong, durable, suitable for the farmer, mechanic or any person requiring a strong watch. The movement is a genuine Waltham 7 jewel, gift, cut expansion balance, patent Breguet hair spring, quick train and fully guaranteed. The case is a genuine Dueber silverine open face screw back and front.

You will not need to think long on this proposition before acting. The Waltham watches are well known. Your order will be appreciated and given immediate attention.

Order by Number 7A5.

Albaugh Bros., Dover & Co.,
311-43 Franklin St., CHICAGO.



Preserve Your Eyesight!

Polk, Ohio, March 7, 1905.
Dr. J. L. Miller, Smithville, Ohio.
Kind friend:—

I want to say a few words in regard to the glasses I got from you a few months ago. I think they have done me a great deal of good, as I do not have headache now or the distress in the head that I had before wearing them. I was in bed four days in January with lagrippe which affected my eyes very much. I had to have the room darkened awhile, but after about ten days of your treatment, they were very much better again, and now I want to say to my friends, or to whom it may concern, that I feel I can recommend Dr. Miller for fair treatment and honesty, as he did just as he agreed with me, and I would say to any one in need of glasses, to write to Dr. Miller. He can do you good.

Yours very truly,
Annie E. Shoemaker.

Treatment sent on trial. Question sheet and testimonials free. Address,

DR. J. L. MILLER,
Wayne Co., Smithville, Ohio.

P. S.—Remember I never met Mrs. Shoemaker. This was all done by correspondence. See Nook of Dec. 13, page 2.

IN ANSWERING ADVERTISEMENTS PLEASE MENTION THE INGLENOOK.

A New Brethren Colony

Is now being formed along the Sacramento River, Glenn county, California. A number of families from this vicinity are going up to this country within a few weeks and all will have to build. We will need a number of good carpenters. There may be such in the East who would like to come to California with the intention of making it their home if it suits them. To any such I would guarantee \$100 worth of carpenter work at good wages, so that they would be insured the expenses of the trip even if they were not satisfied with the country. This is certainly a good opportunity for any carpenter, because we believe the location of the new colony to be one of the most favored in the State. As an indication of our confidence would state that at least a dozen families from this rich orange district of Southern California have bought land up there and will make it their home shortly. Any one interested in my offer may write me for further information at Covina, Cal., or after April 10th at Princeton, Cal.
E. C. OVERHOLZER.

MANUFACTURERS OF
HARDWARE SPECIALTIES
Contract manufacturers and will market articles of merit
LARIMER MANUFACTURING CO.,
153 S. Jefferson St. Chicago, Ill.

VERY LOW EXCURSION RATES TO SAN FRANCISCO AND LOS ANGELES.

Via the North-Western Line, will be in effect from all stations April 10 to 14, inclusive, with favorable return limits, on account of Meeting Woodmen of the World. Two fast trains to California daily. "The Overland Limited" (electric lighted throughout), less than three days en route. Another fast train is "The California Express" with drawing room and tourist sleeping cars. For rates, tickets, etc., apply to agents Chicago & North-Western Ry.

SEED CORN

4 Varieties, in Ear, \$3.00; Shelled, \$2.00.

We want to send our 12-page corn annual on Corn Breeding and price list on pure bred corn. All readers of the Inglenook who want to buy corn in large or small quantities, we give reference from eight good newspapers, our bank and postmaster, and some good testimonials. We have sold in 24 different states in the past 5 years. We grow our own seed corn. Write us today. (Reference, Harvel Bank.)

A. T. DOEBB & SON,
Harvel, Ill.

EUREKA INDESTRUCTIBLE POST.

FIELD POST Cheap as cedar. Made, where used, No freight to pay. Great inducements to agents who can work territory. For terms, etc., address with stamp,

W. A. DICKEY,
North Manchester, Ind.

ZERO CREAMERY
WATER OR ICE Balance Easy Payments. Circulars Free.
\$5.00 CASH
ZERO CREAMERY CO., Peru, Ind.

IN ANSWERING ADVERTISEMENTS PLEASE MENTION THE INGLENOOK.

Missionary Collection Envelopes

Just the thing for taking up your collections. It is arranged so that you can place the amount, date, and name on the outside, if you so desire, and you can then seal it and hand to your solicitor or treasurer.—Size, 2¼x3½ inches. Price, 15 cents per hundred. Address,

BRETHREN PUBLISHING HOUSE,
Elgin, Illinois.

...Beautiful Stories... FROM THE GOOD OLD BOOK

By **ISABEL C. BYRUM.**

The story of the old Bible is told in such an interesting and simple way that it becomes intensely interesting. It is especially adapted for boys and girls of from 10 to 15 years old.

It is a new publication and one that will do much toward interesting the children in further Bible study. It is copiously illustrated and contains 311 large pages. It is printed in clear type on good book paper, and is substantially bound in cloth.

Send for a copy. You will be pleased with it. Price, prepaid, \$1.00.

BRETHREN PUBLISHING HOUSE,
Elgin, Illinois.

UPPER PENINSULAR LAND

F. J. MERRIAM,
General Manager.

CO., Ltd.

**935 First Nat. Bank
Building, Chicago.**

A PLACE TO LIVE

For years the writer has been looking for a place where the Brethren could find a good locality in which to settle. Every part of the country has been offered for sale, good, bad, and worthless, till it has become a serious question in the minds of those who have to do the buying.

In all this seeking there is one place that has been entirely overlooked. It is what is known as the Upper Peninsula of Michigan. Originally it was a land grant, and the native field of lumbermen, the delight of the summer camper, and now that it has passed into the market for agricultural purposes it affords an opportunity of a life-time to secure a home. About 800,000 acres are available for farming purposes.

It is unlike most other sections of country open to settlement. It has certain advantages utterly unknown to the great majority of localities open to settlement. One of these is that there is wood enough for fuel, good and cheap, for generations to come. Another is that the ground never freezes so as to injure root crops. The snow comes in the latter part of November, blanketing the grass, going in March, uncovering the growing crops of unequalled forage ready for immediate use. It is the greatest pea country in the world, forty bushels to the acre of shelled peas being better for all purposes than the same amount of shelled corn.

The ground is red with wild strawberries, certain cultivated ones yield from 6,000 to 7,000 quarts to the acre. All root crops run riot in size and quality. Hay is had for the cutting, and a timothy hay field has been cut for fourteen years and is as good now as when started.

Within easy railroad reach are the greatest iron and copper mines in the world, employing thousands of people, insuring the highest prices for all farm produce for many a year to come.

What does this land sell for? From \$5.00 to \$10.00 an acre, and four years to pay it in. You can buy a forty acre tract for \$10 down and \$10 a month. If you die before paying out, we give your money back.

Let us send you some descriptive literature. It's not what you think it is. It's not a chance that will last. Prices are going to be jumped before a great while. There is lots of work to earn money while your farm's coming on. We can't tell you a tithe of the story here. Let us send you the printed story of the land, and you ask any questions you want to, and we will give you the facts in the case.

Address:

HOWARD MILLER, Agent,
ELGIN, ILL.

ART PICTURES

We have just received three new numbers of these "Fine Art Pictures" as follows:

- No. 125--MARRIAGE CERTIFICATE**
- No. 123--FAMILY RECORD**
- No. 121--MEMORIAL**

We have had a number of calls for the above numbers and are pleased to state that we are now prepared to furnish them.

The Memorial picture is printed on black paper, which makes it very appropriate, while the other two are printed on gilded paper in many beautiful colors.



No. 125.—Marriage Certificate.

We have sold more than **5,000** of these Pictures in the last two months and are still receiving many orders each day. A great many order from 12 to 25 at a time, and a number of orders are received for 40 and 50. Our customers are so well pleased that it is no uncommon thing for the same person to send us two or three orders. Size of picture, 16 x 20 inches. **Former price, 25 cts.**



No. 123.—Family Record.

These numbers are all exceedingly fine. Send us an order and we are sure you will be delighted with them.

TWENTY SUBJECTS

Besides these we have 20 other subjects that are very popular.

OUR SPECIAL PRICE

For one or more and less than six, each,	15 cts.
For six or more, each, - - - - -	12½ cts.
One dozen or more, each, - - - - -	11 cts.

SEND FOR OUR ILLUSTRATED CIRCULAR OF 20 SUBJECTS

AGENTS WANTED No previous experience necessary. **Quick sellers. Good Commissions.** Our agents who are already at work are reporting excellent returns. **Write to-day for terms.**



No. 121.—Memorial.

BRETHREN PUBLISHING HOUSE, Elgin, Ill.

THE INGLENOOK

A WEEKLY MAGAZINE

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POEMS.

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HIS OLD YELLOW ALMANAC.

CONTRIBUTIONS.

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WHAT WE SEE IN INDIA.—By A. W. Ross.
THE BIRDS OF THE UNITED STATES.—By Dottie
Wheeler.

EDITORIALS.

REFORMS.
SOMETHING FOR THE FUTURE.

Spidle, Sarah
January, 1906

ELGIN, ILLINOIS

BRETHREN PUBLISHING HOUSE

30,000 ACRES

IRRIGATED

Government Land

In Nevada

NOW OPEN FOR

HOMESTEAD

UNDER THE NEW

IRRIGATION LAW

The United States Government Constructs the Canals, Reservoirs and Lateral Ditches to the Land, and Maintains them for 10 Years at a cost of

ONLY \$2.50 AN ACRE

PER YEAR.

This includes Water. After 10 Years Water and Canals Belong to Homesteader.

ONE-WAY COLONIST'S RATES

To Pacific Coast Every Day, March 1 to May 15.

From Chicago,\$33 00
From St. Louis, 30 00
From Missouri River, 25 00

Proportionate rates from all points East.

Stop Off at Reno, Nevada,

And investigate the irrigated Government land. Call on Mr. H. B. Maxson, U. S. Engineer, for information.

Printed Matter FREE. Write to

GEO. L. McDONAUGH,

COLONIZATION AGENT

Union Pacific Railroad

Omaha, Neb.

...THE...

Union Pacific Railroad

OFFICE

Will be opposite the

TABERNACLE

During

ANNUAL MEETING

At

BRISTOL, TENN.

Everybody invited to make appointments to meet their friends there.

Many of the Brethren from the west have advised us they will make our office their headquarters during the meeting.

GEO. L. McDONAUGH,

COLONIZATION AGENT

Union Pacific Railroad

Which is known as

"The Overland Route"

and is the only direct line from Chicago and the Missouri River to all principal points West. Business men and others can save many hours via this line.

E. L. LOMAX, G. P. & T. A.,
Omaha, Nebraska.

CHEAP RATES

(To Sterling, Colorado,)

South Platte Valley

AND RETURN

APRIL 4 and 18.

From Minneapolis,\$22.90
From Chicago,\$20.00
From Peoria,\$18.00
From St. Louis,\$15.00
From Missouri River,\$15.00

C. S. Morey Makes Remarkable Prediction in Regard to Beet Growing Here.

"Colorado as a beet sugar producing state will soon leave Michigan far in the rear, if the present developments continue."

This assertion was made this morning by C. S. Morey, head of the Morey-Boettcher syndicate. He has just returned from a trip to the East. While there he made arrangements for the transfer of one of the largest Michigan factories from Saginaw to Sterling, Colo. The new factory will have a capacity of 600 tons and will give employment to hundreds of men.

This will make the seventh beet sugar factory in the South Platte Valley owned by this syndicate.

The Union Pacific Railroad

Which is known as "The Overland Route," and is the only direct line from Chicago and the Missouri River to all principal points West. Business men and others can save many hours via this line. Call on or address a postal to your nearest ticket agent, or GEO. L. McDONAUGH, Colonization Agent, Omaha, Nebr.

E. L. LOMAX, G. P. & T. A.,
Omaha, Nebraska.

Easter Cards

We have several designs of appropriate Easter Cards, which we feel sure will be enjoyed, especially by the children.

Sunday schools will do well to order enough to supply their primary and intermediate classes.

Numbers 7268 and 7004 are especially suitable for the little folks from 4 to 10 and 12 years old. Numbers 215 and 201 are very appropriate for larger children, and in fact would make very nice, inexpensive Easter Greetings for any one.

Our No. 201 are each placed in a separate envelope, are made up of four different designs and have the following Easter Greetings printed in silver: "Christ is Risen," "A Peaceful Happy Easter," "A Happy Eastertide," "A Holy Easter."

7268 A substantial blue-tinted card. Embossed thereon are Chicks in their natural playful mood. One design shows the Chicks on the kitchen floor near a fireplace. On the other are two chicks holding a Basket of Beautiful Colored Eggs by a Cord of Blossoms. Beautiful colored effect. Two designs. Size, $3\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$. Six cards to a pack. Per pack, 10 cents.

7004 On these cards are Beautifully Embossed Chicks, emerging from Eggs with the shell only partly broken. Entwined about the Eggs and Chicks are Nasturtiums, Cyclamen and Poppies in natural colors. Embossed. This card will please the children. Three designs. Size, $3\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{1}{4}$. Six cards in each pack. Price per pack, 10 cents.

215 This dainty card has a deep embossed Scroll Border of Silver. In the center is a Beautiful Cross, printed in silver entwined about with Pansies, Violets, Easter Lilies and Lilacs in their natural colors. Each card has a suitable Easter Greeting printed in silver. Four different designs. Four cards in each pack. Size, 4×5 . Per pack, 10 cents.

201 This attractive card is printed in a blue tint. The central scene is a Large Cross extending the full length of the card. The Cross is printed in Silver and Lavender and handsomely embossed in Scroll Designs and Flowers. In the center of the Cross is a Beautiful Angel. Four designs. Size, $5 \times 7\frac{1}{4}$. Price, 5 cents each.

Order cards by number. Packs not broken. No orders filled for less than 10 cents. Send your orders early, as our supply will not last long.

BRETHREN PUBLISHING HOUSE,
Elgin, Illinois.



Preserve
Your
Eyesight!

Polk, Ohio, March 7, 1905.
Dr. J. L. Miller, Smithville, Ohio.
Kind friend:—

I want to say a few words in regard to the glasses I got from you a few months ago. I think they have done me a great deal of good, as I do not have headache now or the distress in the head that I had before wearing them. I was in bed four days in January with lagrippe which affected my eyes very much. I had to have the room darkened awhile, but after about ten days of your treatment, they were very much better again, and now I want to say to my friends, or to whom it may concern, that I feel I can recommend Dr. Miller for fair treatment and honesty, as he did just as he agreed with me, and I would say to any one in need of glasses, to write to Dr. Miller. He can do you good.

Yours very truly,
Annie E. Shoemaker.

Treatment sent on trial. Question sheet and testimonials free. Address,

DR. J. L. MILLER,
Wayne Co., Smithville, Ohio.

P. S.—Remember I never met Mrs. Shoemaker. This was all done by correspondence. See Nook of Dec. 13, page 2.

CHEAP RATES TO BLACK HILLS.

March 21-28 and April 4-11-18 and 25th, the C. M. & St. P. will sell one way settlers' rates to Wyoming and Black Hills district for \$19.00.

For full particulars call at Ticket Office.

J. B. HOPKINS, Agent,
Elgin, Illinois.

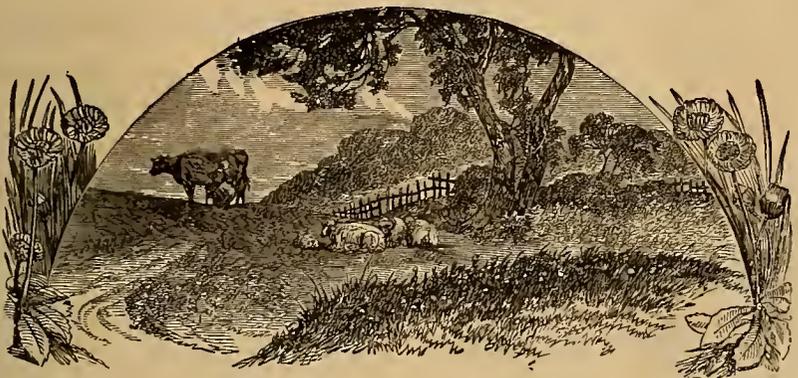
Real Estate in Kansas



If you are thinking of changing location you had better come to Kansas, where you can get land at reasonable prices and raise nearly all kinds of crops, fruit and vegetables, and be close to railroads, churches and schools. Farms from \$25 to \$60 per acre, according to improvements and locations. Write for full description of special bargains.

N. P. J. SONDERGARD,
Marion Co. 14113 Ramona, Kans.

SUNDAY SCHOOL CARDS



Send for our new card catalog, describing more than forty kinds of cards and tickets. FREE. If interested drop us a postal.

BRETHREN PUBLISHING HOUSE,
Elgin, Illinois.

A SPECIAL TRAIN TO THE ANNUAL MEETING

Leaves Chicago, Friday, June 2, 1905

For the accommodation of our many friends among the Brethren, we wish to announce that for the Annual Meeting at Bristol, Tenn., to be held in June, the Wabash Railroad will run a special train of high-backed coaches and chair cars, through from Chicago to Bristol without change of cars, leaving Chicago, Dearborn Station at ten o'clock A. M. We invite all living in the city, or in the vicinity, to purchase tickets via the following route in order to take advantage of this special service: Wabash Railroad Chicago to Toledo; Ohio Central Lines Toledo to Columbus, and Norfolk and Western, Columbus to Bristol.

This special train will run through the rich farming lands of northern Indiana, picking up our friends who live in this district, arriving at North Liberty about 12:30 P. M.; Lakeville, 12:50 P. M.; Wakarusa, 1:15 P. M.; New Paris, 1:30 P. M.; Millersburg, 1:45 P. M.; Topeka, 2:00 P. M.; Wolcottville, 2:15 P. M.; arrive Toledo 6:00 P. M.; Columbus, 9:00 P. M., and arrive Bristol 2:00 P. M., Saturday, June 3. It is our desire that train reach the meeting grounds as early as possible on Saturday, to enable our patrons to get comfortably settled before dark. A special train will also be run from Bristol to Chicago at close of the meeting. Representatives of the different lines will accompany this train through to Bristol, thus insuring kind treatment and a comfortable journey, in a train occupied only by the Brethren and their families. A low fare has been named for this meeting as usual. Inform your local ticket agent that you wish to accompany this special train, and he will see that your tickets read as per above route. For further information write to,

R. S. Greenwood, M. P. A., Chicago, Ill.
 J. Halderman, T. P. A., Chicago, Ill.
 F. A. Palmer, A. G. P. A., Chicago, Ill.

...Beautiful Stories... FROM THE GOOD OLD BOOK

By ISABEL C. BYRUM.

The story of the old Bible is told in such an interesting and simple way that it becomes intensely interesting. It is especially adapted for boys and girls of from 10 to 15 years old.

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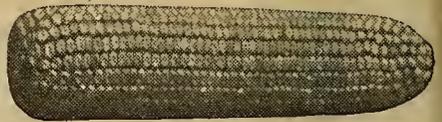
BRETHREN PUBLISHING HOUSE,
 Elgin, Illinois.

Missionary Collection Envelopes

Just the thing for taking up your collections. It is arranged so that you can place the amount, date, and name on the outside, if you so desire, and you can then seal it and hand to your solicitor or treasurer.—Size, 2¼x3½ inches. Price, 15 cents per hundred. Address,

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 Elgin, Illinois.

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 Shelled, \$2.00.



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A. T. DOERR & SON,
 Harvel, Ill.

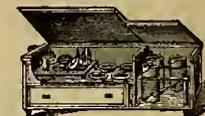
EUREKA INDESTRUCTIBLE POST.



Cheap as cedar. Made where used. No freight to pay. Great inducements to agents who can work territory. For terms, etc., address with stamp,

W. A. DICKEY,
 North Manchester, Ind.

1378



ZERO CREAMERY

WATER OR ICE

\$5.00 CASH Balance Easy Payments.
 Circulars Free.

ZERO CREAMERY CO., Peru, Ind.

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HARDWARE SPECIALTIES
 Contract manufacturers and will market articles of merit
LARIMER MANUFACTURING CO.,
 153 S. Jefferson St. Chicago, Ill.

LET US SEND YOU Full Information

Concerning Young's Practical System of Home Bible Study which is being so extensively used by Ministers and Sunday School teachers. :: :: :: ::

Bible Student Company,
 CANTON, OHIO.

VERY LOW EXCURSION RATES TO SAN FRANCISCO AND LOS ANGELES,

Via the North-Western Line, will be in effect from all stations April 10 to 14, inclusive, with favorable return limits, on account of Meeting Woodmen of the World. Two fast trains to California daily. "The Overland Limited" (electric lighted throughout), less than three days en route. Another fast train is "The California Express" with drawing room and tourist sleeping cars. For rates, tickets, etc., apply to agents Chicago & North-Western R'y.

USE



Send for Color Card.

VIRGINIA
AS A
Farming Country

The inducements here are many—good, cheap land, fine climate, excellent water, society, churches and schools.

Plenty of Room for More People to Occupy and Till the Soil.

We have a catalogue describing tracts of from five acres to ten thousand acres, at prices from \$1.50 per acre and up. In this catalogue are described about 125 tracts of farm lands, aggregating about 80,000 acres. Write for it to-day, for it will surely interest you if you contemplate changing your location. Mailed free.

P. S. MILLER & SON,
7t13 Roanoke, Virginia.

E. C. WARD. HARRY W. JOHNSON.
HOMES IN SUNNY AND RAINY CALIFORNIA
WARD & JOHNSON,
Real Estate Agents
RACKERBY, CALIFORNIA.

Within Bounds of the Bangor Church.
2t13 Mention the INGLENOOK when writing

FREE SAMPLE
Send letter or postal for free SAMPLE
HINDOO TOBACCO HABIT CURE
We cure you of chewing and smoking
for 50c., or money back. Guaranteed perfectly
harmless. Address Milford Drug Co., Milford
Indiana. We answer all letters.
37t13 Mention the INGLENOOK when writing.

WE MAKE PURE, HOME-MADE
Apple Butter

None better made. Safely shipped anywhere.
Write to-day for particulars to

C. J. MILLEE, - - - Smithville, Ohio.

CAP GOODS

LARGEST ASSORTMENT.
BEST VALUES.

Send Postal Card for Free Sam-
ples and Premium List.

A. L. GARDNER, Station B,
Lock Box 144,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

**Safe and
Convenient**

If you want a good safe, conservative investment, write the Peoples State Bank, McPherson, Kans., about their "First Mortgage Bonds."
Ten interest Coupons with each bond. The interest is payable Semi-Annually. All you need do is to clip off the Coupon and send to them, and they will collect and remit to you "Free" of charge.
Have had eleven years experience in making First Mortgage Loans in McPherson County, Kans., and have never lost one dollar interest or Principal on any of these loans.
Customers are well pleased.
REFERENCES:
Eld. D. L. Miller, Mt. Morris, Ill.
Eld. J. J. Yoder, Conway, Kansas.
Galen B. Royer, Elgin, Ill.
J. F. Reiman, Berlin, Pa.
PEOPLES STATE BANK,
F. A. VANIMAN, PRES. McPHERSON, KAN.

"COLLAR BUTTON!"
Plain; just what you have been looking for. You will be delighted. Pearl, 12 cts. each; bone, 10 cts. each; three for 25 cents.
GEO. B. HOLSINGER
3t8 Bridgewater, Va

The North-Western Line.

One of the most interesting series of articles on the subject of the great railways of the country that has appeared recently, is that from the pen of Frank H. Spearman, recently published in the Saturday Evening Post, and since printed in book form by Scribners. The chapter descriptive of the Chicago & North-Western Ry. has been published by the passenger department of that line in pamphlet form for general distribution, and will be sent to any address on receipt of 2 cents for postage.

W. B. KNISKERN, P. T. M.,
Chicago.

CUT THIS OUT



Of every Nook for six months, send us the **26 LION HEADS** and we will send you any one of our sixteen "HOME TREATMENT" Remedies **FREE.**

Send for descriptive list and make your selection. Live agents wanted. Profitable business.

RHEUMATISM CURED

Our latest and finest remedy for Rheumatism, Sciatica, Gout, Stiff and Painful Joints, etc., is **TONGA** Tablets, which removes the uric acid from the blood and cures Rheumatism permanently. A trial box only 50 cents.

VICTOR MEDICAL ASSOCIATION,
S. F. SANGER, Secy. SOUTH BEND, IND.

**Weak Stomach
Indigestion
Dyspepsia**

To any sufferer of the above named diseases will be sent a 30 days **Treatment of BRAWNTAWNS (50 cents)** on the following conditions: Use according to directions, one tablet after each meal and one before retiring for 30 days, and if you can truthfully say you have not received any benefit and do not feel any better from the use of **BRAWNTAWNS**, your money will be cheerfully refunded.

Victor Remedies Company,
FREDERICK, MD.

IN ANSWERING ADVERTISEMENTS
PLEASE MENTION THE INGLE-
NOOK

Irrigated Crops Never Fail

IDAHO is the best-watered arid State in America. Brethren are moving there because hot winds, destructive storms and cyclones are unknown, and with its matchless climate it makes life bright and worth living.

We have great faith in what Idaho has to offer to the prospective settler, and if you have in mind a change for the general improvement in your condition in life, or if you are seeking a better climate on account of health, we believe that Idaho will meet both requirements. There is, however, only one wise and sensible thing to do; that is, go and see the country for yourself, as there are many questions to answer and many conditions to investigate.

Our years of experience and travel in passenger work teach us that a few dollars spent in railroad fares to investigate thoroughly a new country saves thousands of dollars in years to follow.

Cheap homeseekers' rates are made to all principal Idaho points. Take advantage of them and see for yourself. Selecting a new home is like selecting a wife—you want to do your own choosing.

100,000 Acres Now Open for Settlement at Twin Falls, Idaho, under the Carey Act.

Unlimited supply of water for irrigation and for power. A grand opportunity for the Homeseeker who locates on these lands. 10 years time given for payment for land and water after lands are sold. The canals and water belong to the settlers who will own and control the same.

Homeseekers' Round-Trip Excursion Tickets

will be sold to points in Idaho on the first and third Tuesday of February, March and April, 1905. The rate will apply from Missouri river points and from St. Paul, Chicago, Bloomington, Peoria and St. Louis. Tickets to Idaho points will also be sold by the Union Pacific from stations on their line in Kansas and Nebraska. Rate will be one regular first-class fare for the round trip, plus \$2.00, with limit of 15 days going. Return passage may commence any day within final limit of 21 days from date of sale of tickets. Tickets for return will be good for continuous passage to starting point.

COLONISTS' ONE WAY SECOND CLASS tickets will be sold to above points from March first to May 15th inclusive.

Alfalfa, Fruits, and Vegetables, Grow in Abundance. Fine Grazing Lands, Fine Wheat, Oats and Barley.

Arrived in Payette Valley Feb. 23, 1903. Settled on an 80-acre tract, covered with sage brush. Cleared 40 acres. May 25 sowed 10 acres to wheat. Yielded 30 bushels to acre. June 12 sowed 10 acres to oats, in the dust, not watered till June 20. Yielded 55 to acre. Had this grain been sown in February or March the yield would have been much larger.

Alfalfa was sown with the grain and in October we cut one-half ton to the acre of hay and volunteer oats.

Potatoes yielded 500 bushels to the acre and many of them weighed 3 to 5 pounds each, four of the best hills weighing 64 pounds. Quality prime. (Signed) E. L. Dotson.

S. BOCK, Agent, Dayton, Ohio.
J. E. HOOPER, Agent, Oakland, Kansas.

D. E. BURLEY,
G. P. & T. A., O. S. E. R. R.,
Salt Lake City, Utah.

THE INGLENOOK

VOL. VII.

APRIL 4, 1905.

No. 14.

WHEN GOD IS NEAR.

BY MARTHA SHEPARD LIPPINCOTT.

Though clouds arise to chill the heart,
And fill it with despair,
While happiness will soon depart,
As life seems so unfair:

Keep hope, fear not, for God is near
To drive the clouds away;
And when his soothing voice we hear,
Will dawn a brighter day.

The clouds will quickly disappear,
Beneath God's sunshine bright;
For faith beholds our Father near,
In darkness as in light.

Moorestown, N. J., Box. 3.

SNAPSHOTS.

Charity is an angel breathing on riches.

❖

The broader the smile the shorter the task.

❖

The man who saves his time saves his money.

❖

Marriage is a failure when one side is a cipher.

❖

Awkward deeds are better than eloquent dreams.

❖

The right to live does not exist apart from the duty
to let live.

❖

A faint heart sometimes wins a fair lady where a
braggart fails.

❖

Sometimes when silence gives consent, it proves an
extravagant gift.

❖

You'll never run up the hill of progress by running
down your neighbors.

❖

When a man makes a mistake in his first marriage,
the victim is his second wife.

*You can't love God with all your heart while the
devil has a garden spot in it.*

❖

*A great gain worth striving for is the respect of
your fellow-men by good conduct.*

❖

*God promises to forget our sins, but he will never
forget the smallest thing we do to please him.*

❖

*Ever notice that the greatest bargain is offered the
day after you have spent the last of your salary?*

❖

*There is worse money than that which is counter-
feit. It is the money you have not honestly earned.*

❖

*Whenever you ask God for anything that is good
for you he has already given it to you, by promise.*

❖

*We are not all superstitious, but we never see the
"sponge fail to rise" but what we look for trouble.*

❖

*The city of God slowly rises through the ages and
every true life is a living stone in some of its palaces.*

❖

*If you haven't got money, be thankful that you are
not bored by the schemers who would beat you out of
it.*

❖

*If there is anything in the theory of reincarnation,
many a man and his dog deserve to change places on
the next trip.*

❖

*There are three epochs in a man's life—the day he
catches his first fish, the day he hears the wail of his
firstborn, and the day he realizes the significance of
to-day.*

❖

*Phillips Brooks says that it is well to think of no
blessing as being really ours until we have passed it
along to some one else. There is nothing which we
can really enjoy for any length of time without shar-
ing it with others.*

THAT HOPELESS CASE.

BY OMA KARN.

"IN all my experience I certainly never came across a worse child."

"I simply do not know what to do with him," replied Miss Clemens, "he seems proof against every good influence that I try to throw about him. I really believe he comes for mischief more than anything else; he does vex me so sometimes, and yet with it all there is something about him so sharp and bright that I feel there is good in him somewhere. But how can I reach it?"

"Not much use to try," said her companion. "You can't expect anything else; he is the offspring of sin. His parents were people of more than average intelligence, but they used it all for evil. From earliest childhood Earl has been surrounded by unkindness and degrading influences. Is it any wonder he is what he is? Don't worry, my dear," she added, as she turned to ascend the steps of her residence, "such cases are really not worth worrying over."

"Ah, how can I help it when the Master himself bids us save just such souls? I believe I will make another effort."

"Good luck, my dear, but I doubt your success," smiled Mrs. Hinsch, as she disappeared within her own doorway.

Miss Clemens went on with a troubled look on her fair face. "I wonder why I am so interested in him," she thought. "It must be because he is unusually intelligent; there are other boys in the class to whom my sympathy goes out, but not with the same intense feeling that it does to Earl. How can I reach his moral nature?"

"Oh, Miss Clemens, look out! Don't you see that car coming?" and the troubled and perplexed young woman barely escaped the oncoming car.

"How careless of me," she said, turning to thank her preserver. "Why, Earl!" she exclaimed in surprise, as she saw before her the subject of her abstracted thoughts, "what are you doing down here? And what is the matter?" as she noticed the swollen and bruised condition of the boy's face.

"Nothin', only I've been in a fight, guess you'll hear more about it in the mornin'."

"Oh, Earl, my boy, how can I save you!" and there was a whole world of entreaty in his teacher's voice.

"Don't know, guess I'm not worth doin' anything for,—anyway everybody says so,—there comes a cop," and with a look of terror the boy bounded down an alley closely pursued by the irate policeman.

"He has been in mischief again," sighed Miss Clemens. "It does look as if what Clara says were true,—it is not worth while to try to save them."

"Good morning, boys! I am very glad to see so many of you here this bright, sunny morning,—but where are Earl and Ray?" she added as she looked around the group of bright-faced boys.

"Oh, Miss Clemens, haven't you heard?" exclaimed several voices. "Earl and Ray had a fight yesterday down by the old mill. The doctor thinks Ray is going to die; Earl cut him so with his knife, and to-morrow they are going to take him over to Mansfield to the Reformatory."

"He is down at the jail now," said one little fellow, pityingly.

Miss Clemens went on with the usual program, but her thoughts were far from her class, they were with the erring boy, over whom her heart yearned with more than usual longing.

Sunday school was dismissed. In spite of natural timidity and her loathing of the place, she turned her steps toward the lower end of the city where the jail was situated. She was taken to the youthful prisoner's cell. Earl looked up sullenly as his teacher entered. "Oh, Earl," she exclaimed, and burst into tears.

"Shut up," he exclaimed, angrily. "I ain't worth cryin' over; leave me alone. Everybody always told me I was goin' to the bad place, and I'm goin' too. What's the use to talk to me? Guess I'll get a sentence now that will keep me in some time."

"Oh, but, Earl," exclaimed Miss Clemens, through her tears, "you must not think so, there is good in you. I know there is; I have seen it sparkle in your eye many a time when I was talking to the class. The trouble is no one will believe in you. But, Earl, I do. I believe there is in you the making of a man. Everybody that comes into the world is born with the ability to make something of himself. You can do this; you have more than ordinary ability, but you must learn to govern yourself. And Earl," she added, earnestly, laying her hand upon his arm, "it is the hard and bitter trials that bring out the good there is in us, that make us strong, and perhaps the hard life of the prison to which you must soon go is the very thing necessary to teach you that control. 'It is never too late to mend.' Be a good, obedient boy in your prison life and when you are free again come to me at once."

Earl still sat in sullen silence, but, as his teacher turned to leave the cell he raised his head and looked at her with an odd gleam in his eyes. "Miss Clemens," he said, "I do believe you really think there is some good in me, and I'll not forgit what you've told me." And with this small comfort the devoted young Christian was obliged to be content.

By one of these strange changes of fortune that come into the lives of many of us, long before the erring boy was released Miss Clemens was far away, a missionary in a foreign land.

Years have passed. One bright summer morning a

lady, dressed in the sable garments of widowhood, is led into the operating room of the principal hospital of one of our eastern cities. That perfect peace, which only an unselfish life devoted to the good of their fellow-men can give, shone forth in every feature of her delicate high-bred face.

But why do the attendants lead her so carefully and tenderly? Alas, why? One glance is sufficient. She is blind. There is one chance in a hundred that the operation about to be performed will be successful.

Quickly and deftly the great surgeon, whose skill had restored sight to hundreds of the poor who otherwise would have gone through life in darkness, performed the delicate operation. Long before consciousness returned to the patient the white bandage had been bound upon her eyes and for long and weary days she lay helpless in one of the private wards of the hospital. Strange voices spoke loving words of hope, kind, gentle hands ministered to her wants; for every-body loved the gentle stranger.

"I have good news for you, mother," announced her son one morning. "To-morrow the bandages are to be removed from your eyes, and, mother, Doctor Stevens has requested, as a personal favor, that he be the first one to speak to you. I granted it willingly, for your own son could not have been more devoted and tender than he has been to you."

"I, too, long to look upon his face," replied the mother. "But, Arthur, no tongue could utter the heartfelt gratitude that I feel."

"Mrs. Hilton, allow me to congratulate you upon our success. I claim only half honor; for, were it not for your sublime patience and courage in lying here so long and so quietly, the operation would have been a failure."

Slowly the eyes that had been so long closed to the light of day, grew accustomed to the dim light. The words of gratitude that she wished to speak died on her lips. Bending over her was a handsome, intelligent face, bearing upon it the impress of a noble life well lived. Where had she seen that face before? Like a flash her thoughts went back to the little inland town where the days of her girlhood had been spent, and where she had labored so earnestly to gather in her first sheaves for the Master. Slowly a look of recognition came over her face. "Earl!" she exclaimed.

The great surgeon took the thin hand in his own. "Yes, Mrs. Hilton, this is Earl, the boy you saved. All that I am or may be in the future I owe to you. And," he added, with a trembling in his firm voice, "when those prison gates closed upon me, it seemed there never was a more superfluous, no-account individual than I was. With this was the torment of the thought that I had caused the death of my little playmate. For awhile after entering the prison I was very

rebellious, but I could not shake off the effect of your last words,—'I believe in you.' They followed me day and night. At last came your good kind letter containing the news of Ray's recovery. An impulse came upon me to lead a better life. Unknown to every one, I had cherished in my rough little heart an ideal, and that was to be a physician.

"The prison library made it possible for me to take the first step towards studying medicine. For a while after leaving the prison the way was dark, but your words still rang in my ears and I persevered. Once I heard of you—only once. It was when a little tract, 'The Lost Opportunity,' written by your hand, came by the merest chance into my possession. I recognized your name, and well knew that the original of the character portrayed was myself. To know that I still lived in your thoughts gave me renewed courage, and also the first impulse towards seeking the greater Physician by whom all can be healed."

Words are powerless to describe the look of joy that came over the happy woman's face. It was the indescribable joy of knowing that "thou hast saved a soul from death."

Covington, Ohio.

STONE SAWING BY WIRE.

STONE sawing by wire is now successfully accomplished in France, says E. Bourdon, of the Society for the Encouragement of National Industry. The complete plant comprises an endless wire passed round a series of pulleys, one of which is a driving pulley. This wire, driven at a given speed, is caused to press lightly on the stone, the necessary tension being obtained by a straining pulley working on an inclined plane. Between this trolley and the driving shaft is situated the saw frame, carrying the guide pulleys for the wire. The cutting is done by sand mixed with water, conveyed into the saw cut as the work proceeds. Although the operation appears simple various details render its practical application difficult. The force exerted by the wire to produce the cut must be uniform, capable of being readily varied, and proportionate to the length of the cut, and the wire of three steel strands twisted fairly tight should make one turn while moving 1.18 inches.

THE size of the Atlantic waves has been carefully measured for the Washington Hydrographic Bureau. In height the waves usually average about thirty feet, but in rough weather they attain from forty to forty-eight feet. During storms they are often from five hundred to six hundred feet long, and last ten or eleven seconds, while the longest yet known measured half a mile and did not spend itself for twenty-three seconds.

WHAT ARE YOU GOING TO DO?

BY LULU C. MOHLER.

NOT long ago something impressed me with the thought that the last four years held many sad memories, and four years is not a long period of time either.

Four years ago I was in school. Many who worked by my side have fallen to fight with us no more. Some are living such frivolous, useless lives that life surely cannot mean much to them. Most of them are married and by the vast majority I am forgotten; and some, I can sadly say, are forgotten by me. Only their faces sometimes shine out from memory's walls, but their names are gone forever.

The camp ground, too, has changed somewhat, until its dearness is all gone but the remembrance of what it was when it was a daily scene to me.

"Though the mills of God grind exceeding slow" they grind exceedingly sure.

I know a jolly crowd of young people, who enjoy pleasant association together; but with the restlessness and impetuosity of youth, they do not make the most of their companionship, and are not as kind to each one as in the years to come they will wish they had been.

I think of them sometimes and wonder how they will use their talents during the life God will give them and if they will work out the end God had planned they should.

"A boy's will is the wind's will,
And the thoughts of youth are long, long thoughts."

Too often the will of men is as the wind's will and they do not live out the long, long thoughts of their youth.

I wish I had the power to ask every young person and cause him to consider it with long, long thoughts—"WHAT ARE YOU GOING TO DO?"

Those words are written in living fire for every youth, but so many do not look up and see them. I wish that they might be burnt into their souls.

Some time the days will pass away, but you take no notice, because the mill of God grinds exceedingly slow. They are grinding exceedingly small, and with patience he stands waiting, for with exactness grinds he all.

How will you come out? With the worthless refuse or useful part that is of good for man? You seem to have convinced yourself that you will have a long time to get ready to live, but you have made a mistake, because the living time itself is very short. Then I would just like to know what you are going to do. If in four years' time you can be forgotten, you had better hurry up if you want to do something to leave here that you may be remembered.

Don't forget to do the best thing though, and that

is, living for Jesus. You will be remembered longer for that than any other thing. Nothing else pays your accounts as well when you will make out your balance of balances.

As the story-teller says, "That reminds me," and I will repeat the story just as I read it:

In the thirteenth century—so the story goes—Archbishop Conrad determined to erect a cathedral that should surpass any Christian temple in the world.

Who should be the architect? He must be a man of great genius, and his name would become immortal.

There *was* a wonderful builder in Cologne, and the Archbishop went to him with his purpose, and asked him to attempt the design.

"It must not only surpass anything in the past, but anything that may arise in the future."

The architect was awed in view of such a stupendous undertaking.

"It will carry my name down the ages," he thought; "I will sacrifice everything to success."

He dreamed; he fasted and prayed. He made sketch after sketch and plan after plan, but they all proved unworthy of a temple that should be one of the grandest monuments of the piety of the time, and one of the glories of future ages.

In his dreams an exquisite image of a temple rose dimly before him. When he awoke, he could vaguely recall it, but could not reproduce it. The ideal haunted him and yet eluded him. He became disheartened. He wandered in the fields, absorbed in thought. The beautiful apparition of the temple would suddenly fill him with delight, then it would vanish, as if it were a mockery.

One day he was wandering along the Rhine absorbed in thought. "Oh," he said, "that the phantom temple would appear to me, and linger but for a moment, that I could grasp the design."

He sat down on the shore, and began to draw a plan with a stick in the sand. "That is it," he cried with joy.

"Yes, that is it, indeed," said a mocking voice behind him.

He looked around and beheld an old man.

"That is it," the stranger hissed, "that is the Cathedral of Strasburg."

He was shocked. He effaced the design on the sand. He began again.

"There it is," he again exclaimed with delight.

"Yes," chuckled the old man. "That is the Cathedral of Amiens."

The architect effaced the picture on the sand and produced another.

"Metz," said the old man.

He made yet another effort.

"Antwerp!"

"Oh, my master," said the despairing architect,

"you mock me. Produce a design for me yourself."

"On one condition."

"Name it."

"You shall give me yourself, soul and body!"

The affrighted architect began to say his prayers, and the old man suddenly disappeared.

The next day he wandered into the forest of the Seven Mountains, still thinking of his plan. He chanced to look up the mountainside, when he beheld the queer old man again; he was now leaning on a staff on a rocky wall. He lifted his staff and began to draw a picture on the rock behind him. The lines were of fire. Oh, how beautiful, how grand, how glorious it all was!

Fretwork, spandrels and steeples. It *was*—it *was* the very design that had haunted the poor architect, that flitted across his mind in dreams but left no memory.

"Will you have my plan?" asked the old man.

"I will do all you ask."

"Meet me at the city gate to-morrow at midnight."

The architect returned to Cologne, the image of the marvelous temple glowing in his mind.

"I shall be immortal," he said; "my name will never die. But," he added, "it is the price of my soul. No masses can help me, doomed, doomed forever!"

He told the strange story to his old nurse on his return home. She went to consult the priest.

"Tell him," said the priest to the old woman, "to secure the design before he signs the contract. As soon as he gets the plan into his hand let him present to the old man, who is a demon, the relics of the martyrs and the sign of the cross."

At midnight he appeared at the gate. There stood the little old man.

"There is your design," said the latter, handing him a roll of parchment. "Now you shall sign the bond that gives me yourself in payment."

The architect grasped the plan.

"Satan, begone!" he thundered; "in the name of the cross, and of St. Ursula, begone!"

"Thou hast foiled me," said the old man, his eyes glowing in the darkness like fire. "But I will have my revenge. Your church shall never be completed, and your name shall never be known in the future to mankind."

The Cathedral of Cologne is unfinished, and its architect's name is unknown. It may harm the story, but it is but just to say that many of the old cathedrals of Europe are in these respects like that of Cologne.

So if you sell your soul for vain, worldly ambitions, you will have lost the lasting fame that is given to those who strive for heavenly things; and you will be forgotten forever and forever. Then, too, your work will never be complete like those who work with the plans and designs of heaven.

If a man like Longfellow, with a full and beautiful life, could regret a lost youth; how much more can we, who are doing so little, feel bitterly conscience-smitten when the old song rings in our ears.

"A boy's will is the wind's will,

And the thoughts of youth are long, long thoughts."

Lecton, Mo.

STRENGTH OF THE WELSH REVIVAL MOVEMENT.

THE vast congregations were as soberly sane, as orderly, and at least as reverent as any congregation I ever saw beneath the dome of St. Paul's, but was aflame with a passionate religious enthusiasm, the like of which I had never seen in St. Paul's. Tier above tier from the crowded aisles to the loftiest gallery sat or stood, as necessity dictated, eager hundreds of serious men and thoughtful women, their eyes riveted upon the platform or upon whatever other part of the building was the storm center of the meeting.

There was absolutely nothing wild, violent, hysterical, unless it be hysterical for the laboring breast to heave with sobbing that cannot be repressed, and the throat to choke with emotion as a sense of the awful horror and shame of a wasted life suddenly bursts upon the soul. On all sides there was a solemn gladness of men and women upon whose eyes has dawned the splendor of a new day, the foretaste of whose glories they are enjoying in the quickened sense of human fellowship and a keen glad zest added to their own lives.

Employers tell me that the quality of the work the miners are putting in has improved. Waste is less, men go to their daily toil with a new spirit of gladness in their labor. In the long dim galleries of the mine, where once the haulers swore at their ponies in Welshified English terms of blasphemy, there is now but to be heard the haunting melody of the revival music. The pit ponies, which like the American mules, have been driven by oaths and curses since they first bore the yoke, are being retrained to do their work without the incentive of profanity. There is less drinking, less idleness, less gambling. Men record with almost incredulous amazement, how one football player after another has forsworn cards and drink and the gladiatorial games, and is living a sober and godly life, putting his energy into the revival. More wonderful still, and almost incredible to those who know how journalism lives and thrives upon gambling, and how Toryism is broad-based upon the drinking habits of the people, the Tory daily paper of South Wales has devoted its columns day after day to reporting and defending the movement which declares war to the death against both gambling and drink.—From "*The Great Religious Revival in Wales*," by William T. Stead, in the *American Monthly Review of Reviews for March*.

WHAT WE SEE IN INDIA.

BY A. W. ROSS.

WHEN anyone goes into a new country he always finds something that is different from anything else he has ever seen, and so we find it here. The other day I was wanting an empty box and so I took down my English-Gujerati dictionary and looked up the words I needed—"pokel patee." Of course I found some empty boxes, but in most cases they were not what I could use and then, too, just because it was the Sahib they asked much more than what they could expect to get from any one else or would ask of them. While I did not get what I wanted I did see some of the town.

While the method of street sprinkling is very simple, yet it was quite interesting to me at first. The outfit consists of a large barrel-like tank with a leather hose of about three feet in length attached to the back end, and the whole laid on an ox-cart. Astride the tongue of the cart at the front end of the barrel the driver sits and following behind is a second man who holds his hand, or rather his fingers, over the end of the leather tube and with a jerking, swinging motion throws the water over the street. And he does not pay any attention either as to how many people, or who they are, that he sprinkles, unless he should see a European.

The stores here are all about nine or ten feet wide. Through the day the whole front is either removed and laid away, or the boards are folded together to the sides of the room. Generally the floors are up about three feet from the ground and form the only counter you will find. Into a great many of these stores or shops you are not allowed to set your feet and generally you have no occasion to do so as their goods are in plain view with their owner sitting on the floor in front facing the street.

The streets are crooked, dirty, dusty, and very narrow. In most places they are so narrow that when an oxcart is passing there is not much more room than is necessary to make one comfortably safe from the kick of the oxen or the hook of their big horns. In most places two carts can not pass each other.

Everything is carried on the head here with the exception of the baby, which is carried on the hip. Even the lightest and smallest bundle they will put on their head in place of taking it in their arms as we do. And it is remarkable what heavy loads they can carry on their heads and what small wages they get for it. A few days ago a coolie carried for me a large heavy box for nearly a half mile for one cent, the regular wage. In the same city we saw women coming down the street with baskets of roofing tiles of very heavy weight and as they passed, Bro. McCann said to me

that it was cheaper to have them moved that way than by carts.

There are two castes that use the pack mule. The animal is very small, weighing not more than five hundred pounds. The brickmaking caste have the female mules and the sweeper caste the males. What they want carried is placed into the two baskets that are hanging one on either side of the mule. The mouth of the basket is of a rectangular shape, made so by the angle at which the two half circular sticks are fastened. The rest of the basket is made of ropes woven together. In this way the little mule is sometimes made to carry what seems to us for their size very heavy loads.

Anklesvar, India.

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WRONG SIDE OUT.

NOTHING seemed to suit Teddy that morning. There was a wee bit of a frown on his forehead when he came down to breakfast, and mamma, who noticed it, said with a smile that she was afraid he had got out of bed with the wrong foot first. That made the others laugh, but did not smooth away the tiny wrinkles on Teddy's forehead. He did not like being laughed at, and so he pouted more than ever. Then, not really thinking of what he was doing, he put a spoonful of very hot oatmeal into his mouth, which burned his tongue, and made him feel crosser than before. So, altogether, it was a very bad start that he made for the day.

After breakfast things went from bad to worse. A cold, drizzling rain began to fall, and then, indeed, Ted felt that everything was against him. It was not strange either, when you think of it, for even grown-up people have been known to act in a very disagreeable way when rain came in to spoil their plans, and to the thinking of a seven-year old boy, there are times enough when it can rain, without taking Saturdays and holidays.

But Ted made up his mind that he would not be cheated out of his good time, even if it was raining. He would put on his rubbers and his mackintosh, and go out for those nuts, any way. He wasn't afraid of the rain. But he got no farther than the door, on his way to the woods, for his mother saw him, and called to him:

"Where's my boy going?"

"T' the woods, after nuts." Teddy's hand was on the knob as he spoke, and he was all ready to slip out.

"To the woods? In this rain? Oh, no, Ted, that'll never do. I think you'll have to stop at home to-day."

"Oh, mamma, why? I don't mind the rain a bit."

"Don't you remember, dear, what an earache you had the other night? You know you couldn't sleep because it pained you so. If you should go out into

the woods in this rain, I am afraid we should have a very unhappy little boy in the house to-night."

Ted did remember that earache, very plainly, and so he began sulkily to take off his coat and rubbers. Mamma suggested that he might go over and see Willie Norris, who had a fine new tool-chest. But no, Ted wouldn't do that. He wanted to stay at home and pout.

"Teddy, dear, won't you just run up-stairs and see if I left my glasses there?" grandma asked a few minutes later, in her sweet, quavering voice.

"Teddy, dear, won't you just run upstairs and see he was so willing to go, but because he had quite lost his temper. It was really too bad to see how the little frown on his forehead had grown. His face looked almost as cloudy as the sky itself, which is saying a good deal.

"I wish grandma'd ever remember to bring her glasses with her when she comes down to breakfast!" he said, under his breath. "She's always forgettin' somethin'."

He thought that nobody heard these words, but Mamma Watson's ears were sharp; sharper than grandma's, who would have felt very badly had she known what "her dear boy" was saying.

When Ted came back and handed grandma her glasses, his mother said to him, "Now, Teddy, I want you to do something for me. I want you to go up to your room and turn your clothes wrong side out and put them on again. Then come down stairs to me."

Was there ever such a queer request? Ted stared at his mother in bewilderment. Surely she could not be in earnest. But she seemed to be very much in earnest, and so he went slowly upstairs, wondering what she could possibly mean.

In fifteen minutes he was back in the sitting room again. And such a queer little figure as he was! All seams and tags and flying threads. The frown that had clouded his face all the morning was quite gone now, swallowed up in an expression of wonder as to what all this might mean.

He was not left long in doubt. Taking him by the hand, his mother led him up to the long mirror that hung at one side of the room and told him to take a good look at himself.

"How do you like that side of your suit, Teddy?" she asked. "Do you think it is as pretty as the other side?"

"No'm," Teddy answered. "I don't think this side's a bit pretty. It's all seams and bunches."

"Then you'd think it very queer, wouldn't you, if a boy that had a pretty suit should choose to wear it wrong side out?"

"Yes'm." Teddy was trying to think why his mother should talk in this strange way. The very idea of a boy wearing his clothes wrong side out!

"Well, I know a boy who does it," his mother went on, "at least, he does almost the same thing. His name is Teddy Watson."

"Why, mamma!"

"Listen while I tell you how it is, dear. Of course you don't wear your clothes wrong side out, but you're wearing your temper that way to-day. Generally your temper is right side out, and then it is very sweet. You love to wait on grandma, and you do just as mamma tells you. We all like to see it that way, and we feel very sorry when you wear it wrong side out, as it is to-day, for then we see all the little rough places, and the parts that aren't so pretty. People don't laugh at us when our tempers are wrong side out, as they would if we wore our clothes that way, but it makes them feel very uncomfortable. Now, tell me, dear, don't you think that it is foolish for a boy who has a good, sweet temper to choose to wear it wrong side out?"

Teddy's answer was a rather faint "Yes," but he understood what his mother meant, and as he went upstairs to put his clothes on as they should be, he turned the matter over in his mind, and decided that he would try, after that, always to wear his temper right side out. Wouldn't it be a good idea for the rest of us to try, too?—*Ruth S. Graham.*

* * *

FLOATING MACHINE SHOP.

THE latest addition to the American navy is a floating machine shop for repair of warships at sea. This has been constructed and equipped with the necessities of the modern war fleet, far from its regular base, in mind. In the Spanish-American war many of our warships were sent from Cuban waters to Key West to coal. Since then improvements have been made that enable battleships and smaller vessels to coal at sea, a most important matter in time of war. If the new floating machine shop comes up to expectations a battle fleet may establish a temporary base near a scene of action and change it to meet the exigencies of an engagement.

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THE BURMESE OATH.

PERJURY has been rife in Rangoon courts because no form of oath exists which the Burman considers binding. The government has now prescribed a formula which is a queer admixture of Buddhism, Brahminism and Shamanism. Here are phrases from it picked at random: "If an untruth passes my lips all the nats that live in lakes, ponds and brooks and the nats of the five great rivers of India destroy me. May curdled blood pass my lips rather than a lie, and may I die vomiting blood, my body bent in two."—*Rangoon Gazette.*

THE BIRDS OF THE UNITED STATES.

BY DOTTIE WHEELER.

THE United States is exceedingly rich in birds of song and beauty. No place on the globe can boast of such a large variety of birds as our country. Our birds are the true poets of the landscape. Their fine form and color, their innocent and happy life, their cheerful song, their rapid and graceful flight cannot fail to create a sympathetic sentiment in the heart of every sensitive man. A rich vegetation and an abundant supply of insects are necessary for bird life.

Every locality has its characteristic song birds. The thickets and honeysuckle of the garden are the homes of the catbird, while the bobolink sings merrily in the flower-adorned meadow. Through the gardens of the northern and eastern part of our country are the homes of a large number of songsters, but these cannot compare with the "King of Song" of the South Atlantic and Gulf States. He has been named the mockingbird and pours forth his sweet music from morn, until night and from night to morn. This bird is the jewel among our song birds, and, according to the best judges of bird songs in Germany, it does not find its equal either in this country or in any other. In the southern gardens, if they be extensive and well stocked with trees and dense ornamental shrubbery, we find another excellent songster, the cardinal redbird, though it is more common in the dark evergreen thickets of the hollies or in the entangled underwood on the edge of the forest. Many other birds combine with these to make southern gardens attractive and poetical.

As there are no large mountain chains running from east to west, our birds find no check in their wanderings from south to north. This absence of mountains is the reason why so many of the birds are distributed over such an immense territory. In the west the Rocky Mountains form a natural barrier to bird distribution. We find many of our eastern birds at the foot of these mountains. Among the birds characteristic of these mountain regions is the clarino, which makes the mountain sides reëcho with its sweet music. On the wild and roaring torrents which foam and thunder over the rocks are the dipper and the water ouzel. The familiar eastern bluebird is replaced by two nearly allied species in the West, and the Baltimore oriole is represented by Bullocks oriole and the Arizona hooded oriole. West of the Rocky Mountains a dozen or more species of humming birds buzz from flower to flower, while in the East one species occurs.

The American mockingbird corresponds to the English nightingale in beauty alone. It is also true that the comparative number of species which can properly be ranked as songsters belonging to the United States

east of the Mississippi river is about twice as great as that belonging to the entire extent of the British Islands, counting, in each case, every species, the male of which ever utters a song, however rude. Birds in England have for many generations been protected in numerous ways until they have almost absolute immunity from the perils to which they are constantly exposed in this country. Laws protecting all kinds of song birds and their nests and eggs are enforced with a strictness which is absolutely unknown in any portion of the United States.

In those parts of the United States where the woodland and open country alternate very many songsters are found. This applies to the large portion of this country situated between the Alleghanies on the one hand and the great plains on the other. Great concerts of bird music, which probably would challenge comparison, both to quality and quantity, with any to be heard in other portions of the world, excepting, probably, the highlands of Mexico, are heard. These highlands are said to be without a rival in number and quality of songsters.

There is no bird in England—not even the semi-domestic robin redbreast—which is more easily encouraged to seek human society than the bluebird; certainly none are so beautiful and none more lovable in every way. The house wren is, as his name implies, one of our semi-domestic birds. It, being exclusively insectivorous, is one of the most useful, and his cheerful, sprightly warble renders him excellent good company. The United States has song birds in abundance, but they are treated with indifference. Many people prefer the little English sparrow to the bluebird, the house wren, or purple martin. When that little vagabond was brought to this country, people began immediately to put up boxes for his accommodation. These same people, however, thought none of our native birds, no matter how useful, beautiful or melodious, was considered worth while. Attempts have been made to naturalize various European song birds, but they have all proven failures. The climate in Europe—especially the British Isles—is very different from that of our own land. It is characterized by milder winters and cooler summers. Birds in the mild climate of England are resident throughout the year. If brought to this country they would be forced to migrate or else perish. Migration being an inherited instinct, followed by the predecessors of existing individuals of each species for thousands of generations, this instinct serves them to no purpose in a strange country. On the other hand, it is apt to lead them to destruction, since, when the season for migration arrives they are likely to fly directly out to sea and thus be destroyed.

Our North American birds vie in brilliancy and splendor of color with the birds of the tropics. The

southern and southwestern portion of our country is richer in brilliantly-colored birds than the north and east. Arizona, which is the home of the cactus family, is also the home of a large variety of beautiful birds. Among these are the red-faced warbler and several species of humming birds. Along the lower Rio Grande in Texas are found four species of orioles. In the northern and eastern portions of the United States we not only find numerous songsters, but also many brilliantly-colored birds. The meadows of the north, adorned with lilies and other pretty flowers, are the home of the numerous bobolinks. The meadow lark, dressed in fine colors, is often the bobolink's neighbor. The warblers are all clad in variegated colors—always pretty and tasteful, and often strikingly brilliant.

Two of the most important occurrences in the lives of birds are their departure in autumn and their return in spring. Two causes may be given for these wanderings to the far south: scarcity of food and an unbounded impulse to move onward. With most birds migration is a necessity, a condition of life. But it does not originate in the experience of the bird when food and warmth are missed, it is simply what we term an instinct belonging to the nature of the bird. Young and old, wild or brought up in cages, they all feel this wonderful strong impulse to move away into the far-off land. Generally our small birds migrate at night, and then we see our caged prisoners becoming restless. This plainly shows that the migratory impulse or instinct has become a peculiarity of the bird with its birth. Most of our songsters migrate separately as regards sex, the males first, the females several days later. The land of their winter resort is to them a foreign land. Here they are sad and sorrowful, but they return to their native country with a new dress, cheerful and full of song.

Birds are the natural instruments for keeping insect life down to its normal level and proportion. But we have repressed the bird population in our country to such an extent that we have produced an enormous over-development of insect life. Besides their utility as insect destroyers, birds are among the most interesting and companionable of all living creatures. Few people in our country have studied the birds, but those who have, found that they have a great deal of individual character and a wonderful and most interesting kind of intelligence.

The history of this country, as is well known, is a record of unparalleled destruction of the larger forms of animal life. The fate of extermination, to the shame of our country, has already practically overtaken the bison, and will sooner or later prove the fate of our song birds as well as the larger animals and game birds. Birds are killed for food, for sport, for natural history specimens, to be stuffed as objects of curiosity or ornament, and for personal decoration. Many song

birds are hunted for food in the south. One can see strings of small birds in the game-stalls of the vendors, especially among the colored classes. But, the most important of all agencies affecting the decrease of our birds is that of the sacrifice of birds to fashion, for hat ornamentation and personal decoration. Fortunately, perhaps, the supply of bird skins for decorative purposes is not all drawn from a single country, the whole world being laid under tribute. But, on the other hand, it is well known that our own birds are exported in immense numbers to Europe; but whether the exportation exceeds the importation it is impossible to determine, from lack of proper statistics. One writer says, "Birds, considered æsthetically, are among the most graceful in movement and form, and the most beautiful and attractive in coloration of nature's many gifts to man. Add to this their vivacity, their melodious voices and unceasing activity,—charms shared in only a small degree by any other forms of life,—can we well say that we are prepared to see them exterminated in behalf of fashion, or to gratify a depraved taste? A garden without flowers, childhood without laughter, an orchard without blossoms, a sky without color, roses without perfume are the analogues of a country without song birds. And the United States is going straight and swift into that desert condition. Here and there bird protective associations are being formed, and more care is taken to secure proper bird protective legislation. The public at large is still too apathetic or too ignorant of the real state of the case, to insist upon, and support by proper public sentiment, the enforcement of legislative acts already on our statute books."

In order to save our beautiful native birds from extermination it is not only necessary to instruct our children in the family circle to regard and love the birds, but this should also be done in all our schools. The attention of the rising generation ought to be called to the beautiful colors of the birds, to their fine forms, their flight, their delightful song, their happiness, their departure to southern climes and their return to their natal haunts and to their great usefulness in the household of nature.

The Committee of American Ornithologists' Union on Bird Protection has drawn a law which should be passed in the legislature of every State of the Union and Canada. This specifies as to what shall be killed, purchased or offered for sale after it is killed. It also says any person who shall take or destroy the nest eggs of any wild bird shall be subject to a fine or imprisonment or both. The English or house sparrow is not included among the birds protected by this act. Permits may be granted to any properly accredited person, permitting the holder thereof to collect birds, their nests or eggs, for strictly scientific purposes. In England, Germany, Norway, Sweden and especially in

Japan, birds are found everywhere, and are regarded by the people as valuable gifts of nature to man. Shrubs, trees and vines are often planted for the sole purpose of providing nesting places for certain species. The laws for the protection of the birds are backed by a strong public sentiment, and are stringently enforced by the proper officers. In our own country we should closely follow these examples.

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FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE.

IN considering their deserts—and they are many—and the gratitude owed such women as Clara Barton, Mother Bickerdyke and others, there is danger of forgetting the pioneer in army nursing, Florence Nightingale, now 84 years old and long an invalid. She has always been much beloved by all sorts and conditions of people. It appears, however, that her taking up her mission during the Crimean war was the result of the revelations of William Howard Russell, the famous London *Times* correspondent, who wrote from the seat of war: "The commonest accessories of a hospital are wanting. There is not the least attention paid to decency or cleanliness, and for all I can perceive the men die without the least effort to save them. Are there no devoted women among us, able and willing to go forth to minister to the sick and suffering soldiers of the East?" Sidney Herbert, head of the War Department, said there was "only one person in England," and he wrote to Miss Nightingale, asking her if she would undertake the work, and at the same time she wrote him, offering to take up the task. The letters crossed.

She was then a charming young woman, living a quiet life in a country place, not strong and never having dreamed of such a call as this that must be answered. She had indeed interested herself in nursing and nurses, for they were of the commonest type of women, such as Dickens paints, drunken and ignorant, and Miss Nightingale had set herself the task of educating a band of nurses. To this end she had journeyed about and acquired all the knowledge of nursing as a profession that was procurable. Now she was to put this knowledge to a severe test. Appointed by the government as superintendent of the nursing staff in the East, she took up her duties at the hospital at Scutari fifty years ago the fourth of last November.

The next day after her arrival the wounded from the battle began to pour in. The story of the masterly manner in which she organized such forces as she could command is known by all. She set the example of good nursing to the world. Before that literally nothing had been done, save what surgeons could do in the way of amputations and bandages and what men who were not desperately wounded could

accomplish in the way of waiting on dying men. It is a wonder that before the day of Florence Nightingale any seriously wounded soldier survived. That was fifty years ago and Florence Nightingale, 84 years old and a hopeless invalid, has the consciousness of having done well in her day and generation and of being beloved not only by her own people but by the world at large.

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FACTS ABOUT CHOCOLATE.

IN the United States the taste of chocolate is growing with the greatest rapidity. In twenty years the importation of cocoa (the chocolate bean), has grown from 9,000,000 pounds to 63,000,000 pounds. Right here is a good place to settle the difference between the words cocoa, cacao and coca. Cocoa is the name of the palm tree which produces the cocoanut, a fruit too well known to everyone to need description.

Cacao is the fruit of another tree, which grows in tropical America, and in some parts of Asia and Africa. It is from this tree that we obtain chocolate.

Coca is the name given to a shrub of South Africa, the leaves of which are used by the natives to allay hunger and thirst and to deaden pain. From these we get cocaine.

Having once tasted the thick, delicious chocolate grown, made and brewed in Central America you cease to wonder at the early enthusiasts who named the plant "Theodromo" (the nectar of the gods). One reason why our chocolate is inferior to that of other countries is that ours is adulterated with pipe clay. Pipe clay is cheap and heavy, weighing five times as much as the cacao, and Yankee manufacturers are not above using as much of it as they can without being discovered.

The finest cacao bean in the world comes from Luzon in the Philippine Islands. These beans grow in a very odd fashion, in large, pear-shaped pods from five to ten inches in length. They are attached to the trunk of the tree by short stems. Ripeness is indicated by a delicious aroma of chocolate that pervades the orchard. The pods are cut off with sharp shears, or with a keen-edged hooked knife, fastened on the end of a bamboo pole. These are thrown into heaps and within twenty-four hours are opened. Each fruit is cut in half to remove the mass of pulp and seed. The beans are separated according to size, the largest bringing the highest price in the chocolate markets of the world.

Monkeys, rats, and parrots are the enemies the cacao farmers have to fear. All three of these animals cut open the pods and eat the beans, being quite as fond of chocolate as boys and girls.—*Arrow*.

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NOT to know me argues yourself unknown.—*Milton*.

THE BOX ON THE MANTEL.

"No, I don't want her to come. I suppose she can't bear boys, and we'll have to keep still all the time," declared Ned.

"She'll be wanting errands done every day," said Joe, who was inclined to be lazy on other people's business.

"But papa is her brother, and she hasn't seen him for ten years," ventured Stephen, who had always tried to find some excuse for everybody.

"She'll tell me when my hair isn't smooth and my apron strings are tied crooked, I know she will." This was Amy's complaint, who knew her failings and did not like to be reminded of any of them.

The parents of these children did not hear this conversation, but they knew the feeling of their family in regard to the coming of Aunt Eliza to make them a long visit. They wisely concluded, however, to say nothing.

Aunt Eliza arrived in due time. She was neither fussy nor nervous, and the children soon enjoyed her company very much. She was always good-natured and jolly, but there was one thing she did that puzzled them.

A few mornings after her arrival she brought down a covered box and placed it on the corner of the mantel. Several times during the day she would take something from her pocket and drop it in a slit in the cover.

"What did you put in that box, Aunt Eliza?" asked Joe one day, after he had pulled the tail of Amy's cat till she mewed piteously, and Amy had begged him to stop. He had seen his aunt walk to the mantel and drop something in the box; somehow it made him feel uncomfortable.

"That's my secret," was the reply; and this was all the satisfaction the children could get.

"I believe it has something to do with us," said Amy to her brothers. "When mamma asked me to go upstairs and get her thimble, and I went right off, I saw her go to the box; and when Stephen didn't want to go to bed, and fussed, I saw her go again."

But the matter remained a mystery till one day Aunt Eliza said:

"Children, I am going home in a few days, and tomorrow morning I will open the box on the mantel."

The next morning all the children were dressed early and in the dining-room before breakfast was on the table. You may be sure that they looked anxiously at the box in Aunt Eliza's lap, as she sat in the big willow rocker, which was none too large for her to fill. The three boys crowded around her, while Amy, who had a suspicion of what was coming, remained at the end of the table. Lizzie Martin, Amy's particular friend and next door neighbor, who had heard of

the mysterious box and its expected opening, had taken the occasion to run in for an early call. They all felt somewhat disappointed to see nothing but some square bits of paper neatly tied in bundles. On looking closer these bits of paper were seen to have letters written on them—"A," "N," "S," and "J." Before taking out the bundles, Aunt Eliza took from her pocket a pretty pocketbook and held it in her hand.

"When I came here, children, I thought I would try an experiment. This box, you see, has two compartments. In this side every time I saw one of you do a kind act or obey promptly I put a slip of paper with the initial of the name; and the same on the side for the cross words and unkind acts. I find that for some of you the bundles on the two sides are nearly equal, but the bundle marked "S" on the first side is much larger than that on the other. "S" stands for Stephen, and I am going to give him this little purse, not because I love him more than the rest, but in memory of his many kind words. And now, children," she continued, "remember that your old auntie is not the only one who has kept a record of your actions, but there is One who knows all your thoughts as well. And let this help you to be kind and loving to each other, even when there is no box on the mantel."

The children all regretted Aunt Eliza's departure, and often thought of her box when tempted to disobey or speak an unkind word.—*Presbyterian*.



PETROLEUM USED AT SEA.

LIQUID fuel is now largely used by the Dutch steamers of the Royal Packet Company, plying between the different islands of the Netherlands Indian archipelago. It is residue from the petroleum wells in Netherlands India, the greater part being from the Asiatic Petroleum Company's wells in Borneo.

The total consumption of this liquid fuel by the Royal Packet Company's steamers was 11,700 tons and 16,500 tons for 1902 and 1903 respectively, with an estimated consumption for 1904 of 26,000 tons. The company has contracted for a supply for the years 1905 to 1907 with the Asiatic Petroleum Company to the extent of 32,000 tons per year. The ton is calculated at about 265 gallons. The fuel sells at about \$7.50 per ton, but it is understood no such price is paid by the Royal Packet Company when contracting for large quantities. At the present time there are seventeen of the company's steamers using liquid fuel, and it is found much more economical than coal, better for the boilers, cleaner in every way and fewer men are required to work the furnaces.



MEN find it more easy to flatter than to praise.—*Jean Paul Richter*.

THE BOY WITH A GOOD HEAD.

ALONG the hillside the boys followed a broken-down and grass-grown embankment which resembled, in some respects, a miniature railroad grade.

"Wonder who took all the trouble to make such a path as this?" muttered John, half to himself; "I wouldn't have done it."

"Ho! I guess you wouldn't," retorted James; "you're not that fond of making paths. But you see it doesn't happen to be a path; it's the old mill race."

The boys were cousins and John was on a visit and did not know the exact lay of the land as well as James. There was another difference between John and James: both were bright and capable, but where James was full of push and activity, John was indolent and slothful.

"I don't need to be poking over that book," he said to James only that morning, "I'll be all right in some way when I come to recite. Haven't I heard people say that I have a good head, and I guess a boy with a good head will come out all right."

"John, you are getting very careless about your hands," his mother had said to him; "I want you to be a gentleman if you are in the country."

And John had answered: "Oh, I'm all right; I am away ahead of every boy in the school in mathematics; the teacher said I had the best head for arithmetic of any boy in the school."

"Are you sure you are telling the exact truth about the matter?" his grandfather had been obliged to ask him of a certain report he was giving that morning.

And John's answer had been, in rather a careless tone, "Oh, I guess that's near enough, maybe I imagined a part of it; you know Mr. Williams said once I had imagination enough to make a success as a story writer. He said I had a good head on me."

And every day John had grown more and more arrogant about his good head, until things had gone about as far as grandpa thought they ought to go.

"Where's the mill?" John asked his cousin after they had gone a little farther.

"Tumbled down long ago; they have a steam mill over in town that does twice the work in half the time."

"But it isn't as cheap, 'is it?" suggested the other boy.

"Cheaper, because the water mill didn't have head enough."

"Head enough! What do you mean?"

"Why, I mean that there wasn't fall enough in the water: the stream didn't come from high enough up, and so there wasn't head enough, you see."

John did see after a little more explanation, and he went home thinking about it, and asked lots of questions about the water mills of days gone by.

"Why, yes," said grandpa by the fireside that evening, "there are some watermills that are a success, but a watermill is like a boy; it takes a good head to run it to make it pay."

"Haven't I a good head?"

"No! I do not mean the kind of a head that is carried around under the hat; but I mean rather the head that gives strength and persistence to every good purpose—the power that comes from on high."

"From 'on high,' grandpa?" questioned John?

"Yes, it's only the streams that rise away up in the mountains nearest the clouds that can afford a good head of water to turn a mill wheel."

"But couldn't the Mississippi do it, or the Hudson?"

"No, they have water enough, but they have not the head. It has to come from above: that is the only way."

John was silent the rest of the evening, but by and by when he was ready to go to bed, he stopped a minute by grandpa's chair and said:

"Do you think, grandpa, that I could get that kind of a head that I don't wear under my hat—the head that comes from 'on high,' I mean?"

"I am sure you could, boy," said grandpa; "and it's better than being a smart boy—having a good head under your hat. Remember, a small stream that has the head is better than a river without it."—*Sel.*

LITTLE WIND AND BIG FIRE.

FIVE little people were in high glee in the playroom. It was very snowy and blowy outside, and the rag-carpeted room was warm and snug.

All the come-at-able chairs and stools were ranged in a tandem row, and lo, a train of cars bound for California.

Mamma sat at work in her room smiling to herself at the sounds of glee from the would-be travelers; but suddenly the sounds changed.

"Willie Ray, you horrid boy; you've torn my dress!"

"Well, I didn't mean to do it, Miss Spit-fire Jane."

"Janie ain't a Spit-fire at all; it's just you old rough boys that make things disagreeable."

"O, yes, you are little angels, made of sugar and spice and all that's nice; that's what makes you look so sweet just now."

And so angry words flew about like bomb-shells, exploding on every side. Mamma laid down her work and went to the playroom door.

"Come here, little travelers, I want to show you something."

They crowded noisily into her room. She gave them seats, and told them to be very quiet and watch what would happen. Then, going to a little closet,

she brought out a basket full of chips and kindling wood and shavings. She laid them in a high pile on her pretty grate, where the children hardly ever saw a fire made, and with a pair of tongs brought a coal from the nursery fire, and dropped it in the midst of this pile.

"Now, Rosy-posy," she said to the wee-est of the little ones, "blow that coal."

Rosy got off her chair with a rather solemn face, and pursing up her lips, blew as hard as such a little girl could. In an instant a very pretty red flame started, and while the children looked and wondered what mamma meant, the whole pile caught, and a great, roaring brightness flashed up the chimney.

"Now, all of you together blow that fire out," said mamma.

All five pair of little cheeks were puffed in an instant, and they blew and blew till there was no breath left in them.

Did the fire heed their blowing? Not a whit. On it went, roaring and snapping and sparkling, looking almost as if it were laughing at their red faces.

"O, mamma, we can't blow it out," they all cried.

"No, I see you can't," said mamma; "and there is another fire that one little breath can start and fan, until it gets so hot that all together you can't blow it out. What is it, little daughter?"

"I 'spect it's getting mad," said Jane with downcast eyes.

"Then go back to your play," said mamma, "and O, be careful not to start that blaze by any ugly word."
—*Elizabeth P. Allen.*



PEARLS FROM FISH SCALES.

PEARLS are more in fashion to-day, and command a higher price, than ever before—a fact which may have something to do with the increased demand for artificial pearls.

For a long time the process of manufacturing artificial pearls was a secret, but recently it has become known. It was well understood that the pearly stuff used for coating the inside of the glass globules employed was obtained from the scales of a little fish called the "bleak," but the rest of the business was a mystery. It is explained that these scales, twenty thousand of which are required to make an ounce of the imitation, are first carefully washed, and then ground very fine in a porcelain mortar. The grinding rubs off from the scales their pearly particles, which, when the mass from the mortar is mixed with water and poured on a linen cloth stretched over a tub, pass through the delicate mesh of the fabric, leaving the rest of the material behind.

The liquid is drawn off into glass bottles, and left standing until the pearly stuff has settled to the bottom. Then the water is poured off, and there remains

only a silver-white substance of high glitter. On drying, it shows as a soft silver-gray powder. This, then, is the material that is to be used for converting the globules of glass into pearls.

The workman mixes the pearl powder with a small quantity of colorless liquid gelatine, and introduces it into each glass globule by sucking it up into a glass tube drawn to a point, allowing a drop to fall into the globule, and turning the latter this way and that until its inner surface is quite covered with the solution. Then he allows it to dry; but to prevent the pearly inner coat from becoming detached from the glass, and also give the artificial pearl greater weight, he fills the globule with melted wax.

Real pearls, unfortunately, are very perishable, and that is one reason why the imitations find such favor.
—*Selected.*



RESOURCE.

BEFORE the discovery of natural gas, a company was drilling for petroleum in Murrysaville, Pennsylvania. Having reached a depth of nearly fifteen hundred feet, the drills suddenly were thrown high into the air, and the derrick blown into pieces and scattered around by a tremendous explosion of gas, which rushed with hoarse shriekings into the air, alarming the population for miles around. "A light was applied, and immediately there leaped into life a fierce, dancing demon of fire, hissing and swirling around with the wind, and scorching the earth in a wide circle around it." It was regarded as a mere temporary outburst preceding the oil, and the men allowed their valuable fuel *to waste for five years.*

Because the youth do not recognize their possibilities, their responsibilities; because they do not know the day of their visitation, oftentimes for long years their energies, their powers, are dissipated almost beyond the hope of recovery. Of infinite value is every God-given talent.



THE RUSSIAN ROYAL HOUSE.

THE Russian reigning house has, it is said, greater wealth than any other royal family in the world.

It is estimated that the revenue which the Czar derives from the crown and state domains is not less than \$7,500,000 a year, or more than three times as much as the allowance made to King Edward VII.

In addition more than forty members of the imperial family draw large incomes from property set aside by the state for that purpose.

The jewels in possession of the Russian royal family are also unequaled in value and splendor among all the reigning houses of the world.



TITLES are but empty names.—*O. W. Holmes.*

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REFORMS.

REFORMS are needed everywhere. A clamor for reform reaches the ear from every quarter of the earth. For a great many years the temperance workers have been calling long and loud for reform in that line. Thousands of men were induced to sign the pledge, others were induced to break off their evil habits, and thousands of lives were virtually saved through this medium of reform. Besides the original

Temperance Society,

through the efforts of the W. C. T. U., the Y. M. C. A., the Y. W. C. A., the L. T. L. and kindred societies a work has been begun the results of which will never be known this side of eternity. We are happy to know that the army is constantly increasing, and statistics show most flattering results. But there are other reforms needed which heretofore have been more or less neglected, but are now occupying the public mind. For example, the young people of our country need a series of trainings against extravagance. The prosperous nation that we are, successful in our undertakings, we have allowed

Extravagance

to grow upon us until it has become appalling.

Under a flag of freedom, with plenty of room, of fertile soil, and unlimited opportunities, we, as a nation, have not only grown wealthy but independent. The natural resources of our country, as a matter of course, have made it almost impossible for us to have many poor people in one place very long at a time. In our country when a man is dissatisfied he finds a better place, or at least another one, but the undesirable part of it is that in becoming possessors of wealth we have learned the art of extravagance. We think that our wishes are our needs. Had we the ability to save our earnings as did our forefathers, each of us could spon be independently rich; but to-day so many things attract our attention and appeal to our nature that we

cannot resist the temptation to spend our money for them. We have the desire, we have the money, and the temptation is placed before us and we yield.

Both sexes of all ages are found in this extravagant class of people. There ought to be some method provided by which

Economy

might be taught. One of the greatest enemies that economy has to-day is the suicidal act of labor unions; inch by inch they are levying taxes upon their own life's blood. It is impossible to be economical and live in a place where every department of labor is controlled by them.

Another thing which to-day assists a man in getting rid of his money, as well as of his time and lots of his brain, is our daily

Literature.

The postal service has become so ample that almost every man in the republic will soon be supplied with daily mail. This naturally invites the rural man as well as the man of the city to subscribe for one or more daily papers. He finds out that they are not only helpful in a way, but soon become a thing almost

Indispensable,

in fact, he is surprised how he ever got along without them. The demand thus created, the publisher is under obligation to furnish these dailies to the public. Competition soon enlarges the daily; with the increase in size of the paper comes an absolute demand for more material. The news must come. The markets and current events will not occupy all the space. The business man is awake to his best interests, and, knowing as he does that hundreds and

Thousands of Farmers

are taking this paper, uses a great deal of the remaining space for advertisements. But this does not yet fill all of this enlarged paper; so in order that no white paper goes to the public, the sheets are literally filled with sensational stuff, such as wars and rumors of wars, murders, suicides, robbery, burglaries, riots, lynchings, electrocutions, detective stories, police court news,

Divorce Cases

whose name is legion—stuff that is poisonous to the soul, the morals, society and even the body of man. This kind of extravagance has unconsciously forced its way in upon the people, and is an evil, which, if not arrested, will assist materially in the corruption of our nation.

It is a fact recognized by all that the social

Entertainments

of to-day are not, by any means, what they were a few years ago. Things have come to such a pass to-day that a person cannot entertain his friend without a

formal notice, perhaps costing several dollars for printed matter, and, in some cases, the proverbial reception suit has found its way back through the long aisles of time, which is an additional expense.

Aristocratic

receptions demand uniformed waiters, metal service, the daintiest viands and the most elaborate courses. There are three evils arising from this. First, the needless expenditure of money; second, the immense amount of time and talent that is worse than wasted; and third, a great number of people must be

Ostracized

from society because they cannot afford such receptions. Since they cannot give such it is quite impossible for them to accept invitations to such. Thus ostracized, they are compelled to recognize the fact that they are divided into castes, and the caste system once installed means farewell to education and Christianity.

It only requires a glance at history's pages to see what the caste system has done for other nations. When the

Castes

have been carefully graded the lower ones are sure to be flooded with superstition, which is the best precursor in the world for idolatry.

As stated above the evils of the social entertainments will readily be observed. What they have done for the home the public entertainments have done for society. Not a single one of our large cities to-day can be referred to but that has a dozen or more special trains besides a great quantity of street cars all of which are to accommodate the people who attend theatres whose exercises extend into the small hours of the night. Thus thousands and hundreds of

Thousands of People

all over our land spend from a dollar to five dollars a night, calculating very conservatively, for a thing that is demoralizing in its very character, making the mind wholly unfit for anything better and making the body unfit for next day's work. Besides all this, the lives of thousands are endangered as has been exemplified in the Iroquois disaster. It also makes an excellent rendezvous for all sorts of

Pickpockets,

with which in many cases the policemen are pals. There can be no question but that these places and similar ones are the worst places in the world for men and women to be alienated from domestic relationship. Every sober-minded man and women who will stop to think along these lines will acknowledge that reforms are needed.

It is hardly within the scope of this editorial to speak of the reforms needed in

Politics.

This has been talked over and written about until the minds of men have been deluded to that extent that the ballot box to-day does not give expression to the public mind. Municipal governments especially are rotten to the core. Every form of vice and sin is well protected by an agent of the devil, who is duly appointed to wirework and lobby his cause. When it is found that no other way is possible for rottenness to reign, some man of extraordinary good character is selected in a political caucus to stand at the head of one of the tickets, who, in many cases, is ignorant of the amount of wickedness being perpetrated, concealed by the platform upon which he stands. When solicitations are being made for the support of the platform the man of character is invariably referred to, which, in many cases, leads the public astray. So long as the

Love of Money

is the root of all evil you may rest assured that reformers will have plenty of work to do. Advantage is often taken of the circumstances of a poor man and sometimes men are brought into measures almost by force in order to reach a certain end.

The purposes of such a clique having been attained, the municipality must suffer from an enormous levy of taxes to feather the nest of the occupant of some office who is wholly unworthy of the

Salary

he gets; and until every true American becomes a reformer and presses the claim of his people, not much will be done along this line.

Last, but by no means least, reforms are needed in religion. The time has come when the majority of church attendants are ladies. The various societies and clubs have stolen the hearts and minds of men; besides, the

Ministry

has destroyed its own great power in a measure by divorcing itself from the original purity of the Gospel, and in its place have given to the people dry, theological discussions of the topics of the day, mingled with politics and set in a background of romance, which, instead of winning the people, has driven them away from the house of God. They can get such stuff elsewhere. You hear it on the street corners, on the train and in the factory; the dailies are full of it. The souls of men have been left to hunger for the unadulterated words of Jesus Christ.

What we Need

to-day in the way of reform along religious lines is a band of young men who are willing to fight against popular opinion which has been created by this distorted method and feed the people the Gospel of God in its primitive purity, regardless of persecution.

Current Happenings

A COLLISION AT SEA.

AN exciting scene was witnessed recently at the harbor of Philadelphia. The steamship *Parisian* left Liverpool, England, for Moville and thence to Halifax. When she was making her passage between the latter places, she crossed the path of the *Albano*, sailing from Hamburg to Philadelphia, and the vessels collided. The vessels were both very badly damaged and the water simply poured in by the ton. Both vessels started for the harbor at once, and both whistled for help. Every tug in the harbor responded and their assistance was very helpful and timely. The passengers begged that the tugs would take them off, but the captains stood together in the matter and provided each of the passengers with life preservers and compelled them to stand upon the end of the boats which were most out of the water. Together with the help of the tugs, the service of the great pumps, and the cool-headed captains the excited passengers were finally brought alongside the wharf, lines thrown out, gang planks lowered, and a thousand passengers rushed ashore. This shows what can be done by cool-headed men in case of emergency.

THE Columbia University has of late been remembered by one of her loyal graduates, Ernest K. Adams, who has given \$50,000 as a supplement to the Ernest K. Adams Fund for Physical Research, established by his father.

THE new armored cruiser *Washington*, most powerful in the armored class, was launched at Camden, N. J., March 18. The vessel was christened by Miss Wilson, daughter of ex-Senator Wilson, of Washington.

DELAWARE needs to be thinking seriously about her present condition. The division of opinion among the state officials regarding a senator was so prominent that at a recent meeting of the Delaware Joint Assembly, after many unsuccessful ballots, the Assembly agreed to separate without having elected United States senators. It might have been well for Colorado to have followed this plan in the gubernatorial election recently.

AGAIN is the public reminded of the fact that Mr. Andrew Carnegie has found two more places where a donation of several of his thousands can profitably be used to aid the intellectual development of the less fortunate. At his expense a \$100,000 library is to be added to the equipment of Tufts College, also a \$50,000 library for Washington and Lee University.

A NEW steamship, *La Provence*, which will ply between Havre and New York, was launched at St. Magier, France, quite recently. She is 620 feet long, has a tonnage of 19,160, and is said to be fitted out in luxurious style.

THE jury of the Society of American Artists has awarded prizes for the twenty-seventh annual exhibitions, as follows: To Louis Loeb, the Carnegie prize of \$500 for the best oil painting by an American artist; to Emil Carlsen, the Webb prize of \$300 for the best landscape by an American artist; to Mrs. Charlotte B. Coman, the Julia A. Shaw Memorial prize of \$300 for the best work of art by an American woman.

RUSSIA is threatened with an epidemic of cholera. The Russians seem determined to get something that the Japs won't try to take away from them.

A SYSTEM of electric road locomotives is now running very successfully at Mannheim, Germany. The locomotive travels upon the main road, without rails, and takes the current from two overhead wires. A type of car resembling an omnibus and containing twenty-five places is also used. It carries a thirty horse power electric motor. A special form of trolley brings the current into the car. This is a useful means of conveying a limited amount of traffic. Different lines of this kind are now running in Germany and France.

MR. H. H. ROGERS, the Standard Oil man, has again remembered his native place, Fairhaven, Mass., with a gift of \$500,000 for the erection of a schoolhouse.

AT a recent meeting of the Maryland Court of Appeals a decision was unanimously carried in favor of the constitutional amendment adopted by the last legislature for the disfranchisement of negroes. In consequence of this Gov. Warfield (Republican) will be compelled to proclaim the amendments so that they can be voted on at the fall election. The Democratic organization regard this as their victory.

THE illness of Secretary of State Hay is more serious than what was generally known. He sailed from New York March 18 for an extended trip through southern Europe, but was so weak that while on the pier he fainted away and had to be assisted to his state room. Secretary of War Taft is to be the head of the cabinet during his absence.

VENEZUELA has emphatically refused to honor the demand of the United States for arbitration of questions at issue, denying that there was any dispute pending. On the same day, however, the agreement between Venezuela and German bondholders shows the exterior debt of the country to be not less than twenty-eight million dollars. This, they claim, did not tend to improve the situation from an American point of view.

REAR ADMIRAL CHESTER, superintendent of the Naval Observatory at Washington, has in mind to make some definite investigations in regard to the sun's eclipse. He is arranging to send observers of the total solar eclipse, which is to occur August 29, 30, to three stations; one near the central line of the eclipse on an island off the coast of Spain, one near Valencia, Spain, and one between Tunis and Algiers, Africa. It is to be hoped that this scientific research may prove profitable and of much value to students who are interested in the study of other inhabited bodies.

THE cry for peace has steadily increased throughout the Russian empire, as the knowledge of Kuropatkin's overwhelming defeat at Mukden becomes generally known despite press censorship. News also has reached the interior of the hopeless retreat of Linevitch, Kuropatkin's successor. In the face of these conditions, and with a knowledge of the internal condition, the Czar still insists that a final stand be made at all hazards at the railroad crossing below Harbin. The success of the Russian internal loan removes the financial embarrassment temporarily, but the best diplomats say that the end is in sight.

A JAPANESE newspaper reports that Yi-Hyeung, the 52-year-old emperor of Korea, has lately been converted to the Roman Catholic faith, and will be received into said church through the Catholic mission at Seoul. It is to be remembered that the Korean religion is a sort of nature worship.

ONE of the most daring schemes of fraud has been plotted lately in Cincinnati. Some conspirators have planned a run on the Union Savings Bank by mailing seven hundred postal cards to depositors, advising them to withdraw their money. The telephone was also used for the same purpose. Crowds rushed into the bank to claim their deposits and some were injured in the attempt to reach the teller's window. The bank, however, has on hand two and a half millions in cash, nearly eight million dollars in securities that can immediately be converted into cash, besides other assets, sufficient to cover the eighteen million dollar deposit. More than that, offers have come from Chicago and

New York to support the bank with several million more in case of need. When the bank proved herself able to take care of her deposits, the patrons didn't want their money nearly so badly. Detectives are on the track of the conspirators.

THE Turkish Minister of War has ordered reinforcements against the Arabian rebels in the province of Yemen as soon as ships can be obtained. Already the casualties number 5,000, and Sana, the capital of the province, has fallen into the hands of the insurgents.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE LOOMIS has gone to California on leave of absence, and it is understood that he will soon succeed Mr. Conger as Ambassador to Mexico.

THE records for this year show that out of 1,771 cases of typhoid fever only 141 have proved fatal. The number of cases are more than in the corresponding period of last year, but the mortality from the disease has not been nearly so high.

IN the great city of Chicago a few days ago occurred the collision of two trolley cars, in which twelve persons were injured. A State street cable car ran into a Thirty-first street electric car, while the latter was crossing State street. The impact threw the electric car from its tracks and the passengers were cut and injured by flying pieces of glass. The cause seems to be due to a misunderstanding of signals.

THE great revival in London, conducted in Alberta Hall, under the direction of the Rev. Reuben A. Torrey and Charles M. Alexander, has just closed with wonderful results. It is stated that more than 5,500 persons publicly announced their conversion, while thousands of others had done so privately and were already leading a different life. Dr. Torrey said that thousands had to be refused admittance during the time of their mission. Many Roman Catholic priests, prominent business men and leading society women of all creeds gave their greatest assistance. The Bishop of London thinks a new atmosphere has struck the city.

A WEIGHING machine, said to be the most powerful in the world, is being made in Birmingham. It is capable of registering a load of 220 tons.

MISS ANNA CAULFIELD, a graduate of Radcliff, who has a fortune in her own right, is promoting a project to bring before the public the masterpieces of the world's art, scattered in museums and private homes by means of stereopticon slides.



HOME DEPARTMENT



HIS OLD YELLOW ALMANAC.

I left the farm when mother died, and changed my place
of dwellin'

To daughter Susie's stylish house, right in the city
street,
And there was them, before I came, that sort of scared
me tellin'

How I would find the town-folks' ways so difficult to
meet.

They said I'd have no comfort in the rustlin' fixed-up
throng,

And I'd have to wear stiff collars every weekday right
along.

I find I take to city ways just like a duck to water,

I like the racket and the noise, and never tire of shows;
And there's no end of comfort in the mansion of my
daughter,

And everything is right at hand, and money freely
flows;

And hired help is all about, just listenin' for my call,
But I miss the yellow almanac upon my kitchen wall.

The house is full of calendars from attic to the cellar;

They're painted in all colors, and are fancy-like to see.
But just in this particular I'm not a modern feller,

And the yellow-covered almanac is good enough for me;
I'm used to it, I've seen it round from boyhood to old age,
And I rather like the jokin' at the bottom of each page.

I like the way the "S" stood out to show the week's
beginnin'

(In these new-fangled calendars the days seemed sort
of mixed),

And the man upon the cover, though he wasn't exactly
winnin'

With lungs and liver all exposed, still showing how we
are fixed:

And the letters, credentials that was writ to Mr. Ayer,
I've often, on a rainy day, found readin' very fair.

I tried to find one recently; there wa'n't one in the city.

They toted out great calendars in every sort of style;
I looked at 'em in cold disdain, and answered 'em in pity:

"I'd rather have my almanac than all that costly pile."

And, though I take to city life, I'm lonesome, after all,
For that old yellow almanac upon my kitchen wall.

—Ella Wheeler Wilcox, in the Century.



WOMAN AND HOME.

It must ever be a reproach against English women that they have systematically injured their organisms by means of stays and high-heeled boots. The civilized woman of a hundred years hence will read with amazement that at the outset of woman's emancipation in this nation the feminine pioneers of the movement still clung to the habit which perhaps more than any other stood in the way of their advance. A race of men begirt with steel and whalebone would be

scorned of all civilized countries. Is there, then, an imperious physical necessity that women cannot escape? Are they structurally deficient that they must make to themselves false ribs of metal and bone? Is the malformed waist the type of civilization? It may be protested that the woman who laces her waist injures no one save herself.

This is an obvious fallacy. It is the duty, the chief responsibility, of every individual to maintain the highest possible standard of health. The ill health or debility of one affects others. Invalidism, malaise, waste of muscle through inaction—these are the banes of the majority of women, and there is hardly a family in England that does not suffer through every individual member because of the weakness and recurrent indispositions of its women. I ask again, Is it an arbitrary and inequitable law of nature that the proportion of feeble and ailing human beings shall be much larger in one sex than in the other?

Another highly important consideration is that of women's diet. Many women eat five unsubstantial meals instead of taking three adequate meals a day. There is no economy, but, on the contrary, waste in this way of recuperating the losses of the system. The human stomach is not like that of the fowl, and it is imperative that the organs of digestion shall have a due share of rest. In this, as in all other matters of health, there should be no hard and fast rules. Life on a rational plan is not one of penance and asceticism, but of full enjoyment in the performance of function and the gratification of sense. In order to derive the satisfaction of the palate, which is essential to sound digestion, there must be healthy hunger. Too many women eat without normal appetite and are compelled to tempt hunger by eating dainty but innutritious and indigestible dishes.

A common female trouble is a feeble circulation of the blood. Women, and especially those of inert physical habits, appear to suffer unduly from the rigors of our climate. The chief reason of this susceptibility to cold is the lack of proper exercise during the winter months, when, for the greater number of women, all outdoor recreation is suspended. When the thermometer registers several degrees of frost, you may often see men working without coats in the open air, while within the houses women are shuddering with wraps about their shoulders and their chairs drawn close to the blaze of an immense fire. This dormouse hibernation is not conducive to vigor.

Why does the winter "pull down" so many wom-

en? Because at the very season when the maximum of bodily exertion is necessary to maintain warmth they sedulously abstain from outdoor exercises and live in the fetid air of unventilated rooms. A woman who wishes to live wholesomely will not wait for a fine day upon which to saunter on the warm side of the street. She will go out every day, regardless of wind, rain and slush.

Concisely, my theses are these: 1. Women are physiologically capable of attaining the same standard of health and ordinary power of resistance as men. 2. To meet the present demands upon their strength in the struggle for existence women must aim at the cultivation of all their powers. 3. Without this preparation the women of the future will not secure true social equality. The present superiority of staying power in men gives them the advantage in the greater number of professions and trades. 4. The reputed "arrested development" of women is the outcome of custom and not a law of nature. Thus men and women start with an equality of chances, but the chances are lessened for women by a difference of environment.—*Geoffrey Mortimer, in Humanitarian.*

* * *

CHOCOLATE CAKES.

VERY dainty chocolate cakes, suitable for a reception, or with fruit, particularly berries, are made of a pound of chocolate, the same of brown sugar, half the quantity of blanched and pounded almonds, a tablespoonful of cloves, cinnamon and nutmeg mixed, and the yolks of ten and the whites of two eggs. After the ingredients are mixed the batter must be beaten for an hour. This is a trying task, taxing the strength of the stoutest arms, and relays of beaters are called for. Bake the cakes in patty pans and ice. An old cook, looking with disapproval at the materials and noting the absence of butter and flour, remarked, "Elbow-grease is the main thing in these new-fashioned cakes."

* * *

MOLASSES WAFERS.

MOLASSES wafers are pretty and usually much enjoyed, but can be made in cold weather only. Mix thoroughly and roll into balls three ounces of molasses, two each of butter, flour and brown sugar, adding ginger to taste. Bake on hot tins; the dough will spread so must be rolled at once. Keep the cakes in a very cold place till served.

* * *

ORANGE FRITTERS.

PEEL sweet, juicy, oranges, remove as much of the white skin as possible, divide into the natural divisions; put into a soup plate, sprinkle well with sugar, and let

stand until an hour or so before they are required; then take the pieces from the liquor, dip into a thick batter and fry in boiling fat until they are golden brown; drain on a paper, and serve on a doily with powdered sugar sprinkled over them. They may also be served with an orange pudding sauce.

* * *

SOMETHING FOR THE FUTURE.

HERE are some topics for discussion in the Home Department by the readers of the INGLENOOK. The columns are thrown open wide, and all are invited to participate in the discussions. Of course it is to be understood that we reserve the right to use or reject any or all articles submitted; you have the right to write upon either side of the question, and may exchange views, but in no case will unkind statements be tolerated. Select the subject you wish to discuss, write your thoughts in simple terse language, and when you have done, quit; use one side of the paper only.

After some one has written and the views set forth do not suit you, say so, and give your reasons for so doing. We are sure to have a very interesting department, and it will be so only as you make it so. Do not wait for the other person to write first, but you write now. Here are the subjects:

Parlor	Economy
Dining Room	Extravagance
Kitchen	Pleasure
Library	City Life
Bedroom	Country Life
Cellar	Town Life
Attic	Frontier Life
Bathroom	Mountain Life
Pantry	Life on the Deep
Sewing room	Care of Vegetables
Premises	Care of Stock
Garden	Care of Fowls
Orchard	Care of Property
House plants	Baking Day
The Barn	Cooking Day
Implements	Washing Day
Utensils	Ironing Day
Conveniences	Scrubbing Day
Amusements	Sewing Day
Literature	Shopping Day
Entertainments	The Lord's Day
Visiting	Care of Money
Gossip	Property Insurance
Household pets	Life Insurance
Neighbors	Savings Banks
Education	Building and Loan
Religion	Stock Companies
Little Leaks	Real Estate Purchases

* * *

WE cannot use the mind aright when we are filled with excessive food and drink.—*Cicero.*

Reading Circle and Christian Workers' Topics

By ELIZABETH D. ROSENBERGER.

THE SYSTEMATIC GIVING.—2 Cor. 9.

For Sunday, April 16, 1905.

I. Advantages of.

1. It Constantly Reminds us of God's Gifts,Psa. 103:2
2. His Blessings are Ceaseless,Isa. 45:15-17
3. System is an Element of Success,Mal. 3:10
4. It Soon Becomes "Second Nature."
5. It Keeps us Reaching.
6. It Teaches True Economy.

II. Plan for.

1. Give as the Lord has Prospered,1 Cor. 16:2
2. Give Regularly; say, every Lord's Day.
3. Try a Tenth of the Net Earnings.
4. Think of Everybody Doing this Well,2 Cor. 8:13-15
5. Create a Sinking Fund or Bounty,2 Cor. 9:5-8

III. Results that would Follow.

1. Our Consciences would be Easier,Mark 14:8
2. More Souls would be Saved,1 Cor. 9:9-13
3. God would Pour out More Blessings, Acts 2:44-47
4. Our Prayers Would be More Effectual.

Text.—Every man according as he purposeth in his heart, so let him give; not grudgingly, or of necessity: for God loveth a cheerful giver.—2 Cor. 9:7.

References.—Luke 3:10, 11; Luke 12:33, 34; Matt. 25:34-40; Prov. 112:9; Psa. 41:1-3; Haggai 1:8; Prov. 31:20; Prov. 21:26; Prov. 19:17; Prov. 11:24; Mal. 3:10; 1 Cor. 16:1-3; 1 Tim. 6:17-19; Luke 21:2-4; Acts 2:44, 45; Luke 8:2, 3; 1 John 3:17, 18.

Our Resources.

The church has increased in worldly goods. In 1898 Robert E. Speer estimated that the share of Christians in the wealth of America was \$20,000,000,000. The examples of what is being given in different countries by single congregations, Sunday schools and young people's societies prove conclusively that the financial possibilities of the church are practically limitless. Dr. Strong says, "There is money enough in the hands of church members to sow every acre of the earth with the seed of truth." Let us come down to our own church; we are not poor, most of us could give far more if we were careful to follow Paul's instructions. But we hold the little we possess with such a tight grasp that if possible the Lord shall not see how much we are keeping back, at least our brethren shall not know how much we are withholding from the Lord's treasury.

. Give—Live.

In order to live we must give. The streamlet that loses itself in a pool, and there remains, hoarding each drop of water, will soon dry up, while the little rivu-

let flowing onward and spending itself on the flowers and grasses along its banks lives, and goes on its way to join the larger river.

There is a universal law that action and reaction are equal and in opposite directions. When our hearts and our thoughts and our money go out to others, then inevitably there comes to ourselves new life. And the opposite is equally true; when we forget the needy and spend selfishly for ourselves, the decline in spiritual life and power is certain, the descent is as sure as a stone dropped from a precipice. There is no law in the physical or spiritual world more sure than this. Unless you and I are willing to give cheerfully, all the blessings of God will become a curse to us. Not to give means to live at a "poor, dying rate." The way to live and grow is to give.

As He Purposeth in His Heart.

Ay! there it is. Is your heart in the work? Are you hoping, praying and believing that God's love should be made known to the ignorant souls to whom no one has been sent? Then purpose to give so much towards this cause. A systematic giving of money to the Lord is an expression of your loyalty to him. It was the one talent man who in the parable hid his Lord's money because he was afraid. The poor are afraid to give because they cannot do much. Their withholding of that little may be as much an act of pride as the pretentious gift of some rich person.

We Give so Little.

We are told that forty cents a year per member is the average gift for foreign missions in Christendom. Amos R. Wells writes thus:

"Instead of what the martyrs bore through many a conflict drear;

Instead of bitter fightings, homeless wanderings, cruel fear,

Ah, the shame, we modern Christians give just forty cents a year.

"Christians, have you heard the story how the basest man of men

Flung his foul, accursed silver in abhorrence back again? Thirty pieces was the purchase of the world's Redeemer then.

"Now it's forty cents in copper, for the Savior has grown cheap;

Now to sell our Lord and Master we need only stay asleep; Now the accursed Judas money, is the money that we keep!"

One Church that Did not Give.

Down in the highlands of Moab there once was a Christian church. Where now the Bedouin herds his

wandering flocks and pitches his black tents, there had been cities and villages and beautiful churches and palaces. But now the land is all desolate, under the rule of the Turk. Why? The same old story, the same causes that will work ruin in any church to-day. They received the Gospel and became rich; then they failed to preach it to other nations. From this followed what always follows to-day, selfishness, critical faultfinding, quarreling among members—the most barren and fatal of all quarrels. Then because they failed to send evangelists to the heathen, God let fall upon them the scourge of their sins. The very nations they neglected, the fierce Saracens, came down upon them with fire and sword and swept them away.

Our Young People Must Give.

The responsibility for forming right habits of systematic giving rests with the young. We cannot stir the old, their habits are formed. You have seen some good old brother in your church listen with folded arms and clouded brow to an appeal for money. Afterward you heard him say, "Too bad to spoil such a sermon by bringing in the money question." Now he would give his life for his faith in Jesus, but he was not trained right when he was young. We like to think of our Circle members as a growing body of young people who will give, and give liberally of their money to the Lord. And we pray that they will not withhold even themselves, but that in their ranks the missionaries of the future will be found.

1. What did Jesus say about our giving? Matt. 6: 1-4.

2. If we give but little, what shall be our reward? 2 Cor. 9: 6; Prov. 21: 26.

3. There is a great reward for the liberal giver. Isa. 32: 8; Prov. 11: 25; Eccl. 11: 1.

4. What law did Christ lay down about giving? Luke 6: 38.

5. What is promised to those who give to the poor? Prov. 28: 27; 14: 21; Eccl. 11: 1.



EMPLOYMENT BUREAU.

SISTER Rebecca A. Bowman, a very earnest Circle worker, says: "I have not failed to speak a word for the Circle wherever opportunity afforded. We have been reading steadily on and out of the thirty names I have secured in the last two years, thirteen have completed the prescribed course, while the remainder are getting on nicely and have but a book or two to bring them through. We have some excellent books on missions, aside from the old ones which are being read with interest, *Rex Christus* among the number. We feel thankful for the interest so far, and trust that the efforts we have made to extend this work may continue to grow and increase to the praise of our Lord Jesus Christ."

Brother M. B. Knop, of Waterloo, Iowa, who has been a good Circle worker for years, writes for his certificate. He says what we hope to hear from many others: "I have enjoyed the course very much and hope to do more reading along that line in the future."



Sister Mary E. Shickel, of Broadway, Virginia, is doing excellent work for the Circle this winter. She sends in six new names making fourteen in all and says their work is growing in interest as well as in numbers.



Brother D. Owen Cottrell has been sending in lists of new names for a number of years. He used to send them from North Manchester, Indiana. Now he writes from Union Bridge, Maryland, where he is one of the teachers in our school there. He sends us twelve new names, and so the good work goes on. One faithful worker here and another there, and so the Circle is widening.



We have received so many assurances lately that our Circle is to be brought to the attention of our Sunday schools that we are very hopeful for the future. We will say more about this later. We are anxious to induce our children to read on missions; then they will carry on the work we have started in our weakness.



NEW NAMES.

- 2708 Ira Layman, Daleville, Va.
 2709 W. C. Halteman, Williston, N. Dak.
 2710 Sara Garber, Harrisonburg, Va.
 2711 Katie L. Bowman, Harrisonburg, Va.
 2712 D. J. Grabill, Lemasters, Pa.
 2713 H. L. Long, Williamsport, Md.
 2714 Margaret A. Roop, Taneytown, Md.
 2715 Mrs. L. Kate Ogle, Union Bridge, Md.
 2716 Wm. E. Sanger, Cordova, Md.
 2717 Elizabeth Eppley, Union Bridge, Md.
 2718 M. Edith Naff, Union Bridge, Md.
 2719 Anna M. Hoover, New Oxford, Pa.
 2720 Sara E. Price, Westminster, Md.
 2721 Velma Grimes, New Windsor, Md.
 2722 W. S. Myers, Union Bridge, Md.
 2723 W. S. Whitmore, Welsh Run, Pa.
 2725 J. S. Wampler, Broadway, Va.
 2726 D. S. Wampler, Broadway, Va.
 2727 Nellie B. Myers, Broadway, Va.
 2728 Mamie Myers, Broadway, Va.
 2729 A. F. Kline, Broadway, Va.
 2730 W. C. Hoover, Broadway, Va.



RECEIVED CERTIFICATES.

- Anna Wampler, R. D. No. 7, Harrisonburg, Va.
 Ira Layman, Daleville, Va.
 M. B. Knop, Waterloo, Iowa.



OUR YOUNG PEOPLE

THE GEOGRAPHY CLASS.—Chapter XXII.

Paris, France.

Dear Mr. Maxwell:—

The next day after I wrote you the last letter we spent the entire day contracting and establishing our itinerary with our guide who is to go with us through the foreign countries. You see, we are, in one sense, at the end of the world. While it is true we have been in a foreign country ever since we left New York, yet we have been among English-speaking people, but we can be there no longer. Henceforth our tongues will be unable to master the vernacular. Circumstances necessarily compel us to have an interpreter. It is true one can get along after a fashion without either guide or interpreter, but if one wants any comfort, or wants to gain instruction without loss of time these are necessary auxiliaries. According to our itinerary we are to pass through France, Holland, Belgium, Germany, Denmark, Sweden, Switzerland, Italy, Greece, Turkey, Asia Minor, Syria, Palestine and Egypt.

From London to Hamburg our ticket cost 4 Sovereigns, 13s., 10d. From Naples to Beirut 14S., 10s., 5d., and from Beirut to Cairo 30 Guineas. I tell you it makes one take a long breath when he sees the effect this day's work had on our American Express cheques and when he takes a glance at the map and sees where all he has to go. Ross is looking over my shoulder as I write this and he says, "Yes, but tell them to think of what all we are to see on the trip."

The next day after, we left the world's largest city amid satisfaction and dissatisfaction. We are satisfied with the well-spent time, but very much dissatisfied with the length of time. We left London over the Southwestern Railway from New Haven, on one of their best trains; it required a good half-hour to get out of the city; we crossed the beautiful Thames, had a splendid view of London bridge, and shooting through a couple of long tunnels, we thundered along amid factories, gardens and residences, and were soon out in the farming country. The men were harvesting, threshing, plowing and making hay. While we were drinking in the splendid sights all at once Oscar exclaimed, "Look there, Ross!" and he pointed his finger toward the field where we saw three yoke of oxen hitched to a large wagon, with sheaf oats piled high, and in another field near by we saw three horses hitched to a load of rye, not abreast, but instead, they were one ahead of the other.

We saw many interesting sights. We passed by the great chalk quarries and within an hour and a half from the time we left London we were hustling aboard the French transport, "France," and were upon the dreaded water, "The English Channel." You remember this is the neck of water that mother always dreaded so, and tried to get us to promise we would not cross it, but when it was explained to her that we could not avoid it, she finally consented. It was with no degree of easiness that we started across this neck of the ocean, but to our surprise we had a very smooth voyage. The usual amount of hustle and shuffle for the different classes of passen-

gers and the arrangement of baggage prevails. The bells ring, the whistle blows, the gang plank is drawn in, we weigh anchor, and are once more tossing upon the bosom of the waters. The sailors carefully canvass the baggage hatchway and we scringe for fear of a rough sea; but, I think we never enjoyed three hours and a half on the water more than we did this time. We met a congenial Bostonian and family. We were in the open sea about an hour, and passed most of the time on the upper deck. Ere long Miss Merritt, by the aid of her field glasses, caught the first glimpse of the great French republic, then each in turn took a look at the great chalk cliffs in the distance. A few moments more of hustling baggage amid a jargon of French and English and a babel of confusion, we again put our feet on free soil.

The usual form of inspection of baggage was a part of our introduction to the French language. We soon learned that half a franc (ten cents) aided materially in gaining time during this baggage inspection. In a very few moments we were seated in a fast train for Paris (Pah-reé) via Rouen. Who can guess the first sight we saw in France? It was the cross of Christ planted on the landing dock. What a change! Only three and a half hours of time have elapsed since we left England, but apparently we are in a new world, amid a new people, with a new costume, strange customs, and a foreign language. What was the first thing we did in France? Bought four bunches of grapes, and when we went to pay for them we inquired the price and the answer was, "Fifty centimes" (son-teems). By this answer we realized the fact that we were under obligations to learn a new system of money. Instead of guineas, sovereigns, shillings, pence and farthings, we now have to deal with Napoleons, francs and centimes. A franc is worth almost twenty cents so our four sacks of grapes, we found, cost us altogether ten cents and we ate them without further ceremony. In Ireland and England grapes have been worth from sixty cents to a dollar a pound and we were awfully afraid they were sour.

In the British Isles we saw some salmon three feet long and talbot weighing twenty-five pounds, but here in France the venders are sellings small ones like we have at home.

Now we have glided out into the country. The stone fence of Ireland and the hedge fence of Scotland have been supplanted by the Lombardy Poplar for line fences, and middle fences are painfully absent. The French seem to have too much sense to allow half of their farming land to lie under fence. There seemed to be as many women in the harvest field as men, and the pretty little French maidens waved a straw-hat welcome to us as we speed on. Large, beautiful valleys, full of well-kept, fertile fields fall back into gentle slopes and terminate into chalk deposits which are clever mountains. In many places planted groves surround towns, where all the people live. No farmhouses are seen, or at least very, very few. The boys called our attention to the shocks

(Continued on page 336.)

The Q. & A. Department.

Why does Easter Sunday vary so much and is never on the same date two successive years, and also how did the custom of eating eggs become associated with the day?

In the early church Easter was identical in date with the Jewish Passover, but the Council of Nicæa, 325 A. D., fixed a different date. It was decreed that Easter should fall on the first Sunday after the 14th day of the moon that happens to be reigning at the time of the vernal equinox. The equinox was arbitrarily made March 21, although in reality it sometimes comes a little earlier or later. For example, suppose the equinox moon is just fourteen days old on March 21 and that this day falls on Saturday. Then the next day would be Easter. Thus Easter may be as early as March 22, or as late as April 25. In 1761 and 1818 Easter fell on March 22, but this will not happen in this century. It will fall on March 23 in 1913. It fell on April 25 in 1886 and will again do so in 1943. From the remotest ages the egg has been looked upon as a symbol of creation or new birth. According to the Persians the world was hatched from an egg at the time of the vernal equinox and the Parsees exchanged gifts of colored eggs at that time in celebration of the new year. Among the Jews the egg entered into all the mysterious ceremonies called Apocalyptic, and occupied a prominent position on the household table during the paschal season. Christianity invested the paschal egg with a new significance—the resurrection of Christ—and it was colored red in allusion to his blood shed for sinners on the cross.

In what year and month, and on what day and date was America discovered?

About ten o'clock on the night of Thursday, Oct. 11, 1492, Columbus discovered a light on shore, but it was not until two o'clock the next morning, Friday, Oct. 12, that land was discovered. The first to see it was Roderick de Triana, a sailor on the *Pinta*, but the reward of thirty crowns a year offered by King Ferdinand of Spain for the first to discover land was awarded to Columbus because he had seen the light on the preceding night.

What is the name of the largest river on each continent and its length?

In North America, the Missouri and Mississippi, 4,575 miles; in South America, the Amazon, 4,000 miles; in Europe, the Volga, 2,300 miles; in Asia, the Yang-Tse-Kiang, 3,000 miles, and in Africa, the Nile, 4,100 miles.

What is the length of the largest tunnels in the world and tell where they are?

The longest steam railroad tunnel in Europe is the Simplon Tunnel, through the Alps Mountains, connecting Italy and Switzerland. It is over twelve miles long. The Metropolitan Railway of France, subway for railways, will comprise about forty miles of tunnel. The New York Rapid Transit Railway, as contracted for in 1899, comprises some 20½ miles of line, mostly tunnel. The Hoosac Tunnel, on the line of the Fitchburg Railroad, in Massachusetts, is four and three-quarter miles long. The aqueduct which supplies Chicago with water from Lake Michigan consists of a number of tunnels, with a total length of 21.97 miles under water and 15.92 miles under land. At Cleveland, Ohio, there is a tunnel 26,000 feet long to supply water. The Croton Aqueduct in New York is thirty-three miles long, and the Vrynyn Aqueduct at Liverpool, England, is seventy-seven miles long and has three tunnels, the largest of which is over two miles. A four-mile tunnel has just been completed to convey water to Cincinnati from California, Ohio.

To what persons or places do the following names apply: The Autocrat, the Hoosier Poet, Ossawatomie, the Learned Blacksmith, Cincinnatus, and the Superb?

Oliver Wendell Holmes; James Whitcomb Riley; John Brown, a celebrated American abolitionist, who defeated a superior number of Missourians at Ossawatomie in August, 1856; Elihu Burritt; Lucius Quinctius, a Roman legendary hero, born about 519 B. C., and Genoa, Italy.

Please give a short sketch of the Eads bridge across the Mississippi river at St. Louis?

It was built by Colonel James B. Eads at a cost of \$10,000,000. The work was begun in 1867 and completed July 4, 1874. It has three arches formed of tubes of cast steel and built out from the piers without scaffolding. The center span is 520 feet, the others 502 feet each. In its construction 2,200 tons of steel and 3,400 tons of iron were used.

How far is it from San Francisco to Manila by way of Honolulu and by way of Yokohama?

From San Francisco to Honolulu it is 2,089 miles and 4,917 thence to Hongkong, and 628 miles thence to Manila, or 7,634 miles altogether; from San Francisco to Yokohama is 4,791 miles, thence to Hongkong 1,490 miles and thence to Manila 628, making 6,909 miles in all.

MISCELLANEOUS

THE GEOGRAPHY CLASS.—Chapter XXII.

(Continued from page 334.)

of oats and rye, which are set up in single shocks like corn-fodder, without being tied in sheaves, but tied once around the top and the cap sheaf is not broken like ours, but divided symmetrically and set, butt up so as to cover the entire shock as a shield. All cereals are cut very close to the ground and every particle saved. After we thought all was gathered we were shown to be mistaken, for the gleaner maidens followed the reapers as in the days of Boaz, and straw by straw they saved a few bundles for their painstaking.

Beyond is the beautiful river Seine, like a silver thread in a ribbon of green, winding its way through the valley, turning here and there to avoid the snowy white chalk cliffs, crowned by green cedars and firs. Here and there a tug is seen pulling three or four barges heavily laden. The picturesque scene of Rouen is reached and passed, and ere long, from the carriage window, Agnes' ever-watchful eye caught the first glimpse of the wonderful Eiffel tower which tells us that we are nearing the capital of France. I must close this letter and get ready to get out of the train.

Good-bye,

Marie.

(To be continued.)

CLEVER ADVERTISING.

At a certain large public library there is a rule, which ought not to be necessary, that men and boys must remove their hats on entering. One Saturday afternoon, when the room devoted to the circulating department was crowded, a man of middle age came in and took his place in line. He had a book or two under his arm, as if for the purpose of making an exchange, but he did not remove his hat.

On the contrary, he had it jammed well down on his head, and there was a determined expression on his face that seemed to betoken a firm purpose not to take it off.

"No, sir," he responded, in a loud voice. "You have no right to make a man take his hat off. This is a free country."

"Certainly it is," rejoined the attendant, "but you can't get books at this library if you don't observe the rules."

"I'd like to know why not."

"Because it's the rule. That is sufficient."

"You insist on my taking off this hat?" asked the man in a still louder voice.

"Yes, sir. I do."

By this time the attention of everybody in the room had been drawn to the obstinate visitor.

"Well," he vociferated. "I'll take it off if you insist, but I want you to understand I do it under protest."

He removed the offending hat, disclosing a head as bald as a billiard ball, with this inscription painted upon it in black letters that could be read twenty feet away: "Use Smithby's shaving soap."

And he was the observed of all observers for the next half hour.—*Youth's Companion*.

"ONLY."

ONLY a stray sunbeam? Yet it cheered a wretched abode—gladdened a stricken heart.

Only a gentle breeze? It fanned aching brows, cheered many hearts by its gentle touch.

Only a frown? But it left a sad void in the child's heart—quivering lips and tearful eyes.

Only a word of encouragement—a single word? It gave the drooping spirit new life, and led to victory.—*Kind Words*.

THE PATH OF THE MOON.

The moon has dropped a bridge upon the sea,
Golden, yet pale with the strange silver light
That, melting midnight shadows, changes white
The yellowest rose and bleaches roof and tree.

The moon has made a path of mystery
From earth unto herself; the great sea's might
Is held in check, as when to maiden slight
The lion knelt, obeying love's decree.

Oh, whither do you lead, slim, radiant way,
A-trembling as the glistening billows turn
Like children in their sleep when mother's hand
Has gently touched them? By this dreamlike ray
Do you not tempt? For there are souls that burn
Through the dim sea to find an unknown land.
—Maurice Francis Egan, in *December Lippincott's*.

IT IS NOT SO MUCH

What you think, as what you say.
What you earn, as what you save.
What you say, as how you say it.
What you want, as what you need.
What you believe, as what you do.
What you give, as how you give it.
What you work, as how it is done.
What you possess, as how you use it.
What you learn, as what you remember.

—Paragon Monthly.

Good Land Cheap



The basis of my business is absolute and unvarying integrity.

SAMUEL S. THORPE,
Founder of the Brethren Colony, Brethren, Mich.

Let us sell you farming land where the soil is productive and the crops dependable; where we have no drouths or failures; where grasshoppers are not; where we have few storms and no destructive winds; where products are greatly diversified; where the markets are as good as they are easily reached; where the climate is uniform and salubrious; where you will be cordially welcomed and helped along. We state without fear of contradiction that we have the best land at the least money, possessing more advantages and fewer drawbacks, than can be found in this country to-day. A few years' time is all that is necessary to prove that we are in one of the most productive areas for fruit, root crops and live stock. The **possibilities** are here, largely undeveloped as yet; all that we want is the **people**. Those we are getting are the right kind, **your own kind**, and the country will soon be dotted with green fields and cosy homes. Don't get the idea that you are going to a **wilderness**; not at all; on the contrary, we have sold lands in our **BRETHREN COLONY** to over 120 families, nearly half of whom are already on the ground, others coming next spring. In the vicinity of **BRETHREN, MICHIGAN**, we have thousands of acres of productive soil, splendidly adapted for fruit, root and vegetable crops and live stock, at prices from \$7 per acre upwards, on easy terms. Our lands are sold to actual settlers.

BRO. JOHN A. MILLER, BRETHREN, MICH.,

is Resident Agent in charge of the work at our Brethren Colony. It will only cost you a postal card to drop him a line for our illustrated booklet, entitled "The Brethren Colony in the Fruit Belt of Michigan." This will give you an accurate idea of the lands and all conditions surrounding them. The booklet contains letters giving the opinion of many Brethren in regard to our lands and work. Every statement can be borne out by facts.

Reduced rates will be furnished homeseekers desiring to look our country over and every opportunity will be accorded them to conduct their investigations satisfactorily by Bro. Miller on their arrival at Brethren, Michigan.

For booklet, information as to rates and all details address:

SAMUEL S. THORPE,
Cadillac, Mich.,
DISTRICT AGENT

or

BRO. JOHN A. MILLER,
Brethren, Mich.,
RESIDENT AGENT

Michigan Land Association.

Low Rates to California

Only \$33.00 to San Francisco and Los Angeles every day until May 15, 1905, similar low rates to Portland, Tacoma, Seattle and many other points in California, Oregon and Washington, via the

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway

Tickets are good in tourist sleeping cars. The economical way to go to the Coast is in a tourist sleeper. The cars are clean and comfortable, with polite porters to wait on you and competent conductors to look after your welfare. The berth rate is only \$7. Ask the agent for a low-rate folder, or address

F. A. MILLER,
General Passenger Agent,
CHICAGO.

CANCER



Cured without Surgery or Pain.

Our latest book which we will send free of charge tells all about Cancer and all chronic and malignant diseases, and how they can be

cured at home quickly and at small expense, reference, patients cured in every State and Territory, ministers & bankers
Address, Drs. Rinehart & Co., Lock Box 29, Kokomo, Ind.

Bookbinding

Do you have some magazine that you would like to have bound? Perhaps you have some books or Bibles, of special value to you, that you would like to have rebound. If so we can accommodate you.

We have an equipment equal to the best, in the book-binding line and can give you good and prompt service.

Write us, giving full particulars, size, etc., of what you want bound and we will quote you prices.

BRETHREN PUBLISHING HOUSE,
Elgin, Illinois.

IN ANSWERING ADVERTISEMENTS PLEASE MENTION THE INGLENOOK.

Potatoes for Seed

Direct from the Growers. \$1.25 per barrel, or 10 barrels for \$10.00. Rural New Yorkers, Early Puritans, also other varieties. Prices f. o. b. here subject to market changes. "No circulars." Send stamp for information, if wanted. Terms, cash with order. Address:

G. W. TEETER.
R. D. No. 1. Scottville, Mich.

SPECIAL LOW RATES.

March 21-28 and April 4-11-18 and 25 the C. M. & St. P. will sell special low rates to the North and West of St. Paul, Minn., on above dates.

Call at Ticket Office for full particulars.

J. B. HOPKINS, Agent,
Elgin, Illinois.

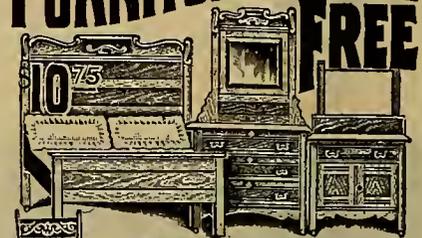
PORTLAND, ORE., EXPOSITION.

May 23-24 and 25th, the C. M. & St. P. will sell round trip tickets to Portland, Ore., for \$56.50 good for 3 months, also stop overs allowed going or returning at Yellowstone Park.

For full particulars call at Ticket Office.

J. B. HOPKINS, Agent,
Elgin, Illinois.

FURNITURE CATALOG FREE



WRITE TO - DAY

for our big free furniture catalog. It represents the largest and most complete assortment in the world of FINE MADE FURNITURE for parlor, dining room, bedroom, library, hall, veranda, kitchen, store, office or any part of a house. We sell furniture in single pieces at same prices dealers pay for furniture in wholesale quantities. We sell
Library Tables at \$3.80 up
Bookcases.....at 4.75 up
Dressers.....at 4.95 up
Chiffoniers.....at 3.80 up
Iron Beds.....at 2.05 up
Sideboards.....at 8.75 up
Wood Rockers at .75 up
Parlor Suites at \$3.70 up
and every style and kind of reliable furniture at correspondingly low prices. From this catalog you can select any article of furniture with best judgment and greatest economy. **WE FURNISH HOMES COMPLETE** at factory prices with furniture, carpets, curtains, stoves, tableware, and everything needed to furnish and adorn a home from top to bottom. Write today for a catalog of goods wanted and we will send a catalog of the goods desired by return mail, free with postage paid. Address

EQUITY MFG. CO.
CHICAGO, ILL.

\$33.00 TO CALIFORNIA.

From March 1 to May 15, inclusive, the C. M. & St. P. will sell Colonist tickets to California for \$33.00. Also reduced rates to several points in Canada, Colorado, Montana, Oregon, Wyoming, Washington, Nevada, Texas and Utah.

Through Tourist Sleepers from Elgin to California via direct line and also Scenic Line. J. B. Hopkins, Agent, Elgin, Ill.

\$14.00 TO DAKOTAS.

March 21-28 and April 4-11-18 and 25th, the C. M. & St. P. will sell one way settlers' rates to all points on their line in North and South Dakota for above rate.

Call at Ticket Office for full particulars.

J. B. HOPKINS, Agent,
Elgin, Illinois.

IN ANSWERING ADVERTISEMENTS PLEASE MENTION THE INGLENOOK.

THE INFLUENCE OF A DREAM

We are all subject to dreams, humble and great, rich and poor alike. Many people attach considerable significance to them. Dreams have at times shaped the destinies of men and nations. In olden times, dreams were interpreted by the priests, and we read in the Old Testament the narrative of Joseph laying the foundation for his future greatness by interpreting Pharaoh's dreams.

Most every one has read the story of the wonderful dream of the Virginia girl, who saw old Dr. Fahrney in her dreams, and how she was cured by him after having lived the sad life of an invalid for years. In a letter from Mrs. Elizabeth Buening, of Purdy, Barry county, Missouri, the "dream story" is again brought vividly to mind. She writes under date of April 4, 1904:

Dr. Peter Fahrney, Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir:—We would rather be without money than your Blood Vitalizer. We have a large family and have had occasion to use it, and we certainly know if it is good or not.

I was just like the girl referred to in the "dream story." I had passed many years in misery and suffered, it seems, from all imaginable troubles. One night I dreamed that your Blood Vitalizer, of which I had heard so much, cured me. In the morning I related my dream to my husband. He said, "Haven't you spent enough money already. That 'stuff' will be just like the rest." I finally induced him, however, to send for a trial box, and as much as we needed our hard-earned money, it was a splen-

did investment. It not only cured me, but did my husband a great deal of good which can not be paid with money. He used to suffer terribly with neuralgia and rheumatic pains, which almost set him crazy. In the winter, as soon as the weather became cold and raw, he could not go outdoors and was unable to work. Since using the Blood Vitalizer this has never happened.

Here is another case which I must tell you about. Our thirteen-year-old daughter had the scald-head two years ago. Her head was a terrible sight, almost sickening to look at. Three bottles of the Blood Vitalizer cured her in a short time. I could write you a great deal more and relate many other happy instances where the Blood Vitalizer has done wonderful things, but this will have to do for this time.

Yours truly,

Mrs. Elizabeth Buening.

The wonderful phenomena of dreams may or may not be explained; their value or importance may be questioned, but the fact remains that DR. PETER'S BLOOD VITALIZER was again the medium of restoring health and happiness to an otherwise unfortunate home.

Unlike other medicines DR. PETER'S BLOOD VITALIZER is not to be had in drugstores. It is not an article of commercial traffic, but is supplied to the people through special agents appointed in every community. If there is no agent for the BLOOD VITALIZER in your neighborhood, you can obtain a trial box containing 12 35-cent bottles, just now, at the special price of \$2.00. Address

DR. PETER FAHRNEY & SONS CO.,

Sole Proprietors,

112-114 South Hoyne Ave.

CHICAGO, ILL.



FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF ALBAUGH BROS., DOVER & CO., January 31, 1905

Assets	
Cash on hands and in bank,.....	\$ 4,309.70
Bills Receivable	46,793.73
Accounts Receivable	17,397.21
Due from Officers and Stockholders (Secured).....	60,196.25
Due on stock contracts during 1905.....	78,645.30
Annual Inventory (All departments)	84,101.78
Goods in factory (Paid for).....	7,558.23
Office Fixtures and Stationery,.....	2,441.29
Stocks and Bonds	18,330.00
Real Estate (Net)	11,150.00
Investment Account	20,525.55
Treasury Stock	235,400.00
	\$586,849.04
Liabilities	
Authorized Capital Stock	\$500,000.00
Current Accounts	11,477.32
Bills Payable	2,990.21
First Payment on stock contracts during 1904.....	57,836.82
Undivided Profits	14,544.69
	\$586,849.04

EXPLANATORY

The above statement of the corporation's affairs at the close of the fiscal year, Jan. 31, 1905, must be convincing evidence of the phenomenal growth of the business during the past year and attention is called to the fact that the statement is made out in the same manner as a bank statement and that every share of authorized stock is charged up as a liability.

The Company's attitude on financial questions is one of frankness and publicity, as should be the case with all public corporations. Such a showing as the above is only possible because of there being no "promoter's stock" and no "water" in the corporation, nor a sinister motive behind any move in connection with its organization and development. Are you a believer in such a policy?

Further explanation in regard to statement or any phase of the business cheerfully given.

References: Any mercantile agency, the Banker's National Bank of Chicago, or any of our thousands of customers.

A NEW BUSINESS HOME

A fine tract of land adjoining one of the city parks has been purchased and plans are now being drawn for a new and commodious business building to contain nearly 100,000 square feet of floor space. It is the purpose to occupy this **new business home** yet this year and erect additional buildings as rapidly as needed.

The volume of business is increasing fully 20 percent per month and Christian people are joining the ranks of coöperators at the rate of fully 100 per month, owing to the operation of the practical plans of scientific coöperation. Another catalog is now ready and will be sent free with goods or mailed free to Inglenook friends who do not have our large catalog. May we hear from you?

SCIENTIFIC CO-OPERATION

This term with the ideas and plan for which it stands has been protected by the registry laws of the various states and cannot be used by others unless duly licensed by H. P. Albaugh, the President of our company. Through the operation of scientific coöperation we have interested about 1,400 people financially and others are being added daily. Coöperation reduced to a science is the final step in business evolution and release from the thralldom of exorbitant prices.

Christian character is a prerequisite with our coöperators and it is the purpose to carry to a successful issue as large a mail order business as any in the country, same to be owned, controlled and managed at all times by Christian people,—a credit to the church as well as the commercial world. We thank the readers of the Inglenook for their part in pushing the good work along by their investments, orders and influence and while our fondest anticipations have been passed the last year, the present prospects indicate an even greater success for 1905.

ALBAUGH BROS., DOVER & CO., The Mail Order House, 341-33 Franklin St., Chicago, Ill.

"That's the Place"

THE UPPER PENINSULA LAND CO., Ltd.,

F. J. MERRIAM, Gen. Man., 935 First Nat'l Bank
Building, Chicago, Ill.

This is one of the sections of country you must see to understand. It is not like any other part. There's good hard wood to burn for a lifetime. The best artesian water you ever saw is to be had. The ground never freezes because of the early snow. Potatoes can be planted in the fall, or the summer crop dug in the spring. Seedsmen get their seed peas grown there. Hay is something wonderful. We have heard of a field being cut over for 23 years. It's an ideal stock country. Grass is green till snow and comes out green. There are no drouths. Sheep get fat readily. Strawberries are phenomenal in quality and quantity, and being the latest grown bring fancy prices. There are easily reached markets. There is no end of profitable work, if you want it, while you are getting your farm ready. You have to see the country to at all know it. Write us and we will tell you how to get there and maybe go with you. If you have a trade we will put you on a place where you can work at it. Address:

HOWARD MILLER,
Elgin, Ill.

UPPER PENINSULA LAND CO.,

(LIMITED.)

F. J. MERRIAM, General Manager,
935 First Nat. Bank Bldg., Chicago.

For years the writer has been looking for a place where the Brethren could find a good locality in which to settle. Every part of the country has been offered for sale, good, bad, and worthless, till it has become a serious question in the minds of those who have to do the buying.

In all this seeking there is one place that has been entirely overlooked. It is what is known as the Upper Peninsula of Michigan. Originally it was a land grant, and the native field of lumbermen, the delight of the summer camper, and now that it has passed into the market for agricultural purposes it affords an opportunity of a life-time to secure a home. About 800,000 acres are available for farming purposes:

It is unlike most other sections of country open to settlement. It has certain advantages utterly unknown to the great majority of localities open to settlement. One of these is that there is wood enough for fuel, good and cheap, for generations to come. Another is that the ground never freezes so as to injure root crops. The snow comes in the latter part of November, blanketing the grass, going in March, uncovering the growing crops of unequalled forage ready for immediate use. It is the greatest pea country in the world, forty bushels to the acre of shelled peas being better for all purposes than the same amount of shelled corn.

The ground is red with wild strawberries, certain cultivated ones yield from 6,000 to 7,000 quarts to the acre. All root crops run riot in size and quality. Hay is had for the cutting, and a timothy hay field has been cut for fourteen years and is as good now as when started.

Within easy railroad reach are the greatest iron and copper mines in the world, employing thousands of people, insuring the highest prices for all farm produce for many a year to come.

What does this land sell for? From \$5.00 to \$10.00 an acre, and four years to pay it in. You can buy a forty acre tract for \$10 down and \$10 a month. If you die before paying out, we give your money back.

Let us send you some descriptive literature. It's not what you think it is. It's not a chance that will last. Prices are going to be jumped before a great while. There is lots of work to earn money while your farm's coming on. We can't tell you a tithe of the story here. Let us send you the printed story of the land, and you ask any questions you want to, and we will give you the facts in the case. Address:

**HOWARD MILLER, Agent,
ELGIN, ILL.**

ART PICTURES

We have just received three new numbers of these "Fine Art Pictures" as follows:

No. 125--MARRIAGE CERTIFICATE

No. 123--FAMILY RECORD

No. 121--MEMORIAL

We have had a number of calls for the above numbers and are pleased to state that we are now prepared to furnish them.

The Memorial picture is printed on black paper, which makes it very appropriate, while the other two are printed on gilded paper in many beautiful colors.



No. 125.—Marriage Certificate.

We have sold more than **5,000** of these Pictures in the last two months and are still receiving many orders each day. A great many order from 12 to 25 at a time, and a number of orders are received for 40 and 50. Our customers are so well pleased that it is no uncommon thing for the same person to send us two or three orders. Size of picture, 16 x 20 inches. **Former price, 25 cts.**



No. 123.—Family Record.

These numbers are all exceedingly fine. Send us an order and we are sure you will be delighted with them.

TWENTY SUBJECTS

Besides these we have 20 other subjects that are very popular.

OUR SPECIAL PRICE

For one or more and less than six, each,	15 cts.
For six or more, each, - - - - -	12½ cts.
One dozen or more, each, - - - - -	11 cts.

SEND FOR OUR ILLUSTRATED CIRCULAR OF 20 SUBJECTS

AGENTS WANTED No previous experience necessary. **Quick sellers. Good Commissions.** Our agents who are already at work are reporting excellent returns. **Write to-day for terms.**



No. 121.—Memorial.

BRETHREN PUBLISHING HOUSE, Elgin, Ill.

THE INGLENOOK

A WEEKLY MAGAZINE

Sarah
Spidle,
January, 1905

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EDITORIALS:

SPRINGTIME.
OUR READERS.

THE WORLD'S PEOPLE.
ONLY FIFTY CENTS.

ELGIN, ILLINOIS

BRETHREN PUBLISHING HOUSE

30,000 ACRES

IRRIGATED

Government Land

In Nevada

NOW OPEN FOR

HOMESTEAD

UNDER THE NEW

IRRIGATION LAW

The United States Government Constructs the Canals, Reservoirs and Lateral Ditches to the Land, and Maintains them for 10 Years at a cost of

ONLY \$2.50 AN ACRE

PER YEAR.

This Includes Water. After 10 Years Water and Canals Belong to Homesteader.

ONE-WAY COLONIST'S RATES

To Pacific Coast Every Day, March 1 to May 15.

From Chicago,\$33 00
From St. Louis, 30 00
From Missouri River,..... 25 00

Proportionate rates from all points East.

Stop Off at Reno, Nevada,

And investigate the irrigated Government land. Call on Mr. H. B. Maxson, U. S. Engineer, for information.

Printed Matter FREE. Write to

GEO. L. McDONAUGH,

COLONIZATION AGENT

Union Pacific Railroad

Omaha, Neb.

...THE...

Union Pacific Railroad

OFFICE

Will be opposite the

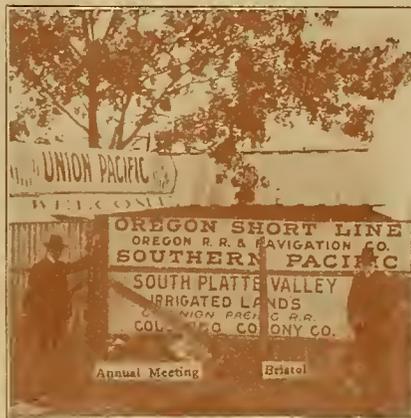
TABERNACLE

During

ANNUAL MEETING

At

BRISTOL, TENN.



Everybody invited to make appointments to meet their friends there.

Many of the Brethren from the west have advised us they will make our office their headquarters during the meeting.

GEO. L. McDONAUGH,

COLONIZATION AGENT

Union Pacific Railroad

Which is known as

"The Overland Route"

and is the only direct line from Chicago and the Missouri River to all principal points West. Business men and others can save many hours via this line.

E. L. LOMAX, G. P. & T. A.,
Omaha, Nebraska.

CHEAP RATES

(To Sterling, Colorado,)

South Platte Valley

AND RETURN

APRIL 4 and 18.

From Minneapolis,\$22.90
From Chicago,\$20.00
From Peoria,\$18.00
From St. Louis,\$15.00
From Missouri River,\$15.00

C. S. Morey Makes Remarkable Prediction in Regard to Beet Growing Here.

"Colorado as a beet sugar producing state will soon leave Michigan far in the rear, if the present developments continue."

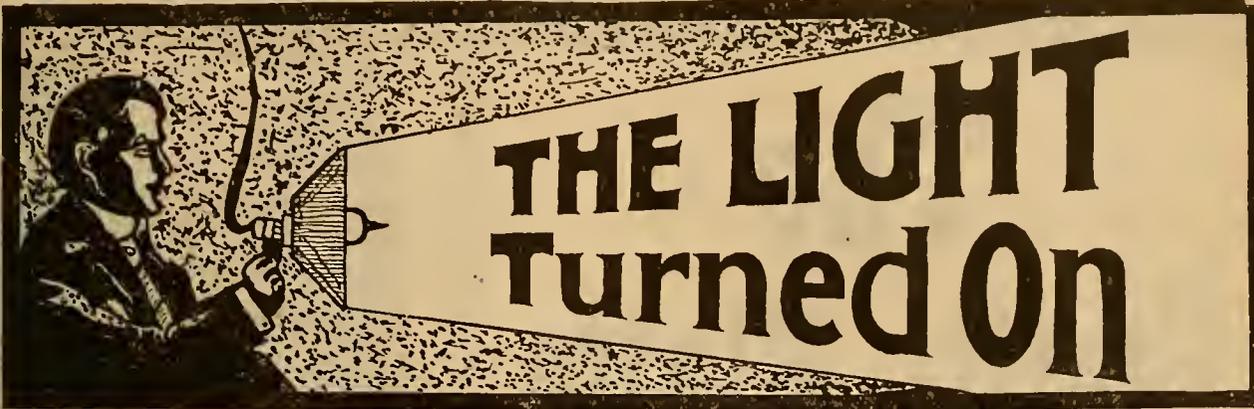
This assertion was made this morning by C. S. Morey, head of the Morey-Boettcher syndicate. He has just returned from a trip to the East. While there he made arrangements for the transfer of one of the largest Michigan factories from Saginaw to Sterling, Colo. The new factory will have a capacity of 600 tons and will give employment to hundreds of men.

This will make the seventh beet sugar factory in the South Platte Valley owned by this syndicate.

The Union Pacific Railroad

Which is known as "The Overland Route," and is the only direct line from Chicago and the Missouri River to all principal points West. Business men and others can save many hours via this line. Call on or address a postal to your nearest ticket agent, or GEO. L. McDONAUGH, Colonization Agent, Omaha, Nebr.

E. L. LOMAX, G. P. & T. A.,
Omaha, Nebraska.



FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF ALBAUGH BROS., DOVER & CO., January 31, 1905

Assets

Cash on hands and in bank.....	\$ 4,309.70
Bills Receivable	46,793.73
Accounts Receivable	17,397.21
Due from Officers and Stockholders (Secured).....	60,196.25
Due on stock contracts during 1905.....	78,645.30
Annual Inventory (All departments).....	84,101.78
Goods in Factory (Paid for).....	7,558.23
Office Fixtures and Stationery.....	2,441.29
Stocks and Bonds.....	18,330.00
Real Estate (Net).....	11,150.00
Investment Account	20,525.55
Treasury Stock	235,400.00

\$586,849.04

Liabilities

Authorized Capital Stock.....	\$500,000.00
Current Accounts	11,477.32
Bills Payable	2,990.21
First Payment on stock contracts during 1904.....	57,836.82
Undivided Profits	14,544.69

\$586,849.04

EXPLANATORY

The above statement of the corporation's affairs at the close of the fiscal year, Jan. 31, 1905, must be convincing evidence of the phenomenal growth of the business during the past year and attention is called to the fact that the statement is made out in the same manner as a bank statement and that every share of authorized stock is charged up as a liability.

The Company's attitude on financial questions is one of frankness and publicity, as should be the case with all public corporations. Such a showing as the above is only possible because of there being no "promoter's stock" and no "water" in the corporation, nor a sinister motive behind any move in connection with its organization and development. Are you a believer in such a policy?

Further explanation in regard to statement or any phase of the business cheerfully given.

References: Any mercantile agency, the Banker's National Bank of Chicago, or any of our thousands of customers.

A NEW BUSINESS HOME

A fine tract of land adjoining one of the city parks has been purchased and plans are now being drawn for a new and commodious business building to contain nearly 100,000 square feet of floor space. It is the purpose to occupy this new business home yet this year and erect additional buildings as rapidly as needed.

The volume of business is increasing fully 20 percent per month and Christian people are joining the ranks of coöperators at the rate of fully 100 per month, owing to the operation of the practical plans of scientific coöperation. Another catalog is now ready and will be sent free with goods or mailed free to Inglenook friends who do not have our large catalog. May we hear from you?

SCIENTIFIC CO-OPERATION

This term with the ideas and plan for which it stands has been protected by the registry laws of the various states and cannot be used by others unless duly licensed by H. P. Albaugh, the President of our company. Through the operation of scientific coöperation we have interested about 1,400 people financially and others are being added daily. Coöperation reduced to a science is the final step in business evolution and release from the thralldom of exorbitant prices.

Christian character is a prerequisite with our coöperators and it is the purpose to carry to a successful issue as large a mail order business as any in the country, same to be owned, controlled and managed at all times by Christian people,—a credit to the church as well as the commercial world. We thank the readers of the Inglenook for their part in pushing the good work along by their investments, orders and influence and while our fondest anticipations have been passed the last year, the present prospects indicate an even greater success for 1905.

ALBAUGH BROS., DOVER & CO., The Mail Order House, 341-33 Franklin St., Chicago, Ill.

"That's the Place"

The South Platte Valley

FARMS AND RANCHES OF ALL
KINDS FOR SALE BY

E. R. FORTNER & CO.,
The Local Real Estate Agents,
STERLING, COLORADO

Potatoes for Seed

Direct from the Growers. \$1.25 per barrel, or 10 barrels for \$10.00. Rural New Yorkers, Early Puritans, also other varieties. Prices f. o. b. here subject to market changes. "No circulars." Send stamp for information, if wanted. Terms, cash with order. Address:

G. W. TEETEE.

E. D. No. 1. Scottville, Mich.

EUREKA INDESTRUCTIBLE POST.

 Cheap as cedar. Made where used. No freight to pay. Great inducements to agents who can work territory. For terms, etc., address with stamp,

W. A. DICKEY,
North Manchester, Ind.

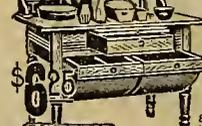
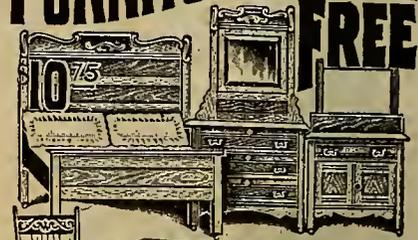
\$33.00 TO CALIFORNIA.

From March 1 to May 15, inclusive, the C., M. & St. P. will sell Colonist tickets to California for \$33.00. Also reduced rates to several points in Canada, Colorado, Montana, Oregon, Wyoming, Washington, Nevada, Texas and Utah.

Through Tourist Sleepers from Elgin to California via direct line and also Scenic Line. J. B. Hopkins, Agent, Elgin, Ill.

IN ANSWERING ADVERTISEMENTS PLEASE MENTION THE INGLENOOK.

FURNITURE CATALOG FREE



WRITE TO - DAY

for our big free furniture catalog. It represents the largest and most complete assortment in the world of FINE MADE IN U.S.A. FURNITURE for parlor, dining room, bed

room, library, hall, veranda, kitchen, store, office or any part of a house. We sell furniture in single pieces at same prices dealers pay for furniture in wholesale quantities. We sell

Library Tables at \$3.80 up
Bookcases.....at 4.75 up
Dressers.....at 4.95 up
Chiffoniers.....at 3.80 up
Iron Beds.....at 2.05 up
Sideboards.....at 9.75 up
Wood Rockers at .75 up
Parlor Suites..at 8.70 up

and every style and kind of reliable furniture at correspondingly low prices. From this catalog you can select any article of furniture with best judgment and greatest economy. **WE FURNISH HOMES COMPLETE** at factory prices with furniture, carpets, curtains, stoves, tableware, and everything needed to furnish and adorn a home from top to bottom. Write to-day stating goods wanted and we will send a catalog of the goods desired by return mail, free with postage paid. Address

EQUITY MFG. CO.
CHICAGO, ILL.

Real Estate in Kansas

If you are thinking of changing location you had better come to Kansas, where you can get land at reasonable prices and raise nearly all kinds of crops, fruit and vegetables, and be close to railroads, churches and schools. Farms from \$25 to \$60 per acre, according to improvements and locations. Write for full description of special bargains.

N. P. J. SONDERGARD,
Marion Co. 14113 Ramona, Kans.

MANUFACTURERS OF HARDWARE SPECIALTIES

Contract manufacturers and will market articles of merit
LARIMER MANUFACTURING CO.,
163 S. Jefferson St. Chicago, Ill.

Good Land Cheap



The basis of my business is absolute and unvarying integrity.

SAMUEL S. THORPE,

Founder of the Brethren Colony, Brethren, Mich.

Let us sell you farming land where the soil is productive and the crops dependable; where we have no drouths or failures; where grasshoppers are not; where we have few storms and no destructive winds; where products are greatly diversified; where the markets are as good as they are easily reached; where the climate is uniform and salubrious; where you will be cordially welcomed and helped along. We state without fear of contradiction that we have the best land at the least money, possessing more advantages and fewer drawbacks, than can be found in this country to-day. A few years' time is all that is necessary to prove that we are in one of the most productive areas for fruit, root crops and live stock. The **possibilities** are here, largely undeveloped as yet; all that we want is the **people**. Those we are getting are the right kind, **your own kind**, and the country will soon be dotted with green fields and cosy homes. Don't get the idea that you are going to a **wilderness**; not at all; on the contrary, we have sold lands in our **BRETHREN COLONY** to over 120 families, nearly half of whom are already on the ground,

others coming next spring. In the vicinity of **BRETHREN, MICHIGAN**, we have thousands of acres of productive soil, splendidly adapted for fruit, root and vegetable crops and live stock, at prices from \$7 per acre upwards, on easy terms. Our lands are sold to actual settlers.

BRO. JOHN A. MILLER, BRETHREN, MICH.,

is Resident Agent in charge of the work at our Brethren Colony. It will only cost you a postal card to drop him a line for our illustrated booklet, entitled "The Brethren Colony in the Fruit Belt of Michigan." This will give you an accurate idea of the lands and all conditions surrounding them. The booklet contains letters giving the opinion of many Brethren in regard to our lands and work. Every statement can be borne out by facts.

Reduced rates will be furnished homeseekers desiring to look our country over and every opportunity will be accorded them to conduct their investigations satisfactorily by Bro. Miller on their arrival at Brethren, Michigan.

For booklet, information as to rates and all details address:

SAMUEL S. THORPE,

Cadillac, Mich.,

DISTRICT AGENT

BRO. JOHN A. MILLER,

Brethren, Mich.,

RESIDENT AGENT

Michigan Land Association.

Irrigated Crops Never Fail

IDAHO is the best-watered arid State in America. Brethren are moving there because hot winds, destructive storms and cyclones are unknown, and with its matchless climate it makes life bright and worth living.

We have great faith in what Idaho has to offer to the prospective settler, and if you have in mind a change for the general improvement in your condition in life, or if you are seeking a better climate on account of health, we believe that Idaho will meet both requirements. There is, however, only one wise and sensible thing to do; that is, go and see the country for yourself, as there are many questions to answer and many conditions to investigate.

Our years of experience and travel in passenger work teach us that a few dollars spent in railroad fares to investigate thoroughly a new country saves thousands of dollars in years to follow.

Cheap homeseekers' rates are made to all principal Idaho points. Take advantage of them and see for yourself. Selecting a new home is like selecting a wife—you want to do your own choosing.

100,000 Acres Now Open for Settlement at Twin Falls, Idaho, under the Carey Act.

Unlimited supply of water for irrigation and for power. A grand opportunity for the Homeseeker who locates on these lands. 10 years time given for payment for land and water after lands are sold. The canals and water belong to the settlers who will own and control the same.

Homeseekers' Round-Trip Excursion Tickets

will be sold to points in Idaho on the first and third Tuesday of February, March and April, 1905. The rate will apply from Missouri river points and from St. Paul, Chicago, Bloomington, Peoria and St. Louis. Tickets to Idaho points will also be sold by the Union Pacific from stations on their line in Kansas and Nebraska. Rate will be one regular first-class fare for the round trip, plus \$2.00, with limit of 15 days going. Return passage may commence any day within final limit of 21 days from date of sale of tickets. Tickets for return will be good for continuous passage to starting point.

COLONISTS' ONE WAY SECOND CLASS tickets will be sold to above points from March first to May 15th inclusive.

Alfalfa, Fruits, and Vegetables, Grow in Abundance. Fine Grazing Lands, Fine Wheat, Oats and Barley.

Arrived in Payette Valley Feb. 23, 1903. Settled on an 80-acre tract, covered with sage brush. Cleared 40 acres. May 25 sowed 10 acres to wheat. Yielded 30 bushels to acre. June 12 sowed 10 acres to oats, in the dust, not watered till June 20. Yielded 55 to acre. Had this grain been sown in February or March the yield would have been much larger.

Alfalfa was sown with the grain and in October we cut one-half ton to the acre of hay and volunteer oats.

Potatoes yielded 500 bushels to the acre and many of them weighed 3 to 5 pounds each, four of the best hills weighing 64 pounds. Quality prime.

(Signed) E. L. Dotson.

S. BOCK, Agent, Dayton, Ohio.
J. E. HOOPER, Agent, Oakland, Kansas.

D. E. BURLEY,
G. P. & T. A., O. S. L. R. R.,
Salt Lake City, Utah.

THE INGLENOOK

VOL. VII.

APRIL 11, 1905.

No. 15.

A BIRD SONG.

BY L. MARGARET HAAS.

Spring lingered, loath to leave the land
Of sunny clime where flowers luxuriant blow,
The gift of Nature's own fair lavish hand
Which God has blessed, his bounties to bestow.

Upon a mossy couch where violets grew,
Sweet violets by her best loved of all
That sprang to greet her as near she drew,
She, sleeping, dreamed, and dreaming heard a call

From the northland, and starting up she gazed
Toward the land whence came the voice she heard,
With graceful head inclined and hand upraised
She listened, hearing naught but song of bird.

Curious to see the author of such notes,
She followed northward where the sweet strains led,
Nimbly undoing Winter's icy bolts,
Wide swung the prison doors, the captives fled.

Grim Winter saw his vassals one by one
Desert him for the beauteous maiden's side,
He raved and stormed till all his strength was gone,
Then heaving mighty sighs the monarch died.

His hapless fate called forth no sob nor moan,
No loyal subject mourned the tyrant's end;
Fair Spring was placed upon the vacant throne,
And every knee in homage true did bend.

Camp Hill, Pa.

SEED-THOUGHTS FOR THE HEART'S GARDEN.

BY JOSEPHINE HANNA.

Opportunity is dumb, and man, too often, blind.

The easiest thing in the world to make is a promise.

Carry happiness to others and obtain your own free.

After all, the best coöperative association is man and wife.

If self were canceled from our motives, what would there be left?

If anyone is small enough to offend you, be great enough to overlook the offense.

Not every Saul misses aim: zeal has often been wounded and disabled by Envy.

It is a pity to deny, for a cloud, the sun on high, while its tryst remains unbroken with the day.

Men would not have so many battles to fight with Satan if they would not venture into his territory.

After all, the busybody does not have much to show for his time,—he devotes so much of it to others.

We should not mistake the mist which sometimes gathers in our eyes for a cloud upon the face of our sky.

If earth were true, could its treasures buy that to which the heart so often turns for consolation, when bereft of them?

The writers of the best old songs are dead. The writers of some of the new ones ought to be. That is, dead to the music world.

Some persons, thinking to prove their sympathy, are but reminders of misfortune; if you are in doubt, let undoubted kindness suffice.

There are several advantages that men have over women; an important one is, that they are not expected to kiss each other when they meet.

The noblest question in the world is, "What good may I do in it?" Reader what beautiful thing hast thou done that will live when thou art gone?

We have rather a poor opinion of the man who is so afraid of doing something wrong that he never undertakes to do right.

THE HARMONY OF PHRENOLOGY AND
THE SCRIPTURES.

BY H. B. MOHLER, F. A. P. I.

Part One.

IN this day of revival interest there seems to be every agency employed relating to reform.

The time has come when emotionalism and sentiment are supplemented by *reason, thought* and deep *spiritual interest* through faith and prayer, so that from every part of the United Kingdom men and women are being impelled to inquire, "*What must I do to be saved?*" The greatest problem of human life and eternal happiness is the "*conversion* of men from sin to holiness."

This is generally believed to imply the immediate operation of the "*Holy Spirit,*" acting independently, *i. e.*, without the responsive activity of his (man's) moral and religious faculties. If any reader should take this view of conversion, he then denies the "*free moral agency*" of man and thus ignores the function of his religious faculties which God directly designed for his "*glory and honor.*"

The regenerative work in its formative period is decidedly a moral one and in its very nature *must* be effected through moral causes, *i. e.*, by bringing religious thought, Bible truths and object lessons, naturally relating to his moral faculties, to his recognition and so stimulating his moral feelings and enlightening his intellect as a natural means in attaining to the "*higher life.*" The Bible throughout does *not* appeal to our emotions or feelings, but is a book that appeals to law, ethics, principles, duty and truth, which demands us to "*search the Scriptures*" and "*Study to show thyself approved unto God.*"

The science of phrenology indeed shows us the relation, function and superiority of our spiritual and intellectual nature which Paul in Eph. 2: 3 compared to his sinful nature. Here he says: "*We all had our conversation in times past in the lusts of our flesh, fulfilling the desires of the flesh and of the mind; and were by nature the children of wrath, even as others.*" At this time his feelings and desires were under the dominion of his *animal faculties.*

There are two distinct "*laws*" embodied in the regenerative work. Bishop Butler tells us that "*natural religion is the basis of Christianity,*" and we cannot conceive of spiritual life and power except through natural agencies. *Reason, study, observation* and *experience* all prove the immutability of these laws in physical, animal and human nature. Although Christ was the *Son of God* he conformed to the "*law of sin and death*"—"Who his own self bare our sins in his own body, on the tree that we being dead to sins, should live unto righteousness." I Peter 2: 24. It behooved Christ to take the form of flesh, to act, walk,

talk, to feel, desire, think, love and be subject to all the laws governing our natural body and natural mind in order that he could be "*the true light, which lighteth every man that cometh into the world.*" John 1: 9.

In Rom. 7: 21 Paul says, "*I find then a law, that, when I would do good, evil is present with me.*" And in verse 23 he says, "*But I see another law in my members (animal propensities), warring against the law of my mind (conscience and judgment), and bringing me into captivity to the law of sin which is in my members.*" Paul was conscious of his "*dual nature*" for here he expressed his personal experience, showing that his former conduct was induced by his unrestrained "*animal faculties.*" Paul tells us about the two great laws, previously referred to in Gal. 5: 17: "*For the flesh lusteth against the Spirit, . . . and these are contrary the one to the other.*"

When *combativeness* and *destructiveness* are not subdued by *conviction, reason* and the higher faculties of our nature, could we expect anything more or less than what Paul did in Acts 8: 3, where "*he made havoc of the church, entering into every house, and haling men and women committed them to prison.*" He even consented to the death of Stephen, and the persecution of the church at Jerusalem, which was only intensified when he (Saul) "*yet breathing out threatenings and slaughter against the disciples of the Lord, went unto the high priest.*" Acts 9: 1.

After his conversion, however, he no longer yielded to the abuses, emanating from his cruel faculties, although he felt their solicitations. His moral faculties under the natural stimulus of religious influence had now assumed the supremacy and he converted his destructive energy into supplemented spiritual power.

Here he exemplified a coöperative divine and phrenological principle, *viz.*, That God designed every human faculty for a good purpose and, when they are normally exercised in harmony with and obedience to the intellectual and moral forces, they *must* contribute to our moral and spiritual growth and influence. It is conclusive that *DESTRUCTIVENESS, COMBATIVENESS, SECRETIVENESS* and *FIRMNESS* gave Paul the energy, force, courage, boldness, policy, tact and perseverance that later characterized his noble life.

God's laws in nature are fixed and the Christian religion in its internal and external relation is vividly compared in Gal. 5: 19-23. In the "*fruit of the Spirit*" he most strikingly sets forth the elements emanating from our "*higher faculties*" of *BENEVOLENCE, VENERATION, SPIRITUALITY, FRIENDSHIP, CONSCIENTIOUSNESS* and *HOPE*—which are "*love, joy, peace, gentleness, goodness, faith, meekness, temperance:* against such there is *no law;*" and phrenology says *why* there cannot be. Paul's conviction of offense against the moral or "*spiritual law*" instinctively and

involuntarily prompted spiritual action after he was "struck to the ground" in Acts 9: 4-19, which concisely shows that "God's Word" and our spiritual faculties emanated from the same Divine source, and therefore cannot be at variance with their dictates.

Paul to the Romans 2: 14, 15 explains in a remarkable way "when the Gentiles, which have not the law, do by nature the things contained in the law, these, having not the law are a law unto themselves." Here again phrenology accords with the Scripture and tells us that the Gentiles were endowed by nature with highly developed moral faculties so that in comparing their "propensities" with the dictates of reason and truth they have at once realized the opposition and their minds stood convicted in offending the law "written in their hearts."

Grand Junction, Colo.

(To be continued.)

PREHISTORIC MONUMENT

Built of Bricks Is the Only Example Found in America.

IN many respects Aztalan, in Wisconsin, is among the most remarkable prehistoric monuments in the Northwest. It is the only brick-walled town site found in this country. It is on the bottom land of the Crayfish river, about two miles from Lake Mills. The inclosing walls of the town site are about seven hundred feet on its flanks and fifteen hundred feet long. The river served to complete the inclosure of seventeen acres of land.

Within and without the inclosure there are round, truncated and oblong mounds. Just beyond the inclosing walls the land rises abruptly over twenty feet to the rolling tablelands of the surrounding country. From the bank above a stone could be tossed into the town site, within the inclosure, which would seem to be a good reason why this inclosure, which has been called a fort, could not have been intended for a defense against any human enemy.

Along the brow of the higher land is a row of more than thirteen round pyramidal mounds ranging from three to twelve feet in height. From the top of these mounds, or standing on the tableland, an enemy could command the whole town site. It has always been conceded that Aztalan was not inclosed for the purpose of defense. It has been supposed that it was walled for protection from wild animals, though the inclosure has never been high or abrupt enough since its discovery to keep out the panther, wild cat, wolf, bear, moose or buffalo, which were the only dangerous animals of the woods hereabouts.

The purpose of its inhabitants in constructing this inclosure over a half mile long still remains a mystery. The most remarkable art at Aztalan is its brick walls and walks. In this it is singular and alone, the only

example of bricklaying among all the monuments of the mound builders. These bricks, or bricklets, are not rectangular and regular in form and size, as are the modern brick. They are simply balls of plastic clay welded by the hand into small bricklets of irregular form about the average size of a snowball. The material used was the glacial yellowish red clay of the vicinity, and the color of the bricks is red or light yellow. Under the glass scrapings appear like a handful of crystal sand.

A NEW ALLOY.

"INVAR" is the name of a new alloy, of which more is likely to be heard in the near future. The expansion of metals on heating is well known to engineers as a trying experience, and to physicists as a special case of a property inherent in all matter. But general as it is, this property varies considerably in different substances, the change in quartz or sand being almost immeasurably small, while that in steel and brass becomes so great as to require special precautions for use in engineering or other purposes where constancy in length is required. The space required to be left between successive rails on a permanent way forms a familiar enough example. In alloys, however, the change with temperature is often found to be something quite different from a mere average of the constituent metals. The theory of such an anomaly is somewhat difficult to follow out, though it is curiously connected with magnetic properties. But the chief interest lies in the fact that by a considerable number of experiments an alloy of nickel and iron has been found containing thirty-six per cent of the former, whose expansion under heat is barely more than that of quartz. The discoverer, M. Guillaume, builds high hopes on the value of this new metal. Already it has found favor with the French authorities for use in instruments for survey work, where variations in climate often render accurate measurements difficult. A far more general application can be made of invar in the case of clocks. Other things being equal, the time of swing in a pendulum rapidly increases with the length of the latter. All clocks, therefore, would tend to be slower in the summer were not some compensation introduced. Such balance is usually made by arranging a strip of some highly expansible metal, such as brass, to increase upward from the bob on heating, so keeping the effective length constant. But the labor involved in the adjustment of such a pendulum must be considerable. Invar, of course, would relieve the difficulty altogether. In fact, by its substitution the discoverer claims to save thirty thousand pounds a year in the cost of the world's watch making.

GOD tempers the wind to the shorn lamb.—Sterne.

THE MORMONS.

BY J. G. FIGLEY.

WHAT I shall say about that peculiar religious sect known as "the Mormons," though they repudiate that name and declare their self-given name to be "The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints," so far as their early history is concerned, is, in chief, derived from an account given me at least twenty-five years ago by my paternal grandfather, who was personally acquainted with Joseph Smith, the founder of the Mormon church.

My grandfather was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, March 1, 1794, and moved to Columbiana county, Ohio, with his father's family, in 1808, and remained there till 1836, when he moved farther west in Ohio. He was a close neighbor of the Poes, Adam and Andrew, who had the remarkable fight with the Indian, Big-Foot, recorded in our early history, though he said it was not Adam but Andrew who did the biggest part of the fighting. He was also well acquainted with the Vallandigham family, the father of the notorious C. L. Vallandigham of Civil War fame in Ohio, being the officiating minister at his marriage in 1819.

But to the Mormons: In the early thirties several young men came into Columbiana county preaching a new doctrine. True, they preached to a certain extent as other preachers did, but they went further after they had got interested congregations (just as they do now), and declared a new revelation, that a rather scrawny-looking individual they called Brother Smith, and sometimes even President, and who, they proclaimed, as the legitimate successor of Jesus Christ on earth, had had some visions over in York State, where he had been living a sort of hand-to-mouth existence, that bona fide angels had swooped down from the clear blue sky one day and given him two peculiar stones (crystals) called Urim and Thummim, with the aid of which he would be able to translate certain peculiar hieroglyphics from certain metallic plates he would find buried in a certain place, that this translation would be published and would prove a new revelation to mankind; and that God Almighty himself had delegated said Joseph Smith to do such work.

Continuing, these preachers declared that those strange plates were found, and that certain three men had positively seen and examined the plates and had seen the angels that had talked with said Smith, and had seen said Smith sitting behind a curtain looking at the plates through the strange stones and speaking aloud the words thereon, and which were written down by one Oliver Cowdrey, who sat on the other side of the curtain. These plates, claimed to have been written in "reformed Egyptian" characters, were all trans-

lated thus, except a few that were sealed together, and after the translating was done, were miraculously taken away apparently from under their very noses, and presumably by their celestial visitors, to be kept till it was time to have the sealed plates translated.

They further proclaimed that by use of the Urim and Thummim said Smith looked at the King James version of the Bible, and made "an inspired translation," wherein he corrected all discrepancies and errors made by the authorized translators, and which would also soon be for sale. They sold very many copies of "the book of Mormon," people buying it more as a curiosity than anything else, yet as was but natural, they gained quite a following, and increased in numbers till they numbered probably six or seven hundred at the time my grandfather left that part of the State.

He said that the Smith family was supposed to practice "the black art," searched after all manner of strange and supposed-to-be forbidden knowledge, dug for golden treasures they never found and began to live decently and to have some means when they located in the near-by county of Lake. He characterized Joseph Smith as "an ignorant, worthless cuss," and said that quite often when Joseph or his brother Hyrum, or some other Mormon preached, they would speak very profoundly "for an hour or more in some sort of goose-latin gibberish that no one could understand, and when asked afterwards what had been said, would reply that 'it was in an unknown tongue, and would be made known to them after awhile.'"

Smith was corpse-like and waxy in his complexion, and studied a grave and peculiarly sanctimonious bearing, and aimed to speak in sepulchral tones. He and Sidney Rigdon were tarred and feathered and rail-ridden out of Hiram, Ohio, by some people who thought of joining with Smith, but violently objected to transferring their property to Smith on the "Communitistic Father" plan. Rigdon was what in these days would be called a "religious crank," and was ready to take up with Smith and his sensational teachings.

As for their teachings, the Mormons baptized for the remission of sins by the once-backward method; they laid on hands for the gift of the Holy Ghost, and to heal the sick; they anointed with oil; they administered the sacrament kneeling, and preferred using water instead of wine; they took little children and blessed them; they held to what they claimed were all the original gifts of the Apostolic church, claiming there was no true church without them; and following out their new revelation, they claimed the power of speaking through the gift of the Holy Ghost in different tongues, sometimes interpreting for themselves, or getting others to act as interpreters, and also claimed to have communications with spirits, antedating the Spiritualists by some years.

Very soon it became noised about that "the book of Mormon" was in fact a somewhat garbled edition of an account written by one Solomon Spalding, and called "Manuscript Found," which had been left in a printing office in Pittsburg, and, becoming mislaid, was supposed to have been lost, but must have been discovered and carried away by Sidney Rigdon, who was engaged in a close study of the Bible for several years before the Mormon Bible came out. The brother of said Spalding declared it to be his belief that for the most part his brother's "Manuscript Found" was incorporated in "the book of Mormon," as they both endeavored to show that the American Indians are descendants of the Jews, giving a detailed account of their journey from Jerusalem, by land and sea, till they arrived in America, under the command of Nephi and Lehi. They afterwards had quarrels and contentions, and separated into two distinct nations, one of which was the Nephites, the other the Lamenites. Cruel and bloody wars ensued, in which great multitudes were slain. They buried their dead in large heaps, which caused the mounds so common in this country. Their arts, sciences and civilization was brought into view, in order to account for all the curious antiquities found in various parts of North and South America. Spalding began many sentences with the words "And it came to pass," which peculiarity is noticeable in "the book of Mormon" to the point of ridiculousness.

I shall pass over the history of the Mormons after their leaving Ohio, except to say that at Carthage, near Nauvoo, Illinois, June 27, 1844, a mob broke into the jail and killed Joseph and Hyrum Smith, incarcerated therein, and Brigham Young, taking upon himself the role of leader, went to Utah with the most of the adherents to Mormonism, where polygamy was grafted upon the church, and at the present time Joseph F. Smith, a nephew of Joseph Smith, is the President of the church. A branch called "The Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints" has its headquarters at Lamoni, Iowa, where Joseph Smith, a son of Joseph Smith, has been President of the church since 1860. This branch vehemently repudiates the doctrine of polygamy and all of Brigham Young's "revelations," and declares that Joseph Smith never thought of teaching any such monstrous doctrine as polygamy, which is repudiated by all their rules and regulations, doctrines and covenants. They deny that their "book of Mormon" was garbled from Spalding's "Manuscript Found," and publish and sell what they claim to be the latter, to bear out their contention.

"The book of Mormon" is a closely printed book of 545 pages, 3x7 inches in size, and contains the First and Second Books of Nephi, Jacob, Enos, Jarom, Omni, Words of Mormon, Mosiah, Alma, Helaman, Ne-

phi, Disciple Nephi, Mormon, Ether and Moroni. The book begins with the account of Nephi, son of Lehi, who gives in detail their departure from Jerusalem in the first year of the reign of Zedekiah, King of Judah, and their reaching the shores of "the promised land," supposed to be some part of the coast of America, some having decided that the coast of Chile was meant. "The book of Nephi, son of Nephi, son of Helaman" "recites" in detail the appearance of Christ among them, after his crucifixion, in proof of which I refer to the index of "the book of Mormon," page 11: "Sign of the crucifixion, cities destroyed, tempests, etc. Law of Moses fulfilled. Lamentation of the people. Christ shows himself; prints of the nails. Nephi and others called; baptism, words used. Christ's teaching. Doctrine. Treasures in heaven. Charge to the twelve. Enter the straight gate. End of Moses' law. Other sheep spoken of. Blessings to the Gentiles. Christ's teaching continued. Christ blesses children. Sacrament introduced; the rock. Teaching continued. Christ's ascension. Nephi's baptism; others baptized. The names of the twelve, who teach the people. *Jesus again ministers to them. Holy Ghost given; Christ blesses,*" etc., etc.

Indeed, I do not wonder that with a sort of spiritualistic glamour and mystic shrouding of the production of "the book of Mormon," given by the spirit of Moroni, a sort of guardian angel, in its apparent great religious tone, that there has been such a crowding into the fold of Mormonism. Of all sorts of cranks in the world, the religious crank is certainly the one with whom to be the most wary. It is not to be much wondered at that there are at least 350,000 Mormons in the United States, when there are other bodies just about as queer in their doctrines and philosophies; all of which may well be expected when it is claimed that the Bible and the teachings of Jesus Christ are of the past, and that new revelations, however fantastic or monstrous they may be, are necessary for the salvation of mankind. One well might take "the book of Mormon" as a blasphemous production were it not that it was from the first seriously taken by all Mormons, perhaps by its so-called earthly author, Joseph Smith himself.

The fourteenth article of the Mormon creed says, "We believe in being honest, true, chaste, temperate, benevolent, virtuous and upright; and in doing good to all men," and that "an idle or lazy person cannot be a Christian, neither have salvation," which certainly is not *bad* teaching. They also baptize for the dead (1 Cor. 15: 29), and declare most emphatically that "men must be called to the work of God by inspiration," but—CAN THEIR inspiration be from the Holy Spirit? SOME ONE is at fault in THE SOURCE of his inspiration.

Bryan, Ohio.

INDIAN SCHOOL.

BY I. J. ROSENBERGER.

THIS school was established twenty-four years ago. The enrollment this year has been 337 large boys, 185 small boys and 411 girls. Of these, hundreds of boys and girls are placed at labor with private families, the boys on farms and in shops, and the girls in kitchens and other places. Last winter 134 boys were put into families to do chores and go to school, and 117 girls were placed in the same way. With the Indian there seems happily to be but little or no race prejudice. During the past year there were applications made for 976 boys and 1,359 girls as inmates for the institution; 1,387 of these were rejected for want of room. There are sixteen white teachers and two Indian teachers in the literary department, and eighty white and sixteen Indian teachers in the different industrial departments.

The annual appropriation made by congress for the support of this institution is from \$150,000 to \$200,000. The cost, per capita, for the support and education for the year, as given me, was \$121.26.

An Indian boy of twelve took me around to the various industrial departments. All of the inmates who are large enough must work half of the day. I suppose a hundred were in a ditch, with pick or shovel, preparing to lay gas pipes to their part of the city. The harness shop, shoe shop, tin shop, blacksmith shop, paint shop and carriage shop had each a dozen or less at work. Their laundry work is done by machinery. About fifty girls were in a room sewing, in care of four women. Their bread looked fine, and was baked by three Indian boys. The chief baker was a North Carolinian—a young man of good social qualities.

I approached three boys, about ten years old, who were strolling on a street, and shook hands with them. They gave me their hands rather reluctantly. They were quite shy. I asked them where they were from, and they replied, "New York." My guide said, "Oneida, New York." I asked them if they would not rather be here at this nice place than at their home. They shook their heads. To their answer I was not surprised. "No place like home" is true of the Indian, even if his home is a wigwam. The inmates are all a hearty-looking, broad-shouldered lot. I looked at about fifty half-grown boys playing football. They were at it in a lively manner. They have about seven hundred acres connected with the school, which they cultivate with the labor of the students.

They have chapel exercises at 8:30 each morning. Many of them attend Sunday-school and preaching services in the city at various churches. They also have services in their chapel for those who do not attend in town.

The school publishes a paper, *The Arrow*. They handed me a copy, which contained several articles showing the marked success of some of the former Carlisle students, proving that the Indians are capable of taking on civilization if they have the opportunity. Years ago I visited an Indian school at Chamberlain, N. Dak., but this was much larger. In my judgment Uncle Sam is doing a good and a necessary thing for the red man.

Covington, Ohio.

TATTOOING.

SOME of the readers of these pages, I dare say, saw King Tawhian, the Maori chief who visited England in the summer of 1884. If so, they could not have failed to notice the curious designs that were traced upon his face. These scroll-like marks were the result of an operation which lasted for six weeks, and which was attended with extreme pain. The process is called tattooing, and a person who has undergone it is said to be tattooed. It is practiced very extensively among the natives of New Zealand and the South Sea Islands generally, women as well as men, whose bodies are covered with patterns of an elaborate or fantastic or picturesque description, though sometimes the design is of a comparatively simple sort. Nearly every British sailor has tattoo-marks on his arm—an anchor, ship, initials, or what not—and unless I am much mistaken, some of the lads now perusing these sentences have now and then ornamented (or disfigured) their hands and arms with similar signs.

In New Zealand the tattoo-marks run in unbroken lines, while in the South Sea Islands they are in dotted lines. The pain of the process in both cases is most acute, especially in the former. In New Zealand the figures are formed by driving little chisels, which have been dipped in some coloring matter, through the skin. In the South Sea Islands a series of punctures are made with a fish-bone, which is, however, sometimes used as a needle. Every variety of design is employed—trees, flowers, animals, weapons, and so forth. It is considered a disgrace for a person being tattooed to give way to any sign of suffering, but as the pain is so exquisite, cries of torture occasionally rise to the lips. In order, therefore, to drown such cries and so preserve the patient's reputation for bravery, it is usual for a number of his female friends to sing songs throughout the operation. Some tattooers acquire great skill in their art, and will form a design which shall be beautiful, elaborate, or otherwise, according to the fee. But in any case it is well to deal liberally with the artist, lest he should allow the chisel to slip "accidentally on purpose," and produce a permanent disfigurement instead of a fine design. The coloring matter in which the tool is dipped is a thick mixture

prepared by rubbing down charcoal in oil and water. The pattern appears black on a brown skin, and dark blue on the skin of a white man, and is of course indelible.

Since the process is so painful, why do the Maoris and others submit themselves to it? They look upon the tattooing as a kind of personal adornment; and, you know, there is no accounting for tastes. The ways of savage and uncivilized races are past finding out. Some wear articles in their noses, ears, and lips; others flatten the heads of their babies. Chinese ladies' feet are compressed to such an extent that they wobble when they walk. The Zulus and other peoples arrange their hair in the most extraordinary styles. These peculiar fashions are no doubt indulged in under the impression that they add to the beauty of those who adopt them. And so we find it in the case of tattooing, though the custom is also supposed—in the case of men—to mark the transition from youth to manhood, being performed usually at that period. To a small extent it is also believed to be employed as a badge of mourning or sign of respect for a departed friend. The tattoo is regarded as an honor, and is reserved for free men only, slaves in New Zealand not being permitted to undergo the operation. Oddly enough those who are accustomed to see tattooed people think that natives without it look bare and "unfinished." Tattooing is said to be on the wane. If it is so, it is quite possible that Macaulay's famous New Zealander may present none of those marks which distinguished the features of King Tawhian.—*From Little Folks.*

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MILLIONS TOO MUCH.

THE State Department is facing rather an embarrassing situation in regard to the indemnity paid by China to this country on account of claims arising from the Boxer uprising. It is an embarrassment of riches, however. It will be recalled that the United States joined with the other powers in sending troops to Peking at the time of these troubles, and that it also joined with them in the claims which were made upon the Chinese government for indemnity. It will also be recalled that it proceeded upon quite a different basis from some of the other nations in making up the amount of indemnity demanded from a nation powerless to protect itself, with a government scattered and distracted and the allied soldiers of a half-dozen nations in its capital. It was rather forced, however, to unity of action with the other powers, and was awarded \$24,000,000 as its share of the amount, which was to be paid in annual installments. The adjudicators have discovered that the claims of citizens of this country do not amount to \$2,000,000, which have been paid in full from sums already received.

This being the case, the State Department is not inclined to accept the other \$22,000,000, and intends to return it to China, holding that China should not be compelled to pay the expenses of the military expedition to their capital, even though the Chinese government might have been in a sense responsible for the Boxer uprising. If our government made unjust demands through mistake upon a nation prostrate and powerless, there should be no question about righting the wrong by restoring the surplus. This would be the true ethics in the case of an individual, why not of a nation? The embarrassing feature arises from the fact that a return of the money may serve as a reflection upon the other nations participating in the hold-up, some of whom took even larger amounts, and, who show no indication that they made any mistake in their figures, and all of whom made the expenses of their military expedition a large part of their claim. It would not be the first time the United States had performed such an act. In 1885 it returned \$300,000 to China, and only a few years ago returned to Canada almost \$15,000,000 remaining from an indemnity she had paid because of damages to American fishing interests. If injustice has been done China we can afford to ratify it, even if some of the other governments do not like our policy.—*World's Events.*

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GOING TO A FIRE IN CHINA.

"I WAS in Peking," said an American tourist, "when a fire broke out a few doors below the house in which I was lodging, and at the first alarm I rushed out and into the burning structure to see what could be saved. I was at once arrested and later on discovered the Chinese way of fighting fire.

"A policeman first required an affidavit of the head of the household to the effect that he did not deliberately set the blaze and for this purpose took him before an official half a mile away. A second was stationed to see that no one removed any furniture until the papers had been made out.

"After a lapse of forty minutes the firemen arrived. They looked at the burning house and decided that it was on fire. After much argument it was further agreed that it would be a waste of water to try to put out the flames. Two members who erected a ladder and climbed part way up were duly reproved for too much zeal, and after the name, age and habits of the owner had been taken, the fire department retired in good order.

"As the flames were unhindered, the house burned to the ground, and when the owner returned he was beaten by his neighbors for endangering their property. I was held in durance vile for two hours and then fined forty cents."

HOW COINS ARE MADE.

Who ever thinks of coming to Philadelphia without visiting the mint? asks the *Philadelphia Record*. Except Philadelphians, perhaps, there is no person who could stay long in Philadelphia without an overwhelming desire to see gold and silver being converted from molten masses into money for Uncle Sam's capacious pocket. Every one has heard about the people who "coin money." It is worth while to see money coined by the barrelful and thousands of dollars heaped up in the twinkling of an eyelash. No descriptions, however vivid, can quite supply the emotion that is created by a sight of these mighty mills as they grind out the alluring bits of gold and silver for which nations sacrifice their people and for which hundreds of weak mortals sell their souls.

There is little formal red tape about visiting the mint. A score of uniformed employés are in the building ready to show one through. The number of visitors who avail themselves of the courtesy of the mint varies every day. Sometimes there are as many as one thousand a day; sometimes only two or three hundred. Visitors to the mint, like the people in the Mother Goose melodies, come in a variety of costumes—some in rags, some in tags and some in velvet gowns. Last week a poor Italian woman who lives downtown wanted to see the mint. She had few opportunities to come without her offspring, so she brought them all with her—a lively, chattering, excited bunch of six, who kept the guards busy and almost drove the too curious mother to the verge of distraction. In the same party as the troublesome brood were a couple of treasury officials who had come to take a cursory view of the new building, some very intense New England school-teachers, a group of schoolboys and a couple of handsomely gowned society women—a typical mint party and such as can be seen any day of the week.

Molten Metal Made Into Coins.

With the exception of a few sacred places reserved for the conclaves of the dignitaries who dominate the affairs of the mint and a few of the women's apartments, there are no places in the building to which a visitor may not go. The beginning and the end of the coin is here. While you wait you can see the molten masses of silver and gold being turned into the legal tender. Every detail of the process except the mining and smelting of the raw articles takes place before one's eyes in this mint of Philadelphia. You can touch money, smell it and feel it in every process of the evolution.

To the vast majority of visitors there is no room in the mint quite so fascinating as the pressroom. In this room the unmarked pieces of gold and silver are stamped by the thousands. Twenty-four presses do

all the coining for the mint. Pieces of small denominations, like quarters and dollars, are coined at the rate of one hundred pieces a minute, while those of the larger denomination are coined at the rate of eighty a minute. The largest output of money in one day in the Philadelphia mint was \$600,000. There can be no calculating of an average daily output, as no two days are exactly alike in the kind of coining that is done. Sometimes all presses do not work at once, sometimes all work on silver or all on gold, so that there is nothing that will serve as the basis for calculation.

Cash Quickly Counted.

The counting board has attracted considerable attention from all the visitors to the mint. It is rather a unique device for counting money that has come into vogue within recent years. All the coins are placed upon the board, and when every niche is filled it is emptied. Some of the counting boards measure out as many as \$500 worth of quarters at a time. It takes only a couple of seconds to fill the board and then it is turned into a box, and \$500 more is added to the money stored up in the inaccessible regions of the mint's safe deposit vault. Nothing could be simpler, nothing could be quicker, than this modern device for counting money, yet for a great number of years the employés labored over the counting, which was done in a way that was both cumbersome and expensive.

Besides the mint here there are three other mints in this country, one in San Francisco, one in New Orleans and one in Denver, but Philadelphia leads them all. Of all four there is none that can compare with the mint here for the amount of work done. Last year, when the government demanded an unusually large output of money, all of the mints in the country were made to work at the highest pressure. It will gratify the citizens of this city to know that in this contest the Philadelphia mint was capable of doing better work in a shorter space of time than any one of the other mints.

Thirty million dollars in double eagles were coined by this mint during the month of May last. This is the largest amount of money that has ever been coined by the local mint, also the largest amount of money that has ever been coined at any single mint in the whole world. During the past fiscal year there was coined at the Philadelphia mint \$117,000,000—a sum that has never been exceeded by any mint.

Make Foreign Money.

A large source of the revenue for the maintenance of the mint here comes from foreign countries. In other words, Uncle Sam lets out his coining machines to people in other countries who are not so fortunate as to have these little conveniences. Nearly all the South American republics have had their money coined at

the local mint. When a small country like Costa Rica wants some money coined it advertises for bids. In most cases the United States has been fortunate enough to underbid the mints of Germany, France and England, and Uncle Sam, to drop into the vernacular of the politician, can nearly always "get the job."

Colombia used to have all her money coined here, but since our recent little unpleasantness with that fractious republic we have not been honored with her custom. Panama, on the contrary, gives us all its money in coin. Until the last year all the coining for Panama was done in France. The money for the Philippines is all made here now, with the exception of a little that is being turned out in San Francisco. The coins for the Philippines are made with a view to educating the Filipinos. Half of the money is in English and half in Spanish. What with making coins for the South American republics and other countries and our foreign possessions it would seem that work in the mint ought to be in itself a liberal education.

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HE INTRODUCED BRAILLE.

THE *London Daily News* gives an interesting account of a system of shorthand for the blind, which has just been introduced into England by Mr. Knowles, who for so long labored in South India in connection with the London Missionary Society. It is said the new system will enable the blind to read quicker even than those with sight can read, and by using which as a shorthand they may take a verbatim note of a speech side by side with a practiced stenographer. Mr. Knowles first felt the needs of the blind laid upon his heart while in this land, and he then with the assistance of one of the education officials drew up a scheme on the Braille system applicable to all Oriental languages. This system has enabled the sightless to teach languages in the public schools of India with marked success, and at the time Mr. Knowles was accorded the thanks of Queen Victoria. His success in Oriental languages induced Mr. Knowles to consider what improvements could be made in the system in vogue in England and has resulted in his introducing what he calls the "London Point" system, to distinguish it from the "New York Point," a system common in America. Though the scheme does not proceed upon the purely phonetic principle, it does for the blind what Pitman's does for the sightless. It is said to be based on scientific lines and calls for less exercise of memory than the Braille or any other system. Mr. Knowles on being interviewed explained the London Point in detail. At present the Braille system is most commonly used. This consists of the use of dots for each letter of the alphabet. By a different arrangement of the dots and the use of strokes,

as in phonography, Mr. Knowles makes the writing stand for a combination of letters rather than for individual letters, and explained that in drawing up the system his knowledge of the Sanskrit, which he considers to be the most scientific alphabet in the world, was a great help. I begin with twenty-six simple tangible signs for the letters of the alphabet. Then by combining the points or changing their position I get signs for the diphthongs, compound letters, and for special series of letters." In the first stage the system follows the ordinary English spelling, but in advanced stages provides for any amount of condensation, and even the use of phraseograms. It is said that all is arranged in such an easy way that a child can understand and apply the method. It is claimed for the method that expert teachers of the blind have approved it, and that pupils can write English by the system in a shorter time, in less space, with fewer dots, and less tax upon the memory than by any other system, and that it will have the great and always longed-for advantage of cheapening books for the blind.

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ABOUT THE INDIANS.

THERE are some good and some bad things connected with the work among the Indians. The enrollment in all the schools has been brought up to 29,478, an increase of 1,067 over the previous year. The average attendance is 25,104, an increase of 722. It is said that the great need for education in the Indian Territory is among the fifty thousand unschooled white children and thousands of freedmen. Sales of liquor to Indians go on with little check. Commissioner Jones of the Indian Bureau says that the blanket, the feathers and the long hair are fast disappearing, but that great evils still exist, the worst of these being the annual payment of large sums of money to the Indians by the government, inducing idleness, extravagance and other vices. The number of Indians has been decreased until there are now only about two hundred and sixty thousand in the United States.

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RAILROAD MILEAGE.

GREAT BRITAIN has 22,380 miles of railroad track. About 100 new miles a year are built. The United States has 199,684 miles of track and 75,000 miles of siding. Roughly, we have more than eight miles to Britain's one mile. The per capita mileage in America is about 26 miles for every 10,000 of the people. In Great Britain it is about five miles for every such multiple of the population.

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THE good are better made by ill, as odors crushed are sweeter still.—*Rogers.*

THE GOOD INSECTS DO.

BY HARRY FOGLE.

INSECTS do harm, but yet they do good, as God never created any creature or animal that was not intended for some good purpose.

Persons say insects do not do any good. What would the birds, toads and other animals live off of if it were not for the insects? The farmer would be alone if it were not for the birds, toads, etc., which feed off of these insects and worms that do harm.

Insects feed plants and carry nourishment to them which are a great benefit to man. They also produce things that are a great benefit to our country.

Insects rid the country of a great many other insects which injure orchards and crops; plant insects are always busy, they are not lazy. Insects also are food for fish and animals that, in their turn, become food for man.

The caterpillar is devoured by the carabus or Ichneumon fly, and these are eaten by insectivorous birds which either serve as food or enliven our gardens and groves with their melodious songs. Without the insects these birds could not exist, though they are not absolutely necessary.

Fishes also live almost altogether on animal food; the gnat and mosquito are taken from the surface of the water by the minnow, and this in turn is swallowed by some trout or pickerel, which next makes its appearance as a great delicacy upon our table.

Several animals eat insects and as will subsequently be shown, man himself has been glad to accept them as an article of diet both in the Old World and the New.

Insects are also of great use in the fructification of plants and trees by conveying the pollen from one flower to another, especially is this true in plants that are too far apart for the pollen to be wafted by the wind.

Insects are very useful in removing decayed vegetable and animal substance, which would otherwise taint the air and cause sickness and disease. Water larvæ purify the elements they live in by devouring the smaller animalculæ and the vegetable matter always abounding in stagnant water, which would otherwise create a noxious atmosphere.

Some insects are of great utility in the arts, for medicinal purposes, for dyes and coloring matter, and in producing silk; the honeybee yields wax and honey, and many other varieties are known in this country besides the common bee.

A species of ant in South America also produces a kind of honey or sweet substance so-called. The abdomen of the insect is distended like a small pea, and in it the honey is secreted; the ant, however, must be

crushed so as to rupture the body before the honey can be secured.

The cochineal insect is known as the coloring or dye matter. It is a native of South America. Those killed by dry heat and having the most white powder on them are said to be of best quality; these insects are money. It has been calculated that it takes seventy thousand of these small insects to make a pound. This useful insect was introduced into Florida a few years ago, but in 1865 no traces of the insect could be discovered.

In 1850, Teurnis states, 800,000 pounds of rough cochineal were imported from southern Spain to England, and in 1856 the product of the Canaries was estimated at 1,500,000 pounds. 807,646 pounds were imported into the United States in 1856, which was valued at \$343,668.

The red bug, or cotton stainer, so-called from its beauty, is also a producer of brilliant dyeing matter. We would be in a great mode without ink; it is gotten or produced by galls, which are a great benefit to us.

The silk worm is much the same as our common moth which produces silk. The silk worm or moth is of the most value to man. In 1856-58 there were 7,000,000 pounds of silk produced in England annually; in 1840, 2,200,000 pounds were consumed in Lyons, a silk manufacturing town in France.

In 1865 \$16,597,980 worth of silk was imported into this country, since which time this amount has probably been doubled. Mr. Prevost, of California, however, states in his "Silk Grower Manual" that the business is making rapid progress there, the climate being favorable to the growth of the silk worm; he has a growing plantation of 2,500 mulberry trees.

Union Bridge, Md.

A LITTLE STORY.

"DON'T tell mother. She'll go off into a catnip fit if you do. There is not a particle of danger; but she frets over nothing."

The speaker was a boy of about fourteen years of age; the audience several companions, and a lady who happened to be passing.

"Frets over nothing!" she repeated as she went her way, "how many mothers there are of whom that has been said by their children, and with truth."

The mothers who fret, unnecessarily, are not the ones who have the greatest influence over their children. By allowing themselves to fret over matters of very little consequence, they are apt to lose their power of influence in matters where it is really needed.

There is a wise little mother in this city who is continually at war with herself on account of her extreme nervousness. One day a lady visitor found her so

restless as to be quite unable to attend to her regular duties about the house.

"What is the matter?" she asked, "Is any one sick?"

"No," replied the mother, half laughing, half crying, "and I presume I am very foolish. The truth is, my boys have just erected a trapeze in the barn, and I am nearly wild with fear that one of them may be killed!"

"Why don't you compel them to take it down?" asked the visitor. "I should like to see myself worrying about a trouble that could be so easily removed. You are surprisingly weak and foolish about those boys of yours."

Her voice was so full of scorn that it aroused the mother's indignation, and taking her guest to the window she pointed to a group of boys whom she had just caught sight of.

"Isn't that boy in the brown cap yours?" she asked.

"Yes."

"Who are the other boys?"

"I don't know; why should I?"

"I do. They are ——" she mentioned the name of two boys who had a reputation of being young toughs. "It would hurt me," she continued, "to have my boys seen in their company. I prefer to run the risk of their falling from the trapeze; the danger is no greater."

The guest turned from the window with a very red face.

"You have taught me a lesson," she said, "yet, I do not see why in our endeavor to keep our boys at home, we should allow them to have amusements which are a source of worry to ourselves."

"Very nervous women cannot stand any sort of childish play," returned the mother, with a significant smile, "I know that I am naturally nervous and disposed to find danger in everything. I also know that it is perfectly natural for a healthy boy to enjoy play in which there is an element of danger, and that he will be very likely to engage in it sometime with or without consent. If my boys must perform on a trapeze, I would rather it should be at home where I can give them immediate attention in case of an accident, and as I have concluded to accept it as one of the lesser evils, I do not intend to spoil their enjoyment by letting them see how nervous it makes me."

"Your boys are wonderful stay-at-homes," said the visitor, thoughtfully.

"And I know that I have their confidence," replied the mother. "They call me a 'right good fellow' and say that I am as good as a boy any day! They would be surprised could they know how much trepi-

dation I have endured in my efforts to enjoy with them what they call 'jolly good fun.'"

This story needs no comment. There are surely some mothers who need and will make use of the lesson it teaches.—*Housekeeper*.

FISHING IN CHINA.

A DROLL and amusing account of the way cormorants are used to catch fish in China, is given by Mr. George Dean, an engineer, who passed several years in that curious country.

Mr. Dean was walking along the shore of the Min river, when he saw a Chinese fisherman on a bamboo raft, and, as the fisherman was about to begin his work, Mr. Dean halted, to become an interested spectator. The cormorants looked like ducks. They sat in a row at one side of the raft, while their master squatted at the other side by the water's edge.

As soon as the man held out his hand, a cormorant hobbled over, and hopped into the outstretched palm. The man kissed the bird, stroked his feathers, and talked to it as a mother talks to her babe. When the bird was placed on the edge of the raft, it dipped its bill in the water, snapped it loudly, turned its glittering black eyes on its master, and then slid beneath the surface without a sound, leaving scarcely a ripple behind it.

A quarter of a minute later the bird came up. In its bill was a fish. The bird swam straight to the raft, climbed upon it, and, jumping on its master's knee, held its head up for him to take the fish. The Chinaman pulled the fish from the bird's bill with one hand, while he stroked it gently with the other. The second dive was successful, also.

From the third dive, however, the cormorant came up without a fish, and it was much distressed. It swam frantically about, with its sharp eyes fixed pleadingly upon its master.

By-and-by the Chinaman raised his hand and pointed with his forefinger downward. Like a flash, the bird went under, and when it returned to the surface, it bore in its bill a large fish. Meanwhile, the other cormorants sat motionless on the raft.

Having petted the first bird, and placed it in the center of the raft, the Chinaman called out the second.

That bird acted badly. It came up three times without a fish—and it got a sound thrashing. Then two other birds were sent out together, and, to the joy of their master, they both brought fish to his basket.

WHERE flour and sugar are used together for dressings or sauce, mix before adding water to prevent the flour getting lumpy.

FOOTPRINTS OF FAILURE.

BY IVA C. METZGER.

WHAT if you and I should make a failure of life?

One of the facts about a failure is that it cannot be a blank, somebody or something suffers loss by it, because our failures strike backward and forward. Backward to those who hoped for our success and whose pain we cannot measure; forward to one's posterity who will never cease to be affected by it.

There are many ways in which failures may be avoided. If some one has gone over the road and placed danger signals to warn others, they should surely not neglect such signs.

While they have these examples there are only a few that succeed in life. For instance, take the United States, not one man in four at his death leaves enough property to require a will.

Is there a cause for these failures, or is a man to toil in vain? Some men talk of nature as being run only with what they call, "The survival of the fittest," and that the reward is to be given only to the few of mighty will who rightly swallow up the substance (if they do not the person) of the many.

Man was made for success, not failure, but, because many fail, we say success is the exception and failure the rule of life.

The reason so many men enter business and fail is because they ignore the laws of righteousness. This world was constructed according to righteousness and to forsake God is a sure way to lose its gold. All the world's great mines and vast resources of mineral wealth are in the hands of Christian nations.

At Port Richmond, Staten Island, an old man lay dying. He was poor, hopeless and friendless, so poor that for his last years he was dependent on the charity of a woman who had known him in other days.

This man's father was a man of wealth, and gave his son good opportunities for obtaining success. He was so brilliant of intellect that he entered college at eleven years of age. His father had been president of the institution, his mother was a daughter of the most renowned clergyman in New England.

This dying man himself had been vice president of United States and might have been president, honored in life and death had he not despised the laws of righteousness.

Perhaps you wish to know how he came to make so fearful a mistake. When a student in college his soul was stirred by a religious revival. He asked several noted men who cared nothing for religion, he believed them and forsook the faith of his parents. This caused his political party to forsake him.

Thus Paul wrote nature's law when he said, "Godliness has promise of the life that now is and of that

which is to come," and Solomon was right when he declared that "righteousness tendeth to life."

Rossville, Ind.

CLOCK RUNS FOR 2,000 YEARS.

RICHARD STRUTT, a son of Lord Rayleigh, has invented a clock that will run for two thousand years. The motive power is a small piece of gold leaf, which is electrified by means of a very small quantity of radium salt. The gold leaf bends away from the metal substance and keeps moving under this influence until it touches the side of the containing vessel. At the moment of contact it loses its electrical charge and then springs back and is again electrified, and the process is repeated. It is thought that a thoroughly reliable clock could be made with the use of radium salt for \$1,000.

BEST ASBESTOS MINES.

COMMERCIAL asbestos is a fire-resisting substance, composed of silky fibers up to six inches in length, which can be used for packing or woven into fabrics. Its value corresponds approximately with the length of the fiber. It is prepared from a mineral of variable color, which is usually found deposited in thin sheets in the seams of granite rock. The fiber is normal to the sheets, and its length is thus limited by the thickness of the seam. The most important deposits so far discovered in America are one of flesh-colored mineral in Arizona and a green deposit at Black Lake, in the Province of Quebec, Canada. In order to secure the asbestos mineral it is necessary to quarry the granite in which it occurs, and afterward separate the materials by crushing.

THE "PLIMSOLL MARK."

MANY a person has looked at a British ship lying in low water and wondered what was meant by a circular mark with a straight line running through it which is to be seen on the side of the vessel. This is known as the "Plimsoll mark." Samuel Plimsoll, the friend of seafaring men, devoted the best years of his life to furthering the interests of sailors. He noticed that overloaded and unseaworthy vessels were often sent on voyages, with great danger to human life. He tried to induce the British parliament to alter matters; but, failing to do so, he himself entered the house of commons in 1868 and succeeded in getting the merchant shipping act passed. By this act the board of trade was empowered to detain any vessel deemed unsafe. Finally owners were ordered to have a load watermark painted upon their vessels' sides.

A NEW MOON OF JUPITER.

PROF. PERRINE'S discovery of a sixth satellite or moon of Jupiter, announced from Lick Observatory on January 7, is another of the many advances in astronomical science accomplished by the aid of photography. The discovery was made by using the Crossley reflector, a telescope which has a three-foot reflecting mirror instead of the more usual lenses. This telescope has been at Lick Observatory for a number of years, and in 1899 was remounted, and soon after used with marked success in the photography of stellar nebulae. The new satellite of Jupiter was discovered in the course of a photographic investigation where an unknown body which changed its position was seen on the photographic plate. Subsequent investigation showed that this was a new satellite of Jupiter and was much farther away from the planet than the five others. It is interesting to record that the fifth satellite of Jupiter was also discovered at Lick Observatory, it being found by Prof. Barnard in 1892. The others date back to 1610 and first were seen by Galileo.

* * *

WORK IN GERMAN FACTORIES.

WORK commences in Germany at 6, 6:30 or 7 o'clock in the morning, and usually stops at the corresponding hour in the evening. The workman has a quarter of an hour for breakfast, from an hour to an hour and a half at noon for dinner, and a quarter of an hour in the afternoon for tea. Sometimes and in some factories the breakfast period is not authorized, sometimes afternoon tea is omitted. The average length of the day's work is ten hours. In the textile industry, it may be a quarter of an hour longer. The care of women and children has concerned the state far more than the hours of the male workers. Night work for women is prohibited, nor can they remain in the shops after 5:30 o'clock on Saturday afternoon, or on the eve of a holiday. The law fixes the maximum of the woman's working day at eleven hours, except on Saturday and the day preceding holidays, when it is ten hours. A midday rest of one hour is compulsory, and women with household cares may claim an extra half hour.

* * *

THE WAY TREES GROW OLD.

UNLESS the date of planting is known, a tree can keep the secret of its age as long as it lives. Only when it is cut down and the rings that then show on this cut surface are counted, can its exact age be told. Especially when a tree is sawed down, leaving the stump with a smooth, flat surface, is it easy to count its years. Such trees as the oak, chestnut, or pine add a thin layer just under the rough outer bark

each year. These layers harden into tough woody fiber, and one after another makes the tree larger and larger around. When the tree is cut down, these layers show, just as the layers in an onion cut in half. As each ring counts for a year, the age of trees that have grown straight and tall is very easy to determine, while in gnarled, wind-twisted trees the rings run into one another, and can scarcely be distinguished, and thus some of the famous old sentinels on the mountain tops hide the secret of their age forever. As the trunks of trees grow larger layer by layer, the rough outside bark which lasts from year to year cracks wider and wider in its efforts to fit the big round body it was not made for, and great fissures and furrows appear, such as are seen in the oak. Some trees, like the birch, change their bark year after year. The birch bark that peels off is almost as thin as paper, and split in a thousand places with the swelling of the live new wood just beneath it.—*Selected.*

* * *

WALKING FOR MALARIA.

OBSTINATE cases of malaria that have withstood the ocean voyages, mountain heights and quinine dosing are said to have been conquered by systematic and continued walking. What the malarial patient wants most to do is to sit indoors, nurse his aches and pains or to lie down and doze. Advocates of the walking cure maintain that fresh air is an antidote not only to the malaria itself, but to the blues, which usually accompanies it. Their advice to the sufferer is to dress up warmly if the weather is damp or rainy and go out to walk. Wear flannel next to the skin, stout shoes and simple hats. If it is warm, dress lightly, but carry a wrap to throw around the shoulders against drafts and too rapid cooling off. When one comes to think of it, there are few maladies on earth that fresh air and moderate exercise are not good for.

* * *

CUSTOMS AT SWISS FUNERALS.

SWISS funeral customs are most peculiar. At the death of a person the family inserts a black-edged announcement in the papers asking for sympathy, and stating that the "mourning urn" will be exhibited within certain hours on a special day. In front of the house where the person died there is placed a little black table, covered with black cloth, on which stands a black jar. Into this the friends and acquaintances of the family drop small black-margined visiting cards, sometimes with a few words of sympathy on them. The urn is put on the table on the day of the funeral. Only men go over to the churchyard, and they generally follow the hearse on foot.

* * *

Look before you ere you leap.—*Butler.*

THE INGLENOOK

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E. M. Cobb, Editor.

The Inglebook contains twenty-four pages weekly, devoted to the intellectual, moral and spiritual interests of the young. Each department is especially designed to fill its particular sphere in the home.

Contributions are solicited. Articles submitted are adapted to the scope and policy of the magazine. A strong effort will be made to develop the latent talent of the constituency.

Sample copies will be furnished upon application. Agents are wanted everywhere, and will be awarded a liberal commission. Change of address can only be made when the old address, as well as the new, is given. Club rates for Sunday schools and other religious organizations. Address as above.

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SPRINGTIME.

By the time this number of the INGLENOOK reaches the subscribers it will find many of them enjoying the springtime. Already in many parts of our great country farmers are turning over the sod, the ladies are arranging their flower beds, carpenters have begun to plan for their summer's work, the green grass is showing itself along the hillside, many of the songsters of our forests are returning from the southland, the little lambkins are frolicking over the meadows, and the voice of the woodman's ax is ringing through the woodlands, saying that preparations are being made for the summer.

In a few days the barnyard, which has become a carpet of green, will be fairly alive with little chicks that look like little mushrooms in the green grass. The mother duck will take the little quacks down by the side of the brook and teach them the aquatic arts. Mother will hunt the old limber case knife in the drawer and the old dishpan that has only one ear and a dint in the bottom and send the children out along the old rail fence by the pasture field after a mess of dandelion greens. You will see father take the long-handled shovel and meander toward the corner of the orchard, garden or briar patch and dig some horseradish roots. The boys will climb the trees in the orchard and cut out the water sprouts and unnecessary branches, then in the evening time, after the brush has been carried together and the trash from the garden and truck-patch has been added to it, the family enjoy the usual springtime bonfire.

Some day at noon, while the horses are resting, father and the boys will have to make a leach for grandma; they gather some boards and after setting them on end in a sugar trough, in the shape of an inverted cone, and taking the ashes out of the ash house, one of the boys adds a bucket of water occasionally, while father vigorously applies the old knot maul so that the ashes may be well pressed. After the menfolks

have gone back to the woods and the field, grandmother carefully watches that the leach gets a drink very often, and ere long the four-gallon jar that has been placed beneath the sugar trough begins to receive, drop by drop, the necessary lye from which grandmother expects to make soap. When the jar is nearly full you may see grandmother totter over to the smokehouse, get the old long-handled spoon from which the tin has been eaten away, and securing the proverbial hen's egg, carefully lower it into the brown liquor, fairly holding her breath for fear it will not swim; but, lo, it swims; almost half of the egg is exposed, yet grandma assures us that she has another plan that is *sure*. She makes one more trip. This time she goes to the poultry house, gets a long turkey feather, and with a reassuring smile, removes her glasses from the top of her head and adjusts them to her eyes, dips the feather into the crock of lye with a sort of swinging motion, and bringing it up to the proper distance for correct vision, pronounces the lye to be all right. These precautions having been taken, soap-making really begins. The next morning she finds the large kettle full of good soap that will "sud" all right and her joy seems to be full.

THE WORLD'S PEOPLE.

WHAT would you give for a photograph containing a picture of all the people in the world, showing each one at his respective work? Have you ever stopped to think that while you are busily engaged in plowing your field that some miner may be beneath you hunting fuel with which you may warm yourself next winter? Up in the mountains some one is digging gold and silver with which you will pay your future bills. Among the distant forests are to be found lumbermen who are robbing earth of her dress and converting it into material with which your children will shelter themselves from the blasts of winter. Along the shores of the great country may be seen fishing smacks of men who are looking after the wants of the commercial world. Others are loading the great leviathans of the sea with thousands of tons of freight to be exported or imported.

Under the glass of some greenhouse some artist is patiently working to be able to decorate the hymeneal altar, the stand in the sick room, the minister's pulpit and the casket of the one who has gone to his long home. In the far-away barracks, daily the blue coats drill to keep themselves in readiness to the sound of the gun of a foreign foe. The rivers are not only carrying their continual message of superabundance to the sea that awaits it, but they are also the playground for thousands of little vessels which are useful mediums of commerce. Everywhere in the thousands of towns and cities, merchants, whether they be whole-

sale, jobbing or retail merchants, are arranging their goods in the most tasty manner awaiting the purchase of the consumer. In the rear of some building, by a blazing fire, covered with flour, with his sleeves rolled up, is to be found the baker who makes the bread for the city. Upstairs on a flat-topped table, cross-legged, sits the man who makes the clothing for the public.

In some little triangular corner between buildings is a few square feet of surface where sits a man on a low bench, with a strap over one knee, holding down a wooden last upon which your old shoes are half-soled. Thundering along the streets are the wagons of the draymen who assist in serving the public with all the commodities of life. After you have unhitched your team and carefully put them away for the night, and you are lying quietly upon your couch waiting for sleep to take possession of you, you hear a buggy passing the house at full speed; a moment's listening assures you of the familiar step of the family physician's horse on his way to relieve suffering humanity.

In the hospital the nurse sits by the bedside satisfying, if possible, the many wants of the invalid. The Salvation Army girl in the street is searching for the benighted souls of mankind. The lady of the Red Cross society is kneeling beside some dying soldier, taking note of the last few words to be sent to mother. Mother is at home getting the little ones ready for school, getting the meals ready for the laborers, visiting the sick neighbors, looking after the wants of grandpa and grandma, and making home what it is possible to make it.

You wonder who all the people are, what they are all doing, and where they are all going. Sometime when you are going somewhere and have nothing to do but go, or you are quietly resting in the hammock, let your mind wander to the ends of the earth and think what all the different people might be doing at that time. When you have studied the situation, let a stray thought enter your mind as to what you might be able to do to make some one better.



OUR READERS.

It is sometimes imagined by editors and other people that the periodicals are not very carefully read by the public, but a little incident happened a week or two ago which proves this is not always true in case of the INGLENOOK. Some one sent a query to the Q. & A. Department, wanting to know where the poem, "How big was Alexander, Pa?" could be had, and the editor, not being able to have it at his command, appealed to the INGLENOOK family for help. Inside of ten days twenty-five different copies of the poem came rolling into our office from different States in the Union, and in all probability more will follow. This shows several things to be true.

First, that the people are reading the INGLENOOK.

Second, that the Q. & A. Department is very helpful to our young people.

Third, that the INGLENOOK family is composed of such people as want to help each other.

Fourth, that the INGLENOOK family have libraries containing good literature.

Fifth, that the constituency are anxious to assist the editor when it is possible.

We have reason to believe that the other departments of our magazine are being read with the same interest as the Q. & A. Department. Several boys and girls are taking special interest in the visit the Mayville geography class is making to the European countries. They claim that it assists them in their school work very much, and makes the geography lessons seem with real life to them. Our sisters and mothers are taking quite an interest in the Home Department; as you will notice we have arranged for some special work in the near future in this department, and we hope that the readers will be as responsive as they were to the other department.

We have succeeded in securing the assistance of some able contributors for this year, and not a week passes any more but that letters come, saying that the INGLENOOK is getting better all the time. There are other reasons why we know that the magazine is growing in favor. On March 11 we wrote letters to all persons who had failed to renew their subscription, through neglect, and on the 21st of March, just ten days later, we had received three hundred thirty-three renewals and eighty-six new subscribers, besides one hundred twenty letters saying, "Please do not stop my paper, I will remit in a few days."

For the encouragement of all parties concerned, we will say here that after all the names have been taken out of the INGLENOOK list, who do not care to renew their subscription, we have many more names in the family than we had one year ago, and the names are coming in rapidly this time of year.



ONLY FIFTY CENTS.



LAST year we gained over two thousand subscribers by our twenty-five cent offer in the fall. It worked so well and so nicely and we secured from the list so many permanent subscribers that we are induced to make a similar offer earlier in the season this year. We are going to begin now. Any one who will send us fifty cents will receive the INGLENOOK from now to January 1, 1906. This is quite a reduction from the usual price, but we would rather give our patrons the money than to spend the money in advertising in some other way.

Current Happenings

FOR the purpose of developing its plants in the East, the Republic Iron and Steel Company, of Hammond, Ind., filed a mortgage at Crown Point for the sum of \$10,000,000. The First Trust and Savings Bank, of Chicago, is the holder of the mortgage.

A DINING car of the Missouri Pacific was overturned in a collision recently and ten persons injured.

DR. HARPER, of Chicago University, is convalescent. Rest and Roentgen rays are said to be the cause of his recovery.

MORE than fifty miners employed in the Leiter mines were entombed by a terrific explosion of gas or fire damp at Ziegler, Ill. Really one man out of more than a half hundred escaped. The explosion was followed by a burst of flame that set fire to all parts of the mine and the men who were not killed outright are believed to have been roasted alive in the death trap a hundred feet below the surface of the ground.

IN the schools of Prussia a change of stockings and shoes is provided for school children who arrive with wet feet.

THE Woman's Suffrage bill in California Senate was sustained twenty-four to eleven. In the assembly the votes stood thirty-eight ayes and thirty-nine noes.

AT Mankato, Minn., a large glass plant, occupying a block, was entirely destroyed by fire. Loss, \$150,000.

AN explosion in the mill of the Powder Company at Schaghticoke, N. Y., killed four men.

FOUR persons were drowned by the capsizing of a row boat during a squall at Rockledge, Fla.

SEVERAL hundred of the most prominent passenger officials in the United States, Canada and Mexico, will celebrate the founding of the American Association at Pittsburg, Pa., where the association was founded fifty years ago.

A NEW million-dollar bridge will be built across the Hudson river at Poughkeepsie.

BY an explosion in a colliery at Drenkova, Hungary, ten miners were killed and many others injured.

SECRETARY OF THE NAVY, MORTON, and his party, including Speaker Cannon, Senator Hale and Representative Meyer, of Louisiana, sailed for Guatanamo, Cuba, where they will inspect the naval station there and observe the maneuvers of the North Atlantic fleet.

A MEXICAN coasting vessel, recently arrived at Nuege, Lower California, carrying several empty cases that had been filled with Mauser rifles. The captain declared that he had passed more than one hundred cases floating on the water.

THE Chicago City railway, a corporation controlling ninety miles of street railway lines in the south and southwest portion of Chicago, is now without a franchise of any description whatever.

THE national commission of the Louisiana Purchase Commission met at Washington and former Senator Thurston, of Nebraska, was elected president, vice Senator Carter, of Montana, resigned.

THE Public Service Company, of New Jersey, has just completed a tourist trolley car for the use of wealthy people desiring vacation trips during the summer. It is finished with rosewood and plush, with tilting chairs, velvet carpets and plate glass observation windows.

AN investigation is to be made soon as to whether Prof. Hilprecht, of the University of Pennsylvania, really dug the clay tablets from the ruins of Nippur, or whether he purchased them from a collector, as is charged by Dr. Peters, of New York.

IN response to a message from Minister Powell, at Port-au-Prince, Hayti, that a revolutionary outbreak was imminent, the American cruiser *Brooklyn* was ordered to proceed there from Cuba.

THE American Baptist Missionary Union have decided to raise an endowment fund of half a million for its work in foreign lands. They have only begun and already have sixty thousand dollars pledged.

DURING a heavy spring storm an electric power wire was broken and fell across a door knob of the home of John McGovern, engineer at the insane asylum at St. Louis, and McGovern was instantly killed by the electricity as he opened the door.

THE old confederate war cemetery on Johnson's Island, near Sandusky, Ohio, has been sold to a lodge in Cincinnati for \$1,200, who intend to improve it and beautify it.

A PROJECT of connecting the railroad systems of Russia and America by means of a railroad and a tunnel under the Behring Strait is under contemplation.

IN addition to the government fish hatchery at San Marcos, Texas, steps have been taken recently toward establishing a large bullfrog hatchery.

THE most extraordinary freak of extravagance is a miniature Eiffel tower of diamonds, sold in Paris recently for nearly \$45,000.

INDIA has, perhaps, a greater variety of plants than any other country in the world, having fifteen thousand native species; while the flora of the entire continent of Europe only has about ten thousand.

THE largest loom in the world is one recently built in Germany for weaving artists' painting cloths. It is capable of weaving feltings forty-eight feet wide.

A BAND of Bulgarians commanded by the notorious chief Yovan was exterminated in the mountains of Livadia. One officer and three soldiers were killed, and one officer wounded.

POPE PIUS X expects to reopen the summer house of the Vatican this season, a thing which has not been done for a number of years. The summer house of the Pope is about fourteen miles south of Rome at Gandolfo. It was predicted when Cardinal Sarto was promoted to the papacy that the indoor life would be hard on him, but evidently he purposes to look after his health.

THE great revival meetings in London, by the American evangelists, Torrey and Alexander, closed last week. It is estimated that five thousand five hundred persons of all classes have announced their conversion publicly, while many others have done so privately. The revivalists intend to begin meeting in another part of the city and continue until June.

OVER three thousand men are idle, owing to the shutting down of the Havemeyer sugar refinery in Brooklyn, N. Y. No definite reason is known for the shutting down of the plant, but it is said that the decreased consumption of sugar, on account of the high prices, is the cause.

LARGE quantities of debased copper currency have been coined at Peking by the Chinese, thus threatening a financial collapse.

Gov. MICKEY, of Nebraska, signed the bill prohibiting the manufacture and sale of cigarettes and cigarette paper.

GREAT forest fires are raging in Hawaii, and valuable forests are being destroyed, as well as great numbers of cattle.

THERE is an old bell in China which has been kept ringing for one hundred years. A tax is levied on the unfortunate people to provide for the continuous relays of ringers, night and day.

Two women, disciples of Carrie Nation, smashed five saloons in a short time, a few days ago, at Olmutz, Kans. One of the women was the wife of an ex-saloonkeeper.

THIRTY-ONE obsolete British war vessels were sold at auction at Chatham docks, London, for \$680,000. The original outlay was fifteen million dollars.

NEBRASKA, imitating her sister State, has shouldered arms and started after a few trusts. The binder twine trust is the first victim. The trust will monopolize the trade no longer. The State will build a mill near the penitentiary and convicts will do the work. Let more States follow the example. It will be good for the convicts, the trusts, the government and the people.

THE city of Pisagua, Chile, S. A., with a population of twenty thousand, has been abandoned by the inhabitants, owing to fear of bubonic plague, from which several hundreds of people there have died.

IT is said that the Spanish government is giving Gen. Weyler a pension of \$2,000.

DAVID STROTHER, a very much respected citizen of El Paso, Ill., died recently. He was the first negro who ever voted in the United States. He cast his ballot about forty-one years ago.

A DEPARTMENT store, to be known as St. Luke's Emporium, is to be opened at Richmond, Va., by twenty-two negro women, headed by Maggie L. Walker, the negress prominent as president of St. Luke's Bank. A few men are on the Board of Directors. They start with a capital of \$25,000 and the shares are \$10 each, all of which are being purchased by negroes.



HOME DEPARTMENT



SPRING.

“When the sunshine’s streaming mellow,
 And you hear the old woodpecker
 Making music with his bill;
 When the honey bees come droning
 Past a fellow on the wing,
 Hunting flowers and so happy
 That they haven’t the heart to sting;
 When the dandelions are blooming
 Just like lumps of yellow gold,
 And the red squirrel in the white oak
 Stops to argue and to scold;
 When the nights are getting shorter,
 And the days are growing long;
 When the birds in trees and hedges
 Are breaking into song;
 When the grass is growing greener,
 And the buds are bursting through;
 When your heart’s so full of gladness
 That you cannot help but sing,—
 Then you know for sure and certain,
 That the time of year is Spring.”



THE BEDROOM.

OF all the rooms in the house the bedroom should be a sunny room. Every room is better to have the sunshine in it at least some part of the day. When a house is built it should be so planned that every room will have at least one sunny window.

But if you find yourself in a house where there is a sunless room, do not, if it can possibly be avoided, make a bedroom of this. Of course, it will not make a very cheery sitting room; in fact, it will not be a very pleasant room for any purpose, but above all things the bedroom should be a sunshiny room.

The bedroom is the room where you sleep all night, and it should be a well-ventilated room, thoroughly purified by sunlight through the day. The habit of some housewives of making up the beds the first thing in the morning is a very unsanitary one. The exhalations from the body have been going on all night, and the bed clothing should be taken off piece by piece and hung about the room to be thoroughly renovated by the sun and air. The mattress should be placed near the window and well sunned.

In the summer time it is a good idea to take the sheets, the pillows, the mattress, all outdoors, at least once a month, and let the sun and air get in their beneficent work on them for half a day or a whole day. In the winter time, of course, this cannot be done, but all the sun that shines in the room should be utilized.

A sunless bedroom in the summer time can be tolerated by hanging the bedding outdoors or in other rooms, but a sunless bedroom in the winter time is about as cheerless and gloomy and unhealthy as a Siberian dungeon.

Don’t clutter the bedroom up with a lot of needless furniture. The less in the bedroom the better. Matting or rugs makes the best covering for a bedroom floor. A delicate-tinted wall paper, with a few good pictures, the bed, a dresser, a chair or two, perhaps a small table with a few books or current magazines, will make a daintily furnished bedroom. The curtains at the windows should be of very sheer material, with blinds that may be drawn to shut out the sun in the hottest part of the day.

Keep the bedroom simple in its furnishings, pure and sanitary in all its appointments. A pleasant, cheery, sunshiny, well-ventilated room and your sleep will be sound and refreshing. In such a room as this your body will be recuperated during the night, the tissues built up, the fretting nerves soothed and rested, the mind refreshed and invigorated.—*E. P., in Medical Talk.*



WHO WILL SAVE OUR BOYS?

BY A FRIEND OF THE BOYS.

MOTHERS and sisters, where do our boys spend their time, especially their evenings? While we are engaged in public amusements, as balls, theaters and women’s clubs, perhaps we go to God’s house of prayer, without asking our boys to go with us; where are they? In their little bed, perhaps, until they are ten or twelve years old; then where are they? At some friend’s just across the street, then around the corner playing, then keeping out of reach of the night watchman, or police, where then? We spy them at last in some upper room playing cards for pennies, then playing for drinks, and at last they are playing for large sums, more than they have of their own; can’t pay back, then they must have money, can they wait to earn it? No, working is too slow. Do they steal it? God forbid that they should embitter their future lives; then they take to drinking all the vile stuff called beer and whiskey—going farther down the road to destruction.

Mothers and sisters, open wide the parlor door; invite all the boys, young and old, inside, read aloud to them. Let us give up our evenings of (self) pleasure

and sing for them, invite them to help you, go with them to places of innocent amusement and hold on to the power of keeping them at home, and away from the saloons. Remember—"Idle brains are the devil's workshop." It is good practice to teach boys to help in doors, begin young, at two and one-half years of age, have them hold the dust pan, wait on the table, let them read their lessons aloud to you while you sew and do fancy work in the long winter evenings. Then when spring comes, put them to work out of doors, helping to beautify the yard. Have a boy to think well of himself, give him praise when he deserves it, and that is quite often. Set a good example before them; use good table manners, and they will very likely do the same. Let us as an army of mothers and sisters work for our boys and the saloon-keepers then we may say of the drink habit—"Drive the monster from the nation, we have saved our boys."

CURIOUS THINGS ABOUT CHINA.

We bake bread; they steam it.
 In rowing a boat we pull; they push.
 We keep to the right; they keep to the left.
 We use a soft pillow; they use a hard one.
 Our sign of mourning is black; theirs is white.
 Our windows are made of glass; theirs of paper.
 We shake a friend's hand; they shake their own.
 Our language is alphabetic; theirs is ideographic.
 In building we put the roof on last; they put it on first.
 Our streets are wide; theirs are very narrow.
 We give special attention to our collars and cuffs; they direct it to their white socks.
 We speak of smallpox as a dreadful disease; they call it "opening heavenly flowers."
 In our books the running title is at the top of the page; in theirs it is at the edge of the leaf.
 Here physicians provide their own conveyance; there it must be provided by the patient.
 Here a father and son may feast at the same table; there it would be considered very improper.
 Our children stand facing the teacher to recite their lessons; theirs turn their backs to the teacher.
 The leaves of our books are single; the leaves of their books are double, being folded back to back.
 Here men cut and trim their hair; there they shave all but the crown of their head and grow a queue.
 Our clothing is close fitting and shows the figure; their clothing is loose and flowing to hide the figure.
 Here daughters share in inheritance; there sons only have a share.
 In sewing we draw the needle toward us; they push it from them.
 Our calendar is based on solar time; theirs is based on lunar time.

Here desserts are served at the close of a meal; there at the beginning.

Here the women are given precedence; there the men are always first.

We place our notes at the bottom of the page; they put theirs at the top.

Our shop signs are mainly horizontal; theirs are mostly perpendicular.

The needle of our compass points to the north; theirs points to the south.

Here the bridesmaids are young ladies; there they are old married women.

Here bracelets are worn only by women; there they are as often worn by men.

We read from left to right horizontally; they read perpendicularly from right to left.

Here brides are usually happy and bright; there they may properly weep and wail.

Here strong drink is a terrible curse; there it is the opium habit that blights millions of lives.

When our sons marry they set up homes of their own; when their sons marry they bring their brides to the parents' home.

We live in such a blaze of gospel light that ignorance is inexcusable and neglect is culpable; they live in dense heathen darkness, many not having even heard of the one true God, and of the only Savior, the Lord Jesus Christ.—*From a Leaflet by F. C. Dreyer, of the China Inland Mission.*

TO KEEP YOUNG.

KEEP in the sunlight; nothing beautiful or sweet grows or ripens in the darkness.

Avoid fear in all its varied forms of expression. It is the greatest enemy of the human race.

Avoid excesses of all kinds; they are injurious. The long life must be a temperate, regular life.

Don't live to eat, but eat to live. Many of our ills are due to overeating, to eating the wrong things and to irregular eating.

Don't allow yourself to think on your birthday that you are a year older and so much nearer the end.

Never look on the dark side; take sunny views of everything; a sunny thought drives away the shadows.

Be a child; live simply and naturally and keep clear of entangling alliances and complications of all kinds.

Cultivate the spirit of contentment; all discontent and dissatisfaction bring age furrows prematurely to the face.

Form a habit of throwing off before going to bed at night all the cares and anxieties of the day—everything which can possibly cause mental wear and tear or deprive you of rest.

BREVITY is the soul of wit.—*Shakespeare.*

Reading Circle and Christian Workers' Topics

By ELIZABETH D. ROSENBERGER.

TO-MORROW.—Isaiah 55.

For Sunday, April 23.

I. It Exists Only in Name.

1. It is One of Satan's Watchwords.
2. It is an Easing Powder.
3. It is a Conscience Killer.
4. The Holy Spirit says, "To-day."

II. It Promises but Never Pays.

1. By it the Sick are Comforted Falsely.
2. The Awakened Sinner Lulled Again to Sleep.
3. The Road to Hell Paved with Good Resolutions, and
4. The Unconcerned Bound with Chains of Iron.

III. So Near and Yet so Far Away.

1. An Unfulfilled Promise is a Step Backward.
2. Our "To-days" will soon be our "Yesterdays."

Text.—"And he said, To-morrow. And he said, Be it according to thy word: that thou mayest know that there is none like unto the Lord our God."—Ex. 8:10; Isa. 55.

References.—Prov. 27:1; Ezek. 11:2; Matt. 8:21; 24:48-51; 25:2-13; Acts 24:25; 1 Thess. 5:2, 3; Heb. 3:7, 8; Luke 14:18-20; 1 Kings 19:19-21; Deut. 30:11-14.

The King's To-morrow.

Moses had brought the plague of frogs upon the Egyptians; Aaron had stretched his rod over the rivers and the seas, and the frogs came up and covered the land of Egypt. Then king Pharaoh called for them and asked them to remove the plague of frogs. Moses answered, "When shall it be done?" And Pharaoh said, "To-morrow." And one plague after another was sent upon these people, and yet Pharaoh hardened his heart from day to day; even after the firstborn was slain in the palace he ordered his chariots and horsemen to pursue the fleeing Israelites, and they were drowned in the Red Sea. His "to-morrow" brought misery and pestilence upon his people, and death overtook the army and the king who were fighting against God.

The prophet Isaiah says, "Seek ye the Lord while he may be found, call ye upon him while he is near." What is your answer to this appeal? Are you ready now to enter the Lord's service; or do you turn away with the sad promise,—"to-morrow"?

"The Gift of Years."

We should remember that at each chance contact, each passing acquaintance, each conversation, we are giving away that which we can never recover,—the gift of our years which are spent as a tale that is told. Every word, every thought, every breath uses up human life. Where does waste time go? Who gathers

up the idle moments that slip away from us each day? One of the most serious problems we have to deal with is this one,—the use of time.

Each Day a Pearl.

The Latin poet tells us of a maiden who was idly drifting in a boat on the open sea. In her hands she held a string of pearls that were of fabulous value, and flawless beauty. She trailed the string in the water while the boat rocked on the billows. Suddenly she gave a cry of despair—the string had snapped and one by one her pearls had dropped to the bottom of the sea,—her treasure was lost forever. How many days that are of far more value than these pearls have slipped away, gone forever, and they are lost to you? Boys and girls should value time, look at each day as if life's great issues were staked upon it. Your neglect means a tragedy. It is always now or never.

Too Late.

A young artist had secured permission to paint Queen Victoria's portrait. It meant assured success, as other orders would quickly follow one as important as this. The hour for the first sitting was agreed upon. The queen was punctual, the artist was a half hour late. When he came into the room the queen was gone, and an attendant informed him that she would not return. His opportunity was gone by forever, and drudgery and poverty were his life companions. Jesus is waiting for you to-day, saying, "Son, daughter, give me thy heart," What are you going to do about it? Give it to him to-day, and life will be fuller, richer, its best gifts will be lavished upon you. Put it off until to-morrow, and you walk on barren plains, the skies are gray and cold above you, and near the end of the way you may stumble and fall to rise no more.

Now is the Accepted Time.

Now, when you are studying the great facts of history and nature, your memories are plastic, and retentive; what you learn becomes a part of yourself. When you grow old, you still have good memory, but it refuses to hold the facts you give it. Now is your time to put forth new activities, open new furrows, sow new seed. The to-morrows are few and short. Hillis said, "I am as one going once across this vast continent; I would lean forth and sow as far as hand can scatter my seed. Let the angels count the bundles." Now is the time to do all the good you can. Do not wait till to-morrow to do a kindness for your friend or ask forgiveness of your enemy, or to relieve want and

suffering; these things can all be done to-day. And then the blessed far-reaching result of doing one's best to-day is the ability to do better to-morrow; even so the one talent becomes two.

"Lift up thy head and rouse thee from thy dreaming;
Let go the past, whatever thou hast done;
Trust God for all that still may be before thee
In the fair realm beyond this present sun,
Lay by each weight, and bare thine arm and brow;
Hast thou a work to do? Up, do it now!"

A Bad Habit.

Some young people have formed a habit of never doing to-day what may be put off till to-morrow, and they accomplish but little. Home is not a pleasant retreat when late breakfasts and late dinners become an accepted innovation, when the house is cleaned at the wrong time, and our plans are interfered with because some one is behind time with housework that should have been done promptly. The Sunday-school teacher with an unprepared lesson, the leader of a Circle meeting who put off his work on the program until none of the members had time enough to study their subjects as thoroughly as they should have done, are to blame for being slothful servants.

Do Not Fear the Future.

"For we know not every morrow can be sad
So, forgetting all the sorrow we have had,
Let us fold away our fears
And put by our foolish tears,
And through all the coming years—just be glad."

Topics for Discussion.

1. We should obey God now. Deut. 30: 11-14.
2. When did the evil servant expect his lord? Matt. 24: 48-51.
3. Felix would not yield to the Spirit's pleading. Acts 24: 25.
4. If we do well to-day, we can do better to-morrow. Heb. 6: 1; Col. 1: 10.
5. A resolve. Heb. 12: 1-3.

* * *

EMPLOYMENT BUREAU.

One Man who Read a Book on Missions.

IN 1818 a Christian lady loaned a little book entitled, "Six Hundred Millions," to her physician, Dr. John Scudder. It presented the claims of the heathen in a clear, forcible manner and greatly interested him. He read and reread it, until he felt he could no longer stay at home, and gave up a lucrative practice in New York and sailed for India in 1819. Seven of his sons became missionaries and three of his grandsons medical missionaries. Imagine the writer of that little book and the one who loaned it and the one who read it and a great multitude of redeemed ones all rejoicing together in heaven. We pray that our Circle members will not

grow weary or discouraged; it is well worth your while to work on through good and evil report, knowing that God's richest blessings come to those who are faithful in a little. Our books in the present course are of unusual interest. Read them, and tell your friends to read them.

Redeeming the Time.

Some years ago the young people were somewhat in doubt about the possibility of making mission study attractive and profitable. But all doubt has passed from the minds of those who have tried the experiment, because in so many of our churches the young people and older ones, too, who are enrolled in our Circle and are to-day studying missions are having some of the most profitable and enjoyable times of their lives. If you do not have a Circle in your church, it is high time for you to be organizing one; there is no time to lose. It is a great thing for a young man or a young woman to acquire in a short time an intimate knowledge of another country and its people, as we do in the study of Rex Christus, our book on China. It is a great thing to become so identified with the life of another race that we can enter more truly into the heart-life of the people. It is a great thing to enter more truly into the lives of our own missionaries and thus to become fellow-laborers with God. It is no wonder that our new courses on missions are taking such firm hold on the young life of the church. Young people are attracted by the heroic, and the heroic appears on almost every page of missionary literature.

Zeal.

There are many faithful members who pour out their souls to God every day for the visitation of the Holy Spirit upon the church and the hearts of the unconverted. We know too little of the inner life of these faithful servants of Jesus. David Brainerd, the missionary, said, "I cared not where or how I lived or what hardships I went through if I could gain souls for Christ. While I was asleep I dreamed of these things; when I was awake the first thing I thought of was this great work."

Keep Pushing.

Keeping everlastingly at it brings success. Our church has been working for missions for some years. The beginnings were small. Well do we remember the earnest zeal of our brother, Christian Hope, who went to Denmark to teach his own people the Gospel. A more consecrated, self-denying missionary it were hard to find. He has gone to his reward; but to-day his influence lives and permeates our church. Keep working; if there are some in your congregation who are living selfishly, tell them of the sacrifices Brother Hope made, and persuade them to read some of the Circle books, that they may learn the blessedness of a life hid with Christ in God.



OUR YOUNG PEOPLE

THE GEOGRAPHY CLASS.—Chapter XXIII.

Paris, France.

Dear Mr. Maxwell:—

On alighting from the train we were thrown in the midst of a babel of confusion. All the European languages it seemed were floating upon the air in a jargon of bad French.

Paris is the mistress of pride, the city of sin, the homeless city; the city where high life, as it is called, is found in full bloom. The orchards and trees around the town are simply loaded down with fruit, and the vineyards are full of luscious clusters. Many cultivated forests meet the eye of the observer. Along the river in the chalk cliffs are great holes dug where hundreds of families live.

To-day we had the pleasure of ascending Eiffel tower which pierces the sky to the dizzy height of nine hundred and eighty-five feet. From its top we can see far beyond the city. The beautiful Seine spanned by fourteen of Napoleon's bridges and many others of later date, one of which was built for the Czar of Russia, and, furrowed by many a boat, winds its way through the green valley toward the English channel. On yonder hilltop opposite are the exposition buildings of 1867. Farther down are buildings of the last Paris Exposition; here a museum and there a museum. Paris is full of them, and once having seen them we were constrained to believe that there is enough nude statuary in these museums, in the parks and along the principal rucs, or boulevards, to corrupt the morals of any nation and condemn it.

A study of the social condition of the republic of France is sufficient evidence as to what the results of this teaching are. It must be admitted, however, that with the evil there comes a great deal of good; some of the finest statuary in the world is found here. It is also true that many of the best paintings have been brought here for exposition. In the De Louvre museum we saw a painting of the "Miracle at Cana of Galilee." The painting is twenty-five feet square and is worth several thousand dollars. Another magnificent piece of art is a column from the temple of Artaxerxes at Shushan, 404 B. C., in model, with a column intact, with a beam and cross-beam of the original wood from the temple. We saw Cleopatra's Needle, the wonderful Egyptian obelisk, brought to Paris in 1826 by Napoleon, from Luxor, Egypt. Every direction we look, and everywhere we go, we see dozens and scores of statues of emperors, kings, presidents, artists and sculptors; even Joan of Arc has 300 statues in France while Napoleon is remembered by 1,600 of them.

Another important factor in French society is the hotel life. There are practically no homes, as we know homes in our country. The people have houses which they call homes, where they sleep as a rule, but in nine cases out of ten they eat their meals at a café, which, when weather permits, is on the broad pavement parallel with the boulevards. Hundreds and even thousands of small tables large enough to accommodate two persons, literally line the boulevard for miles; here the people take their meals two or three times a day. Members of the same family are

scarcely ever seen together, and when meals are over these members of the divided families pair off in couples for cab drives or a visit to the theater, and thus, family after family, is separated all the day long. The wife has scarcely any domestic cares, and domestic felicity is a thing entirely lost if it ever was possessed.

There are two hundred and forty schools, three hundred churches and forty-five thousand saloons in Paris. The Grand Opera house cost \$5,000,000 and nearly half that much to furnish it. This is where the wealthier class of people spend their time and money. It would be useless here for me to attempt to give you statistics, because I am satisfied that the people in America who are unaccustomed to these things would not believe our report.

Opposite the Grand Opera house is the New Grand Hotel, which is an immense structure. In this building are six hundred places where liquor is sold daily. This statement seems incredible as I put it upon paper, but if the word of our party is worth anything to you, you may use this statement as a fact. To-day we saw the home of fashion. I remember when we were at home we often heard it said that we got our fashions from Chicago, Chicago got them from New York, New York got them from Paris and Paris got them from the devil, and the more we see of it here, the more we are constrained to believe that the author is right.

Our boys were not very well impressed with the palace of President Loubet. It did not strike us as being either beautiful or imposing, being surrounded by a high, gray stone wall and was certainly an emblem of solitude. Of course you would recognize it as being a national building by the number of soldiers there on guard. The soldiers of Paris wear blue coats and white pants, while the soldiers of the country wear blue coats and red pants. We visited the church of Mary Magdalene which was a large, well-furnished Catholic church, where many people were continually worshipping.

One of the interesting things of the day's visit was the department store of Bon Marche, who has six thousand clerks and four hundred delivery wagons, each delivery wagon having a driver and a conductor. A very similar store in capacity and volume is the Louvre. There are many others, but these two are the largest.

This afternoon we came across another very interesting thing, and Agnes and I had a great deal of trouble getting Miss Merritt and the boys away from it. It was Napoleon's Monument made from the cannons he had captured in war; these cannons were melted and molded into pictures, representing battles where he had fought, and this mountain of iron is shaped like a cone, and is one hundred fifty feet high. It furnishes quite a review of the life of the great Napoleon. As we gaze upon this memento we wonder whether his fame will aid him materially in the great judgment day.

The contrast that we suffer here is so great, although it is very interesting. We probably will not remain here very much longer. However, we may write you again before we leave here.

Yours respectfully,

Marie.

(To be continued.)

The Q. & A. Department.

THE CHILD'S INQUIRY.

[The following is in answer to a query which appeared in Q. & A. Department of Inglenook No. 11. We take pleasure in publishing the entire poem for the benefit of the Inglenook family.—Ed.]

Alexander lived many hundred years ago. He was king of Macedon, one of the states of Greece. His life was spent in war. He first conquered the other Grecian states, and then Persia, and India, and other countries one by one, till the whole known world was conquered by him.

It is said that he wept, because there were no more worlds for him to conquer. He died at the age of thirty-three, from drinking too much wine. In consequence of his great success in war, he was called "Alexander the Great."

Son.

"How big was Alexander, Pa,
That people call him great?
Was he, like old Goliath, tall?
His spear a hundred weight?
Was he so large that he could stand
Like some tall steeple high;
And while his feet were on the ground,
His hands could touch the sky?"

Father.

"Oh no, my child: about as large
As I or uncle' James.
'Twas not his stature made him great,
But greatness of his name."

Son.

"His name so great? I know 'tis long.
But easy quite to spell;
And more than half a year ago,
I knew it very well."

Father.

"I mean, my child, his actions were
So great he got a name,
That every body speaks with praise,
That tells about his name."

Son.

"Well, what great actions did he do?
I want to know it all."

Father.

"Why, he it was that conquered Tyre,
And leveled down her wall,
And thousands of her people slew;
And then to Persia went,
And fire and sword, on every side,
Through many a region sent.
A hundred conquered cities shone
With midnight burnings red;
And strewed o'er many a battle ground,
A thousand soldiers bled."

Son.

"Did killing people may him great?
Then why was Abdel Young,
Who killed his neighbor, training-day,
Put into jail and hung?
I never heard them call him great."

Father.

"Why, no, 'twas not in war;
And him that kills a single man,
His neighbors all abhor."

Son.

"Well, then, if I should kill a man.
I'd kill a hundred more;
I should be GREAT, and not get hung,
Like Abdel Young, before."

Father.

"Not so, my child, 'twill never do;
The Gospel bids be kind."

Son.

"Then they that kill and they that praise.
The Gospel do not mind."

Father.

"You know, my child, the Bible says
That you must always do
To other people, as you wish
To have them do to you."

Son.

"But, Pa, did Alexander wish
That some strong man would come,
And burn his house, and kill him, too,
And do as he had done?
And everybody calls him GREAT,
For killing people so!
Well, now, what right he had to kill,
I should be glad to know.
If one should burn the buildings here,
And kill the folks within,
Would any body call him great,
For such a wicked thing?"

—E. Jones, in McGuffey's Reader.

* * *

Why is the central part of Asia a region of interior drainage?

The principal reason perhaps for it is that this large basin is bounded on the west by the Caucasus Mountains, on the north the Ural Mountains form a watershed, on the south the highest mountains in the world prevent its drainage from the Arabian sea, and on the east the Thian-Shan separates it from the great drainage system of China. When nature formed all of these high mountain ranges around it this immense basin would result as a matter of consequence. Hence since its drainage has no exterior gateway nature has supplied it with an interior drainage.

*

What substance is the least susceptible to heat?

Wrought iron, which requires a heat of 3,509 degrees Fahrenheit to melt it. Cast iron melts at 2,250 degrees, steel at 2,500, and platinum at 3,080 degrees.



MISCELLANEOUS

THE PATH THE CALF MADE.

One day, through the primeval wood,
A calf walked home, as good calves should;
But made a trail all bent askew,
A crooked trail as all calves do.

Since then two hundred years have fled,
And, I infer, the calf is dead.
But still he left behind his trail,
And thereby hangs my moral tale.

The trail was taken up next day
By a lone dog that passed that way;
And then a wise bell-wether sheep
Pursued the trail o'er vale and steep,
And drew the flock behind him, too,
As good bell-wethers always do.

And from that day o'er hill and glade
Through those old woods a path was made;
And many men wound in and out,
And dodged, and turned, and bent about
And uttered words of righteous wrath
Because 'twas such a crooked path.

But still they followed—do not laugh—
The first migrations of that calf,
And through this winding woodway stalked,
Because he wobbled when he walked.

This forest path became a lane,
That bent, and turned, and turned again;
This crooked lane became a road,
Where many a poor horse with his load
Toiled on beneath the burning sun,
And traveled some three miles in one.
And thus, a century and a half
They trod in the footsteps of that calf.

The years passed on in swiftness fleet,
The road became a village street;
And this, before men were aware,
A city's crowded thoroughfare;
And soon the central street was this
Of a renowned metropolis.
And men two centuries and a half
Trod in the footsteps of that calf.

Each day a hundred thousand rout
Followed the zigzag calf about;
And o'er his crooked journey went
The traffic of a continent.
A hundred thousand men were led
By one calf near three centuries dead.
They followed still his crooked way,
And lost one hundred years a day;
For such reverence is lent
To well established precedent.

A moral lesson this might teach,
Were I ordained and called to preach;

For men are prone to go it blind
Along the calf paths of the mind,
And work away from sun to sun
To do what other men have done.

They follow in the beaten track,
And out, and in, and forth, and back,
And still their devious course pursue,
To keep the path that others do.
But how the wise old wood gods laugh
Who saw the first primeval calf!
Ah! many things this tale might teach,
But I am not ordained to preach.

—Sam. Walter Foss.

LITTLE LEAKS.

LETTING a dead tree stand in the orchard.

Allowing that little leak in the roof of the barn to
spoil a portion of the hay year after year.

Cutting your shoestring instead of untying it.

Losing the keys belonging to the locks on the farm
buildings.

Burning your shoes while warming your feet.

Letting the INGLENOOK stop.

Allowing Canada thistles to go to seed on the farm.

Feeding more hay or grain at one time than will be
eaten.

Leaving rubbish piles near the hen house to harbor
poultry enemies.

Using the half-bushel or peck measure out of which
to feed grain or roots to the stock.

Leaving the saw out in the rain or dew to become
rust eaten.

IT IS VERY FOOLISH

To try to live a religious life without praying.

To be always hunting for an easy place.

To have no definite aim in Christian life.

To never do anything unless you feel like it.

To take any important step without asking God to
lead you.

To willingly remain an hour in sin, without repent-
ing.

To never think of religious matters except when
you go to meeting.

To make a practice of neglecting little duties and
expecting to be faithful in great ones.

To have no higher aim in preaching than to enter-
tain the audience.

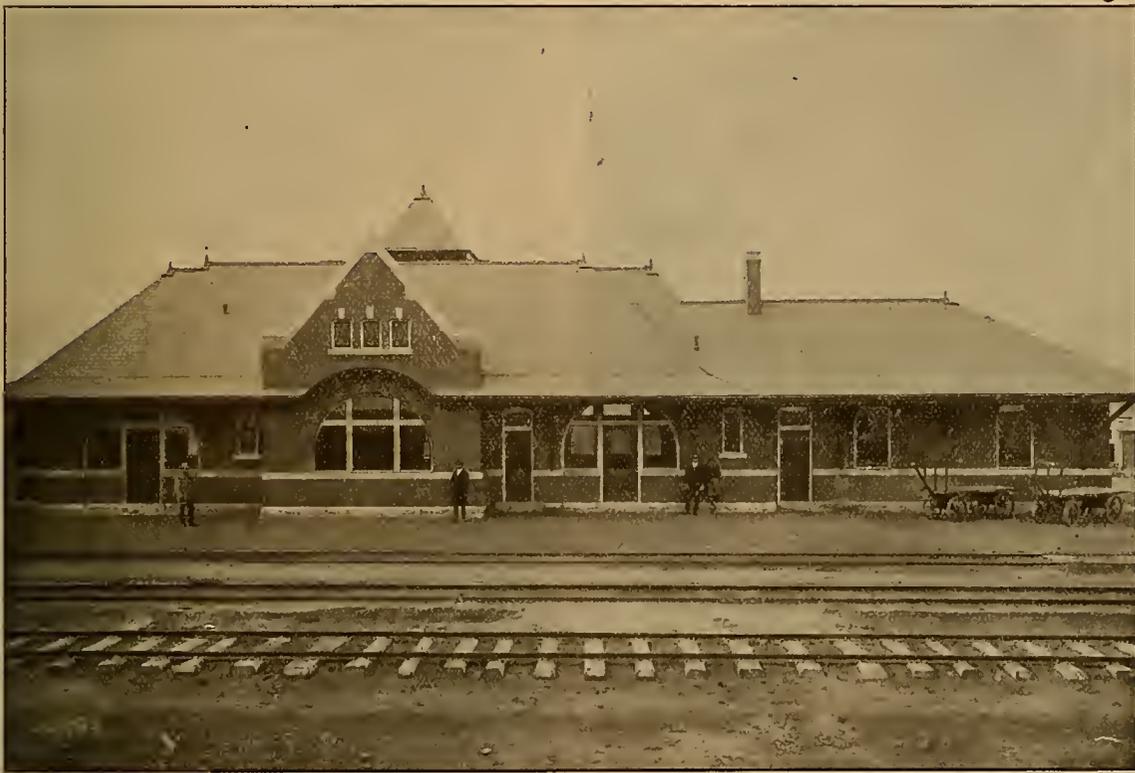
South Platte Valley

THE SOUTH PLATTE VALLEY.

ONE of the greatest auxiliaries to mission work in the Brethren church in the last twenty-five years has been emigration. Perhaps there is no other one thing that has done so much towards the scattering of our people and the organization of new churches in the north, south and west. Statistics could be furnished, showing the thousands of people that have found new

people who have made these changes nothing could be more natural than to suppose a number would become discouraged, discontented, disheartened and return home. Some who should have gone to colder climates have injudiciously chosen the south, and *vice versa*. Some have been so indiscrete as to contract for high-priced land when they had but little means for investment.

The western States, like the eastern States, have



UNION PACIFIC DEPOT, STERLING, COLO.

homes in this manner, which of their own magnitude would seem incredible. A tier of States bordering on the Mississippi on the west, and those adjacent, have been recipients of the influx from the eastern States. In the last decade the irrigated regions of the west have been an objective point to homeseekers.

Canada, the Dakotas, Idaho, Minnesota and Michigan, Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, Oklahoma, Indian Territory, Arkansas, Missouri, Oregon, California and Washington have all been rivals in trying to offer pleasant and profitable homes to the people who have felt that they could do better for themselves and for the church in a new country. With the thousands of

their advantages and drawbacks. Countries and States are like people; no one of them possesses all the good things; if careful selections are made, often a very pleasant and permanent home can be obtained at a reasonable figure.

The Brethren in the South Platte Valley, Colorado, are anxious that our people know more of their country and, in order that no statement may be overdrawn or exaggerated, we have taken the precaution to make a trip to that valley and personally interview men who have lived there for twenty-five or thirty years; and in this sixteen-page notice of the South Platte Valley, you will find what these men have said to me person-

ally; and the accompanying illustrations are made from actual photographs, so that no fears need be entertained regarding their validity. As you will see in the picture, the Brethren have a nice, neat little churchhouse, and though the congregation is not large, we gave two Bible land lectures to an interested audience.

Long before you reach the State of Colorado you



A MONEY MAKER.

find that your train is gradually climbing a slope leading up to the Rocky Mountains, "The Backbone of America." The ground is surprisingly smooth and even and would be level except for this gentle slope, which makes it an ideal country for irrigation. Abundance of water is afforded by the great watershed beyond. Ditches, headgates and laterals have been abundantly supplied with which successfully to water the soil.

The accompanying interviews will tell for what purposes the soil is best adapted. Many of these statistics we received from the farmers, and have gone to the elevator and railroad station only to find them there just as they had reported.

Again, it is easy to follow the cheques of a dairyman, sugar factory man, and the grain merchant, through the banks and satisfy one's self that these statistics are just as represented. Great care has been taken to see that nothing has been exaggerated in this exposition of the South Platte Valley.

With the coming of the beet industry, the attention that is being given to dairying, the discovery of the quality of nectar in alfalfa for honey bees, and the

wide range of free pasture lands, there certainly can be no place east of the Rocky Mountains which affords greater opportunities for young men and women who want to get homes of their own and get them honestly and get them while they are young. The climate is good, the water is splendid, the weather ideal. Church and school privileges are unsurpassed by towns of the size of Sterling. Market is all that could be expected, not being far away from the State capital.

Sterling is a busy little town, with no saloons, which speaks well for the character of the inhabitants and their position on the liquor question. The Union Pacific railway, which is one of the best systems of the west, passes through the town.

You will notice in Brother Patterson's interview, that it was not their intention to make this valley their home, but conditions are so ideal that they have remained there ever since. The fact that he found herds of five thousand buffaloes in the early days ought to be sufficient evidence to the thinking man of the natural resources of the pasture land. Brother Patterson refused \$60 each for eighteen yearling mules the day before we visited him, which we thought was a mistake; but when he explained that he could keep them two years more at a total expense of seven dollars and a half each, at which time he could mate them and receive two hundred fifty dollars a pair, we began to realize that his experience in the South Platte Valley was worth something to him.

After interviewing these men personally in their own homes, eating at their tables, riding in their vehicles,



HARVESTING HONEY.

walking over their ranches, looking at the thousands of head of cattle, we feel like saying to the young man of the East what Horace Greeley once said, "Young man, go west."

EDITOR INGLENOOK.

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The number of sheep at present in the United States is estimated at 48,000,000. What a pity that so many people are shivering for the want of their coats.

UP THE SOUTH PLATTE IN 1874.

THIRTY-ONE years ago (April 1, 1874) we left our home in southern Wisconsin and started for Colorado. At that time we did not have fast through trains, and it took us just three days to reach Julesburg, Colo. The railroad up the Platte Valley was not built then, and as we were going near Buffalo (now Merino) we had to go in covered wagons. Other persons bound for



OLD PIKE'S PEAK ROAD THROUGH SO. PLATTE VALLEY.

the same place reached Julesburg on the train we did, so that there were more than twenty of us, mostly women and children, in the party which started a few hours later.

The first day we did not go far, and the main object that attracted our attention was the barren ground out of which grew unnumbered prickly pears and cacti. At night we stopped at the house of some cowboys. (Large cattle owners were then in practical possession of the valley, and every few miles had sod houses in which the men staid who looked after the cattle.)

When we reached the house, the cowboys walked out and told the travelers to take possession, showing where eatables were kept. And they staid out all night, while our party—tenderfeet indeed—slept in one room. In the morning when I went outdoors the men were lying rolled up in their blankets, with a heavy pole across the foot to keep the wind from blowing them off. It had snowed a little during the night. They did not offer to take possession of their own house until we were ready to leave. And I remember that when my father offered to pay them they were offended. Their generosity was one of their failings. Never have I met any men who were as generous as were the cowboys, and this does not refer merely to the one night's lodging and the things we ate there.

The next day at noon we stopped at a ranch near which fifteen hundred Indians were encamped. I do not remember any other time when I have felt quite so much in the minority. I was afraid to go among the tepees, though the Indians were as friendly as could be. The next night we stopped at another ranch, and the third night near what is now Sterling. We found a man and his wife living in a dugout. It was not large, but our family staid there. There was little choice then—the dugout or the prairie. At noon the following day we reached our destination.

We expected to find a board shanty erected for us, but it was not even begun, and the only vacant house—and even sod houses were few and far between then—we could find was a small sod one. It had one door, one little window, and a dirt floor, and it was redolent of "buffalo chips," which was the main fuel. It really was not a very inviting place to look upon as home, and it proved to be too much for the girls.

Our goods had not reached Julesburg, and at the end of our journey we had only such bedding as we carried with us. But the spirit of generosity was everywhere, and buffalo robes and blankets were loaned us for the few weeks until a trip was made to Julesburg—seventy miles away—and we had our own bedding. A small stove was in the house. We had flour and mother baked good bread. Buffalo meat was



POULTRY FARM NEAR STERLING.

plentiful and very cheap. I hesitate to say just how large an amount of these two staples we consumed, for it seems incredible. But we had what was called a "prairie appetite," and were well and happy.

As soon as possible lumber was brought from Greeley—nearly a hundred miles farther—and we had a house with a basement and in it a pump, which was a great relief to the two of us who had been carrying all the water used from the Platte, three-quarters of a mile away. Some ground was plowed, vegetables were planted, and for a time all went well. Then



AS THE FIRST DUNKARDS MOVED INTO SOUTH PLATTE VALLEY.

came talk that the Indians were becoming troublesome, and after a time a body of them, all decked out with feathers and war paint, and each well armed and with an extra pony, came to our house and ate everything in sight. They claimed to be good Indians having no desire to injure the whites. They were after the Utes.

But they did not hesitate to appropriate small articles when they could do so unseen. Other more alarming reports came, and finally it was decided that it was not safe for a man to keep a family there, and we started for Greeley.

Our experience on the South Platte is one to which



AS DUNKARDS NOW GO TO SOUTH PLATTE VALLEY IN VESTIBULE COACH ON U. P. RY.

I always look back with pleasure, and sometimes regret that we did not remain there. It was a wild free country. Deer, antelope, buffalo were all about us, and the latter could be seen by the thousand. We did not pretend to eat any of the meat except the ham, unless a buffalo calf was killed. When we got up in the morning we often saw buffalo feeding with the cattle within a few rods of the house. Travelers through the valley shot them down and let them lie and decay, just in order to be able to say they had killed a buffalo. It was a crime which soon received punishment, for it was not long until not a buffalo could be found in the valley.

One thing that surprised us when we got into the valley proper was to see the cattle, which had been out all winter, unfed by man, looking as plump as if it was fall instead of spring. And the buffalo were in fine condition. The grass growing there was just the kind that live stock needed. We were convinced that it was a land with great possibilities and would some day be very productive; and later observations have shown me that we made no mistake, as far as soil and climate are concerned, when we located in the South Platte Valley.

Some of those we knew there in the long ago did not leave, but are there now. They trusted the country, and the country richly rewarded them. It rewarded others who did not live through the hardships of pioneer life; and it is rewarding and will reward till others for all time to come, for it is a goodly land. Many improvements have come, and others will follow. And yet, in spite of several visits to the valley since 1874, it seems to me that the real valley is the one of those early days, for I lived in it at the most impressionable period of life. And I cannot help wishing that I might see it, even if but for a day, just as it was in 1874. But it lives only in memory, where it will continue to live until we go hence.

GRANT MAHAN.

Elgin, Illinois.

FROM THE FOUNDER OF STERLING.

I was born in southern Tennessee in 1849, and when I was six years old my father moved to Mississippi, from where I came to Colorado. We settled near Greeley, where I cropped one year and then came to this section, having entered a quarter section by proxy before, as was common in those days.

On the road here from Greeley we, myself and driver, met one person only, and that was a man on horseback, and upon inquiry found it to be Mr. Hatfield, who was then living here and was making a trip to Greeley, a distance of one hundred ten miles, to get a pitman rod of his mower welded so he could finish mowing his crop. Greeley was the nearest town where such repairs could be had those days.

In 1875 I cropped here and raised about two and a half acres of corn, and when husking time came I went to Greeley to help my father-in-law husk his corn, and when I came back the wild geese had eaten all my crop of corn, so that the first crop did not amount to much; but we did not become discouraged, for we saw that there were possibilities here if we only waited for them.

In those days the Indians were very plentiful here, not that they stayed here, but rather came here to hunt the thousands of buffaloes that inhabited this section. The government would give them a license to hunt here provided they were supplied with a sort of guardian, a white man who protected their rights and the



SHIPPING WOOL AT STERLING, COLO.

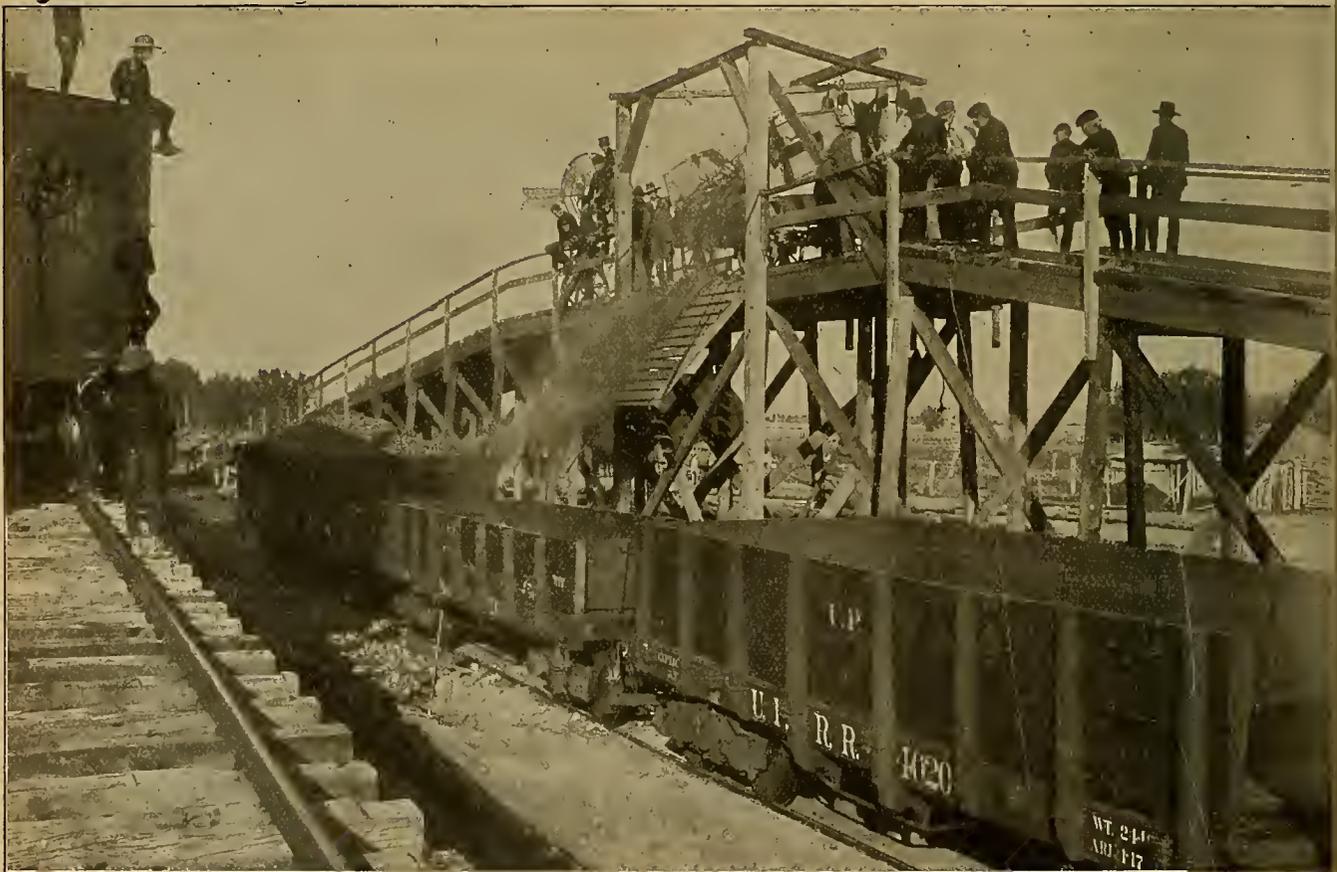
rights of the white people through whose territory they passed. They took the flesh of the buffalo and jerked it as they called it, and used it for food and the hides they took to the market and traded for food, drink and clothing. As many as five thousand buffaloes have been seen in a single herd in this valley in the early days.

A raid was made here in 1876 by the red men, and twelve horses were taken by them from the place where this town now stands. The next day they found a lot of cattlemen, who were getting ready for a round up, and when they saw a good opportunity they shot three of the men and took twelve more horses, and left the bodies of the men bleaching in the sun. I helped their comrades the following day to bury their unfortunate fellows. There were about thirty men in the round up, and they were all at my house the next morning for breakfast.

About a year before I came here, 1872, the Colorado Central R. R. Co. threw up a grade across the country, but it was abandoned the next year, and no more was done with it until some time in the early eighties, when the Union Pacific R. R. Co. renewed the grade, and with that prospect ahead the little town of Sterling sprang into existence; in 1882 I bought some hard-



BIRD'S-EYE VIEW (RESIDENCE PORTION), STERLING, COLO.



LOADING SUGAR BEETS INTO CAR, STERLING, COLO.

ware, and sold it from a tent for a while, and finally built a shanty for the purpose.

I was the owner of the land upon which the town now stands, and I sold a number of building lots for the small sum of ten dollars in order that the little town might grow rapidly, which it did, and now we have a brisk little business town of not less than sixteen hundred inhabitants. I bought this quarter section where the city of Sterling now stands of a young man who had become discouraged and was going back east, and said that there were no prospects ahead here for anyone.

That was in 1874. I paid him two hundred fifty dollars for the one hundred sixty acres, and to-day there is not a lot in that part of the town that can be bought for that money. One thousand dollars has been refused for a lot in the residence portion of the town, with one hundred feet front.

Our State is called the Centennial State, for it was admitted in 1876. At that time, Weld county, with Greeley as the county seat, covered a territory of more than ten thousand square miles; since then, it has been divided into seven counties all of which are good-sized counties.

Before the railroads came we had to haul barbed wire from Denver, a distance of one hundred and forty miles. I remember that I once sent seven wagons to that city for that purpose. We often took our farm produce to Sidney, Nebraska, a distance of forty miles, where there was a government fort and a railroad. There was a private freight line from there to the Black Hills country, where the miners had to be supplied with the necessaries of life. That made a good market for us. I used to raise watermelons and market them there. I recall the fact that one season I took the money which I received from my watermelons and purchased the material for a house. I made the house out of grouting and the house is standing to this day, and is in a good state of preservation. It is twenty-four feet square.

At one time the scare of the Indians was so intense that about twenty-five neighbors united their efforts in erecting a sod fort about four hundred feet square, six feet high and four feet thick. We are glad to say that we never had to use it as a protection against the Indians, although at one time we did have to send our families to Sidney, Nebraska, where they could be under the care of the government troops.

The first religious sect to occupy this territory was the Southern Methodists. They were soon followed by the Cumberland Presbyterians; both denominations worshiped in the only sod schoolhouse in the valley. The last-named sect were the first to erect a house of worship where Sterling is now situated. Since that many have come and are prospering as you will see in the accompanying illustrations.

During the money panic of 1873, when everybody

was discouraged and ready to return to the land of their fathers, but could not for lack of funds, and were at their wits' end, I remember a certain Mr. Meeker, the president of the Union Colony, called a meeting of the despondent men and told them that they had no reason to be so crestfallen, that every new country was subject to such things, and that the ones who proved loyal to the country and themselves would be the victors in the end, and that the ones that retreated



CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, STERLING,
Reached via Union Pacific Ry.

would lose out finally. He said, "Inside of twenty-five years their land would bring fifty dollars in the market." To-day it is a bad piece of land indeed at that place that will not bring one hundred dollars instead of the price which he prophesied. Land was bought then at the rate of seven hundred dollars for eighty acres and lots of it now sell at two hundred dollars per acre.

Land around Fort Collins last season and this season rents for twenty-five dollars cash per acre to beet raisers. In some instances they give one-fourth of the crop, which is about the same. Many of them get twenty-six tons to the acre, and sell them at five dollars per ton.

Our land here at Sterling is just as good as the land at Greeley or Fort Collins, but we have not had a sugar factory here until this year; a factory is now under construction and several thousand acres of beets have already been contracted for, which will speedily increase the price of land. We have the quality of soil, we have the supply of water for irrigation purposes, we have the market, and a new era has again

dawned upon our quiet little village and the surrounding community. With the present indications of the beet industry, the marvelous alfalfa harvests, the unrivalled crops of honey, and the unlimited acreage of foothills where countless thousands of cattle graze at their own sweet will, without a cent of rent to the owner, what can there be to prevent the land here from becoming as valuable as the land anywhere else?

We have the soil, water, sunshine, and the room; what we want is a large number of industrious, energetic young men who want to make a fortune and make it honestly, and do it while they are young.

WHAT AN OLD PIONEER SAYS.

I WAS born in Franklin county, Virginia, in 1842; moved to Marion county, Iowa, in 1866; from there we came to Longmont, Colorado in 1873, and we have been residents of this immediate part of the South Platte Valley since 1879. When we came from Iowa to this State we came overland, my wife driving one team and my son the other, while my brother-in-law and myself drove the cattle.

We went by way of Cheyenne to avoid the Indians that were in this section of the country at that time,



BUNCH OF CATTLE NEAR STERLING, COLO.

As the founder of the town of Sterling some thirty years ago, I wish for it and its sturdy people a pleasant and prosperous future.

M. C. KING.

Sterling, Colo.

Editor "Inglenook."

Since my interview with you a few days ago I have purchased a farm of 172 acres, paying \$55 per acre for same. This shows whether or not I have faith in The South Platte Valley. You may add this to my interview if you wish.

Truly,

M. C. King.

Do they raise any other hay except alfalfa?

Yes. Good natural wild hay that sells for \$12 a ton.

What other towns are located in the beet country?

Snyder, Iliff, Brush, Crook, Ft. Morgan, Greeley.

and to accompany a gentleman who was going that way; as it was only about a hundred miles out of our way we calculated that we could do that in order to accommodate a neighbor, but the higher civilization has caused us, I am sorry to say, to lose some of those old-time generosities.

In 1878 some Sioux Indians, who had been moved by the government from the reservation in the north to one in the south, had become very much dissatisfied and wanted to go back to the north. The government refused to grant their request, upon which they said they would go and they did. They simply cut their way through, which caused a great deal of excitement and some loss of life; about thirty-six whites were killed in one of these battles near here. They never went back to the reservation in the south.

When we landed in the South Platte Valley in 1879



OLD SETTLERS' PICNIC OF LOGAN CO., SOUTH PLATTE VALLEY, STERLING, COLO.

there were very few settlers here, and things were pretty much as nature and the Indians had left them. We worshiped and had school in the old sod school-house near my ranch, which was the only one in the valley at that time. Our nearest market then was Syd-

ney, Nebraska, forty miles away, although we had a post station here at Sterling.

When we stopped here it was not with the intention of making this our home, but we stopped here rather for the purpose of schooling our children and making

a little money so we could buy a home elsewhere; but in the next year, 1880, the old railroad grade was renewed by the Union Pacific R. R. Co., and this step toward progress and the good fortune we had while here slowly but surely induced us to stay, and I suppose now that we will remain here as long as we live, for two reasons: one is, we are getting old, and the



FIELD OF ALFALFA.

other is that this is as good a place to live now as any place.

From the time we came here until 1883 we never attempted to raise a crop; during this time I made thirteen thousand dollars raising cattle on the range. At the time mentioned I sold my cattle to some cattle dealers and turned my attention to raising grass and grain. Since there was little or no market for wheat except as a feed for cattle, for there was not much of it raised, we gave more attention to oats and corn. We never aim to sell any grain or grass, but feed all the products of the ranch to the stock and sell the stock; this is our plan for farming, and we have always been able to make it pay.

The introduction of alfalfa about eighteen years ago was a boon to this country; no crop is so valuable to the farmer for stock raising as this crop. We make a common practice here of mowing our alfalfa crop three times each season; from the first crop we generally get two and a half tons per acre, the second, two tons, and the third crop one and a half tons—an aggregate, as a rule, of nearly six tons per acre.

The sheep men always try to get hold of the first mowing as it is considered better for the sheep; the second is nearly like the first; but the third cutting is saved for the milch cows and has a ready sale for that purpose. The first cutting sells from three to four dollars, the second much the same, and the third from four to five dollars per ton.

A new era has dawned upon this country; with the coming of the beet industry comes an inestimable mine of wealth to the farmer. There are men here who

own land worth from forty to sixty dollars per acre, who can clear above all expenses seventy-five dollars per acre per annum. Statistics can and will be furnished showing these statements to be true. Of course the land is increasing in value all the time because it is being utilized more and more, and is being used for purposes which are more profitable.

Beet crops are more valuable than cereals, therefore the price of land will advance as the sugar factories are planted in our midst. Three years ago there was not a sugar factory in the South Platte Valley, and now there are six and another one under construction here at Sterling. Many more are in prospect, and as the demand comes the factories will follow. The thing that is most needed is men to raise the beets. As our country raises but a small portion of the sugar it consumes nothing is surer than a demand for the manufactured product. Capitalists are ready to manufacture the sugar if the beets are raised. The land is here awaiting the man who wants to make a fortune while he is young.

Yours truly,
Sterling, Colo. R. J. PATTERSON.

THE SOUTH PLATTE VALLEY APIARY.

THE apiary business in the South Platte Valley is but four years old. The natural conditions are what brought the industry in our midst; alfalfa is one of the best honey producers in the world, and the South Platte Valley cannot be beaten for the production of alfalfa.

I am the apiarist of the Sterling Bee Company, and



STERLING BEE CO. LOADING CARLOAD OF HONEY,
STERLING, COLO.

I can testify that we shipped a carload of honey last season to Indianapolis, which means twenty-five thousand two hundred pounds, and this was made last season by our own five hundred colonies of bees. This honey is worth twelve and one-half cents in the market. It is not difficult to estimate that each colony of bees

averaged between fifty and sixty pounds of honey in one season. When it is remembered that the ordinary stand of bees is worth about three dollars in the market, and they will produce here in this alfalfa section fifty pounds of honey in one season that will bring twelve and one-half cents a pound, or six dollars and a quarter, it takes no philosopher to see that one hundred per cent can be allowed for expenses, which is not at all necessary, and then have one hundred per cent and more left as a clear profit on the investment; expenses in this business here are very meager in comparison with the profit.

Bee keepers calculate that one acre of alfalfa will amply support a good working colony of bees, and

DAIRYING IN THE SOUTH PLATTE VALLEY.

With the dawn of the new year's work are matters of great importance absorbing the time and thought of the people who supply the world's commerce; and with the great forward movement of the various branches of agriculture employed in the production of the world's great annual harvest, it is indeed the part of good judgment for the American farmer to review the past year's operations; to continue those branches which have brought the best results, and discontinue those which have yielded little or no profit.

Much depends upon the selection of such crops as are best adapted to the peculiar conditions of soil,



APIARY OF J. M. CORNELIUS, SOUTH PLATTE VALLEY, COLO.

every one who has been here knows that there are in the neighborhood of twenty thousand acres of it in the county, saying nothing of the South Platte Valley.

We with all the agricultural classes necessarily suffer from a late spring, and that is what we had last season. When there is a warm season the alfalfa is sure to secrete a better nectar than in a cool or damp season.

I am willing to tell you anything you want to know about the business, but I am not anxious that you tell everybody, for I am doing well enough as it is. Elsewhere in this issue will be found statistics that will show something of the work done by the bees in our section that ought to satisfy the inquirer.

Yours truly,

HARRY McCOMBS, Apiarist,
Sterling Bee Co.

climate and local necessities. The overproduction of certain products causes the price of such commodities to become so low that they cease to be profitable, and the producer cannot afford to grow them. Such conditions cause the farmer to long for some substantial branch of agriculture upon which he may depend, not only for a livelihood but as well to accumulate wealth.

Thorough investigation, statistics and the sentiment of a large per cent of the western farmers to-day all go to show that one of the most satisfactory lines to follow in our age is the "Dairy Business." Their motto is, "The cow, the enemy of all store accounts." The cow has been rightly named "The mortgage lifter of America." It is a fact that the dairy cows of the United States have paid off more mortgages, and prevented more unhappiness in the past five years than the combined wealth accumulated by America's great captains of finance. Every progressive dairyman should receive a copy of the report of the Secretary of Agriculture for the last five years; the great earnings

It is an ill wind that turns none to good.—*Tusser.*

of the dairy business is the best proof of the value of dairying.

Again, good judgment should be exercised in the selection of a location where the natural conditions are best for the proposed industry. With due attention, and the proper consideration, I know of no place in the Union so well adapted to dairying as the South Platte Valley of Colorado; with the most delightful climate in the world, with three hundred and thirty days of sunshine in the year, with a superabundance of alfalfa, the natural dairy food, with an almost inexhaustible supply of sugar beet pulp, and various

pound, and many individual cows are making from \$8 to \$12 per month. In Logan county the De Laval Separator plan is used, which adds to the value of the industry.

A Few Statistics.

Colorado creameries paid \$3,000,000 for dairy products in 1904.

They have made 15,000,000 pounds of butter.

They have bought the milk from 150,000 cows.

They have distributed cash among 30,000 farmers.

They have shipped 5,000,000 pounds of butter out of the State.



ALFALFA PLANT.

other choice foods for dairy cattle, who dare say that this section is not ideal for dairying? Logan county, Colorado, "The pride of the Irrigated Empire," invites you to come and enjoy the pleasure and the profits of combined farming and dairying.

The dairy business, though in its infancy, is proving a great benefit to our farmers. Many of them have made \$47.00 per head from their dairy cows in 1904; others show earnings of \$45.00 per head, etc. As yet not a single farmer who has taken up the dairy business in the South Platte Valley has discontinued it; on the contrary, the herds are increasing and the business is growing nicely. Logan county will soon be the banner county in the State for dairying. With the growing demand for dairy products there is no danger of overproduction; butter fat is now worth 28 cents a

The Littleton creamery alone has made 5,000,000 pounds of butter last year.

2,000,000 pounds of it was shipped to New York, San Francisco and Seattle.

This required 15,000,000 gallons of milk.

50,000 cows were milked twice a day for 365 days. 10,000 people on farms have handled the milk.

15 special cars gather the milk and bring it to Denver.

The railroads get \$200 a day for the hauling.

1904 is the first year that the dairy products have equaled the consumption.

1905 will have more exports than imports.

The South Platte Valley has undoubtedly unrivalled advantages in the line of dairying.

Sterling, Colorado.

C. P. GODDARD.

A CLIPPING FROM THE DENVER
REPUBLICAN.

IN the four indictments against M. Litch, of Sterling, charged with disposing of intoxicating liquors, the judgment of the lower court was affirmed on two counts and reversed on the two remaining. Litch was prosecuted for violating an ordinance prohibiting the



selling or giving away of intoxicating liquors within the corporate limits of Sterling. He was found guilty, fined \$300, and appealed to the county court where a jury trial resulted in a verdict of guilty. The case was then taken to the court of appeals.

It developed during the trial in the lower courts that Litch conducted a small fruit store at Sterling, and on his birthday, by way of celebration, he called several friends behind a curtain in the rear part of the building and "treated" them to beer from a keg. The four indictments resulted soon after, but in two cases Litch filed an affidavit to have the coroner draw the jury instead of the sheriff, alleging prejudice on the part of the latter official. This was not granted him, and those two cases were reversed by the court of appeals, which held it mandatory on the lower court to grant such a request.

In the two other cases, however, Litch made no requests to have the coroner draw the jury, and the judgment was affirmed on the ground that the ordinances of Sterling make it a strictly prohibition town.

How is Sterling from a social standpoint?

Well, they have six churches, no saloon, brick schoolhouses, free schoolbooks and a very intelligent social class of citizens.

A BRIGHT FUTURE.

Elgin, Ill., March 25, 1905.

Geo. L. McDonough, Col. Agt., U. P. R. R. Co.,
Omaha, Nebr.

Dear Sir:—

It was recently my pleasure to take a trip through the South Platte Valley, Colorado, in company with two others. On our way west we found snow most of the way, but when we came to the Valley of South Platte we found the farmers plowing and harrowing.

I had heard a great deal about the promising outlook for that country, but I do not hesitate to say that the conditions are better there than I expected to find them. Persons who have lived there a number of years say the climate is ideal.

There is no doubt about the fertility of the soil, which is adapted to diversified farming. The raising of sugar beets seems to be the best paying proposition. We saw farms there that are netting the owners \$25.00



GERMAN EVANGELICAL CHURCH, STERLING, COLO.

to \$100.00 per acre above expenses on a single crop of beets. A sugar factory is now being located at Sterling, and others are being talked of near there.

The country seems to be settling up quite rapidly. Some of the farmers who are wearing out their lives on the hillsides in the east might do well to settle in a country like this.

Our party had the pleasure of seeing this country by ourselves and were not guided, accompanied and inflated by any land agents, therefore we are in a position to form our own ideas of the country from an unbiased standpoint.

To say the least, I was well impressed with the country and believe that it has a bright future.

Very truly,
R. E. Arnold.

STATEMENT OF FREIGHT SHIPPED FROM AND RECEIVED BY THE FOLLOWING STATIONS IN THE SOUTH PLATTE VALLEY.

	SHIPPED						Cars
	Horses Cars	Cattle Cars	Sheep Cars	Hay Cars	Potatoes Cars	Beets Cars	REC'D House-Hold Goods
Julesburg,	12	60	2	5		24	6
Crook,	1	63		24			
Iliff,		7	18	132			
Sterling,	14	118	7	163		234	
Merino,	7	76		102		14	
Union,		2		66			
Snyder,	1	5	22	36		6	2
Fort Morgan,			8				2
Weldon,		24	35		6	139	
Orchard,	1	14	6	27	21	144	1
Hardin,		27	1	18	58	59	
Kersey,		20	42	1	1151	58	2
La Salle,	1	11	8	2	277	417	9
Total,	38	427	149	576	1513	1095	22

STATISTICAL REPORT OF THE APIARY, STERLING, COLORADO, 1904.

Stands	Owner	Pounds Honey	Per Pound
500	Sterling Bee Co.	25,200	12½c
300	J. M. Cornelius	15,000	12½c
50	H. H. White	3,600	12½c

STATISTICAL REPORT SUGAR BEET CROP, STERLING, COLORADO, FOR YEAR 1904.

Name of Farmer	Number acres	Received for Crop
E. A. Warren,	8¼	\$ 803.00
B. Knudson,	8½	659.50
M. W. Hoke,	5	431.00
L. J. Collier,	10	800.00
J. H. Norden,	5	306.00
Henry Daum,	6	426.60
W. A. Hoel,	6	424.80
Jacob Hunker,	8	696.60
S. A. Ionier,	6	513.90
Jno. Denies,	30	1896.75
Wm. Tew,	12	866.25
Henry Shafer,	15	720.00
A. H. Middlekauff,	24	1147.50
Horris & Salisbury,	85	4438.75
C. E. Bruner,	5	382.65

STATISTICAL REPORT OF DAIRY PRODUCTS, STERLING, COLORADO, 1904.

Cows Milked	Owner	Pounds Butter	Fat Received
15	B. Knudson	2,500	\$550.00
8	F. Bernhard	1,350	297.00
12	A. R. Youngquist	2,175	500.00
6	P. C. Nelson	1,100	252.00
8	J. A. Hays	1,740	384.00

There are 44 cream separators in the county only one year old.

Average price for butter fat for the year was 22½ cents per pound.

Only common stock cows—not a dairy cow in the lot as yet.

EARTH'S CAPACITY DOUBLED.

THE conditions of the lands which are now open to the increase in population which has to be expected within two or three centuries may be taken approximately to show that, at most, there is enough to admit of something like a doubling of the present num-



METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, STERLING, COLO.

bers; that without any considerable engineering work in lands not available for tillage a total of about 4,000,000,000 can be supported in tolerable comfort.

The question arises as to the additional food-giving capacity of the earth which may be won by means of engineering and other scientific work, as in irrigating arid fields or draining those which are excessively watered, or by improving the methods of fertilizing soils now in use.

It is impossible, with the present lack of information, to determine accurately how extensive is the field which may be won to tillage by the work of the engineer; this winning from the excessively arid lands will be done by irrigation, and from the morasses, the fresh-water swamps and the marine marshes by drainage. In Europe the larger part of the land thus winnable has long been brought to use; it is not likely that an increase of ten per cent in the food-giving capacity of the soils can, by any known means, be realized. In the less developed continents the gain is likely to be much greater.

Thus within the limits of the United States the writ-

er has estimated that the fields improvable by drainage in the manner already applied in Holland would add to the tillable ground of the country an area somewhat exceeding 100,000 square miles in extent, with a food-giving value about four times that of the State of Illinois, wherein the soil would be far more enduring than that of any upland district. The complementary process, that of irrigation, promises to afford yet larger gains, including the area of the South

On the other continents the opportunities for winning good land from arid deserts are probably less than in North America, yet the possible gain is such that we may reckon that when his great work is done the engineer will have recovered land enough to feed the existing population of the earth. In Africa there is the magnificent problem of the Nile, a river which wastes to the sea in its annual floods water enough to fertilize tenfold the desert that it now makes fertile. There is the valley of the Twin rivers of Asia, where a realm once fertile has become a waste by the loss of its irrigation works. There are in all the great lands vast areas of lakes, swamps and marshes awaiting the skillful labor which has won Holland from the sea. The largest opportunity of profit is in such brave combats with the incomplete work of nature.

The problem of how we are to maintain the fertility of the soil when the earth is taxed by a population thrice as great as it now supports, depends upon our ability to restrain the excessive rapidity with which tilled soils pass to the sea and our ability to restore to the land the materials which the cultivated plants remove. We shall find that both these needs are fairly to be met by the resources of modern science; the first by a proper control of the movements of water from where it falls upon the land to its station in the ocean, and the second by a resort to the ocean and under the earth for the materials to renew the fertility of the ground when it is exhausted by cropping. There is much to do in order to make the earth fit to bear the life to come, but there is every reason to believe that our science is ready for the task and that within two centuries of peaceful endeavor we may prepare the place for it.

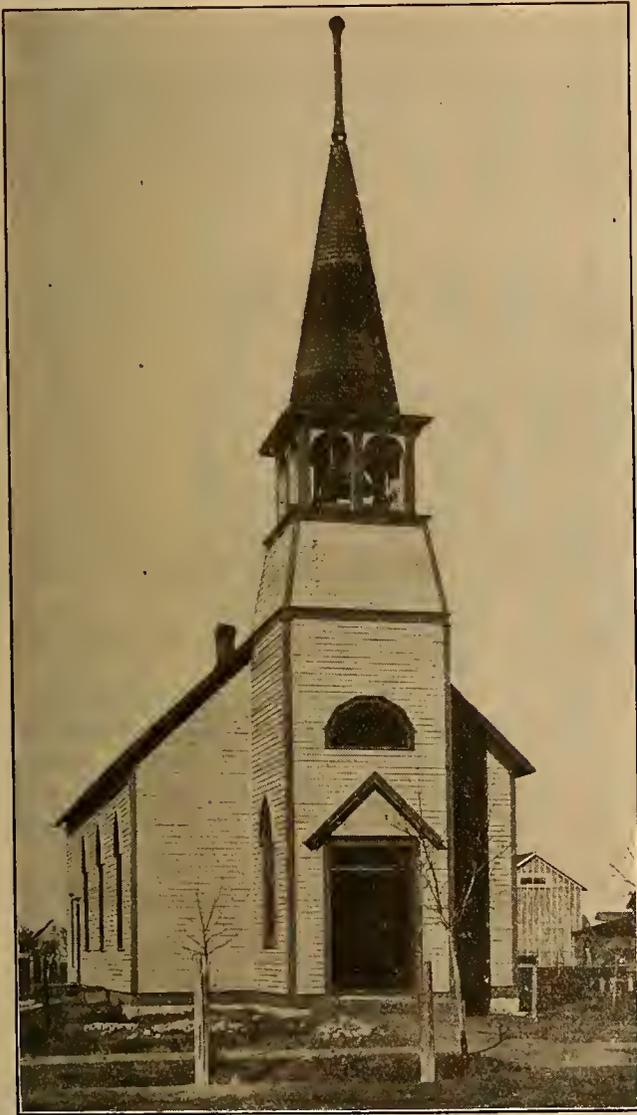
COLORADO.

COLORADO is an ideal place to live; if you want to live in the Switzerland of America you may do it by going up far enough among the Rockies; if you prefer the life of a herdsman you have unlimited range in the foothills, on free government land. If you are a farmer, you find your ideal home in the South Platte Valley. If perchance you are a gardener, the soil is all right anywhere, just get near enough to market.

The women vote in Colorado, so you may predict an early removal of the saloons. The pure, bracing mountain air makes it a delightful place to live.

and the Middle West, where the system would greatly increase the food-giving value of the soil; we may reckon the possible enlargement from it would be even greater than that afforded by a complete drainage of the morasses. Taking the continent of North America as a whole, it seems probable that the existing capacity of its soils for feeding men may be doubled by the work of the engineer through his skill in watering and unwatering its deserts and morasses.

Instead of waiting until you or your wife has the consumption and you are compelled to go to Colorado for your health, why not go now while you have good health so you can keep it. Health is the best property anyone can have. It is a property, however, once lost, seldom regained.



BAPTIST CHURCH, STERLING, COLO.

Some Other Things They Wanted to Know

Below are some questions with their answers which interested parties are continually asking about the South Platte Valley. If they are not satisfactory write again.—Ed.

❖

Is there plenty of water in the South Platte Valley for irrigation?

Yes. Besides the Platte river, they have a reservoir nine miles in circumference and twenty-five feet deep.

❖

How many railroads has Sterling?

The Burlington and Union Pacific.

❖

What is the actual cost of raising an acre of beets?

The breaking, furrowing, planting, seed, cultivating, plowing out, hauling to market, about fourteen dollars per acre; weeding and hoeing twenty-one dollars an acre. Total, thirty-five dollars per acre. This means that when you get seven tons of beets per acre your expenses are paid, above that it is clear profit.

❖

Is there any timber there?

None, except artificial growth.

❖

Do the farmers have any trouble in getting their turn at the irrigation canal?

No. Each farm is entitled to so much water; the way to get into trouble is to steal water that belongs to some one else just like any other personal property. The same thing would happen as if you stole money.

❖

Is there a large congregation of Brethren at Sterling?

No, not yet. It is a new undertaking, but there are good prospects for them in the near future. The church was dedicated November 8, 1903. They have a good substantial house of worship and an efficient pastor.

❖

What kind of buildings do the farmers have for sheltering cattle through the winter?

None, as a rule. The cattle stay out in forage all winter, and should it snow so they cannot get at the grass, the farmers haul alfalfa from the stacks and scatter it upon the field which they expect to plow in the spring, and let the cattle eat it there. Alfalfa is as green as the day it was put up.

Do they raise any hogs, and how?

Yes, they raise a great many, but not as many as they ought. They feed upon alfalfa hay and sugar beet pulp.

❖

How can the farmer afford to pasture such valuable land?

They can't; they just let Uncle Sam furnish it free. Near by are the foothills, where splendid grazing is found, which is government land and cannot be purchased by anybody.

❖

How far is Sterling from Denver?

One hundred forty miles, and four hundred thirty from Omaha.

❖

Who has care of the Brethren church at Sterling?

Eld. J. H. Gordon, formerly of Oklahoma.

❖

How many sugar factories in the South Platte Valley?

Six and another one under construction at Sterling.

❖

How is that country for potatoes?

Simply great. There are thousands and thousands of sacks of potatoes there now that the farmers would be glad to get ten cents for a hundred pounds, potatoes that in the East would bring the highest market price. Starch factories are being erected for the consumption of these enormous potato crops.

❖

How deep do they have to dig for water?

From six to eight feet, and get plenty of good water.

❖

What is the population of Sterling?

About eighteen hundred.

❖

How many tons of beets per acre are generally raised?

The acreage varies from ten to twenty-six tons, mostly depending upon the care they have. New ground is not so good as after it has been used one season.

❖

Do these western towns have any modern conveniences?

Sterling has electric lights and cement sidewalks.

After reading foregoing pages avail yourself of the

CHEAP RATES

(to Sterling, Colorado), South Platte Valley, and return, April 4th and 18th. From Minneapolis, \$22.90; from Chicago, \$20.00; from Peoria, \$18.00; from St. Louis, \$15.00; from Missouri River, \$15.00.



HEADGATE, POWELL AND BLAIR DITCH.—South Platte Valley on U. P. R. R. Colo.

The above is only one of the ditches that irrigate the land around Iliff.

ILIFF

As this townsite has recently changed hands, a few choice lots can be bought at reasonable prices. Also several choice farms adjoining the Townsite. These farms are partially set in alfalfa. The tenants have also been raising the far-famed Colorado potatoes. You can raise sugar beets for the factory now being built at Sterling, Colorado, only a few miles west.

This property has been held by an eastern syndicate for years, almost ever since the cattle king (Iliff), from whom this town took its name, ceased to graze his herds of thousands upon thousands of cattle on the rich natural grasses that this valley is noted for. Come and see for yourself.

Buy tickets over Union Pacific Railroad to Sterling, Colorado.

STERLING

Logan County

COLORADO

"THE NEW SOUTH PLATTE VALLEY."

We call it "NEW" because it has just started on a new era of development and enterprise and is attracting more attention than ever before.

Thousands of acres of alfalfa and hay land are now being plowed up and will be planted to sugar beets this spring.

Work has begun on the Beet Sugar Factory and this year's crop of beets will be made into sugar here.

Irrigated lands that we are now selling at \$35.00 to \$55.00 per acre should more than double in price during the next few months.

These lands will produce 20 tons of beets, worth \$100.00 per acre. One of our farmers raised 26 tons per acre last year, worth \$130.00.

If you want to double your money quick, now is the time to buy land.

Join the next cheap Homeseekers' Excursion over the Union Pacific R. R. to Sterling, Colo., and come prepared to invest.

If everything is not as represented we refund your R. R. fare.

If we sell you 80 acres or more land we refund your R. R. fare.

This is the opportunity of a lifetime, and if we were not giving you accurate information about the sugar factory and the possibilities of this country, we could not get our advertisement into this publication.

Write us for free advertising matter and full information about excursion dates and rates from your locality. We will be glad to hear from you and assist in locating you in this favored community.

THE

COLORADO COLONY COMPANY

Sterling Colorado

THAT BOOK

**Pleases All Who See It.
Hear What Some of
Them Say:**

"It is a handsome volume."

"It is all right. The cuts are good; the material is good; it is nicely gotten out. I like it."

"It suggests many pleasant memories that otherwise I would never have enjoyed. Old acquaintances are renewed, and I lived years of the past over again."

"I am delighted with 'Bridgewater College: Its Past and Present.'"

Yes, that is the book they are all talking about. One says that the picture and biographical sketch of S. N. McCann are worth the price of the whole book.

There are 300 large octavo pages, lacking only two; there are 140 cuts from photographs; and the price is only \$1.50. Send for a copy to-day. You will be delighted too.

Order from the Brethren Publishing House, Elgin, Ill. Orders may also be sent to J. A. Garber, Timberville, Va.; or to W. T. Myers, Bridgewater, Va.

A SPECIAL TRAIN TO THE ANNUAL MEETING Leaves Chicago, Friday, June 2, 1905

For the accommodation of our many friends among the Brethren, we wish to announce that for the Annual Meeting at Bristol, Tenn., to be held in June, the Wabash Railroad will run a special train of high-backed coaches and chair cars, through from Chicago to Bristol without change of cars, leaving Chicago, Dearborn Station at ten o'clock A. M. We invite all living in the city, or in the vicinity, to purchase tickets via the following route in order to take advantage of this special service: Wabash Railroad Chicago to Toledo; Ohio Central Lines Toledo to Columbus, and Norfolk and Western, Columbus to Bristol.

This special train will run through the rich farming lands of northern Indiana, picking up our friends who live in this district, arriving at North Liberty about 12:30 P. M.; Lakeville, 12:50 P. M.; Wakarusa, 1:15 P. M.; New Paris, 1:30 P. M.; Millersburg, 1:45 P. M.; Topeka, 2:00 P. M.; Wolcottville, 2:15 P. M.; arrive Toledo 6:00 P. M.; Columbus, 9:00 P. M., and arrive Bristol 2:00 P. M., Saturday, June 3. It is our desire that train reach the meeting grounds as early as possible on Saturday, to enable our patrons to get comfortably settled before dark. A special train will also be run from Bristol to Chicago at close of the meeting. Representatives of the different lines will accompany this train through to Bristol, thus insuring kind treatment and a comfortable journey, in a train occupied only by the Brethren and their families. A low fare has been named for this meeting as usual. Inform your local ticket agent that you wish to accompany this special train, and he will see that your tickets read as per above route. For further information write to,

R. S. Greenwood, M. P. A., Chicago, Ill.
J. Halderman, T. P. A., Chicago, Ill.
F. A. Palmer, A. G. P. A., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED

10,000 FARMERS TO BUY HOMES IN
VIRGINIA

Think of it—Land at prices from Five to Fifteen Dollars per acre, suited to growing timothy, orchard grass, etc., and of all sizes, with buildings and orchards; not far from railroad, churches and schools. Water, climate, markets, society, etc., unexcelled.

Write for our new 28-page catalogue describing a large number of these Virginia farms. Its free.

7113

P. S. MILLER & SON, Roanoke, Virginia



**Preserve
Your
Eyesight!**

Polk, Ohio, March 7, 1905.

Dr. J. L. Miller, Smithville, Ohio.
Kind friend:—

I want to say a few words in regard to the glasses I got from you a few months ago. I think they have done me a great deal of good, as I do not have headache now or the distress in the head that I had before wearing them. I was in bed four days in January with lagrippe which affected my eyes very much. I had to have the room darkened awhile, but after about ten days of your treatment, they were very much better again, and now I want to say to my friends, or to whom it may concern, that I feel I can recommend Dr. Miller for fair treatment and honesty, as he did just as he agreed with me, and I would say to any one in need of glasses, to write to Dr. Miller. He can do you good.

Yours very truly,

Annie E. Shoemaker.

Treatment sent on trial. Question sheet and testimonials free. Address,

DR. J. L. MILLER,
Wayne Co., Smithville, Ohio.

P. S.—Remember I never met Mrs. Shoemaker. This was all done by correspondence. See Nook of Dec. 13, page 2.

Safe and Convenient

If you want a good safe, conservative investment, write the Peoples State Bank, McPherson, Kans., about their "First Mortgage Bonds."

Ten interest Coupons with each bond. The interest is payable Semi-Annually. All you need do is to clip off the Coupon and send to them, and they will collect and remit to you "Free" of charge.

Have had eleven years experience in making First Mortgage Loans in McPherson County, Kans., and have never lost one dollar interest or Principal on any of these loans.

Customers are well pleased.

REFERENCES:

Eld. D. L. Miller, Mt. Morris, Ill.
Eld. J. J. Yoder, Conway, Kansas.
Galen B. Royer, Elgin, Ill.
J. F. Reiman, Berlin, Pa.

PEOPLES STATE BANK,

F. A. VANIMAN, PRES. McPHERSON, KAN.

PORTLAND, ORE., EXPOSITION.

May 23-24 and 25th, the C. M. & St. P. will sell round trip tickets to Portland, Ore., for \$56.50 good for 3 months, also stop overs allowed going or returning at Yellowstone Park.

For full particulars call at Ticket Office.

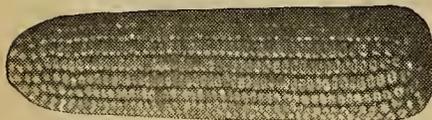
J. B. HOPKINS, Agent,
Elgin, Illinois.

USE



Send for Color Card.

SEED CORN 4 Varieties, in Ear, \$3.00; Shelled, \$2.00.



We want to send our 12-page corn annual on Corn Breeding and price list on pure bred corn. All readers of the Inglebrook who want to buy corn in large or small quantities, we give reference from eight good newspapers, our bank and postmaster, and some good testimonials. We have sold in 24 different states in the past 5 years. We grow our own seed corn. Write us today. (Reference, Harvel Bank.)

A. T. DOERE & SON,
Harvel, Ill.

FIFTEEN YEARS



In the watch business means that I sell all kinds of good watches cheaper than other dealers do. Watches from 88 cts. to \$35 each. All kinds of cases and all sizes of Elgin, Waltham, Illinois and Hampden works. Write for free catalogue of watches and learn how to save money on watch orders. Address H. E. NEWCOMER, 13-13eov Mt. Morris, Ill.



FREE SAMPLE

Send letter or postal for free **SAMPLE HINDOO TOBACCO HABIT CURE** We cure you of chewing and smoking for 50c., or money back. Guaranteed perfectly harmless. Address Milford Drug Co., Milford, Indiana. We answer all letters.

37113 Mention the INGLENOOK when writing.

CHEAP RATES TO BLACK HILLS.

March 21-28 and April 4-11-18 and 25th, the C. M. & St. P. will sell one way settlers' rates to Wyoming and Black Hills district for \$19.00.

For full particulars call at Ticket Office.

J. B. HOPKINS, Agent,
Elgin, Illinois.

Sent on Approval

TO RESPONSIBLE PEOPLE

Laughlin

FOUNTAIN PEN

Guaranteed Finest Grade 14k. SOLID GOLD PEN

To test the merits of this publication as an advertising medium we offer you choice of

These Two Popular Styles For Only **\$1.00** Postpaid to any address

(By registered mail 8c extra)

Holder is made of the finest quality hard rubber, in four simple parts, fitted with very highest grade, large size 14k. gold pen, any flexibility desired — ink feeding device perfect.

Either style—Richly Gold Mounted for presentation purposes \$1.00 extra.

Grand Special Offer

You may try the pen a week if you do not find it as represented, fully as fine a value as you can secure for three times the price in any other makes, if not entirely satisfactory in every respect, return it and we will send you \$1.10 for it, the extra 10c. is for your trouble in writing us and to show our confidence in the Laughlin Pen—(Not one customer in 5000 has asked for their money back.)

Lay this Publication down and write NOW

Safety Pocket Pen Holder sent free of charge with each Pen.

ADDRESS

Laughlin Mfg. Co.

452 Griswold St. Detroit, Mich.

CAP GOODS!

Our business has almost doubled itself during the last year. We are sending goods by mail to thousands of permanent, satisfied customers throughout the United States. The reason is simple.

Our Goods are Reliable. Our Variety is Large. Our Prices are Low.

All orders filled promptly, postpaid. Satisfaction guaranteed or your money refunded. Send us a sample order and be convinced. Write us for a booklet of unsolicited testimonials and new line of samples, which will be furnished free. Send at once to

R. E. ARNOLD, Elgin, Ill.

IN ANSWERING ADVERTISEMENTS PLEASE MENTION THE INGLENOOK

CUT THIS OUT



Of every Nook for six months, send us the **26 LION HEADS** and we will send you any one of our sixteen "HOME TREATMENT" Remedies **FREE.**

Send for descriptive list and make your selection. Live agents wanted. Profitable business.

RHEUMATISM CURED

Our latest and finest remedy for Rheumatism, Sciatica, Gout, Stiff and Painful Joints, etc., is **TONGA** Tablets, which removes the uric acid from the blood and cures Rheumatism permanently. A trial box only 50 cents.

VICTOR MEDICAL ASSOCIATION,

S. F. SANGER, Secy.

SOUTH BEND, IND.

Weak Stomach Indigestion Dyspepsia

To any sufferer of the above named diseases will be sent a 30 days Treatment of **BRAWNTAWNS** (50 cents) on the following conditions: Use according to directions, one tablet after each meal and one before retiring for 30 days, and if you can truthfully say you have not received any benefit and do not feel any better from the use of **BRAWNTAWNS**, your money will be cheerfully refunded.

Victor Remedies Company,
FREDERICK, MD.



ZERO CREAMERY

WATER OR ICE

\$5.00 CASH

Balance Easy Payments. Circulars Free.

ZERO CREAMERY CO., Peru, Ind.

THE UPPER PENINSULA LAND CO., Ltd.,

F. J. MERRIAM, Gen. Man., 935 First Nat'l Bank
Building, Chicago, Ill.

Going to a new country to live there are some things one should be very sure of. How's the water, the matter of fuel, and the chances of being sick half the time? Well, up in the Upper Peninsula a good deal of the water is artesian, and it is a pleasure to see it, and drink of it even if not thirsty. It is liquid purity itself. As to fuel there is hardwood galore, as long as you will live, so cheap that it will hardly pay you to cut it yourself. You can sit around an open fireplace and never need worry where the wood will come from. As to health, of course the people get sick there, too, but that most pestiferous disease, malaria, is utterly unknown. A good many diseases come from malarial causes, and you will miss all that. Why thousands of people go there every Summer, and camp out, fishing, shooting, and lying around to get well of consumption. We often hear of a country's being a "lazy man's paradise." This Upper Peninsula is NOT such a place. There's work ahead, and the more you hump yourself the better home you will have. You ought to see it. I've been there, and you ought to go, too.

Howard Miller.

UPPER PENINSULA LAND CO.,

(LIMITED.)

F. J. MERRIAM, General Manager,
935 First Nat. Bank Bldg., Chicago.

For years the writer has been looking for a place where the Brethren could find a good locality in which to settle. Every part of the country has been offered for sale, good, bad, and worthless, till it has become a serious question in the minds of those who have to do the buying.

In all this seeking there is one place that has been entirely overlooked. It is what is known as the Upper Peninsula of Michigan. Originally it was a land grant, and the native field of lumbermen, the delight of the summer camper, and now that it has passed into the market for agricultural purposes it affords an opportunity of a life-time to secure a home. About 800,000 acres are available for farming purposes.

It is unlike most other sections of country open to settlement. It has certain advantages utterly unknown to the great majority of localities open to settlement. One of these is that there is wood enough for fuel, good and cheap, for generations to come. Another is that the ground never freezes so as to injure root crops. The snow comes in the latter part of November, blanketing the grass, going in March, uncovering the growing crops of unequalled forage ready for immediate use. It is the greatest pea country in the world, forty bushels to the acre of shelled peas being better for all purposes than the same amount of shelled corn.

The ground is red with wild strawberries, certain cultivated ones yield from 6,000 to 7,000 quarts to the acre. All root crops run riot in size and quality. Hay is had for the cutting, and a timothy hay field has been cut for fourteen years and is as good now as when started.

Within easy railroad reach are the greatest iron and copper mines in the world, employing thousands of people, insuring the highest prices for all farm produce for many a year to come.

What does this land sell for? From \$5.00 to \$10.00 an acre, and four years to pay it in. You can buy a forty acre tract for \$10 down and \$10 a month. If you die before paying out, we give your money back.

Let us send you some descriptive literature. It's not what you think it is. It's not a chance that will last. Prices are going to be jumped before a great while. There is lots of work to earn money while your farm's coming on. We can't tell you a tittle of the story here. Let us send you the printed story of the land, and you ask any questions you want to, and we will give you the facts in the case. Address:

**HOWARD MILLER, Agent,
ELGIN, ILL.**

CLEAN OUT THE SPRING!

While rustivating at a farmhouse one summer, the writer overheard a conversation between the farmer and his good wife which at once struck him as embodying a valuable lesson and suggesting many serious thoughts worthy of consideration. "John," said the woman, "you must find time to clean out the spring. The water does not taste right, and its use may make us sick. It has been rily and murky in color quite often lately." The water in the spring was used for cooking and drinking purposes; generally it was clear as crystal, cool and sweet; but things would get into it; dead leaves and rubbish would clog it up, making its taste nasty and use unwholesome. John went at it with a will, and was soon rewarded for his trouble, for, after clearing the outlet, the spring sent forth water again as clear as crystal and as pure as nature could brew it.

How easy to draw a parallel from this incident. That flow of water is to the earth and its inhabitants what the life blood is to the human body. Without pure blood we can not enjoy health; without an occasional cleansing of the life-spring we can not be strong and happy. Few persons are really healthy for that reason. Rheumatism, gout, malaria, liver and kidney trouble are results of an impure state of the spring of life. It is poisoned, full of impurities, and clogged up with waste matter. The vital organs all suffer more or less. There is no such thing as curing disease—we must drive the cause out of the system.

Nature has provided, out of its own storehouse, the means whereby we can cleanse and purify the life spring, DR. PETER'S BLOOD VITALIZER, a botanical remedy in liquid form, prepared of herbs culled from the garden of God's bountiful nature, is and has been known as a remedy of the highest standard for over a century. It not only eliminates the waste matter through the proper channels, neutralizes the harmful acid deposits and cleanses the system, but enriches, at the same time, the life sap, making healthy flesh, bone and muscle. No matter what your ailment may be, pure, healthy blood is essential to recovery.

THE DEMAND CONTINUES.

Franklin, Minn., March 21.

Dr. Peter Fahrney, Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir:—There are a whole lot of medicine peddlers who are driving around through this country and neighborhood selling so-called medicines and liniments. The people are coaxed and almost forced to buy, and they can get these on almost any terms.

In spite of those conditions there is still a demand for Dr. Peter's Vitalizer here. My wife and I, who are now quite old in years, and naturally weakened by old age, find that we can hardly get along without it. An occasional dose of it seems to keep up our strength and vitality. It is the best medicine we have ever come across. All those who have tried it say the same thing.

Respectfully,

H. O. Boyne.

A FORMER SKEPTIC WRITES.

Golden Lake, N. D., Feb. 26.

Dr. P. Fahrney, Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir:—I was a skeptic for years as to the merits of medicine and ready-prepared medicines in particular. The use of Dr. Peter's Blood Vitalizer has convinced me however, that there is one remedy which is a blessing to humanity. I have personally witnessed that this remedy has accomplished what doctors and other medicines have failed to do. I have reference to the case of my own mother. She had suffered for years with stomach trouble. Her sufferings were terrible. The medicines the doctors prescribed failed to give any relief, but the Blood Vitalizer brought about a complete cure.

Yours very truly,

O. N. Vik.

DR. PETER'S BLOOD VITALIZER has won over and made friends of many, who were skeptical and in doubt as to its merits. They have become its most enthusiastic supporters. The writers of the above letters are now the regular authorized agents for the BLOOD VITALIZER in their respective post-office districts and it goes without saying that they are enthusiastic in the work, owing to their own experience with the remedy.

DR. PETER'S BLOOD VITALIZER is not an article of commercial traffic. It is not a drugstore medicine, but one which is supplied to the people direct through special agents appointed everywhere. For further particulars address,

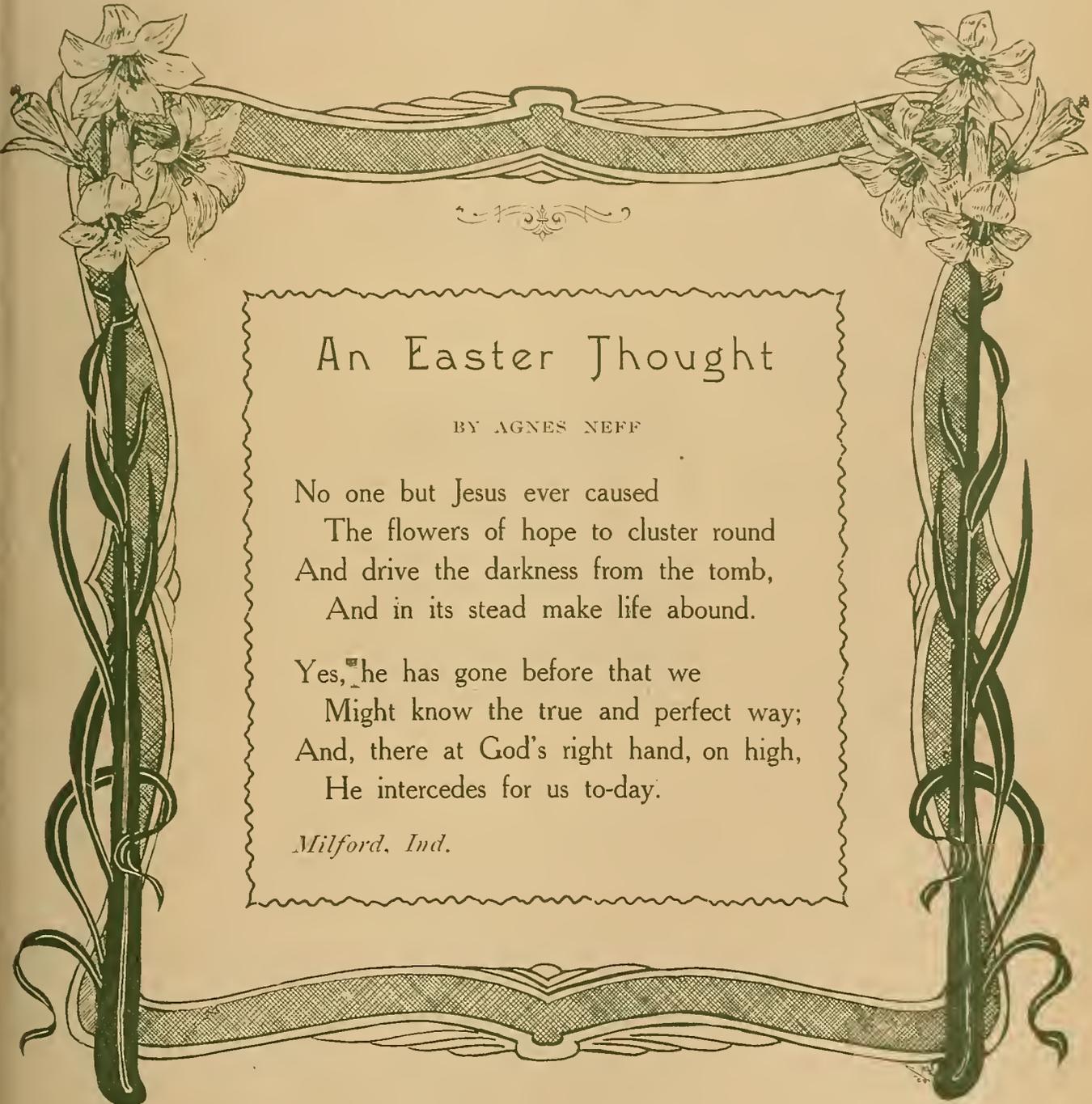
DR. PETER FAHRNEY & SONS' CO.,

112-118 South Hoyne Ave.

CHICAGO, ILL.

THE INGLENOOK

A WEEKLY MAGAZINE



An Easter Thought

BY AGNES NEFF

No one but Jesus ever caused
The flowers of hope to cluster round
And drive the darkness from the tomb,
And in its stead make life abound.

Yes, he has gone before that we
Might know the true and perfect way;
And, there at God's right hand, on high,
He intercedes for us to-day.

Milford, Ind.

ELGIN, ILLINOIS

BRETHREN PUBLISHING HOUSE

30,000 ACRES

IRRIGATED

Government Land

In Nevada

NOW OPEN FOR

HOMESTEAD

UNDER THE NEW

IRRIGATION LAW

The United States Government Constructs the Canals, Reservoirs and Lateral Ditches to the Land, and Maintains them for 10 Years at a cost of

ONLY \$2.50 AN ACRE

PER YEAR.

This includes Water. After 10 Years Water and Canals Belong to Homesteader.

ONE-WAY COLONIST'S RATES

To Pacific Coast Every Day, March 1 to May 15.

From Chicago,\$33 00
From St. Louis, 30 00
From Missouri River,..... 25 00

Proportionate rates from all points East.

Stop Off at Reno, Nevada,

And investigate the irrigated Government land. Call on Mr. H. B. Maxson, U. S. Engineer, for information.

Printed Matter FREE. Write to

GEO. L. McDONAUGH,

COLONIZATION AGENT

Union Pacific Railroad

Omaha, Neb.

...THE...

Union Pacific Railroad

OFFICE

Will be opposite the

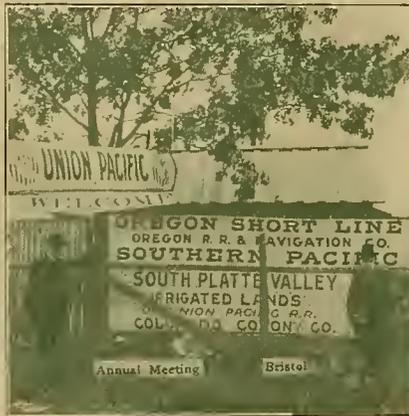
TABERNACLE

During

ANNUAL MEETING

At

BRISTOL, TENN.



Everybody invited to make appointments to meet their friends there.

Many of the Brethren from the west have advised us they will make our office their headquarters during the meeting.

GEO. L. McDONAUGH,

COLONIZATION AGENT

Union Pacific Railroad

Which is known as

"The Overland Route"

and is the only direct line from Chicago and the Missouri River to all principal points West. Business men and others can save many hours via this line.

E. L. LOMAX, G. P. & T. A.,
Omaha, Nebraska.

CHEAP RATES

(To Sterling, Colorado,)

South Platte Valley

AND RETURN

APRIL 4 and 18.

From Minneapolis,\$22.90
From Chicago,\$20.00
From Peoria,\$18.00
From St. Louis,\$15.00
From Missouri River,\$15.00

C. S. Morey Makes Remarkable Prediction in Regard to Beet Growing Here.

"Colorado as a beet sugar producing state will soon leave Michigan far in the rear, if the present developments continue."

This assertion was made this morning by C. S. Morey, head of the Morey-Boettcher syndicate. He has just returned from a trip to the East. While there he made arrangements for the transfer of one of the largest Michigan factories from Saginaw to Sterling, Colo. The new factory will have a capacity of 600 tons and will give employment to hundreds of men.

This will make the seventh beet sugar factory in the South Platte Valley owned by this syndicate.

The Union Pacific Railroad

Which is known as "The Overland Route," and is the only direct line from Chicago and the Missouri River to all principal points West. Business men and others can save many hours via this line. Call on or address a postal to your nearest ticket agent, or GEO. L. McDONAUGH, Colonization Agent, Omaha, Nebr.

E. L. LOMAX, G. P. & T. A.,
Omaha, Nebraska.

Easter Cards

We have several designs of appropriate Easter Cards, which we feel sure will be enjoyed, especially by the children.

Sunday schools will do well to order enough to supply their primary and intermediate classes.

Numbers 7268 and 7004 are especially suitable for the little folks from 4 to 10 and 12 years old. Numbers 215 and 201 are very appropriate for larger children, and in fact would make very nice, inexpensive Easter Greetings for any one.

Our No. 201 are each placed in a separate envelope, are made up of four different designs and have the following Easter Greetings printed in silver: "Christ is Risen," "A Peaceful Happy Easter," "A Happy Easter-tide," "A Holy Easter."

7268 A substantial blue-tinted card. Embossed thereon are Chicks in their natural playful mood. One design shows the Chicks on the kitchen floor near a fireplace. On the other are two chicks holding a Basket of Beautiful Colored Eggs by a Cord of Blossoms. Beautiful colored effect. Two designs. Size, $3\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$. Six cards to a pack. Per pack, 10 cents.

7004 On these cards are Beautifully Embossed Chicks, emerging from Eggs with the shell only partly broken. Entwined about the Eggs and Chicks are Nasturtiums, Cyclamen and Poppies in natural colors. Embossed. This card will please the children. Three designs. Size, $3\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{1}{4}$. Six cards in each pack. Price per pack, 10 cents.

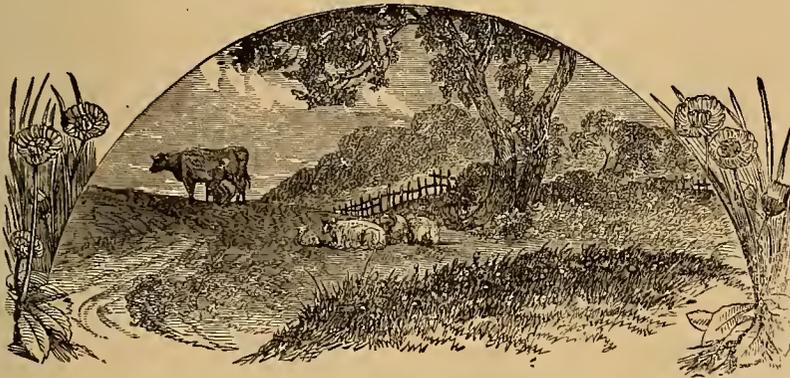
215 This dainty card has a deep embossed Scroll Border of Silver. In the center is a Beautiful Cross, printed in silver entwined about with Pansies, Violets, Easter Lilies and Lilacs in their natural colors. Each card has a suitable Easter Greeting printed in silver. Four different designs. Four cards in each pack. Size, 4x5. Per pack, 10 cents.

201 This attractive card is printed in a blue tint. The central scene is a Large Cross extending the full length of the card. The Cross is printed in Silver and Lavender and handsomely embossed in Scroll Designs and Flowers. In the center of the Cross is a Beautiful Angel. Four designs. Size, $5 \times 7\frac{1}{4}$. Price, 5 cents each.

Order cards by number. Packs not broken. No orders filled for less than 10 cents. Send your orders early, as our supply will not last long.

BRETHREN PUBLISHING HOUSE,
Elgin, Illinois.

SUNDAY SCHOOL CARDS



Send for our new card catalog, describing more than forty kinds of cards and tickets. FREE. If interested drop us a postal.

BRETHREN PUBLISHING HOUSE,
Elgin, Illinois.

Victor Liver Pills

The superior Family Liver Pills. Very mild in their action and act as a Laxative, by taking one before retiring. In larger doses they are antibilious Pills and cure Biliousness, Liver and Stomach troubles. A favorite among the Ladies. If your dealer does not have Victor Liver Pills you can get them for twelve 2-cent stamps by addressing

VICTOR REMEDIES CO.,
Frederick, Md.



"COLLAR BUTTON!"

Plain; just what you have been looking for. You will be delighted. Pearl, 12 cts. each; hone, 10 cts. each; three for 25 cents.

GEO. B. HOLSINGER
16t8 Bridgewater, Va

Matthew Henry

COMMENTARY ON THE BIBLE

Catalogue Price, \$15.00
Our Special Price,
1. o. b. Elgin, Only

\$7.95

We have reduced the price of this commentary until it is within the reach of all. Every minister and Bible student who does not already have a set of these books ought to take advantage of this special offer. Better send your order at once. Address,

Brethren Publishing House,
ELGIN, ILLINOIS.

IN ANSWERING ADVERTISEMENTS
PLEASE MENTION THE INGLE-
NOOK.

Happy as a Lark!

"Man's work lasts till set of sun; woman's work is never done," remarked a busy housewife the other day, as she heaved a sigh and sank down in a chair to rest.

A woman, as a rule, takes very little heed of her health. On her feet from morn till night, now looking after this, and now that, she rarely finds time to think of her condition. The constant worry and anxiety over household affairs, coupled with the cares of motherhood, soon leave their impress on the most robust women.

How many women are there not on whose faces the lines of worry are plainly marked and who are getting old long before their time, owing to neglect and indifference as to their health! They become nervous and irritable, a slam of the door upsets them. There is a continual drain on their vital forces. They lack in appetite, lose flesh, suffer with headaches, dyspepsia, constipation, pains in the back, bearing-down sensations, accompanied by sleepless and restless nights. Unless prompt attention is given to these early symptoms serious consequences are sure to follow, and they will develop into chronic invalids, a burden to themselves and others.

After the period of motherhood comes a most critical point in a woman's existence. Her delicate organism undergoes a mysterious constitutional change at this time, which makes her particularly susceptible to attacks of disease, unless her blood and system are in a healthy, normal condition.

In view of these facts it seems unnecessary to enlarge upon the importance of keeping a watchful eye on the state of the health, by giving the early symptoms immediate attention, for when health is gone everything is gone.

But there is no need of despairing, there is a way out of all these troubles—a highway to health. It lies in DR. PETER'S BLOOD VITALIZER, a vegetable remedy, mild, yet active in principle, which is especially adapted for woman's delicate organism. Thousands of happy mothers, healthy wives and sprightly matrons, bless the day when they first learned of this remedy.

HAPPY AS A LARK.

Bethlehem, Pa.

Dr. Peter Fahrney, Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir:—My wife has been cured of sick headache and palpitation of the heart by the use of your honest herb remedy, the **Blood Vitalizer**. She had suffered for many years, and used to get up in the morning with a headache, hardly able to begin her daily duties. Now she is up early, working and singing. It has made a great change in her.

Very truly yours,

C. J. Steyers.

A LITTLE GIRL WRITES.

La Carne, Ohio, March 27.

Dr. Peter Fahrney, Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir:—Perhaps you remember three years ago, when papa ordered a box of your medicine, the **Blood Vitalizer**, for mamma. She was so sick that she could hardly cross the floor, and in two weeks after using the medicine she was all right and able to do her own work. We would like to have some more of the medicine and keep it in the house. We send you _____ dollars in this letter. Send the box to Mr. Fred Gall, La Carne, Ottawa County, Ohio.

Yours truly,

Martha Gall.

Unlike other ready-prepared medicines, DR. PETER'S BLOOD VITALIZER is not to be had in drugstores. It is supplied to the people direct, fresh from the laboratory, through special agents appointed everywhere. Address:

DR. PETER FAHRNEY & SONS' CO.,

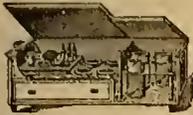
112-118 S. Hoyne Ave.

CHICAGO, ILL.

BRAUNTAUNS The Victor Tonic

Cure Dyspepsia, Indigestion by
Building the Digestive Organs.
Thirty Days' Treatment 50 cts.
Sent by Mail on receipt of price.

Victor Remedies Company,
FREDERICK, MD.



ZERO CREAMERY

WATER OR ICE
Balance Easy Payments.
Circulars Free.
\$5.00 CASH
ZERO CREAMERY CO., Peru, Ind.

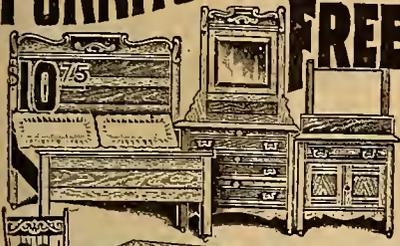


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Send letter or postal for free **SAMPLE**
HINDOO TOBACCO HABIT CURE
We cure you of chewing and smoking
for 50c., or money back. Guaranteed perfectly
harmless. Address Milford Drug Co., Milford,
Indiana. We answer all letters.

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WRITE TO-DAY

for our big
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ture catalog.
It represents
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**TINEMADE FUR-
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dining room, bed

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of a house. We sell furniture in
single pieces at same prices deal-
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quantities. We sell

- Library Tables at \$3.80 up
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- Sideboards..... at 9.75 up
- Wood Rockers at .75 up
- Parlor Suites at 8.70 up

and every style and kind of re-
liable furniture at correspond-
ingly low prices. From this
catalog you can select any article of
furniture with best judgment and greatest
economy. **WE FURNISH HOMES
COMPLETE** at factory prices with
furniture, carpets, curtains,
stoves, tableware, and every-
thing needed to furnish and
adorn a home from top to bot-
tom. Write to-day asking
goods wanted and we will send
a catalog of the goods desired by
return mail, free with postage
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EQUITY MFG. CO.
CHICAGO, ILL



WE MAKE PURE, HOME-MADE Apple Butter

None better made. Safely shipped anywhere.
Write to-day for particulars to

C. J. MILLER, - - - Smithville, Ohio.

CAP GOODS

LARGEST ASSORTMENT.
BEST VALUES.

Send Postal Card for Free Sam-
ples and Premium List.

A. L. GARDNER, Station B,
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MANUFACTURERS OF Hardware Specialties

Contract manufacturers and
will market articles of merit
LARIMER MANUFACTURING CO.,
153 S. Jefferson St. Chicago, Ill.

Real Estate in Kansas

If you are thinking of changing lo-
cation you had better come to Kansas,
where you can get land at reasonable
prices and raise nearly all kinds of
crops, fruit and vegetables, and be close
to railroads, churches and schools.
Farms from \$25 to \$60 per acre, accord-
ing to improvements and locations.
Write for full description of special bar-
gains.

N. P. J. SONDERGARD,
Marion Co. 14t13 Ramona, Kans.

EUREKA INDESTRUCTIBLE POST.



Cheap as cedar.
Made where
used. No freight
to pay. Great
inducements to agents who can work territory. For
terms, etc., address with stamp,

W. A. DICKEY,
13tb North Manchester, Ind.

CHEAP RATES TO BLACK HILLS.

March 21-28 and April 4-11-18 and
25th, the C. M. & St. P. will sell one
way settlers' rates to Wyoming and
Black Hills district for \$19.00.

For full particulars call at Ticket
Office.

J. B. HOPKINS, Agent,
Elgin, Illinois.

CUT THIS OUT



Of every Nook for
six months, send
us the **26 LION
HEADS** and we
will send you any
one of our sixteen
"HOME TREATMENT"
Remedies **FREE.**

Send for descriptive list and make your
selection. Live agents wanted. Profit-
able business.

RHEUMATISM CURED

Our latest and finest remedy for
Rheumatism, Sciatica, Gout, Stiff and
Painful Joints, etc., is **TONGA** Tablets,
which removes the uric acid from the
blood and cures Rheumatism perma-
nently. A trial box only 50 cents.

VICTOR MEDICAL ASSOCIATION,

S. F. SANGER, Secy. SOUTH BEND, IND.

USE



Send for Color
Card.

\$33.00 TO CALIFORNIA.

From March 1 to May 15, inclusive,
the C. M. & St. P. will sell Colonist
tickets to California for \$33.00. Also
reduced rates to several points in
Canada, Colorado, Montana, Oregon,
Wyoming, Washington, Nevada, Tex-
as and Utah.

Through Tourist Sleepers from
Elgin to California via direct line and
also Scenic Line. J. B. Hopkins,
Agent, Elgin, Ill.

IN ANSWERING ADVERTISEMENTS
PLEASE MENTION THE INGLE-
NOOK.

Irrigated Crops Never Fail

IDAHO is the best-watered arid State in America. Brethren are moving there because hot winds, destructive storms and cyclones are unknown, and with its matchless climate it makes life bright and worth living.

We have great faith in what Idaho has to offer to the prospective settler, and if you have in mind a change for the general improvement in your condition in life, or if you are seeking a better climate on account of health, we believe that Idaho will meet both requirements. There is, however, only one wise and sensible thing to do; that is, go and see the country for yourself, as there are many questions to answer and many conditions to investigate.

Our years of experience and travel in passenger work teach us that a few dollars spent in railroad fares to investigate thoroughly a new country saves thousands of dollars in years to follow.

Cheap homeseekers' rates are made to all principal Idaho points. Take advantage of them and see for yourself. Selecting a new home is like selecting a wife—you want to do your own choosing.

100,000 Acres Now Open for Settlement at Twin Falls, Idaho, under the Carey Act.

Unlimited supply of water for irrigation and for power. A grand opportunity for the Homeseeker who locates on these lands. 10 years time given for payment for land and water after lands are sold. The canals and water belong to the settlers who will own and control the same.

Homeseekers' Round-Trip Excursion Tickets

will be sold to points in Idaho on the first and third Tuesday of February, March and April, 1905. The rate will apply from Missouri river points and from St. Paul, Chicago, Bloomington, Peoria and St. Louis. Tickets to Idaho points will also be sold by the Union Pacific from stations on their line in Kansas and Nebraska. Rate will be one regular first-class fare for the round trip, plus \$2.00, with limit of 15 days going. Return passage may commence any day within final limit of 21 days from date of sale of tickets. Tickets for return will be good for continuous passage to starting point.

COLONISTS' ONE WAY SECOND CLASS tickets will be sold to above points from March first to May 15th inclusive.

Alfalfa, Fruits, and Vegetables, Grow in Abundance. Fine Grazing Lands, Fine Wheat, Oats and Barley.

Arrived in Payette Valley Feb. 23, 1903. Settled on an 80-acre tract, covered with sage brush. Cleared 40 acres. May 25 sowed 10 acres to wheat. Yielded 30 bushels to acre. June 12 sowed 10 acres to oats, in the dust, not watered till June 20. Yielded 55 to acre. Had this grain been sown in February or March the yield would have been much larger.

Alfalfa was sown with the grain and in October we cut one-half ton to the acre of hay and volunteer oats.

Potatoes yielded 500 bushels to the acre and many of them weighed 3 to 5 pounds each, four of the best hills weighing 64 pounds. Quality prime.

(Signed) E. L. Dotson.

S. BOCK, Agent, Dayton, Ohio.
J. E. HOOPER, Agent, Oakland, Kansas.

D. E. BURLEY,
G. P. & T. A., O. S. L. R. R.,
Salt Lake City, Utah.

THE INGLENOOK

VOL. VII.

APRIL 18, 1905.

No. 16.

THE POET AND THE FLOWERS.

BY MARY A. WEBER SEARER.

The sun arose in splendor
With all his radiant beams,
And danced among the shadows,
Where the poet sat in dreams.

The birds their songs of gladness
Sent forth so pure and clear,
Inspired the mind of the poet,
Delighted his sensitive ear.

It was an aged birthday,
And friends had kindly brought
Him gifts of pretty flowers
From palace and from cot.

He raised the kindly emblems
Out from a box their dwelling place,
He noted some for beauty,
Some for their modest face.

"Those roses," said the poet.
"In showy dress arrayed,
Boughten at any florist's shop,
Mean nothing but the money paid.

"Their soul is on the surface,
No treasures rich can there abound,
That mine is far the deeper
Where purest gems are found.

"But that sweet bunch of daisies,
Tied up with wreaths of grass,
Were plucked beside the brooklet
Where happy children pass.

"They have original flavor,
A fragrance pure and sweet,
They have no boughten savor
To make their lives complete.

"They have a soul within them,
A value and a worth,
They have a power for goodness
For all the great wide earth.

"O, be not boughten roses,
With flourished outward show,
But have that soul within you,
Where saintly virtues flow.

"Oh, be a flower that's perfect;
Oh, be that which thou art;
So when life's toil is ended
Can'st say, 'I've done my part.'"

SEED-THOUGHTS FOR THE HEART'S GARDEN.

BY JOSEPHINE HANNA.

*The hand of justice falls swiftly on him who sins
against youth.*

✦

*However progressive the Present may be, it should
have no contempt for the Past, which reserved nothing
to give it a start.*

✦

*Ease may design life's pattern true, but Energy
must weave it with many different threads, which,
through the entire length, must not leave it.*

✦

*There are more opportunities than there are men
who know how to handle them; but these will arrive
—possibly while we are waiting for an opportunity.*

✦

*One may be perfect, as far as passive goodness is
concerned, and yet do little good: a reaper may be a
model machine, and never harvest a grain of wheat.*

✦

*Talk of having done our share of good! Who, then,
is to take the deserter's post—who, that of the fallen,
if charities are to be worked by shares? While Neces-
sity calls, duty is not determined by proportion, but
by ability.*

✦

*Do not think lightly of sin: it can only be blotted
out by the life-blood of God's own Son; between
friends, it may be forgiven, but this only means that
another unresentfully suffers it; in ourselves it may
be corrected but it will leave its effects; beware of it.*

✦

*Cannot see God in nature? Perhaps not,—though
he furnishes you eyes to see with, a mind to com-
prehend what you see, and light to distinguish it, put-
ting back of all life to quicken the faculties, and be-
fore it all his own clear hand-writing—creation,—
which none can counterfeit. All who can see an in-
ventor back of a pair of eyeglasses should see a Cre-
ator back of their own eyes—and before them.*

Flora, Ind.

EASTER.

BY RILLA ARNOLD.

It is strange that the word Easter, which is dear to every Christian's heart, as the name of the day when the resurrection of Christ is commemorated, is of heathen origin. It is supposed to be derived from the word Ostara or Eastre, the name of a goddess whom the ancient Saxons worshiped. They had a feast-day in her honor at the springtime of the year.

The early Christians also had a feast-day at this time of the year, but it meant something more to them than the mere bowing down and worshiping of an imaginary goddess. They were filled with awe and love and reverence for the Man of Galilee, whose wonderful life and death and resurrection they had heard so much about.

The day was kept by the Eastern or Greek churches in memory of his death, and by the Western or Roman churches as the day of his resurrection. At the Council of Nice, A. D. 325, the dispute was settled in favor of the Roman usage.

The next question which arose was whether the day should be a fixed day—the first Sunday after the 21st of March, or whether it should be determined by the moon. In deference to the ancient custom, the ecclesiastical authorities decided it should be determined by the moon, and that custom has been adhered to ever since. The earliest date it can occur is the 22nd of March and the latest is the 25th of April.

These historical facts and dates are of little importance. It is the event which occurred so many centuries ago, which this day is to commemorate, that is all important to all the people of the world. Without the memory of that day Christianity would die, as the religions of the ancients have died. Without that day there would be no plan of salvation. Christ's birth, life and death all help to prove his divinity, but the climax is reached in his resurrection, his glorious resurrection!

Let us be as happy in our own hearts this Easter day as the friends of Jesus were that resurrection morn when the women brought the joyful news: "The tomb is empty!" "The Lord is risen!"

They had seen him, torn and bleeding, die the ignominious death on the cross, just three days before. O, how sad they were! To think that their Master, the Holy One of God, should suffer death! They were as sheep without a shepherd, and of all people on the earth the most miserable. The news of the resurrection meant much to them and it means much to us to-day.

All nature is in a joyful mood at Easter time. The trees and flowers are here to remind us of the resurrection, and the birds are singing, "He is risen."

Milford, Ind.

POLLY'S EASTER SERMON.

ONCE, when Polly was a little girl, she preached a sermon, a sermon that four or five people always spoke of as "that little Polly's Easter sermon," though Polly never dreamed at the time that she was preaching at all. "I learned from that little Polly's Easter sermon, and I shan't ever forget it," one or another would say, "that we all have something we can lend!"

Early in the fall one year, that year that Polly was going on ten, her Sunday-school teacher had told her class that it would be beautiful if each girl would buy a bulb and tend it herself, and on Easter bring the plant to school, and then all go together to the Children's Hospital and make glad the holy day.

"And," she added, "we will choose out the loveliest flower to give to the sickest little child of all!"

Now Polly was poor as could be. She lived in a tenement house, and her mother, who did washing and sweeping, worked hard mornings and nights to keep their two rooms tidy and comfortable; and little Polly had learned that a patch of brightness will grow and spread in almost any place if you try for it. And once, too, little Polly had been "the sickest one of all" in the hospital, and she just longed to take a lovely flower there on Easter—she knew about the joy a flower can give.

"But I have only three pennies!" she sighed; "now what can I do with three pennies?"

Well, I will tell you what was done with Polly's three pennies.

Polly went to Mr. Smith, the florist, and she found him sorting bulbs. She asked him if he had a fine bulb for three cents.

Mr. Smith said, "No!" but tossed a crooked little brown knob at Polly's very feet.

"You can have that one for nothing!" he laughed, "and I'll sell you a pot of earth for your three cents."

Polly took the offering; and then she told Mr. Smith of her plan.

"I'll come in and tell you how it turns out!" she cried gleefully, and away she ran with her prize.

Now the window of Polly's back-room was always sparkling-clean, and the sun shone in every morning when it was clear. There, by and by, on a little stand, Polly stood the pot with the Easter bulb; and every morning before she went to school she paid the little pot a visit, and sprinkled the dark earth and breathed a wee prayer over it, and then left it to the sunbeams.

The warm sun always kissed the earth, and way down deep the little brown bulb stirred and dreamed.

And one day the little bulb straightened out and sent two small green sprouts up through the earth to tell Polly and the sun that it was doing its best.

Polly was wild with joy at this message, and that same day, full of fresh faith in the bulb and in the sun, she had an inspiration. She knew that the Queer

Lady, and old Daddy Nolan had the sunlight a part of the afternoon in their windows. Right after dinner the Queer Lady had it, and later came Daddy Nolan's turn. So, although she was almost frightened at her own daring she took her little pot in her arms and trotted across the dark passage to the Queer Lady's door.

Polly knocked softly. A cross woman opened the door. "What do you want?" she asked.

"Please," faltered Polly; "may I borrow your sunshine?"

"My—what?" Then the Queer Lady laughed roughly. "Come in and see if there is any here," she said.

Polly tripped in and looked about the dirty room.

"Oh! plenty," Polly replied, "if—if we could wash the window a little."

The Queer Lady was not angry at all, and after she had heard Polly's story she went to work and soon a part of the window fairly shone, and the surprised sun looked in and said as plain as could be. "I declare! there are Polly and that pot of hers. Did you ever?"

For a whole hour Polly and the Queer Lady worked and talked, and when the sun passed on, the little girl gathered the pot to her heart and thanked her new friend. "Bring it every day," whispered the Queer Lady. "I'll have the window bright."

With a brave heart Polly with her plant toiled along up to Daddy Nolan's room. He lived at the top of the house, and had quite a fine lot of sunshine until the day was gone.

Tap! tap! tap! Tap! tap! tap! very softly.

"Who's there?" cried a gruff voice.

"Just little Polly down stairs!" quivered the visitor.

"What do you want?"

"It's to know if you will please lend my plant your sunshine, Daddy?"

"Well, come in, then!" The gruff voice was softer.

Polly went in, all smiles and dimples, right over to Daddy where he was by the window caning chairs; and with the little pot in her arms she told her story.

Daddy got up and took the pot, and put it where the sun shone warmest; and then he and Polly had the time of their lives.

The little girl tidied the room, and sang as she pattered about. Daddy watched her, and his heart grew tender, and the sun shone on the pot with the little green sprouts.

So it was the days and weeks passed; and you should have seen that plant grow!

The Queer Lady's room became as neat as wax; and every afternoon, when the sun shone, she waited for Polly's step and knock with a glad warm heart.

The sky was grey some days and there was no sunshine to lend. none at all.

As for grave Daddy Nolan, he became too restless to work when the clock pointed to three and he would go again and again to the door to see if Polly was climbing up the stairs. If the sun had come over the roof, he was pretty sure to hear her light step and then to catch sight of her brown head with her shining face almost hidden by the rich green leaves that now stood firm and full upon the stalk. Among those leaves the dream of the brown bulb was hidden—closely locked in a dark covering.

At the rooms that had only sunless windows, Polly stopped every day on her way up to Daddy Nolan's, to let the inmates feel how warm and strong the leaves were!

The Saturday before Easter when Polly opened her eyes a wonderful sight greeted her.

There stood the plant on the window ledge—with its dream come true! A glorious white lily shone in the dim room, a lily with a heart of pure gold!

Polly knelt before it like a little saint before a shrine, and the sun, peeping in just then, sent a blessing down in long warm rays of light.

Polly's mother was standing there, in her shawl and bonnet, ready dressed to go to her day's sweeping. "I can hardly bear to leave it," she said; "only that *you* will have it all day, dearie!"

And then Polly went up the stairs, bearing the plant in her arms, and calling with her little knock at every door. "Come out and see the lily! Come see our lily!"

And what an Easter Sunday that was on the morrow! Polly, carrying the lily, went through the grimy streets toward the Sunday school, and after her followed her mother, the Queer Lady, and Daddy Nolan, and the others, all in their Sunday best, to celebrate the blooming of Polly's lily.

Then Polly's teacher said, "Now, Polly, tell the school the story of the little crooked bulb—we shall all hear an Easter sermon by and by, but little Polly has a story too precious to miss."

Forgetting herself, and still holding her lily close, Polly began with the little crooked bulb and went on to the sunshine she borrowed of the Queer Lady and old Daddy.

"They all helped," she ended radiantly; "they lent me their sunshine, so that my lily had sunshine all day long! Just see it now—and it was such a helpless little bulb!"

And then—oh! you should have seen that joyous procession, going on to the Children's Hospital—the whole class with their flowers. With glowing face, standing by the snowy bed of the "sickest child of all," Polly called softly to the little boy lying there. He heard, and coming back from his shadowy dreams, he saw the glorious lily, and then the flower was placed by his bed, and he lay and looked at it with a

smile. And, as if it were almost an Easter resurrection, from that very moment he began to get well.—*Harriet T. Comstock, in Little Folks.*

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THE HARMONY OF PHRENOLOGY AND THE SCRIPTURES.

BY H. B. MOHLER, F. A. P. I.

Part Two.

THERE is considerable difference of opinion as to whether the Holy Spirit is an innate identity in our nature, or whether it is the *Spirit of God* separate and apart from human nature. Seemingly this question should for all time be settled when we recognize the inherency of both laws and the mighty conflict they induced in Paul's life.

Apart from this, we believe that because we are born in God's image we assuredly possess all the divine attributes in embryo, and if we stop to survey our own experience in our Christian warfare, as did the Gentiles, we will at once recognize the two gigantic opposing forces—the "*flesh against the spirit*" that so furiously waged in old Brother Paul.

It is undeniably true that this warfare alludes to the strife between the religious and animal faculties of the human mind. It is impossible to look at the *form, size, heredity, quality, temperament and mental developments* of any two individuals—the one having all the above essential conditions very favorable and the other *not* so,—and not be absolutely convinced how precisely revelation, human nature and phrenology all coincide.

The study of the *Will of God* written by human hand, through the channel of inspiration and revealed in the Scriptures as a power influencing the human mind, MUST be in harmony with the laws governing our mental and physical organization for God is a *God of law and order*,—with him indeed "*there is no variableness nor shadow of turning.*" James 4: 1 asks: From whence come wars and fightings among you?—come they not hence, even of your lusts that war in your members?" (propensities)

The study of phrenology emphatically proves this truth, for it explains the relative and absolute functions of our moral and selfish faculties, and further, this science and the Bible say that war and strife cannot exist between the moral and religious faculties of our nature, for among them there is perpetual peace and harmony that God designed MUST EXIST between the different attributes of the divine mind.

When we read the frequent appeals Paul makes to his Roman and Galatian brethren concerning the irregular and excessive action of their *animal faculties* we, at once, recognize from observation the "*works of the flesh*" alluded to in Gal. 5: 19—"which are

these: *Adultery, fornication, uncleanness, lasciviousness.*" Now these are altogether the abnormal and excessive action of but the one faculty of amativeness. No sin, indeed, is so appalling in its power, so wide in its range, so debilitating to the nervous system, so depraved in its results and so demoralizing to virtue and Christian manhood as this "*sin of the flesh.*"

Matt. 15: 19 says: "For out of the heart (which clearly means our animal and selfish faculties), *proceed evil thoughts, murders, adulteries, fornications, thefts, false witness, blasphemies,*" which are uncontrolled activities of amativeness, destructiveness, combativeness, secretiveness, acquisitiveness, alimentiveness. Taking them up in order with reference to their excessive activities let us look at (1) destructiveness: This leads to war, bloodshed, murder, etc., recorded in Acts 9: 1; 8: 1.

2. Combativeness: This faculty when not controlled leads to contention, quarrels, wrath, hatred, etc., and when acting with the above faculty causes malice, revenge and contemptibility, as recorded in Titus 3: 9; 2 Tim. 2: 14; Eph. 4: 26, 27-31.

3. Secretiveness: This faculty when not subdued by conscience and regulated by reason induces *slyness, cunning, strategy*, and DECEIT which Paul asserts that evil men are guilty of, in 2 Tim. 3: 13; Eph. 4: 14; 5: 6; Matt. 27: 63, and many other places referred to.

4. Acquisitiveness, when left to run riot alone, using a keen intellect as its agency, will produce *forgery, embezzlement, larceny, highway robbery*, which Paul reproves in Eph. 4: 28; John 10: 10.

5. Alimentiveness is universally over-indulged and should be controlled by *will* and judgment; but over-eating, *gluttony, drunkenness*, and gormandizing Christ himself was accused of in Luke 7: 34. All the dyspepsia and indigestive troubles arise from the perversion of this faculty.

Thus we see that every sin, transgression, or disobedience results from the abnormal activity of human, God-given faculties through an innate Satanic influence which had its origin in the "*fall of Adam.*" How clear to the phrenologist Paul vindicates the morbid action of thought and feeling through human faculty!

Now turning the picture from darkness to light, listen to Christ's language in Matt. 5: 6: "*Blessed are they which do hunger and thirst after righteousness; for they shall be filled.*" No man was ever so well told the real function of conscientiousness, for this faculty, in its blind instinctive way, wants the right, the truth, is dutiful, honest, and its conviction always is "*to do the will of God,*" if not mangled and torn by perverted criticisms, false doctrine or agnostic philosophy.

See Matt. 5: 7 and read: "*Blessed are the merciful; for they shall obtain mercy.*" This is a direct appeal

to the faculty of benevolence, which, when active, impels men to *mercy, kindness, good deeds, sacrifice* and help to the needy. The "*Good Samaritan*" and all mission workers, philanthropists, etc., are largely endowed with this. What a spiritual power this faculty means to the Christian!

Verse 5: "*Blessed are the meek for they shall inherit the earth.*" This meekness evolves wholly from the sacred faculty of veneration—its function being to induce *prayer, reverence, humility, obedience, etc.* How essential to spiritual guidance, for

"Prayer is the upward glancing of an eye
When none but God is near."

Turning to the blessed faculty of *hope* Paul in Rom. 8: 24 says: "*For we are saved by hope: but hope that is seen is not hope: for what a man seeth, why doth he yet hope for?*" How beautifully this statement expresses its functions, and science shows us its location, function and relation to this life and the life beyond, how it *expects, cheers, anticipates*, and keeps life bright and buoyant—it lifts the veil and with spirituality enables man to look and behold the beauty of a life that is "*hid with Christ in God.*"

Here we see the moral philosophy of phrenology and it is *only* by adopting its classification of our mental faculties in a primitive way that we gain a clearer insight of much of the metaphysical language of the sacred writers. Horace Mann told a great truth in stating that "*phrenology is the guide to philosophy and the handmaid of Christianity.*"

Grand Junction, Colo.

(To be continued.)

* * *

CESSIONS OF TERRITORY.

SEVERAL recent events call attention to the various modes in which territory has been transferred, in the course of time, from the dominion of one nation to that of another.

The Behring Sea fishery dispute between this country and Great Britain is the result of the cession of the great northwestern territory of Alaska by Russia to the United States. The giving up of the small island of Heligoland, in the German Ocean, by Great Britain to Germany derives its chief importance, perhaps, from the fact that it is the first cession of territory made by Great Britain for many years.

The partition, moreover, of vast tracts of territory in Eastern Africa between Great Britain and Germany is an event fraught with large results to the civilization of the world in the not distant future.

The transfer of territory, by one method or another, from nation to nation, has been customary from very early times. The most frequent means of these changes, down to the more enlightened period of modern times, was by conquest.

If we read the history which is the most interesting to us next to our own country—that of England—we shall find that the English rulers for centuries were bent on conquering and annexing to their own crown different territories on the European continent, especially France.

At a later period the English have sought the possession of territory in more distant parts of the globe, securing it by conquest of arms. By this method the British Empire has grown to its present vast size, and includes great communities in every continent.

In quite recent times, however, the only acquisition of the territory of a highly civilized country, by sheer force of arms, was that of Alsace and Lorraine, taken from France by victorious Germany in 1871. Germany also intended to keep for herself the great fortress of Belfort, in southeastern France, but was persuaded not to do so.

A more frequent modern method of acquiring territory is that by which we have obtained Alaska—namely, by purchase. Alaska was almost useless to Russia, while it was believed to be of great use to us. Our government therefore made a mutual bargain with Russia by paying her a little over seven million dollars for it.

In the same way, in the early part of the present century, the United States made what was called the Louisiana purchase from France. This purchase included a vast area of territory, stretching from the Mississippi to the Rocky Mountains, which we, near at hand, could much better utilize and develop than could France, three thousand miles away, and with heavy wars on her hands.

Another means by which territory is sometimes transferred from one power to another is by treaty agreement, resulting from a service done by one nation to another, or from the manifest mutual benefit of making a "swap" of territory.

When the Emperor Napoleon III aided the Italians in their war of independence in 1859, he asked as a recompense for his assistance that Italy should cede to France the two provinces of Savoy and Nice. But it was then agreed that this should only be done with the consent of the people of the provinces themselves.

The people voted on the question and by a large majority assented to their transfer to France; and to that country they were accordingly annexed, and they still remain a part of it.

This method would seem to be far more in accordance with the modern idea than the passing of territory over from one nation to another without the consent of the people dwelling upon it being asked. The people of Alsace and Lorraine were not consulted when they were taken into the German Empire, and the result has been that they have been restive and difficult to govern for twenty years.

THE HONEY BEE.

BY JASON B. HOLLOPETER.

DID you ever stop to think when you ate honey that it takes two thousand bees, working hard all day, to gather a single pound from the flowers? A bee can carry a load of nectar to equal half the weight of its body, but usually it carries about one-fourth its weight, or the size of a large drop of water, and it is mostly water.

Let us follow a bee from the flowers to its home, see where it lives and learn something of its life. Its home may be in some hollow tree, or it may be in some hive if it is not a wild bee. But if we wish to learn anything of the bee's home life we must have a modern patent hive, which is so arranged as to permit a view of the interior of the hive, the combs of which can be taken out without injuring either bees or honey.

Such a colony of bees contains from 20,000 to 100,000 inhabitants. This vast multitude of insect life is divided into three classes. The first class comprises the queens, which are sometimes improperly called "King Bees." Usually but one queen is found in a colony, and, during her long life of three or four years, Her Royal Highness is supreme ruler in her domains. The queen is capable of laying from 2,000 to 3,000 eggs a day in summer time.

The next class and next in size are the drones. They do not sting for the very good reason that they have no "stinger." All they can do is to eat and be at ease; it is impossible for them to gather honey, as they have no sucking tubes fitted for that work. On account of their idleness they are very often killed by the working bees, but if left to die a natural death it is usually at the age of from four to six months. In the summer time there may be several hundred drones in a colony, but at any other time there are about that many dozen.

The last class are the working bees, which comprise almost the entire population of the colony. As the name indicates they are the workers, and their life history may be written in one word, "work." The few weeks of a working bee's life are spent in incessant toil. In the early morning it starts out in search of nectar, and keeps working all day until sunset. It has no "Labor Union" and observes no "working" hours, never strikes, never grumbles, but is always humming and busy until it gives place to another. Is it any wonder that the honey bee will defend, with such valor, its hard-earned stores?

There are many races of honey bees, differing in many minor details, but in all you will find the above three classes present. The queen stands first in size and importance, and the working bees next in value, with the drones second in size, but least in value.

Union Bridge, Md.

THE FIRST ART.

By its intensely practical nature we are daily reminded that "life is real, life is earnest;" that it is more than theory. And since millions have lived in ignorance of philosophy, it must be more than philosophy. Other thousands have never known science. It must be more than both of these since both ignore some of the most essential elements of human nature. The philosopher, with his cold, logical reason, defies emotion, while the great scientist, Darwin, sadly confessed his lack of love for music and poetry. True, there is a science of living. We would not underestimate that, for it is the basis. "Science is the root of the tree of life, of which art is the fruit and flowers."

Without the science of painting, our eyes had ne'er beheld the beautiful masterpieces of our great artists. It is evident, however, that it is not all of art to paint. Nor is it all of life to live, to exist.

To contemplate that wonderfully significant movement in the evolution of man, when God breathed into him the breath of life and he became a living soul, is truly awe-inspiring. And yet, as we behold, with ever-increasing astonishment, the growing intelligence and power and beauty of man, made possible by this God-infused spirit of development, we stand gazing in mute admiration until our souls are so overwhelmed that we involuntarily cry out, "How beautiful is life! How vastly more grand to him than merely to exist!"

To many men, however, these glorious visions are hidden. In their reverence for the "old," and under the inertia of custom, they set themselves crosswise of the current of progress and since the essential difference between the savage and the civilized man lies between unconscious and conscious progress shall we conclude that something of the savage yet remains in the modern conservative who ever clings to precedent, and will never accept an amendment to either his politics or religion? All the progress of the past unites in protest against such conservatism. Far better suited to this progressive age is he who scales the heights of Pisgah, and from that ideal plane, views the landscape o'er. He holds the key to the situation. For in the light of higher conceptions and better ethics, only truth will stand, while all these merely supposed-permanent things, though crystallized into laws and creeds, or forms and symbols, will perish before the irresistible on-sweeping tide of advancing consciousness.

As applied to all life, society, education, culture, government, and religion, progress is the key to the cabinet to all true living. In fact, it is by this progressive spirit coupled with the capacity for untiring labor, together with the ability to adapt the lessons of his predecessors, that man has demonstrated his power to make living itself the finest of the arts.

An artistic life, then, does not come by leaps and bounds. Just as the genius does not come into existence spontaneously, but is a compound of brains and toil, so the art of living is the gradual blending of the real with the ideal.

These two elements form the basis of two stages of development in the individual. And while no intelligent person, perhaps, would care to be labelled by any exclusive tag, yet it is true that the real or scientific temperament predominates in some, while in others the ideal or artistic temperament prevails. Owing to the fact that society is composed of individuals in these two stages, it is necessarily divided into two classes,—those who live in the world of things, who are materialistic in their views; and those, on the other hand, who live in the world of ideas, who treat things as Emerson treated a load of wood, just as if it were real, while the atmosphere of ideas in which he lived was infinitely more tangible. It is in this realm that living, to my mind, first becomes not only an art but a fine art.

No doubt we all agree with Henry George that "mind, not muscle, is the promoter of progress." Once in possession of this basic principle, this golden key, man almost invariably sets about to unlock the guarded vaults of his mind. A well-rounded, harmonious development is the all-absorbing purpose of his life. He wishes not to become a mere intellectual giant. Hence he seeks, not only scientific truth, but also the æsthetical and ethical. His search for truth is not only broad, but deep. Whether in the field of science or art, of history or philosophy, he endeavors to disrobe the facts from all the verbiage of men's opinions, that he may behold them in the true light of their own inherent radiance. For the sunlight of God's truth has often been obscured by the dense mists of human embellishment. He also cherishes and cultivates the eclectic spirit, and with an unprejudiced mind gathers truth from all sources.

The purpose of all this search for truth is not utility alone. True this is an utilitarian age, when practical education is the popular demand from the pulpit and platform down to the professional thief, and even to that other thief, the manipulator of monopolistic industry, or still worse, the "plain political boss" who not only steals men's principles, but robs the nation itself of the highest type of government.

A man must be educated by all means; but are there not higher considerations than office-holding, money-getting, and those things which constitute so-called practical utility?

That education, it seems to me, is vastly more practical which supplements utility with beauty. Indeed, no soul is capable of any high type of culture that does not possess, in some measure, an innate perception and love of the beautiful. The great World Artist has in-

fused this element into all his created work. It unfolds in the blossoms of springtime and colors the autumnal leaf. It waves in the towering tree-tops and the tiny blades of grass. It haunts the depths of earth and sea, and roams the meadows of the celestial world. The ocean, mountains, clouds, and sunset o'erflow with beauty. Then there are the beauties of painting to please the eye, of poetry to delight the mind, and of music to feast the ear. No man can claim true culture whose soul does not respond to these artistic creations of God and man. No great poem was written except in defense of a great truth or a noble cause. No impure hand ever sketched an immortal painting. No brain, discordant with itself and the world, could possibly conceive the harmonies of a great symphony or an oratorio. The highest thing art has ever done is to set before the human soul the image of a noble being. And only the pure soul can respond to its lofty inspirations; for æsthetics and ethics are inseparable.

Do these conditions appeal to you as being too ideal, too ethereal for any practical use? But have you ever thought that ideals themselves are the most practical things on earth? The ideal world is the soul's art gallery. Here are the models it seeks to realize in itself. Here it embodies in itself that creative, life-giving impulse so indispensable to all fine arts; and without which man could not even conceive ideal relations, much less realize them.

All progress is but the adjustment of institutions to ideals. This is true in the development of government from despotism to democracy; in the evolution of religion from fetichism to Christianity; and of Christianity itself from human dogma to divine doctrine.

Every relation in every line is started by some idealist. In such men as Emerson, Luther, Ruskin, idealized thought has been presented to the world. Christ himself is the greatest of all idealists in government and religion, as also in every other line and the world is slowly adjusting itself to his standards.

These idealists have introduced new world periods, when with much pain and struggle the world has sought to be born into higher life. And from these epochal periods, society, with "Hiawathian strides and Herculanean strength," marches out from the barren wilderness of ignorance and superstition and takes up new burdens for man's betterment. Whenever the world has thrown overboard her past errors and sailed out on some unknown ideal sea, with an idealist at the helm, she has never failed to discover some X-ray, or law of metaphysics, or principle of brotherhood, or larger Christ.

We are, to-day, out on an ideal sea. We do not think of our golden age as past, nor do we seek in the Nirvana of the future. We are coming more and

more to realize, as we labor to fulfill our ideal, that our golden age is in the present, and that it will contain just what we put into it, no more.

And though as Herbert Spencer says, "There is no political alchemy by which we can get golden conduct out of leaden instincts," there is plenty of chance for golden instincts—for high ideals.

The ideal art of living, as exemplified in the lives of all great men, is the art of being true to the home, the social circle, state, business, to the church. The man of culture, the thinker, the artist, is true to all these relations. And while he lives deeply in his own age, partaking of its warmth and vitality, without its narrowing influences, he is able, on the other hand, to stand aside from the vital movement and take the student's view of the drama's imperfections, to see its relation to all ages, yet without becoming cold and critical.

As we look out upon the world, endeavoring to understand our time and its needs, let us neither be appalled by its problems, on the one hand, nor indifferent to its shortcomings, on the other. For life is measured more by endeavor than by attainment. We shall at least have begun to live nobly if we exercise every faculty in the service of the true, the beautiful, and the good, and the result will be the finest of the fine arts. As a help to this end, let us take with us this motto from Goethe:—

"Faithful work, this only helps the growing life;
When in love we labor, serving noble arts,
Life's horizon broadens, deepens with the strife,
Freely, then, may nature glow within the heart;
So, by conversation, is our culture wrought."

—*Mary Frantz, Rays of Light.*

* * *

MANUFACTURE OF POSTAL CARDS.

THE general process of producing postal cards is doubtless familiar to the great majority of our readers, but improvements have recently been made in rotary-cutting machines, for producing them with extreme rapidity, that are worthy of especial treatment. The machines utilized in the process of manufacture were supplied by Charles Beck, Philadelphia, and are of the Brown type, and embody ingenious improvements suggested by the first-named gentleman, by which the rapidity was increased and the work improved.

Owing to inferior stock or board used on the first run of postal cards, the government rejected many millions, and in order to fulfill the contract it became necessary to work the machines night and day. The postal cards are manufactured at Birmingham, Conn., and are made under private contract to the government inspectors who remain in the factory continually.

The cards are printed one hundred in a sheet, and in the process of cutting the latter is first passed through a rotary slitting machine, which separates them into strips containing ten cards each. As these

strips leave the machine, they drop upon a division platform, which collects them in ten separate packs. The capacity of this machine is such that the number of strips cut in ten hours will make 3,000,000 of single cards. The sheets are laid upon the broad table of the machine one at a time, and pushed forward to the knives which draw the strip in, and deposit it on the opposite side of the machine upon the receiving platform. The machine is usually operated by a man.

The strips are then taken through the cross-cutting rotaries, each of which has a capacity of half a million cards every ten hours, to be separated into single cards. These machines have an automatic feed-motion which carries the strip to the knives after it is placed upon the table against the guide-plate. While the strip is being carried to the knives by the automatic feeding device, it comes in contact with a delicate lever, which it moves forward and acts upon a registering wheel, which it slightly turns; after the wheel has been moved the required number of times, a projecting pin on its side strikes the hammer of a gong, the ring of which denotes a certain number of cards that has passed through the machine. The cards drop into a receiving box, so made that it can revolve, and which is divided so that one card drops into each division, there being four compartments so divided. At the sound of the gong the registered number is twenty-five cards which have fallen into each division of one of the compartments; at that moment an operator turns the box, bringing up an empty compartment to be filled by the machine, while the cards are being removed that have fallen into the first division.

The strips are laid against the guide-plate two at a time. This feature of the operation requires special training on the part of the operator, who must be very expert from long experience. By the feeding of two strips into the machine at a time the output is almost doubled. It was at first denied that two pieces could be picked up every time, but an operator was procured from Castleton, N. Y., who not only demonstrated the plan to be a success, but, later, instructed all the operators to perform the same feat. The sense of feeling in the hand is so trained that mistakes rarely, if ever, occur.

There are three cross-cutting machines in operation at the postal card factory, and two of the operators are females who were educated in the work of operating these special machines at Castleton, on the Hudson river, where the cards were manufactured previous to the present contract.

In a working day of nineteen hours, from 7 A. M. to 4 A. M., with two hours out, the three machines have a record of cutting 2,675,000 cards, which is equivalent to cutting 141,000 per hour for the entire number of machines, or 47,000 per cutter, giving a record of 783 cards per minute; ten of these being cut

to a strip, and two strips to one feed-motion, the operator will thus have to perform thirty-nine separate motions per minute, a feat which is certainly unequalled in card cutting where accuracy has been aimed at.—*Selected.*

LEAFAGE OF PLANTS.

ALL trees and plants that spring from two-lobed seeds, that is, from seeds that can be split like peas or acorns, have their leaves veined irregularly. They cannot be torn across except by a broken line. On the contrary, the leaves of such plants as spring from a kernel that will not split—a grain of corn, for example—can be split lengthwise into tapering strips. In this way we can distinguish plants that grow from seeds that have two cotyledons from those whose seeds have but a single cotyledon.

The leaves of cotyledonous plants, as they are called, are of great variety of size, shape, texture and finish. They are not a simple membrane, but are made up of many layers of cells. The interior of the leaf communicates with the external air by millions of little mouths. These are mostly on the under surface of the leaf. This is to protect them from the sun, and to secure uniform evaporation.

The surface of the leaf is in some cases protected by a coat of varnish. The upper side of an oak or a birch leaf will show this finish plainly. In other cases the same object is gained by an increased thickening of the sap. In Australia, it is said, the leaves of some trees take a vertical position, so as to present a smaller surface to the sun. Fleshy leaves are protected by their thickness.

Another mode of protection is by the growth of woolly hairs. Plants of the desert are frequently covered with a felt of hair. The cactus often grows in this way. Some species of plants which are smooth in the North become woolly in the South.

The uses of hair are various. They serve to check too rapid evaporation. They protect the breathing-holes, and as these are on the under side of the leaf, it is the under side that is hairy. This fact is strikingly noticeable in the case of the white poplar, for as the leaves of this tree are in almost constant motion, the turning from one side to the other produces a shimmering effect.

In other cases the use of the hair is to throw off water, and to prevent the breathing-holes from becoming clogged as they would otherwise be with fog or dew. This is important in some mountain and marsh plants. Nature resorts to the same contrivance for protection against too much moisture that she uses against too little.

The hairs also serve to shade the leaf from excessive light and heat. More than this, they protect the leaf against insects, which would otherwise feed

upon it. The stinging hairs on the common nettle save the plant from being fed upon by the larger animals. A coarse, woolly hair is equally distasteful.

Most leaves are glad of as much sunshine as they can secure, and are arranged with reference to this end. If we cut off a beech twig below the sixth leaf we find that the leaf area which it carries is about eighteen square inches. This is determined by the distance between the buds. If the leaves were broader, they would overlap; if they were narrower there would be a waste of space.

The area on the one hand and the width on the other being thus determined, the length is fixed, because, to secure an area of eighteen inches with six leaves which are about one and three-fourth inches in width the length must be about two inches.—*Selected.*

FACTS ABOUT MONEY.

PROBABLY the most interesting fact about money would be a description of just how to get it; but this is one of the hard things to tell, and there are certainly some other things quite interesting and well worth knowing about it, and not the least of these is a history of the word itself and some of the other words connected with it:

The Roman "money" comes from the word *Moneta*, and this comes from the inscription "*Juno Moneta*" on the Roman coins, struck in a temple of that name. *Moneta* is derived from the Latin word, *Monere*, to warn, because this temple was built on the spot where Manlius heard the Gauls approaching to attack Rome. The root idea of the word, therefore, is a warning. Among the ancients, cattle were used as we use money in trade, and as such some uncivilized people still use them. Thence our word "pecuniary" is derived from *pecunia* or *pecus*, cattle. Our word "coin" comes from the Latin *cuneus*, a die or stamp. A British "sovereign" is a pound or a five-dollar gold piece, taking its name from the image of England's sovereign stamped on the coin. And a "crown" is a piece of English money with a crown on it, worth five shillings. A French "Napoleon" and a "Louis d'or" are names given to coins on which the images of these two rulers were stamped. A "guinea" is a British gold piece worth twenty-one shillings (\$5.15), so called after the country from which gold used to be brought. The British "pound" meant originally a pound weight of silver, divided into 240 pennies. In a Joachim Valley, Bohemia (Joachim's *thal*), certain coins were struck in the sixteenth century. At first they were called "Joachim's thaler." Later the first part of it was dropped, and the name shortened into the German "Thaler." From this comes our English "dollar."—*Selected.*

HENRY WADSWORTH LONGFELLOW.

BY M. KIZZIE HAYS.

HENRY WADSWORTH LONGFELLOW was born in 1807, in Portland, Maine, a beautiful town which had a wide outlook over the sea, and landward the landscape stretched away toward the White Mountains. Like most of the New England towns of that day, it was pervaded by the spirit of the most austere Puritanism,—the town meeting was ruled by the pulpit and the pew. There was a good deal of intellectual life in the town, but the social pleasures were few.

Longfellow's ancestors came from England. William Longfellow, the founder of the family in New England, settled in America in 1676. On his mother's side the poet could boast an even longer descent from that John Alden and Priscilla whose story is told in "The Courtship of Miles Standish." His father was a lawyer of cultivation and high standing, and his mother was a lover of poetry, with a sensitive and imaginative nature. With such parents and with exceptionally beautiful surroundings, all the conditions of Longfellow's boyhood were favorable to a full and natural development. He had ready access to books and turned to them with eagerness, but at times he loved to look across the gleaming bay, or to wander in the woods.

Not many details of his early boyhood days are known. He manifested a turn for poetry at a very early age. "As a trembling and expectant boy of thirteen he had found his way to the poet's corner of the *Portland Gazette*."

The first school that Longfellow attended was kept by "Marm Fellow" in a little brick schoolhouse. Later he went to the town school on Love Lane, and soon afterward to a private school of Nathanael Carter. Afterward he attended the Portland Academy under the same master. There he became prepared for college, and at the age of fourteen he entered Bowdoin College. There he was a classmate of many noble sons of New England, among whom was Nathanael Hawthorne. He was always a gentleman in his deportment, and a model in his character and habits. He gave diligent heed to all departments of his study and always stood well in his classes. While there he wrote a number of poems. In 1825 he graduated second in a class of thirty-seven.

Directly after leaving college he began the study of law in his father's office, but took little interest in his studies. One year after his graduation, he received an invitation to fill at Bowdoin College a chair which had been almost created for him, a professorship of modern languages and literature. He was offered that position with the understanding that he should first study in Europe to prepare himself for his duties. He was at that time only nineteen years of age; and at

once he set out for Europe, visiting and studying for nearly four years in Spain, France, Italy and Germany. In his "Oltre Mer," the first of his prose writings, he recorded his wanderings; and we can learn from it the ardent spirit in which he approached the Old World.

In 1829 Longfellow settled down to his work at Bowdoin College, working with his accustomed steadiness, and winning popularity as a teacher by his peculiar charms and gentleness of disposition.

Six years later he was invited to succeed George Tinknor, as professor of modern languages and literature at Harvard College, and again went to Europe for study, giving especial attention to Switzerland and the Scandinavian countries. He took with him his young wife, Mary Storer Potter, whom he had married four years before. She died during their first year abroad, and her death was his first great sorrow. We come near to his grief through some lines in his poem, "The Footsteps of Angels."

After spending two years in Europe he returned to Harvard, and entered upon the duties of his professorship, which he discharged for eighteen years. At the end of that period he resigned to devote himself more closely to literature, and was succeeded by James Russell Lowell.

In 1843 Longfellow married his second wife, Frances Appleton, and for nearly twenty years their married life was one of unmingled happiness. Five children blessed their household,—two sons and three daughters. Mrs. Longfellow was a lady of rare beauty and great dignity; her "deep unutterable eyes" have been sung by her husband. Through an accident she was burned to death. Longfellow never fully recovered from the shock, and ever afterward seemed an old man.

In 1868 he revisited Europe where he was received with marked honors. Among the numerous festive occasions that were made in his honor was one at which Gladstone was present.

Longfellow died tranquilly in 1882, at Cambridge, where he had made his home from the time he began his work at Harvard College.

"Of the American poets Longfellow is the most popular in England, and, at the same time, he is the most national. Men of the highest literary and social distinction sought his acquaintance, and were charmed by his dignified, kindly and unassuming deportment. The general verdict upon his poetry is that, while it fails to represent the deepest passions of human nature, it is always kindled by the broadest sympathies, and marked by a delicate appreciation of all that is beautiful in nature and noble in humanity. Keenly sensitive to the imperfections and misdoings of men, he is never censorious, but always gentle and persuasive, appealing to the sympathies and motives which

are common to people of every race, country and clime. He exhibits the fruits of a broad culture, not in strained allusions to things beyond the reach of common readers, but in the clearness and simplicity with which he interprets to them the noblest thoughts of the noblest men of every age and country." "His life and work together stand in our thought as a true poem, and we honor him as one who, while he may not have been a 'puissant singer,' yet left the world the 'sweeter for his song.'"

THE SIMPLON TUNNEL.

THE Simplon Tunnel is nearing completion. The machines that have been boring at each end of the tunnel have met in the middle. From now on the work will be much easier. In a few weeks the tracks will be laid, and the greatest tunnel in the world will be open to traffic. It is the greatest work of this kind ever undertaken; it is nearly twelve miles and a half long. Almost six years and a half have rolled away since the task was undertaken. It took thirteen years to perforate Mt. Cenis, though that tunnel is only seven miles long. Nearly ten years were spent in making St. Gothard what it is to-day, and yet its length is only nine and a half miles. The temperature was much greater in the Simplon Tunnel than in either of the others and a great deal more hard rock, but the improvements in drilling machinery have been to great advantage in this last undertaking. The fact is that the new tunnel is a double one, but only one of the passages will be used for the present. It will require a great deal of time to get the other ready for business. The one was made as a ventilation tube during the construction of the larger one. Several years must pass before a great practical benefit will be derived from the construction of the new tunnel.

A short tunnel under the Jura mountains must be made before the Simplon can do much in the way of shortening journeys. When the system is complete, the running between Paris and Milan will be shortened from three and a half to five hours; and there will be a saving of one hundred eighty miles, in the distance which the mail for India will have to travel on its way from London to Brindisi. The cost of the work will not be less than twenty millions. Thus do the men of to-day take posterity into partnership. The present generation will have the glory of the engineering accomplishment, but those who will receive a rich return in cash are probably yet unborn. The Simplon Tunnel adds to the wonders of the world, not all of which are natural wonders.

GOOD WATER.

GOOD water and an abundance of it is one of the prime necessities of modern civilization. It becomes

more difficult to obtain, both in America and Europe, as the population each year grows denser. Hydraulic engineers are just now wrestling with this problem in England. In France, Austria and Germany it is still unsolved. The medical faculties of these countries declare that the surface supply can no longer be relied upon for hygienic reasons. They suggest the sinking of very deep artesian wells as the best method of procuring an adequate supply of water that shall be perfectly pure.

The first experiment of this sort has just been tried in England, where the new London Water Company has completed a well eleven hundred feet deep and obtained an abundant flow of water, the analysis of which shows an entire absence of organic matter or any element deleterious to health.

Here in America the same cry comes up from nearly all our great cities. Philadelphia is seriously alarmed at the condition of the Schuylkill, which has supplied the Quaker City for one hundred fifty years. New York is complaining of the scarcity of the limpid element, and wants the lakes of the Adirondack region tapped for the benefit of the metropolis. Chicago, with Lake Michigan at her doors, should have a supply of good water if it is to be had on the continent, but Chicago declares that her crib and grand aqueduct must be carried ten miles farther out into the lake to insure a perfect aqueous supply that is unpolluted. So it goes. To the engineer who can devise some method of meeting this urgent demand there will inure great reputation and a corresponding fortune.—*Selected.*

IRON SHOES.

RARE instances have been mentioned of human beings having been compelled to wear iron shoes. In Sir Walter Scott's "Tales of a Grandfather," it is related that during the reign of James I., of Scotland, a highland robber chief named MacDonald plundered a poor widow of two of her cows, and that she in her anger vowed that she would never wear shoes again till she had carried her complaint to the king for redress. "It is a vain boast," replied the bandit; "I will have you shod myself before you can reach the court." To carry out his threat he caused a smith to nail shoes to the woman's naked feet, and then thrust her forth, wounded and bleeding, on the highway. The widow, however, faithful to her word, as soon as her wounds had healed, went to the king and told him of this atrocious cruelty. James heard her with mingled pity and indignation, and in righteous retribution caused MacDonald and twelve of his followers to be seized, and shod with iron shoes, as they had done to the poor widow. In this condition they were exhibited to the public for three days, and then executed.

GRANDMOTHER'S LESSON.

BY CHARITY BRUBAKER.

For the Little Tots.

THE white-haired grandmother sat busily hemming the new napkins, and if it were possible for anything to be busier than her fingers, her mind was, running over the cares and responsibilities of her widowhood.

All at once her attention was called for by the child Mary, who had come to show her latest accomplishments in doll dresses. Hastily untying the box and drawing out more than a dozen doll dresses the girl gleefully showed them and talked rapidly.

"See, I use anything I can get. Mamma gives me bright linings and left-over pieces of new cloth, and sometimes there are old trimmings and things I can use. Mamma helps me with patterns and the hard parts, but really I can do quite well myself. Don't you think these are nice? I made nearly all of them alone."

"Well, I do think! Oh! you don't say you, child, did all this sewing? Well, I just think they are fine. You certainly do well. How old are you?"

"I have just passed eleven," answered Mary.

"Half past eleven, how do you count?" asked grandma.

"I was eleven about a month ago," Mary explained, and then they both laughed at the misunderstanding.

Grandma soon settled back into her serious turn of mind that Mary had hoped had been turned away, for Mary was eager for a talk.

"Grandma, don't you think it is fine that I can sew? I already help in making my own clothes."

"Yes, dear, I think your mamma has been nice to you and is doing right to help you with your dolls. You certainly ought to be grateful. When I was about as old as you are my father had a large milling business. He kept several colored servants, but we children had our part of the work to do. There was little chance for play before that work was done. Our playhouse and doll-rags were in the attic. Sometimes, I, with my sisters Maurie and Ellen, would run away from our task, and mother always knew she would find us in the attic."

"Did you have many nice dolls, grandma?"

"No, dearie, we had one beautiful doll, but she was kept in the parlor, and we did not get to play with her often. She was our Sunday doll. We had to make our everyday dolls and it took a great deal of time and work."

"Oh! grandma, how did you ever manage to make dolls?"

"We made them of cloth and stuffed the bodies. We put on arms by rolling up a long piece of cloth and sewing this across the back, letting the arms stick straight out on either side. After putting on the legs

we would mark out the face. Sometimes we would sew beads on for eyes and the best dolls had ravelled yarn for hair. We thought they were very nice."

"Oh, dear! I wish I could see some of them. Did you save any?"

"No, dearie, and now comes something of which I never like to tell or ever think. We girls were sometimes not so dutiful as we should have been and I know we often tried our mother's patience. I remember one day we were especially anxious about our sewing, and every time possible we would slip away from our work and into the attic. Our mother finally came up there and straight to where we were at work with our dolls. She gathered her large apron full of dolls, dresses, and all our work, then she bade us to follow her. She went direct to the stove and put our treasures into the fire."

"Oh, grandma, how did you bear that?"

"I don't know, but I know there were three sad-hearted girls. I felt that my mother never could do anything that would seem good. We were very careful, though, after that and we had to sew as fast as we could for every doll left had to be put into mourning clothes, and then we built a graveyard and made a grave for each love-lost dolly. It took a long time to get all the sorrowful time out of our thought."

"But you did live over it and got happy again, grandma?"

"Yes. I am very much alive yet, especially as to how mothers treat little girls about sewing for their dolls. I have been able to make a great many little girls happy either in helping them myself or persuading their mamma to help and encourage them. My sorrowful lesson was well learned and I am glad to save any little girls such a trial."

"Grandma, your story has taught me another lesson. I shall try to help mamma all I can and she will then have more time to help me. I shall be able to make my own clothes bye and bye."

Zionsville, Ind.

* * *

MAN A CHEMICAL PRODUCT?

THE professor of physiological chemistry at the University of Chicago gravely announces that the present creation of life has been proven to be the result of purely physico-chemical reactions. "Certain chemical substances," he says, "coming together under certain conditions do and are bound to produce life. There is no getting away from facts, and the result of laboratory experiments in regard to the production of certain phenomena of life are convincing." Now this is not a new "discovery." Erudite chemists long before the Chicago professor's announcement satisfied themselves that certain very crude forms of life could be produced by chemical processes. The Chicago University pundit apparently eliminates divine and vital

force altogether. The tadpole and the most highly developed man are alike the products of physico-chemical reactions. The same chemical forces which make the brain of a Darwin, a Spencer, a Tyndall or Gladstone make the earthworm and the jellyfish. If this were true mankind would still hark back to the cry of the ages—Whence and whither? Who made the chemical constituents? That is a question which not even a Chicago University professor seems able to answer. If he could answer it he would doubtless find that all his speculations about the chemical origin of life are but vanity and vexation of spirit. If he is convinced of the truth of his discovery let him turn out a few men from his laboratory.

SPIDERS' WEBS.

SOME of the natives of New Guinea have found the webs of spiders, which infest that country, very useful in connection with a most ingenious contrivance possessed by them for catching fish. A kite is constructed of four leaves, each about one foot long and three inches to four inches broad. Two strings are attached to this; the one—varying from not less than one-third to a quarter of a mile in length (though for longshore fishing it may be shorter)—is held by the fisherman, and serves to regulate the motions of the kite. The second string is usually from one to three hundred yards in length, and terminates, instead of with a hook, in a small tassel about half an inch thick and three inches or four inches long, made of spiders' webs. The fisherman seats himself in his canoe and flies his kite, allowing the short string with its tassel to float, bobbing on the water. The inquisitive fish, making a grab at the strange bait, entangles its teeth in the loose, elastic web, from which it cannot disentangle itself, and is caught. The web which is used for this purpose is procured from a particular variety of spider; and the device described above enables the fisherman to angle in a large area of water around his canoe.

WHY A CLEAR NIGHT IS COLD.

WHO has not noticed that a very clear night in the winter time is very cold, while a cloudy night is warm? There is a reason for this, as there is for everything else that occurs in nature. During the day the sun's rays come down and warm the surface of the earth.

Even if there is snow on the ground, it absorbs much heat while the sun is shining. But at night, when there is no longer any warmth coming into the earth from above, it begins to cool off until it has lost all its heat.

Now, if the night is clear, if there are no clouds, the heat will rise and be lost in the upper air, just as

the heat from a stove placed in the open air would rise and be lost. That is, it would be wasted. But if there are clouds the heat cannot rise above them, and it is much the same as if a roof were built over the stove in the open air.

Hence when there are clouds it is as if we were in a very great room, of which the clouds themselves are the ceiling and the earth the floor from which heat is rising.

This is the reason that a clear night is cold and a cloudy one warm.—*Selected.*

OPAL FOSSIL OF SHARK.

SINCE they were first discovered the famous opal fields at White Cliffs, N. S. W., have yielded many curious fossils, particularly those of prehistoric marine life. But the latest discovery is a most extraordinary one, and will prove of the deepest interest to the scientific world.

It is that of a fossilized, or rather opalized, member of the shark family, which was found on block No. 9, at a depth of thirty-five feet from the surface. The Sydney press says that the specimen measures three feet six inches from the snout to the tip of the tail. The body is in seven sections, the circumference of the largest of which (the head and shoulder portion) is eighteen inches; each section is six inches in length.

The deeply indented eye sockets show plainly, "and thin veins of purple opal encircle the fish from tip to tip." At the mouth these veins make an oblong and clearly defined course, though the continuity is occasionally broken. No particulars as to weight are given, but as the fossil has been sent to London these and other matters of interest will soon be determined. It was purchased from the finders by an opal buyer.

NOVEL LIFE PRESERVER.

A NEW French life-preserver is attracting some attention on account of its simplicity and novel character. It consists of a vest with a double lining both water and air tight and susceptible of being inflated. This inflation is obtained by means of acetylene gas, which is produced automatically by the action of water on calcium carbide contained in four small pockets to which the water has access when the wearer is immersed. The gas is immediately generated and inflates the air chambers or pouches of the vest, which thus supplies ample buoyancy. The supply of water to the carbide is, of course, regulated, and support is furnished for some hours. The life-preserver is designed to be worn constantly while at sea, and does not take up any more space than an ordinary garment, becoming operative as soon as the wearer is in the water.

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EASTER.

WITH the coming of spring, when nature spreads her green carpet over the ugly gray earth, and with the appearance of the crocus, tulip and Easter lily, comes the thought of Easter day. There are many important and significant days. Some days are celebrated because they mark the birthday of some great man; other days are celebrated because they mark the anniversary of some great nation. Not a few days are looked for with anxiety, because they are of special interest to special people.

Two days are welcomed by the whole world,—Christmas and Easter. Of the two it is safe to conclude that the latter is the greater day. With the beginning of the Christian era begins the history of these two great days. While Christmas marks the birth of the Son of God, and keeps our memories alive to the fact that he was the propitiation for the sins of all the world, it remains for Easter day to annually remind the world of the breaking asunder of the bars of death, of the time when all hope was lost, the Savior had been killed, the disciples scattered, the tomb sealed, the guard set and every precaution taken to show the falsity of Christ's Gospel.

At the moment when the darkest clouds overhung the earth, when it seemed that the scheme of redemption hung on a thread, the great resurrection day revealed the facts that "all power in heaven and in earth" was given unto the Son of man as he said; that the tomb was made empty by superhuman power; that God had not only power to create, but to recreate, to resurrect; that all kingdoms and governments were subject to the higher powers; that Christ is able to fulfill all the promises he had made to the children of men.

What a glorious day was this resurrection morning! The birth of Christ was a great event, and brought with it great joy to the world, insomuch that angels sang praises to God, and the stars illuminated the

scene. The baptism of Christ was a wonderful demonstration; celestial credentials of his Sonship were given him in the presence of the world, but mankind has no hope in his birth, neither in his baptism. The great, pure, innocent life he lived was matchless; his character unquestionable; his fame marvelous; his authority illimitable; but with all where is the hope of man in his holy life? What unborn soul could be given such a marvelous birth? What child could live such a spotless, stainless life? Impossibilities!

Calvary's tragedy stands out in bold relief as the greatest event of the kind in the world. Men have died, men have been murdered, men have been martyred, men have even given their lives for their friends, but where, before, has man ever given his life for his enemies. And yet, with the shedding of his precious blood, with the willing sacrifice, with the great obeisance to the Father's will, yet is there no hope for us in the atonement. For who could die as he did? Who is able to bear the sins of the world?

Easter day alone carries the mind back to the great day when death, hell and the grave relinquished their hold on the first fruits of the resurrection; when Jesus demonstrated his power to come forth from the grave, and to bring us forth in his likeness in the great day that is to come. Herein lies the hope of a follower of the "meek and lowly Jesus."

When we have watched the old, gray chrysalis all through the long winter months and see no signs of life, but must wait for the Easter showers and sunshine to quicken the larva, open the tomb, and bring forth the beautiful butterfly, with its beautiful gauzy wings, that soars to the very dome of heaven, we are made to think of the time when our tabernacles of clay will moulder back to the dust of earth from whence they came, and lie dormant through the long winter months awaiting the great resurrection day of the just, when the spirit shall be borne away on angelic wings to the celestial abode above.

In the celebration of this great day not always the most profitable manner is observed. Some fitting emblems of the power of the resurrection have been well chosen, but, like other celebrations, we lose sight of the purpose of the celebrations and enter into the mere formal observance of certain festivities.

Let the INGLENOOK family give more attention next Lord's Day to the study of the great resurrection of our Lord Jesus Christ than to the giving of colored eggs and the relating of rabbit stories.

* * *

THINGS OF THIS CENTURY.

IN one of our large cities the other day a foreigner was enjoying a dinner at an up-to-date hotel. He had been studying American habits and customs for some weeks. Our systems of communication in this country especially interested him. In fact he had become

quite addicted to the telephone habit, and when the waiter asked him what he would have, he jokingly replied, "Bring me a telephone." The waiter immediately disappeared, while the foreigner expected some joke to be returned as a penalty for his foolishness. On the contrary, to his astonishment, the waiter produced the detached telephone to which was affixed a nickel-in-the-slot receptacle.

The waiter hastily connected the telephone with the world by inserting a plug in a wooden post near by, and the invisible central girl asked the foreigner to whom he wanted to talk. That was too much for the poor fellow. He expressed it by saying, "It was too strong." He said when he returned to his home he was going to tell his people that in America he could stick a wire in a post and talk to his friends miles away. He said he thought it would even surprise Moses. "Moses brought water from the rock by striking it, but my friends in America will bring a voice from a wooden column."

The foreigner was right. No doubt Moses was well pleased to know that God and nature responded to the wishes of the people, but had he been allowed the privileges of our century, he might have attached the wire to a palm tree and telephoned the rear guard and found out the facts concerning the approach of Pharaoh's hosts from which he was escaping.

Has it ever occurred to you that our modern conveniences would have saved the trip of the spies? A telephone message might have brought the desired information. The contrast that now appears between our age and the age of Moses will be insignificant as compared with the contrast between this century and the one that lies before us. Our network of wire and rails that is spread over our country will have been superseded by the wireless system, and our railroad collisions and the destruction of bridges by floods and train robberies will be avoided when the inventions of men take wings to transport human beings through the air.

It is as impossible for us to dream of the future as it was for the man with the reap hook in his hands to think of the self-binders and wind stackers, or for the young maiden on the ox-cart to paint, in her fancy, the automobile. Fifty years ago one might as well have talked of perpetual motion as of a bicycle, or an auger that would bore a square hole. Don't be guilty of saying "such things will never be."

* * *

I WAS WRONG.

THERE is a right way and a wrong way to make an apology. You often hear apologies that are really more annoying than the offenses from which they came. When the one making the apology seems more anxious to justify himself in his action than to repair

the wounded feelings of his fellow, the apology is nothing more than an insult.

Man is fallible; we all make mistakes; we make errors in judgment; we make misstatements, and sometimes our conduct is not even reputable. Unfortunately we are not always able to see our mistakes. When this is true we ought to be thankful to any friend who has enough manhood to kindly tell us of our wrongs, whether it is the injured party or not; and upon being apprised of these facts, a genuine gentleman or lady is only too glad to make reparation. It seems, however, that the majority of people have inherited from Adam, or some one later, an inclination to justify self in all their deeds. Of course we all understand our own feelings, perhaps, better than anyone else and therefore claim a right to place our own interpretation on things.

Society demands that a certain form of confession or apology be made when feelings are wounded; and how common it is to hear the expression, "If I have done anything wrong, I am sorry for it." One making this confession evidently gets more satisfaction from the miserable, detestable little sign of the subjunctive mode than from the apology that repairs the broken heart.

Another common form of apology goes like this: "Perhaps I was not right the other day. You see I thought you meant so and so, and I naturally concluded," etc. You see there isn't the first shadow of apology about the whole thing. It is nothing more than a hollow form without any depth of meaning. It is a coffee pot without any coffee in. The essence of confession is humility, and humility abides with entire manliness.

Nothing is more helpful to real soul culture and development than confession. Nothing could prevent one's saying, "I was wrong," except false pride, vainglory, or egotism. Even in the extreme when we really think we are not wrong, but have a strong desire to conciliate with an unreasonable friend who has been offended, is it not better to give real expression of sorrow for what has occurred than to enter into an elaborate self-defense? Depend upon it that genuine humility is so rare a virtue that it will be appreciated by all. In cases where apology is not really due, it often brings remorse of conscience and brings the apology from the right source. Therefore no one can afford to be haughty, high-minded or vainglorious; humility is worth more than them all.

* * *

Did you notice last week in this corner a notice saying that you could get the Inglenook from now till January, 1906, for 50 cents? If you enjoy reading the Inglenook and think your neighbor would enjoy it, why don't you tell him about this unprecedented offer?

Current Happenings

EIGHT members of a squadron of soldiers who went to the rescue of a woman who was buried by a landslide at Semlin, Hungary, lost their own lives, while fifteen others were injured.

A REPORT from St. Petersburg says that the revolutionists have marked thirty important personages for assassination, among them Grand Duke Alexieff, the czar, and the dowager empress.

THE Indiana legislature has passed a bill which will go into effect in June, forbidding any person to manufacture, sell or give away any cigarettes, cigarette paper, or cigarette wrappers. For the first offense a fine not exceeding fifty dollars may be imposed, and for a second offense a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars or imprisonment for six months may be imposed.

THE twenty-fifth anniversary of the Salvation Army in America was celebrated in New York, March 28, Miss Booth presiding over the exercises.

MORE than nine thousand bricklayers in New York City, by an agreement with the Master Builders' Association, have had their wages raised from sixty-five to seventy cents an hour, the highest wages ever paid to bricklayers in this country. Under this rate it will be possible for bricklayers to make \$67.20 a week, by working over time at double pay.

LETTERS and consular reports received in London from Van, and other parts of Armenia, state that the situation there is steadily growing worse. Business is at a standstill, few crops have been sown and continued raids on Armenia villages are unrestricted.

MAXIM GORKY, the Russian reformer and author, has been banished from St. Petersburg. He preferred a request that he be allowed to reside at Riga which was acceded to by General Trepoff. Riga is a city of the Baltic provinces, 363 miles from St. Petersburg, and in allowing Gorky to make choice of such a place for his exile, the St. Petersburg officials have shown unusual leniency.

OF six thousand samples of food products of sixty-one different kinds, examined last year at the Connecticut Experiment Station, more than two thousand were found to be adulterated.

THE Texas Legislature has passed a pure food law, including an alum amendment which applies especially to baking powder.

THE California Legislature has passed a resolution asking that governmental action, limiting further Japanese immigration, be taken.

It is announced that the Canadian government has decided to grant a bounty of \$6 per ton to encourage steel shipbuilding in that country. The city of Halifax and other municipal authorities, some time ago, offered a joint cash subsidy of \$300,000 to any company that would establish a shipbuilding plant at Halifax.

WHILE engaged in dike building operations on the Kansas side of the Missouri river, five men were drowned as they attempted to cross in a skiff.

MAXIM GORKY, the famous Russian writer who is in prison at Riga, is suffering with lung trouble and the doctors declare that his recovery depends on his being taken from Riga to South Russia.

A PARCELS-POST treaty between the United States and Great Britain has been completed and signed by both parties and is to take effect April 1. By the agreement the maximum weight allowed is four pounds and six ounces. The rate fixed is twelve cents a pound or fraction of a pound in this country and two shillings a parcel in England. All parcels sent under this arrangement are limited in value to fifty dollars.

THE Ohio Supreme Court has rendered a decision holding that Christian Science healers cannot practice without a State license, but it does not affect those who practice the doctrine purely as a religious belief.

THE Kaiser of Germany is again suffering with his throat. The best physicians in Germany have operated upon him for the malady, but it is feared, without success. He is at present on a pleasure trip.

EIGHT principal industries of Princeton, Ind., have closed down indefinitely on account of the demand of the unions that unskilled workmen get \$1.75 a day instead of \$1.50. Business of the city is paralyzed, and ought to be, until men are willing to deal fair with each other.

A NEW device for locomotives is being tested by the New York Central railroad. The device calls for an electrical attachment of horse shoe magnets to the drive wheels. These magnets are to be used to increase the adhesion, which will do away with the use of sand when the wheels slip badly.

* * *

A COMPANY of French capitalists is planning to build a railroad from Siberia to Alaska by bridging. Another syndicate proposes to tunnel the Behring Strait. Whether either, neither, or both will be carried into effect it is hard to say, but it does not take a prophet to see the advantage and the profit these would be to both countries.

* * *

A LARGE cantilever bridge has been finished across the Zambesi river, South Africa, for the Cape-to-Cairo railroad. It is the highest bridge in the world, being four hundred twenty feet above the river.

* * *

THE seventy-fifth anniversary of the founding of the Mormon church was celebrated at Salt Lake City last week. There is a strong sentiment by the younger members to abolish polygamy and its advocates from the church.

* * *

PROF. J. T. WILSON, of the University of Chicago, claims to have discovered a new organ of taste beside the usual gustatory nerve center in the tongue. He calls it the "taste bud," and says it is located in the larynx, just below the surface of the lining and is bud-shaped. He says this organ naturally repels foods and drinks having a sour taste, but it welcomes those having a sweet taste.

* * *

THE Emperor of Germany is visiting King Victor Emanuel of Italy.

* * *

THE Simplon Tunnel was finally opened on the second of April, when the first trains passed through. One started from the Swiss side and one from the Italian side, meeting at the center. The trains passed through amid great applause, with cries of "Long live Switzerland" and "Long live Italy." Bands played the Italian royal march and the Swiss anthem.

* * *

A NEW military service law in France has been passed which cuts down army service from three to two years. The law is extremely popular. It lessens the military burden that is imposed on French industries. However, under this law all able-bodied men will have to serve two years, there being no exceptions.

PLAGUE mortality in India is slightly decreasing, though 30,000 cases—ninety per cent of which are fatal—are occurring weekly. Over three million people have died since the beginning of the epidemic. The sufferers are callous, and the evil is everywhere regarded as being too widespread to eradicate.

* * *

THE Pennsylvania legislature has passed a bill providing for the annexation of Alleghany City to that State.

* * *

GENERAL BOOTH of the Salvation Army is in Jerusalem where he will hold open-air meetings on Mt. Calvary. Before returning to England he will go to Australia and New Zealand on a farewell visit.

* * *

THERE are twelve thousand dollars worth of cut flowers shipped from Genoa, Italy, to Paris every day.

* * *

PROFESSOR HILPRECHT has tendered his resignation as curator of the Babylonian section and his Clark professorship of Assyriology. After clearing himself of the false accusation brought against him, he expects to reside in Germany instead of America. It is said that the accusations against him were presented in writing.

* * *

THE great Halifax dockyard, established one hundred fifty years ago, is to be abandoned by the British admiralty. Its closing with only a week's notice threw 300 men out of employment. The chief reasons for closing were the expense, its pay roll amounting to \$50,000 a year, and the fact that, in the opinion of the admiralty board, its maintenance was no longer necessary in the new scheme of imperial defense.

* * *

THE famous Hospice of St. Gothard, at the summit of St. Gothard Pass, one of the best and most frequent routes across the Alps, has been destroyed by fire. The Hospice was 6,870 feet above sea level.

* * *

It has been officially arranged that the Prince and Princess of Wales shall visit India in November and stay until March, making a tour of the principal cities and native states.

* * *

RUSSELL SAGE, the great financier, is seriously ill at his home in New York.

* * *

GUGLIELMO MARCONI, of wireless telegraph fame, was married on March 16, in London, to Beatrice O'Brien, a half sister of Lord Inchiquinn. The couple will visit America and Italy on their honeymoon.



HOME DEPARTMENT



SPRING.

I saw a robin yesterday.
 Has spring been sprung?
 I saw the boys at marbles play.
 Has spring been sprung?
 I saw an Easter hat displayed;
 I saw a tramp hunt for the shade;
 I saw some flower beds newly made.
 Has spring been sprung?
 I saw a kite go sailing high.
 Has spring been sprung?
 I saw smoke in the alley nigh,
 Has spring been sprung?
 I saw some buds upon the trees;
 I felt a balm upon the breeze;
 Kerchew! Kerchew! O, hear me sneeze!
 Yes, spring's been sprung.



IMPURITIES AROUND THE HOUSE.

THE care of the sewerage of our bodies is of the utmost importance as related to health, though not one individual in a hundred gives particular thought to the subject. To understand how to disinfect the excretions of our bodies and render them harmless is one of the crying needs of the hour. This could easily be done with very little trouble or expense. Not only in our cities, towns and villages but in country places, open sewers run rampant and life is continually threatened. Typhoid fever, diphtheria and the whole brood of infectious diseases are generated freely and may be found wherever human beings exist. These diseases are a perpetual menace to health, as well as a serious reflection on our boasted civilization. Every farm place and town house has its vault or privy, and poisons the most deadly are thrown into the atmosphere. In our colleges, seminaries and private schools the presence of typhoid or other infectious disease is proof positive that the conditions are unsanitary.

The simplest and most obvious of health rules is not observed. The poisonous excrement in every privy or vault should be disinfected on the spot. The free use of dry earth will do this; it contains the animalculae or germs which eat up the offending substance and prevent atmospheric contamination. It is an easy matter, as shown by some of our writers on sanitary science, to do away with all this source of impurity; a keg of dry earth can be used for disinfecting, the matter so treated being removed at frequent intervals to prevent its accumulation. The

trouble is that the attention of our people has not been called to this particular subject. Unfortunately, it is not the atmosphere alone that is contaminated in these cases; the poison gets into our water supplies, the wells and cisterns, and epidemics of disease prevail in consequence.

In all our towns and cities and in every country district we should have sanitary boards (made up of intelligent people, of course) whose duty it is to look after these things; to find out where diseases prevail, and to discover their causes. These boards should be composed of men and women who have made a careful study of the subject in hand. There should also be State organizations, coöperating with the local ones. It should be the duty of such boards to correspond with each other and to devise methods for abating nuisances, whether in public places or private homes. They should also appoint teachers and lecturers to instruct the masses and drill the people in the rudiments of sanitary science. Moreover, there should be a national association which will receive and compare all the facts gathered by the State boards and try to aid them in disseminating the principles of sanitation.—*Susanna W. Dobbs, M. D.*



SPOILED CHILDREN.

SPOILED children are not all of tender years. Many of us continue spoiled children all our days. In fact, the worst spoiled children are grown up.

Most of us are spoiled because Providence and man have been too good to us. If we have desired this, that or the other, it has been given us; if our wills have clashed with those about us, we have prevailed; if our health has failed a little, there was much petting, pampering and nursing.

Many a loving husband has thus turned his young wife into a fretful, peevish and selfish spoiled child—often a confirmed invalid.

For in the fullness of love he has made efforts to grant every wish, buy every bauble, protect her from hardship and toil, and has asked after her health so often that she herself commenced to worry over it. So then when this spoiled child was fully developed the husband perhaps saw the folly of it, but it was then too late.

Then there is the earnest, striving, amiable wife who waits on her husband, kneels to receive his caresses and wearies him with honey-sweet demonstrations. Soon the man yawns and his thoughts go a-roving;

he expects the service as a right; he grows into a great and disagreeable spoiled child.

Insidious and very delicious are these courses of sweets. It is safe to presume that if any of us were offered the same we would promptly take it and demand more. It is not for any of us to judge until we have passed through temptation unscathed.

Selfishness sometimes is necessary; coldness is bracing; aloofness is invigorating. Even where perhaps we could find pleasure in serving, it is a good thing to hesitate and weigh well whether it is the best part of wisdom. The pleasure we find in serving is the most dangerous cause of overdoing.

Common sense in love is worth its weight in gold.

The doctrine and practice of unselfishness may be angelic, but its too zealous upholding is injurious to the rest of the family.

CARE OF THE CLOTHING.

THE best dressed woman is not the one who has the greatest number of dresses, but the one who is careful with them. Many do not realize the value of a clothes brush, and their dresses become soiled and shabby after wearing them a few times. The skirt should be carefully brushed every time it is worn, then hung up, the shoes wiped with a soft cloth, the gloves pressed out smoothly and put in the box, the veil and ribbons folded and laid away ready for use when they are needed. Do not crowd the garments into a closet with a half dozen or more on one hook. Notice how the ready-made suits and skirts are cared for at the dry goods store, then buy a number of coat hangers or have them made at home, and hang your dresses in the same way. Each hat should be kept in a separate box, so the trimming will not be injured by crowding. Damp or mud-stained skirts should be hung up where they will dry, then thoroughly brushed and shaken. Keep a cleaning fluid on hand and sponge the spots as soon as they appear.

It is a good idea to set apart one afternoon each week for mending and repairing. Tiny rents in woolen skirts may be darned with threads drawn out of a piece of the material, and hooks, eyes and buttons that have become loosened sewed on. As long as the skirts are worn in sweeping length, new binding will be needed frequently. When the skirt becomes faded or out of style, take it apart and dye it some pretty color or black with Diamond dye, and make it over for yourself or a little girl. If the material is suitable, cut it off to the proper length and make a rainy day skirt of it. Many pretty waists have been made from the best parts of dress skirts.

If the seams of kid gloves rip, turn the glove wrong side out and overcast it with cotton thread. If soiled, wash in gasoline.

THE PRESIDENT OF FRANCE AS KITCHEN MAID.

THE private secretary of President Loubet told me of one of his frequent visits to his mother," says Vance Thompson in *Everybody's Magazine* for November. "It was between two stormy sessions of the Chamber of Deputies. I suppose the destiny of France hung in the balance, for, in fact, the destiny of France always does hang in the balance. In the peaceful interval Loubet slipped down to Marsanne and walked out to the farm. The good dame was in the huge, brick-floored kitchen, kneading the bread for the fortnightly baking. She flung her doughy arms around his neck and kissed him.

"'Really, mother,' said the president, 'you should give over this heavy work.'

"'And trust some slatternly maid!' cried the old dame, 'no, no—but I admit it is not so easy as it used to be.'

"'Well, to-day you must trust me,' her son said, 'so sit down and fold your hands and talk to me.'

"He took off his coat, rolled up his shirt-sleeves, and kneaded the bread, while the good mother told him the news and gossip of the farm. This is the sort of thing that Emile Loubet would do quite naturally. Lincoln might have done it, too. Having kneaded the bread, Monsieur Loubet returned by special train to Paris and went on saving France."

WHERE BABIES ARE SALTED.

THE remarkable custom of salting new-born babies is still practiced in certain parts of Europe and Asia. The method varies with the differing nationalities of the people using it. The Armenians of Russia cover the entire skin of the infant with a very fine salt. This is left on the baby for three hours or more, and then washed off with warm water. A mountain tribe of Asia Minor is even more merciless than the Armenians. They keep their new-born babies covered with salt for twenty-four hours. The modern Greeks sprinkle their babies with salt; and even in some parts of Germany salt is still used on a child at birth. The mothers imagine that this will give children health and strength and keep evil spirits away from them.

MAPLE BUNS.

To a pint of bread sponge add one small cupful of grated maple sugar, two large eggs (well beaten), one-half cupful of soft butter, a little salt, and flour to make a soft dough. When light, shape into buns and let rise again. Bake in a quick oven, brush the tops with maple syrup and sift grated maple sugar and cinnamon over them. Nice for the children's lunch basket.

Reading Circle and Christian Workers' Topics

By ELIZABETH D. ROSENBERGER.

WORKERS.—2 Cor. 6:1.

For Sunday, April 30.

I. We are Workers.

1. The Work is Great,Neh. 4:19
2. The Time for Work is Short,John 9:4
3. Opportunities are Passing,Matt. 21:28
4. The Wages are Good,Rev. 2:10

II. Together.

1. In Union there is Strength,Matt. 18:19
2. Units in Responsibility,Rom. 14:12
3. Difference in Gifts,1 Cor. 12:4
4. United Purpose and Effort Count More than Numbers,Psa. 127:1; Judges 7:3-8

III. With Him.

1. Christ Never Lost a Battle,Philpp. 4:13
2. His Presence Lightens Toil,Luke 5:5
3. With Him Here—With Him "Over There,"
.....Matt. 19:28-30

Text.—We then as workers together with him, beseech you also that ye receive not the grace of God in vain.—2 Cor. 6:1.

References.—Matt. 21:28; Titus 2:15; Matt. 26:10; John 5:17; 6:28; 9:4; Rom. 2:10; 1 Cor. 4:12; Heb. 13:21; Ezek. 29:20; 1 Cor. 3:13; Col. 1:10; Titus 3:5; Rev. 3:2; 14:13; Rom. 13:10; 2 Thess. 2:17.

Workers With God.

Men like to be associated with some one who can command success; Christians who work with God have a guaranty of final success. But we cannot promise an easy victory or an easy task. God came to Gideon and to Moses with a task for each one of them that seemed far beyond their ability and their strength. They told the Lord of their unfitness for his work, but God overruled their objections, and they led the hosts of Israel at God's command. It may be that Moses supposed it would take him only a few weeks to lead the children of Israel from Egypt to the promised land, and as they kept on in their way round through the desert he may have felt that he was not succeeding in his work. But God was working with him, and he was doing the very best that could be done for those people. When we work with God, let us obey him implicitly, and accept discouragement and failure as a part of some grand plan that we do not understand.

"Be strong!

We are not here to play, to dream, to drift.
We have hard work to do, and loads to lift.

Shun not the struggle,—face it; 'tis God's gift."

—Maltbie D. Babcock.

Fidelity.

"What a man does," says Hamilton Mabie, "is an

authentic revelation of what he is." Do you realize that you reveal your character by your work? Let the task be ever so small or great, from the building of a stone wall to the making of a great cathedral, the man is revealed in the work. Whether a woman paints pictures, teaches school, or cooks a dinner, her soul qualities show forth in what she does. It is the spiritual quality in work that ennobles it, the working with God. How dare we slur the task when God is working by our side? How dare we complain and say that our part is too difficult, that we are tired, that we would like to give up working, when God with infinite patience listens to all our murmurings?

The Apostle of Work.

That was Paul: he led the strenuous life, he was ready to make tents when it was necessary. Most of the time he was preaching Jesus Christ and him crucified, and that, too, when tribulation, persecution, famine or nakedness, peril or the sword awaited him. I believe it is, after all, our one unhappiness,—that we cannot work, that we cannot fulfill our destiny. All else passes away with our days, but our work remains. Let us pray for strength to do our work, as Paul did, at the expense of our life, if need be. We can find so much to do, let us work with our might, bearing in mind that in idleness alone is there perpetual despair. Our boys and girls must find the answer to this question of Whittier's:

"What hast thou wrought for Right and Truth,
For God and Man,
From the golden hours of bright-eyed youth
To life's mid-span?"

"The People had a Mind to Work."

When we grow discouraged over the difficulties in the way of organizing church members into a band of faithful workers we like to read the story of Nehemiah's efforts to rebuild the city and the temple of Jerusalem. In telling us how the walls were built, he explains by saying, "For the people had a mind to work." And we see them toiling away, trying to rebuild the wall, though there is little enough to give them courage. We soon say, "What's the use?" "They won't take part anyhow," and then it is not long until we conclude that we might as well give up trying. If we could only learn the lesson, that God himself will see to the results and all we need to do is to keep working.

"If you strike a thorn or rose,
Keep a goin'!

If it hails or if it snows
 Keep a goin'!
 'Taint no use to sit and whine
 When the fish ain't on your line;
 Bait your hook and keep on tryin'—
 Keep a goin'!"

What Kind of Work?

We look at our task and call it great, or small. We make fine distinctions that never troubled the Carpenter of Nazareth. He chose the fishermen and the publican, knowing that they would work faithfully under his direction. A man worked all his life making chains, but he made them true and strong. In a storm at sea they cast the anchor and the chain snapped as if it were a thread, lastly they fastened a chain made by this man, and it held. Hundreds of lives were saved because this one man worked at his humble task and spared no pains, but put his best workmanship into those chains. We can almost hear Jesus saying:

"Where the many toil together, there am I among my own;
 Where the tired workman sleepeth, there am I with him alone;
 I, the peace that passeth knowledge, dwell amid the daily strife;
 I, the bread of heaven, am broken in the sacrament of life."

Topics for Discussion.

1. What was Paul's first question after his conversion? Acts 22: 10.
2. How many of your church members should be church workers? Judges 7: 24; Matt. 18: 19; John 9: 4.
3. Some were unwilling to work for Nehemiah. Neh. 3: 5.
4. God will not forget the works of the wicked. Amos 8: 7.
5. We cannot deceive God by our work. I Cor. 3: 13-15.
6. Did the Lord work with his disciples? Mark 16: 20.

* * *

There are leaders and leaders of meetings, they comprise many varieties, but there is just one who is sure to fail; when he leads, the meeting will not be what it should. Because he is not much concerned about it, he looks carelessly over the list of names of those who should take part in it, perhaps he will go to a few and say, "Now, don't forget our meeting on Sunday evening, you are to take part." Very often the answer will be, "What am I to do?" And then this leader will answer, "Oh, think up something to say," and then he feels that he has done his duty. What a mistaken conclusion! Your good leader will look over all the names that should be on his program, and arrange the work for each one. For those who are able to discuss topics, he writes out the topic for each one, and tells

them that if they cannot fill their places, they shall let him know so that he can find substitutes. Then he cuts out the comments on the lesson from the INGLENOOK and gives these to boys and girls to read, he asks them to commit the little poems to memory; he does this about two weeks before the meeting, so that they have time to learn these verses, also the scripture verses, given as references. He is careful to impress them all with the idea that they want to do their best in this meeting; that it is worth while to speak clearly and distinctly, that this is work for Jesus and should be well done. And in conducting the meeting he knows how the program should be carried out; he is never at a loss; he knows on whom to call, knows that they will respond. He has made thorough preparation for this meeting, all that should have been done, has been attended to, and so without any embarrassment, without any difficulty, the meeting is carried on to a successful close. The leader who has failed in the getting ready, is the one who is likely to grow discouraged, and say, "I don't see much use in those meetings."

* * *

Sister Frances M. Fisher, of Guthrie, Okla., says, "I do enjoy the reading so much. If more of our young people could be induced to join the Circle we would have more workers in the field. I send you one new name."

* * *

NEW NAMES.

- 2729 Bertha E. Wine, Lordsburg, Cal.
 2730 Anna McVey, Lordsburg, Cal.
 2731 Maude Ebey, Lordsburg, Cal.
 2732 Laura E. Hough, Lordsburg, Cal.
 2733 J. G. Fisher, R. R. No. 3, Garber Okla.
 2734 Mollie Wine, South English, Iowa.
 2735 Mary Wolf, Sterling, Ill.
 2736 Pearl Switzer, Roanoke, Ill.
 2737 Katie Neher, Mt. Morris, Ill.
 2738 Carrie Speicher, Mt. Morris, Ill.
 2739 U. J. Fike, Waterloo, Iowa.
 2740 Marie L. Jasper, Ankeny, Iowa.
 2741 Edith Wilder, Grundy Center, Iowa.
 2742 Precious Jewel Zuck, Clarence, Iowa.
 2743 Kathryn Barkdoll, Naperville, Ill.
 2744 Lottie Eller, Benson, Ill.
 2745 Chas. M. Slifer, Redfield, Iowa.
 2746 Dow A. Ridgeley, Parkersburg, Ill.
 2747 Clara I. Ikenberry, Daleville, Va.
 2748 Frankie Showalter, Troutville, Va.
 2749 Ira Layman, Daleville, Va.

* * *

RECEIVED CERTIFICATES.

- Libbie Petry, West Manchester, Ohio.
 Elsie Brindle, Chambersburg, Pa.
 Lucy Shively, Cerrogordo, Ill.
 Minerva Metzger, Cerrogordo, Ill.
 M. B. Knop, Waterloo, Iowa.



OUR YOUNG PEOPLE

THE GEOGRAPHY CLASS.—Chapter XXIV.

Brussels, Belgium.

My Dear Mr. Maxwell:—

We left Paris two days ago, and we were glad to get away. The last thing I heard before I went to sleep and the first thing I heard upon awakening in the morning was the crack of the whip-lash of the heartless teamster in the street. It seems that we have never been anywhere where the poor horses had to be treated so mean. The boys just fairly raved and said they could never stand it to see their horses' punished that way. However, nothing better can be expected of a people who have been carried away from the love of home by the wickedness in which they have indulged.

We got a glimpse of one of the bake shops. You would laugh if you could see their loaves of bread; instead of having round loaves or square loaves they were about three inches in diameter and four feet long. In the corner of each dining room at a hotel or restaurant, you see a barrel containing these loaves of bread which invariably are set on end. The waiter draws a loaf from the barrel, lays it on the table, and, with his knife, cuts the loaf diagonally so that it makes a fair-sized slice after all. It seems that in every country we go we have something new to learn about the customs of the people. We have learned that there are a good many ways of doing a thing and yet all these ways might be right.

In spite of all the sin, vice and intemperance that we saw in Paris, we are compelled to say that we were never in so large a city where so few poor people were to be seen; indeed, they are very few. Upon leaving the sin-smitten city we saw an impressive scene at the depot. Some friends, evidently, were parting never to meet again. We saw the caress and the bitter tear. All the world over, even in Paris, there are some who know the meaning love.

Our course lay through northeastern France from Paris to the capital of Belgium. Of course as soon as we came to the Belgian line we were subjected to another inspection of baggage by the government officials in order to satisfy the law. All day we rode through a magnificent country, similar to the Mississippi valley. We saw many fields of oats, wheat, potatoes and hops. The boys kept asking each other to show a cornfield, but the cornfields are painfully absent, and it seems so queer. We were amused at the conductor taking up the tickets, for he had such a queer way of doing it. The doors are in the sides of the car instead of the end, and the steps run the full length of the car; he walks the full length of the train on these steps, reaching in at the windows and doors for the fare of the passengers. If their trains were scheduled as American trains are, I should think he would have a difficult task; but they have plenty of time for everything in the Orient.

The first day we were in Brussels we had a splendid opportunity to visit the battlefield of Waterloo, twelve miles distant. I tell you our party enjoyed that most more than anything we have seen. Miss Gertrude fairly

lectured to us all day. There are so many things that seemed so natural to us after having read the description of the battle in our school books. We saw the old chapel and chateau which stood before the battle and was stormed by shot and shell. Parts of the old brick wall, surrounding the orchard, still remain. In the chapel the Crucifix and Virgin are still intact, except one limb of the Savior which had been shot off during the battle. Near by is the old well where three hundred men are buried. We saw the spot where fifteen thousand fell at one charge and nine hundred on the retreat. It is easy to see, when standing here upon the battle ground how that the sixty thousand were lost.

It only requires a little imagination to see the great Napoleon ride out in front of his men and ask them to shoot him for his defeat. Oscar lingered near the place where Wellington said, "Would to God that Blücher or night would come." Blücher came, and Napoleon lost. The thing that interested Agnes and me more than all the other places in the battlefield, was the mountain which the Prince of Orange made at a cost of 3,000,000 franc, to commemorate the victory of the English, and to mark the graves of thousands of brave Englishmen. The mountain is 160 feet high and 1,000 feet in circumference at the base. At one corner there are two hundred twenty-six steps leading from the base to the apex. To think that Flemish women carried the dirt with which to build this great mountain, in baskets strapped to their backs, and knit stockings for their families as they went up, is almost incredible. One year was required to build it. Enclosed please find a leaf which I picked from a tree standing where Napoleon surrendered; you may keep it as a souvenir in the office of the "Mayville Times."

We thought things were bad in France, especially in Paris, but we are beginning to find out that we only had a foreshadowing of what real sin and crime is here in Belgium. As far as a casual glance is concerned, or a bird's-eye-view, it is a splendid city. The boulevards are on the circumference of the city. The Palace of Justice, houses of Parliament, Grand Opera House, Custom houses, and the city hall are all worthy of note. But the people! The people of Belgium are the "impossible people." Three words in their language explain it all very well. Mesquite—narrow-minded; Mefiant—suspicious; Mallionite—dishonest. Should you ask me to write another word I would be tempted to write "indolent." Ninety per cent of the poor people are illiterate. The editor of one of the papers told Roscoe that not one policeman in seven could write his own name. Two languages are spoken—French and Flemish. The people of the city usually speak French while the country people speak Flemish. French is taught in the schools, Flemish only being spoken. The people simply dress fit to kill. Three million people live in a territory one hundred twenty by one hundred sixty miles. It is impossible for this number of people on that amount of territory to make an honest living, which has led them to all forms of dishonesty, and they really boast that no man pays his debts; promises are broken and the majority of men actually live on the prostitution of their daughters.

King Leopold is now away as he generally is; he is but
(Continued on page 384.)

The Q. & A. Department.

WANTED.

Will some Nooker please tell us through the columns of the Ingleook how best to grow celery? What kind of soil is best adapted to the young plants, and how treat them until ready to transplant?

* * *

Editor of the INGLENOOK:—

In your magazine of March 28, page 311, I notice a mistake which, by your permission, I would like to correct. I am a voting woman and have voted on all questions and for everything the same as papa and my brothers. The States that have equal suffrage are Colorado, Wyoming, Utah, and I think Washington. We enjoy your paper very much.

BESSIE L. PATTERSON.

Sterling, Colo.

* * *

What is amber, and will you please give some information regarding it?

Amber, a hard, light, yellow substance, often clouded with white, is the hardened gum of a kind of pine tree, which does not grow now. It is found in small quantities in many parts of the world, as on the coasts of the Adriatic Sea and Sicily, in Siberia and Greenland, then in the United States in New Jersey, Massachusetts and Maryland; but most of the amber sold comes from the Prussian coasts of the Baltic Sea. Some is dug out of the ground and some is picked up on the shores, where it is washed up during storms, but the greater part is got out of the sea itself. Amber is usually found in only small pieces, from the size of a grain of wheat to that of a hen's egg. The largest piece ever found, now in the Museum in Berlin, is about as large as a child's head. Amber is much used for making ornaments, such as beads, the mouthpieces of pipes and cigar holders, and for burning for perfume. A good deal is sent to Mecca, where it is burned as incense by Mohammedans in their worship. Refuse amber is made into fine varnish. If a piece of amber be rubbed until it gets warm and then put near some small pieces of paper or cotton they will fly toward it, cling to it for a moment, and then fly off again. This is caused by the electricity in the amber which is stirred up by the rubbing. The Greeks, who knew that amber would act in this way, named it electron, and out of this word was made our word electricity.

* * *

How high is the Eiffel Tower in Paris?

Nine hundred and eighty-five feet.

Explain standard time and tell when and why it was established.

It was established in 1883 primarily for the convenience of railroads, by mutual agreement. It is now generally used throughout the country for all purposes. According to this system the United States, extending from 65 degrees to 125 degrees west longitude is divided into four time sections, each of 15 degrees longitude, exactly equivalent to one hour, commencing with the seventy-fifth meridian. The first (Eastern) section includes all territory between the Atlantic coast and an irregular line drawn from Detroit to Charleston, S. C., its most southern point. The second (Central) section includes all the territory between this line and an irregular line from Bismark, N. Dak., to the mouth of the Rio Grande. The third (Mountain) section includes all territory between the last-named line and nearly the western border of Idaho, Utah and Arizona. The fourth (Pacific) section covers the rest of the country to the Pacific coast. Standard time is uniform within each section, and the time of each section is exactly one hour earlier than the next section east and one hour later than the next section west. Thus at noon in New York (Eastern time) it is 11 o'clock A. M. in Chicago (Central time), 10 A. M. at Denver (Mountain time) and 9 A. M. at San Francisco (Pacific time).

* * *

Is there any way for a ship to go from New York to San Francisco without going around South America?

A ship could go across the Atlantic, through the Straits of Gibraltar, Mediterranean Sea, Suez Canal and Red Sea and across the Indian and Pacific Oceans, or southeast across the Atlantic Ocean, around Africa and thence across the Indian and Pacific Oceans.

* * *

Why are the counties in Louisiana called parishes?

"Parish" is the name of a district or territorial division in Great Britain and it was adopted instead of the name "county" when Louisiana became a State.

* * *

Who wrote the following: The Choir Invisible, America, Snowbound, Robinson Crusoe, Gold Bug?

James Lane Allen, Samuel Francis Smith, John G. Whittier, Daniel Defoe, Edgar Allen Poe.

* * *

Who was called "The Plumed Knight," "Sage of Monticello" and "The Great Pacificator"?

James G. Blaine, Thomas Jefferson and Henry Clay.

MISCELLANEOUS

THE GEOGRAPHY CLASS.—Chapter XXIV.

(Continued from page 382.)

a few days in Brussels at a time. He spends some time at Spa with Madame Marguerite, some time at Ostend with another Mademoiselle, and some time at Paris. The queen does not live with him. The subjects of the king follow his morals very closely, and the day is not far distant when the kingdom of Belgium will be wiped from the map.

I hope you will not think by this letter that we all have the blues, but I tell you we have seen no country yet in which we would rather live than America.

Yours fraternally,

Marie.

(To be continued.)

* * *

WOULD YOU CARRY YOUTH INTO AGE

EXPECT a good long, useful life.

Hold young thoughts persistently.

Simply refuse to grow old by counting your years or anticipating old age.

Refrain from all kinds of stimulants and sedatives; they will shorten your life.

One of the best preventives of age is enthusiasm and interest in the affairs of the day.

Keep in the sunlight; nothing beautiful or sweet grows or ripens in the darkness.

Avoid fear in all its varied forms of expression; it is the greatest enemy of the human race.

Nature is the greatest rejuvenator; her spirit is ever young. Live with her; study her; love her.

Avoid excess of any kind; they are injurious. The long life must be a temperate, regular life.

Contemplate beauty in all forms and you will drive everything that is ugly out of your life.

Keep mental cobwebs, dust and brain ashes brushed off by frequent trips to the country, or by travel.

Don't allow yourself to think on your birthday that you are a year older, so much nearer the end.

Never look on the dark side; take sunny views of everything; sunny thoughts drive away the shadows.

Be a child; live simply and naturally, and keep clear of entangling alliances and complications of all kinds.

Cultivate the spirit of contentment; all discontent and dissatisfaction bring age furrows prematurely to the face.

Don't live to eat, but eat to live. Many of our ills are due to over-eating, to eating the wrong thing, and to irregular eating.

Don't be too ambitious; the canker of an over-vault-

ing ambition has eaten up the happiness of many a life and shortened its years.

Throw aside your dignity and romp and play with children; make them love you by loving them, and you will add years to your life.

Think beautiful thoughts,—harmony thoughts, beauty thoughts, truth thoughts, of innocence, of youth, of love, and kindness.

Associate a great deal with young people; take a lively interest in their hopes and ambitions, and enter into their sport with enthusiasm.

Cultivate placidity, sincerity, and poise,—mental and physical. Do not allow anything to throw you off your balance. A centered life is a long life.

Age is conservative. Keep your mind open to truth and receptive to all that is broadening and ennobling by reading and thinking, and your sympathies alive and generous by taking a warm interest in the lives and welfare of others.—*Selected.*

* * *

THERE WILL BE NO CHANCES THIS YEAR FOR

THE idler
The leaner
The coward
The wobbler
The ignorant
The weakling
The smatterer
The indifferent
The unprepared
The educated fool
The impractical theorist
Those who watch the clock
The slipshod and the careless
The young man who lacks backbone
The person who is afraid of obstacles
The man who has no iron in his blood
The person who tries to save on foundations
The boy who slips rotten hours into his schooling
The man who can do a little of everything and not much of anything.

The man who wants to succeed, but who is not willing to pay the price.

The one who tries to pick only the flowers out of his occupation, avoid the thorns.

—*Success.*

Good Land Cheap



The basis of my business is absolute and unvarying integrity.

SAMUEL S. THORPE,
Founder of the Brethren Colony, Brethren, Mich.

Let us sell you farming land where the soil is productive and the crops dependable; where we have no drouths or failures; where grasshoppers are not; where we have few storms and no destructive winds; where products are greatly diversified; where the markets are as good as they are easily reached; where the climate is uniform and salubrious; where you will be cordially welcomed and helped along. We state without fear of contradiction that we have the best land at the least money, possessing more advantages and fewer drawbacks, than can be found in this country to-day. A few years' time is all that is necessary to prove that we are in one of the most productive areas for fruit, root crops and live stock. The **possibilities** are here, largely undeveloped as yet; all that we want is the **people**. Those we are getting are the right kind, **your own kind**, and the country will soon be dotted with green fields and cosy homes. Don't get the idea that you are going to a **wilderness**; not at all; on the contrary, we have sold lands in our **BRETHREN COLONY** to over 120 families, nearly half of whom are already on the ground,

others coming next spring. In the vicinity of **BRETHREN, MICHIGAN**, we have thousands of acres of productive soil, splendidly adapted for fruit, root and vegetable crops and live stock, at prices from \$7 per acre upwards, on easy terms. Our lands are sold to actual settlers.

BRO. JOHN A. MILLER, BRETHREN, MICH.,

is Resident Agent in charge of the work at our Brethren Colony. It will only cost you a postal card to drop him a line for our illustrated booklet, entitled "The Brethren Colony in the Fruit Belt of Michigan." This will give you an accurate idea of the lands and all conditions surrounding them. The booklet contains letters giving the opinion of many Brethren in regard to our lands and work. Every statement can be borne out by facts.

Reduced rates will be furnished homeseekers desiring to look our country over and every opportunity will be accorded them to conduct their investigations satisfactorily by Bro. Miller on their arrival at Brethren, Michigan.

For booklet, information as to rates and all details address:

SAMUEL S. THORPE,
Cadillac, Mich.,
DISTRICT AGENT

OR

BRO. JOHN A. MILLER,
Brethren, Mich.,
RESIDENT AGENT

Michigan Land Association.

Seeds! Seeds!! Seeds!!!

We have on hand several hundred packages of garden seeds, each of which contains one and one-half times as many seeds as sell regularly for 5c.

In order to get rid of these seeds this year, before the spring is over, we have decided to sell them for 2½ cents per package, postpaid. Please order for yourself and your neighbors.

TEN VARIETIES.
All Seeds Warranted Sound.

- | | |
|----------------|-------------------|
| 1. CUCUMBERS. | 7. ONION. |
| 2. BEANS! | 8. EGG PLANT. |
| 3. RADISHES. | 9. CABBAGE |
| 4. POP CORN. | (Early Spring). |
| 5. MUSKMELONS. | 10. CABBAGE |
| 6. BEETS. | (Late Flat Dutch) |

CHICAGO SUNDAY SCHOOL EXTENSION FUND Care Millard Myers, Treas., 341 Franklin St., CHICAGO, ILL.

WANTED

10,000 FARMERS TO BUY HOMES IN VIRGINIA

Think of it—Land at prices from Five to Fifteen Dollars per acre, suited to growing timothy, orchard grass, etc., and of all sizes, with buildings and orchards; not far from railroad, churches and schools. Water, climate, markets, society, etc., unexcelled.

Write for our new 28-page catalogue describing a large number of these Virginia farms. Its free. 7113

P. S. MILLER & SON, Roanoke, Virginia

Low Rates to California

Only \$33.00 to San Francisco and Los Angeles every day until May 15, 1905, similar low rates to Portland, Tacoma, Seattle and many other points in California, Oregon and Washington, via the

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway

Tickets are good in tourist sleeping cars. The economical way to go to the Coast is in a tourist sleeper. The cars are clean and comfortable, with polite porters to wait on you and competent conductors to look after your welfare. The berth rate is only \$7. Ask the agent for a low-rate folder, or address

F. A. MILLER,
General Passenger Agent,
CHICAGO.

Now is the time to renew your subscription for the INGLENOOK. If you have not already done so, hand your subscription to one of our regular appointed agents. If it is not convenient for you to do this send your subscription direct to us.

Victor Headache Specific

Cures all Sick and Nervous Headaches, Neuralgia, Brain-Fag, Sea and Train Sickness. Eleven cures 10 cents. Mailed on receipt of price.

Victor Remedies Co., Frederick, Md.

Safe and Convenient

If you want a good safe, conservative investment, write the Peoples State Bank, McPherson, Kans., about their "First Mortgage Bonds."

Ten interest Coupons with each bond. The interest is payable Semi-Annually. All you need do is to clip off the Coupon and send to them, and they will collect and remit to you "Free" of charge.

Have had eleven years experience in making First Mortgage Loans in McPherson County, Kans., and have never lost one dollar Interest or Principal on any of these loans.

Customers are well pleased.

REFERENCES:

- Eld. D. L. Miller, Mt. Morris, Ill.
- Eld. J. J. Yoder, Conway, Kansas.
- Galen B. Royer, Elgin, Ill.
- J. F. Reiman, Berlin, Pa.

PEOPLES STATE BANK,

F. A. VANIMAN, PRES. McPHERSON, KAN.



Preserve Your Eyesight!

Polk, Ohio, March 7, 1905.

Dr. J. L. Miller, Smithville, Ohio.

Kind friend:—

I want to say a few words in regard to the glasses I got from you a few months ago. I think they have done me a great deal of good, as I do not have headache now or the distress in the head that I had before wearing them. I was in bed four days in January with lagrippe which affected my eyes very much. I had to have the room darkened awhile, but after about ten days of your treatment, they were very much better again, and now I want to say to my friends, or to whom it may concern, that I feel I can recommend Dr. Miller for fair treatment and honesty, as he did just as he agreed with me, and I would say to any one in need of glasses, to write to Dr. Miller. He can do you good.

Yours very truly,

Annie E. Shoemaker.

Treatment sent on trial. Question sheet and testimonials free. Address,

DR. J. L. MILLER,
Wayne Co., Smithville, Ohio.

P. S.—Remember I never met Mrs. Shoemaker. This was all done by correspondence. See Nook of Dec. 13, page 2.



FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF ALBAUGH BROS., DOVER & CO., January 31, 1905

Assets

Cash on hands and in bank.....	\$ 4,309.70
Bills Receivable	46,793.73
Accounts Receivable	17,397.21
Due from Officers and Stockholders (Secured).....	60,196.25
Due on stock contracts during 1905.....	78,645.30
Annual Inventory (All departments).....	84,101.78
Goods in Factory (Paid for).....	7,558.23
Office Fixtures and Stationery.....	2,441.29
Stocks and Bonds.....	18,330.00
Real Estate (Net).....	11,150.00
Investment Account	20,525.55
Treasury Stock	235,400.00
	\$586,849.04

Liabilities

Authorized Capital Stock.....	\$500,000.00
Current Accounts	11,477.32
Bills Payable	2,990.21
First Payment on stock contracts during 1904.....	57,836.82
Undivided Profits	14,544.69
	\$586,849.04

EXPLANATORY

The above statement of the corporation's affairs at the close of the fiscal year, Jan. 31, 1905, must be convincing evidence of the phenomenal growth of the business during the past year and attention is called to the fact that the statement is made out in the same manner as a bank statement and that every share of authorized stock is charged up as a liability.

The Company's attitude on financial questions is one of frankness and publicity, as should be the case with all public corporations. Such a showing as the above is only possible because of there being no "promoter's stock" and no "water" in the corporation, nor a sinister motive behind any move in connection with its organization and development. Are you a believer in such a policy?

Further explanation in regard to statement or any phase of the business cheerfully given.

References: Any mercantile agency, the Banker's National Bank of Chicago, or any of our thousands of customers.

A NEW BUSINESS HOME

A fine tract of land adjoining one of the city parks has been purchased and plans are now being drawn for a new and commodious business building to contain nearly 100,000 square feet of floor space. It is the purpose to occupy this **new business home** yet this year and erect additional buildings as rapidly as needed.

The volume of business is increasing fully 20 percent per month and Christian people are joining the ranks of coöperators at the rate of fully 100 per month, owing to the operation of the practical plans of scientific coöperation. Another catalog is now ready and will be sent free with goods or mailed free to Inglenook friends who do not have our large catalog. May we hear from you?

SCIENTIFIC CO-OPERATION

This term with the ideas and plan for which it stands has been protected by the registry laws of the various states and cannot be used by others unless duly licensed by H. P. Albaugh, the President of our company. Through the operation of scientific coöperation we have interested about 1,400 people financially and others are being added daily. Coöperation reduced to a science is the final step in business evolution and release from the thralldom of exorbitant prices.

Christian character is a prerequisite with our coöperators and it is the purpose to carry to a successful issue as large a mail order business as any in the country, same to be owned, controlled and managed at all times by Christian people,—a credit to the church as well as the commercial world. We thank the readers of the Inglenook for their part in pushing the good work along by their investments, orders and influence and while our fondest anticipations have been passed the last year, the present prospects indicate an even greater success for 1905.

ALBAUGH BROS., DOVER & CO., The Mail Order House, 341-33 Franklin St., Chicago, Ill.

"That's the Place"

A SPECIAL TRAIN TO THE ANNUAL MEETING Leaves Chicago, Friday, June 2, 1905

For the accommodation of our many friends among the Brethren, we wish to announce that for the Annual Meeting at Bristol, Tenn., to be held in June, the Wabash Railroad will run a special train of high-backed coaches and chair cars, through from Chicago to Bristol without change of cars, leaving Chicago, Dearborn Station at ten o'clock A. M. We invite all living in the city, or in the vicinity, to purchase tickets via the following route in order to take advantage of this special service: Wabash Railroad Chicago to Toledo; Ohio Central Lines Toledo to Columbus, and Norfolk and Western, Columbus to Bristol.

This special train will run through the rich farming lands of northern Indiana, picking up our friends who live in this district, arriving at North Liberty about 12:30 P. M.; Lakeville, 12:50 P. M.; Wakarusa, 1:15 P. M.; New Paris, 1:30 P. M.; Millersburg, 1:45 P. M.; Topeka, 2:00 P. M.; Wolcottville, 2:15 P. M.; arrive Toledo 6:00 P. M.; Columbus, 9:00 P. M., and arrive Bristol 2:00 P. M., Saturday, June 3. It is our desire that train reach the meeting grounds as early as possible on Saturday, to enable our patrons to get comfortably settled before dark. A special train will also be run from Bristol to Chicago at close of the meeting. Representatives of the different lines will accompany this train through to Bristol, thus insuring kind treatment and a comfortable journey, in a train occupied only by the Brethren and their families. A low fare has been named for this meeting as usual. Inform your local ticket agent that you wish to accompany this special train, and he will see that your tickets read as per above route. For further information write to,

R. S. Greenwood, M. P. A., Chicago, Ill.
J. Halderman, T. P. A., Chicago, Ill.
F. A. Palmer, A. G. P. A., Chicago, Ill.

...Beautiful Stories... FROM THE GOOD OLD BOOK

By ISABEL C. BYRUM.

The story of the old Bible is told in such an interesting and simple way that it becomes intensely interesting. It is especially adapted for boys and girls of from 10 to 15 years old.

It is a new publication and one that will do much toward interesting the children in further Bible study. It is copiously illustrated and contains 311 large pages. It is printed in clear type on good book paper, and is substantially bound in cloth.

Send for a copy. You will be pleased with it. Price, prepaid, \$1.00.

BRETHREN PUBLISHING HOUSE,
Elgin, Illinois.

Missionary Collection Envelopes

Just the thing for taking up your collections. It is arranged so that you can place the amount, date, and name on the outside, if you so desire, and you can then seal it and hand to your solicitor or treasurer.—Size, 2¼x3½ inches. Price, 15 cents per hundred. Address,

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Bookbinding

Do you have some magazine that you would like to have bound? Perhaps you have some books or Bibles, of special value to you, that you would like to have rebound. If so we can accommodate you.

We have an equipment equal to the best, in the book-binding line and can give you good and prompt service.

Write us, giving full particulars, size, etc., of what you want bound and we will quote you prices.

BRETHREN PUBLISHING HOUSE,
Elgin, Illinois.

Job Printing

The Kind that Brings Results, the Kind you needn't be ashamed of, the Kind that is Cheapest in the End because Just as You Want it,—Furnished by

Brethren Publishing House
Elgin, Illinois.

FINE SERVICE TO
MINNEAPOLIS
AND ST. PAUL

ILLINOIS CENTRAL
RAILROAD
MISSISSIPPI VALLEY
ROUTE

NEW LINE FROM CHICAGO

Via Dubuque, Waterloo and Albert Lea. Fast Vestibule Night train with through Sleeping Car, Buffet-Library Car and Free Reclining Chair Car. Dining Car Service en route. Tickets of agents of I. C. R. R. and connecting lines.

A. N. HANSON, G. P. A., CHICAGO

IN ANSWERING ADVERTISEMENTS
PLEASE MENTION THE INGLE-
NOOK.

ART PICTURES

We have just received three new numbers of these "Fine Art Pictures" as follows:

- No. 125--MARRIAGE CERTIFICATE**
- No. 123--FAMILY RECORD**
- No. 121--MEMORIAL**

We have had a number of calls for the above numbers and are pleased to state that we are now prepared to furnish them.

The Memorial picture is printed on black paper, which makes it very appropriate, while the other two are printed on gilded paper in many beautiful colors.



No. 125.—Marriage Certificate.

We have sold more than **5,000** of these Pictures in the last two months and are still receiving many orders each day. A great many order from 12 to 25 at a time, and a number of orders are received for 40 and 50. Our customers are so well pleased that it is no uncommon thing for

the same person to send us two or three orders. Size of picture, 16 x 20 inches. **Former price, 25 cts.**



No. 123.—Family Record.

These numbers are all exceedingly fine. Send us an order and we are sure you will be delighted with them.

TWENTY SUBJECTS

Besides these we have 20 other subjects that are very popular.

OUR SPECIAL PRICE

For one or more and less than six, each,	15 cts.
For six or more, each, - - - - -	12½ cts.
One dozen or more, each, - - - - -	11 cts.

SEND FOR OUR ILLUSTRATED CIRCULAR OF 20 SUBJECTS

AGENTS WANTED No previous experience necessary. **Quick sellers. Good Commissions.** Our agents who are already at work are reporting excellent returns. **Write to-day for terms.**

BRETHREN PUBLISHING HOUSE, Elgin, Ill.



No. 121.—Memorial.

THE INGLENOOK

Spride, Sarah
January, 1906

... or Only

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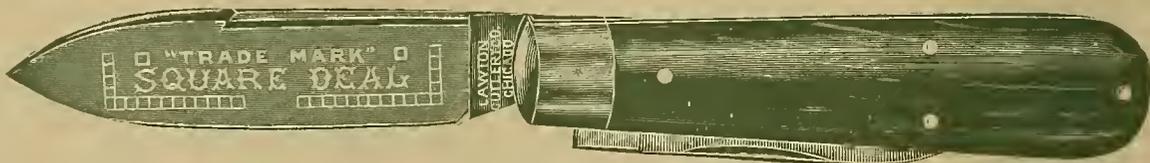
From Now to Jan. 1, 1906,
to New Subscribers.

You are a reader of the INGLENOOK and know that it is a good paper. Your friends ought to be readers, and undoubtedly would be if they once knew the value of our magazine.

Do Us a Favor

By telling some of your friends of our special offer to new subscribers; or send us their names and we will send sample copies

**F
R
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E**



This splendid Pocket Knife. It is worth 75 cents, but we propose to give it to you absolutely free for only 3 new subscribers to the Inglenook at 50 cents each.

For only 5 new subscriptions at 50 cents each we will send you, postpaid, this excellent book, "Modern Fables and Parables," which regularly sells at \$1.25.



Will You?

How many of our good Nookers are going to help us enlarge the usefulness of the INGLENOOK? Just use a little of your spare time, secure a premium for yourself, materially aid us and do your friends a favor.

Let us hear from you just as soon as possible with whatever number of subscriptions you may be able to secure and your premium will be coming on the next mail. Don't procrastinate. Act at once.

BRETHREN PUBLISHING HOUSE,
ELGIN, ILLINOIS.

THE INGLENOOK

A WEEKLY MAGAZINE

Spills Sarah Janney 1905

PARTIAL TABLE OF CONTENTS.

POEM.

CONSOLATION.—By Mary C. Stoner.

CONTRIBUTIONS.

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THE HARMONY OF PHRENOLOGY AND THE SCRIPTURES.—By H. B. Mohler, F. A. P. I.

THE BIBLE AS A FACTOR IN EDUCATION.—By G. W. Kieffaber.

FLIES—THE GOOD AND THE HARM THEY DO.—By Lulu Haines.

SHALL WE CLEAN HOUSE?—By Mrs. M. M. Bollinger.

EDITORIALS.

THE BRIGHT SIDE OF A DARK PICTURE.

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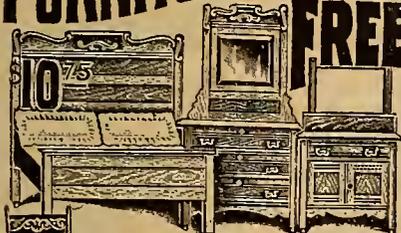
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I do not ask you to buy a patent medi-
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I HAVE NOTHING TO SELL.

I suffered for ten years, had tried
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This opportunity may not come to you
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Of every Nook for
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Send for descriptive list and make your
selection. Live agents wanted. Profit-
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Can be relieved by the use of **WILD
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Never take medicine in the stomach to
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Ashland, Ohio.

A Word to Mothers

WHAT heart does not go out in sympathy and compassion for the little ones when they are sick and in distress? They are the treasures of our hearts, the sunshine of our homes. We guide their footsteps, we watch their welfare, and see them develop from tiny babyhood into stalwart men and lovely maidens. Blessed are, indeed, the parents who can raise healthy, hearty children.

Few children, however, escape certain diseases, such as measles, whooping cough, croup, scarlet fever, etc. Some are born sickly and weak. They look so frail that we are almost afraid to touch them, and their development is slow and tardy. The least little variation in atmosphere hurts them, even a change in the mother's diet seems to upset them, and they grow up, pale and lanky boys and sickly girls.

If the blood of such children were examined, it would be found that certain constituents are lacking to give the blood that life and vigor which it needs, thereby retarding their development.

How often we hear mothers say, in speaking of their weak and puny children, "They will grow out of it." What a wrong idea! It is from children of this kind that we recruit the invalids of later years. Who can picture a sight more pitiful than that of a little child filled with sores, possibly a sufferer from scrofula, its poor little head covered with scabs, its eyes hardly able to bear the light of day, breathing labored and painful, limbs weak and small?

Parents, watch and check the early symptoms; see that nature is assisted in keeping the blood pure and vigorous, and your children will grow up strong and robust, the joy of your life, the comfort of your old age. Be careful in the selection of the remedy, and avoid strong medicines. Everybody knows that medicines which contain mineral ingredients, such as bismuth, mercury, or calomel, ought not to enter the human system, and under no circumstances should they be administered to a child of tender years. DR. PETER'S BLOOD VITALIZER can, very appropriately, be termed "the mother's and baby's friend." It is prepared exclusively of vegetable ingredients, is pleasant to the taste, and contains abso-

lutely nothing but what will do good. It makes new, rich, red blood, assisting nature in building bone and muscle.

CURING THE LITTLE ONES.

Dayton, Ohio, Dec. 17.

Dr. Peter Fahrney, Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir:—We have a daughter four years old, who had eruptions on her face, head and limbs. She was horrible to look at and caused us much worry. My friends advised me to consult a physician, but next to God I had placed my faith in your **Blood Vitalizer**. We commenced giving her of your medicines and after she had taken one bottle, the eruptions disappeared, the sores healed up nicely, so that you cannot see anything of it any more, except a slight redness of the skin, and this is also disappearing. Our little girl is now well and as lively and as happy as she can be. Everybody looks at this case with wonder. It has increased the demand for the **Blood Vitalizer** in this neighborhood greatly. With best regards, I remain

Yours very truly,

Joseph Krause.

221 Parrott St.

SAVED HER LITTLE GIRL.

Chester Valley, Pa.

Dr. Peter Fahrney, Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir:—We desire to extend to you our heartfelt thanks for what your **Blood Vitalizer** has done. It is the best medicine we have ever had for our children. It saved our little girl. When she was about three years old, she became very sick. She seemed to have catarrh of the head and lost a good deal of flesh. We consulted doctors in this city, but she grew gradually worse. We simply paid out large sums of money to no avail. We are happy to state, that your **Blood Vitalizer** cured her. We always recommend your remedy to friends and acquaintances.

Yours respectfully,

Mrs. Anna Johnson.

What a relief to the mother's heart to see her little ones that have been drooping, revive and pick up in health and strength! DR. PETER'S BLOOD VITALIZER is peculiarly adapted for such cases. Its merits have been demonstrated in thousands upon thousands of cases. It ceased to be an experiment over a hundred years ago. Unlike other ready-prepared medicines, it cannot be obtained in drugstores, but is supplied direct to the people through special agents appointed in every community. Address,

DR. PETER FAHRNEY & SONS' CO.,

112-118 S. Hoyne Ave.

CHICAGO, ILL.

Brethren Church Annual Meeting!



Bristol, Tenn., June 6th, 1905.

To Members of the Brethren church and their Friends:—

In view of the fact that so many of the Brethren have expressed their intention of attending the Brethren church Annual Meeting, we have decided to run a **Special Train** from Chicago to Bristol. This train will leave Chicago Friday, June 2nd, via the **MONON ROUTE**, C. H. & D. and **NORFOLK & WESTERN R'YS.** Following is schedule of the train:

GOING SCHEDULE.—Friday, June 2, 1905.

Leave Chicago,	12: 00 Noon.
Hammond, Ind.,	12: 50 P. M.
Rensselaer, Ind.,	2: 04 P. M.
Monon, Ind.,	2: 27 P. M.
Monticello, Ind.,	2: 40 P. M.
Delphi, Ind.,	2: 58 P. M.
Frankfort, Ind.,	3: 35 P. M.
Sheridan, Ind.,	4: 04 P. M.
Westfield, Ind.,	4: 16 P. M.
Indianapolis, Ind.,	5: 00 P. M.
Arrive Cincinnati, Ohio,	8: 00 P. M.

Saturday, June 3, 1905.

Arrive Bristol, Tenn.-Va.,	4: 00 P. M.
----------------------------------	-------------

This will be a "Social" special for members of the Brethren church and their friends, and if you are thinking of going to Bristol to attend the Annual Meeting, we strongly recommend your taking this train, as it will be a **Through Train**, with no change of cars en route.

The return time from Bristol will be as shown below, the route being the same as on the going trip, to-wit, the **NORFOLK & WESTERN, C. H. & D. and MONON ROUTE.**

Leave Bristol,	1: 00 P. M.
Arrive Cincinnati,	10: 00 A. M.
Leave Cincinnati,	12: 20 P. M.
Arrive Indianapolis,	3: 25 P. M.
Westfield, Ind.,	4: 16 P. M.
Sheridan, Ind.,	4: 28 P. M.
Frankfort, Ind.,	4: 58 P. M.
Delphi, Ind.,	5: 34 P. M.
Monticello, Ind.,	5: 52 P. M.
Monon, Ind.,	6: 07 P. M.
Rensselaer, Ind.,	6: 32 P. M.
Hammond, Ind.,	7: 49 P. M.
Chicago, Ill.,	8: 40 P. M.

Rate.—The round trip rate from Chicago will be \$19.12, other points in proportion.

Dates of Sale.—Tickets will be sold to members of Standing Committee and families on certificates of District Committee, on May 29, 30 and 31, and for the General Council June 1, 2, and 3.

Limit of Tickets.—The final limit returning on all tickets will be June 30th.

Important.—In order that we may be able to provide plenty of room on the "Social Special," please advise the undersigned whether or not you will take this train. By so doing you will place us in position to supply ample equipment on the train so that there will be room for all and no crowding.

FRANK J. REED, G. P. A., MONON ROUTE,

200 Custom House Place,

Chicago, Illinois.

Victor Liver Pills CAP GOODS!

The superior Family Liver Pills. Very mild in their action and act as a Laxative, by taking one before retiring. In larger doses they are anti-bilious Pills and cure Biliousness, Liver and Stomach troubles. A favorite among the Ladies. If your dealer does not have Victor Liver Pills you can get them for twelve 2-cent stamps by addressing

VICTOR REMEDIES CO.,
Frederick, Md.

Our business has almost doubled itself during the last year. We are sending goods by mail to thousands of permanent, satisfied customers throughout the United States. The reason is simple.

Our Goods are Reliable. Our Variety is Large. Our Prices are Low.

All orders filled promptly, postpaid. Satisfaction guaranteed or your money refunded. Send us a sample order and be convinced. Write us for a booklet of unsolicited testimonials and new line of samples, which will be furnished free. Send at once to

E. E. ARNOLD, Elgin, Ill.



"COLLAR BUTTON!"

Plain; just what you have been looking for. You will be delighted. Pearl, 12 cts. each; bone, 10 cts. each; three for 25 cents.

GEO. B. HOLSINGER
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Cheap as cedar. Made where used. No freight to pay. Great inducements to agents who can work territory. For terms, etc., address with stamp,

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Holder is made of the finest quality hard rubber, in four simple parts, fitted with very highest grade, large size 14k. gold pen, any flexibility desired — Ink feeding device perfect.

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Grand Special Offer

You may try the pen a week if you do not find it as represented, fully as fine a value as you can secure for three times the price in any other makes, if not entirely satisfactory in every respect, return it and we will send you \$1.10 for it, the extra 10c. is for your trouble in writing us and to show our confidence in the Laughlin Pen—(Not one customer in 5000 has asked for their money back.)

Lay this Publication down and write NOW

Safety Pocket Pen Holder sent free of charge with each Pen.

Laughlin Mfg. Co.

452 Griswold St. Detroit, Mich.

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Irrigated Crops Never Fail

IDAHO is the best-watered arid State in America. Brethren are moving there because hot winds, destructive storms and cyclones are unknown, and with its matchless climate it makes life bright and worth living.

We have great faith in what Idaho has to offer to the prospective settler, and if you have in mind a change for the general improvement in your condition in life, or if you are seeking a better climate on account of health, we believe that Idaho will meet both requirements. There is, however, only one wise and sensible thing to do; that is, go and see the country for yourself, as there are many questions to answer and many conditions to investigate.

Our years of experience and travel in passenger work teach us that a few dollars spent in railroad fares to investigate thoroughly a new country saves thousands of dollars in years to follow.

Cheap homeseekers' rates are made to all principal Idaho points. Take advantage of them and see for yourself. Selecting a new home is like selecting a wife—you want to do your own choosing.

100,000 Acres Now Open for Settlement at Twin Falls, Idaho, under the Carey Act.

Unlimited supply of water for irrigation and for power. A grand opportunity for the Homeseeker who locates on these lands. 10 years time given for payment for land and water after lands are sold. The canals and water belong to the settlers who will own and control the same.

Homeseekers' Round-Trip Excursion Tickets

will be sold to points in Idaho on the first and third Tuesday of February, March and April, 1905. The rate will apply from Missouri river points and from St. Paul, Chicago, Bloomington, Peoria and St. Louis. Tickets to Idaho points will also be sold by the Union Pacific from stations on their line in Kansas and Nebraska. Rate will be one regular first-class fare for the round trip, plus \$2.00, with limit of 15 days going. Return passage may commence any day within final limit of 21 days from date of sale of tickets. Tickets for return will be good for continuous passage to starting point.

COLONISTS' ONE WAY SECOND CLASS tickets will be sold to above points from March first to May 15th inclusive.

Alfalfa, Fruits, and Vegetables, Grow in Abundance. Fine Grazing Lands, Fine Wheat, Oats and Barley.

Arrived in Payette Valley Feb. 23, 1903. Settled on an 80-acre tract, covered with sage brush. Cleared 40 acres. May 25 sowed 10 acres to wheat. Yielded 30 bushels to acre. June 12 sowed 10 acres to oats, in the dust, not watered till June 20. Yielded 55 to acre. Had this grain been sown in February or March the yield would have been much larger.

Alfalfa was sown with the grain and in October we cut one-half ton to the acre of hay and volunteer oats.

Potatoes yielded 500 bushels to the acre and many of them weighed 3 to 5 pounds each, four of the best hills weighing 64 pounds. Quality prime.

(Signed) E. L. Dotson.

S. BOCK, Agent, Dayton, Ohio.

J. E. HOOPER, Agent, Oakland, Kansas.

D. E. BURLEY,

G. P. & T. A., O. S. L. R. R.,

Salt Lake City, Utah.

THE INGLENOOK

VOL. VII.

APRIL 25, 1905.

No. 17.

CONSOLATION.

BY MARY C. STONER.

(Dedicated to a Sister.)

Art thou sad and weary, dearest?
Does thy heart with sorrow ache?
Art thou ever tried and tempted
For our dear Redeemer's sake?

Yes, thy way is rough and thorny,
And thy trials hard to bear;
But the Savior, kind and loving,
Doth in every burden share.

Does the sun e'er shine, my dearest,
On thy dark and dreary way?
Does the Father smile upon thee
In thy deep and sad dismay?

Yes, his love abideth with thee,
He is ever by thy side;
He will keep thy soul from anguish,
He will daily be thy guide.

Hast thou all for him forsaken;
Father, mother, houses, land?
Dost thou long to be in glory
With the white-robed angel band?

Yea, but stay thou with us, dearest,
Fondest joys shall yet be thine;
Earth's dark shadows linger longest
When we murmur and repine.

Does the peace of God, most perfect,
Reign supreme within thy breast?
When the outward storms are raging
And the billows have no rest?

Look thou upward then, my dearest,
To the everlasting hills,
For the Lord of glory reigneth,
And he now thy sorrow wills.

Thou shalt conquer in the conflict;
Be not weary nor cast down,
For a host of shining angels
Wait to give a victor's crown.

They will bear thee in the ev'ning
To the banquet of the sky;
There to meet thine Elder Brother
Where the fields Elysian lie.

Ladoga, Ind.

SEED-THOUGHTS FOR THE HEART'S GARDEN.

BY JOSEPHINE HANNA.

Follow after Integrity if you would overtake Confidence.

❖

Do not be superficial: things of weight have their foundation below the surface.

❖

Patience is not so much a distinct virtue as it is the good measure of every virtue.

❖

Zeal is concentrated ardor, the strength of which too often depends upon the newness of its object.

❖

It is as much a sin to have your fun at another's expense as it is to treat yourself with his money.

❖

Do not blame another for what you do and try to hide behind one whose littleness you thus confess.

❖

If the tide in your affairs was not "taken at its flood," take the oars into hand—you can yet do some good rowing.

❖

Requite a kindness,—aye, arise above self into the sunlight of universal kindness whose warmth one beam has proven.

❖

Do not take offense: if intended, it is thereby accomplished; if not intended, it doesn't pay to suffer for nothing.

❖

Overcome Satan on the spot if you would overcome him at all: one who carries compromise is rather easily run down by him.

❖

Does some one speak evil of you? God so much desires you to avoid evil speaking as to forcibly impress you with the ugliness of it.

Flora, Ind.

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

Gives Views to National Congress of Mothers.

AN address by President Roosevelt was the feature of the evening session of the National Congress of Mothers now holding its triennial convention at the Metropolitan M. E. church. Anticipating the President's appearance, there was an immense crowd at the church, composed largely of women, and when Mr. Roosevelt, accompanied by Secretary Loeb, arrived, he was given a cordial reception. The President was formally introduced to the audience by Mrs. Frederic Schoff, of Philadelphia, the president of the Congress.

He read his speech from a copy which he held in his hand, but now and then departed from the text and interjected some extemporaneous remarks when he wished to emphasize a point.

The President spoke as follows:

"In our modern industrial civilization there are many and grave dangers to counterbalance the splendors and the triumphs. It is not a good thing to see cities grow at disproportionate speed relatively to the country; for the small land owners, the men who own their little homes, and therefore to a very large extent the men who till farms, the men of the soil, have hitherto made the foundation of lasting national life in every State; and, if the foundation becomes either too weak or too narrow, the superstructure, no matter how attractive, is in imminent danger of failing.

"But far more important than the question of the occupation of our citizens is the question of how their family life is conducted. No matter what that occupation may be, as long as there is a real home and as long as those who make up that home do their duty to one another, to their neighbors and to the state, it is of minor consequence whether the man's trade is plied in the country or the city, whether it calls for the work of the hands or for the work of the head.

"But the nation is in a bad way if there is no real home, if the family is not of the right kind; if the man is not a good husband and father, if he is brutal or cowardly or selfish, if the woman has lost her sense of duty, if she is sunk in vapid self-indulgence or has let her nature be twisted so that she prefers a sterile pseudo-intellectuality to that great and beautiful development of character which comes only to those whose lives know the fullness of duty done, of effort made and self-sacrifice undergone.

"In the last analysis the welfare of the state depends absolutely upon whether or not the average family, the average man and woman and their children, represent the kind of citizenship fit for the foundation of a great nation; and if we fail to appreciate this we fail to appreciate the root morality upon which all healthy civilization is based.

"No piled-up wealth, no splendor of material growth, no brilliance of artistic development, will permanently avail any people unless its home life is healthy, unless the average man possesses honesty, courage, common sense and decency, unless he works hard and is willing at need to fight hard; and unless the average woman is a good wife, a good mother, able and willing to perform the first and greatest duty of womanhood, able and willing to bear, and to bring up as they should be brought up, healthy children, sound in body, mind and character, and numerous enough so that the race shall increase and not decrease.

"There are certain old truths which will be true as long as the world endures, and which no amount of progress can alter. One of these is the truth that the primary duty of the husband is to be the home maker, the bread-winner for his wife and children, and that the primary duty of woman is to be the helpmeet, the housewife, and mother. The woman should have ample educational advantages; but save in exceptional cases the man must be, and she need not be, and generally ought not to be, trained for a lifelong career as the family bread-winner; and, therefore, after a certain point the training of the two must normally be different because the duties of the two are normally different. This does not mean inequality of function, but it does mean that normally there must be dissimilarity of function. On the whole, I think the duty of the woman the more important, the more difficult, and the more honorable of the two; on the whole I respect the woman who does her duty even more than I respect the man who does his.

"No ordinary work done by a man is either as hard or as responsible as the work of a woman who is bringing up a family of small children: for upon her time and strength demands are made not only every hour of the day but often every hour of the night. She may have to get up night after night to take care of a sick child, and yet must day by day continue to do all her household duties as well; and if the family means are scant she must actually enjoy even her rare holidays taking her whole brood of children with her. The birth pangs make all men the debtors of all women. Above all our sympathy and regard are due to the struggling wives among those whom Abraham Lincoln called the plain people, and whom he so loved and trusted; for the lives of these women are often led on the lonely heights of quiet, self-sacrificing heroism.

"Just as the happiest and most honorable and most useful task that can be set any man is to earn enough for the support of his wife and family, for the bringing up and starting in life his children, so the most important, the most honorable and desirable task which can be set any woman is to be a good and wise mother in a home marked by self-respect and mutual forbear-

ance, by willingness to perform duty, and by refusal to sink into self-indulgence or avoid that which entails effort and self-sacrifice. Of course there are exceptional men and exceptional women who can do and ought to do much more than this, who can lead and ought to lead great careers of outside usefulness in addition to—not as substitutes for—their home work; but I am not speaking of exceptions; I am speaking of the primary duties, I am speaking of the average citizens, the average men and women who make up the nation.

“ Inasmuch as I am speaking to an assemblage of mothers I shall have nothing whatever to say in praise of an easy life. No mother has an easy time, and most mothers have very hard times; and yet what true mother would barter her experience of joy and sorrow in exchange for a life of cold selfishness, which insists upon perpetual amusement and the avoidance of care, and which often finds its fit dwelling place in some flat designed to furnish with the least possible expenditure of effort the maximum of comfort and of luxury, but in which there is literally no place for children?

“ The woman who is a good wife, a good mother, is entitled to our respect as is no one else, but she is entitled to it only because, and so long as, she is worthy of it. Effort and self-sacrifice are the law of worthy life for the man as for the woman; though neither the effort nor the self-sacrifice may be the same for the one as for the other. I do not the least believe in the patient *Griselda* type of woman, in the woman who submits to gross and long continued ill treatment, any more than I believe in a man who tamely submits to wrongful aggression. No wrongdoing is so abhorrent as wrongdoing by a man toward the wife and the children who should arouse every tender feeling in his nature. Selfishness toward them, lack of tenderness for them, lack of consideration for them, above all, brutality in any form toward them, should arouse the heartiest scorn and indignation in every upright soul.

“ I believe in the woman's keeping her self-respect just as I believe in the man's doing so. I believe in her rights just as much as I believe in the man's, and indeed a little more, and I regard marriage as a partnership, in which each partner is in honor bound to think of the rights of the other as well as of his or her own. But I think that the duties are even more important than the rights, and in the long run I think that the reward is ampler and greater for duty well done, than for the insistence upon individual rights, necessary though this, too, must often be. Your duty is hard, your responsibility great, but greatest of all is your reward. I do not pity you in the least. On the contrary, I feel respect and admiration for you.

“ Into the woman's keeping is committed the destiny of the generations to come after us. In bringing up

your children you mothers must remember that while it is essential to be loving and tender it is no less essential to be wise and firm. Foolishness and affection must not be treated as interchangeable terms, and besides training your sons and daughters in the softer and milder virtues you must seek to give them those stern and hardy qualities which in after life they will surely need. Some children will go wrong in spite of the best training, and some will go right even when their surroundings are most unfortunate; nevertheless an immense amount depends upon the family training. If you mothers through weakness bring up your sons to be selfish and to think only of themselves, you will be responsible for much sadness among the women who are to be their wives in the future. If you let your daughters grow up idle, perhaps under the mistaken impression that as you yourselves have had to work hard they shall know only enjoyment, you are preparing them to be useless to others and burdens to themselves. Teach boys and girls alike that they are not to look forward to lives spent in avoiding difficulties, but to lives spent in overcoming difficulties. Teach them that work, for themselves and also for others, is not a curse, but a blessing; seek to make them happy, to make them enjoy life, but seek also to make them face life with the steadfast resolution to wrest success from labor and adversity, and to do their whole duty before God and to man. Surely she who can thus train her sons and daughters is thrice fortunate among women.

“ There are many good people who are denied the supreme blessing of children, and for these we have the respect and sympathy always due to those who, from no fault of their own, are denied any of the other great blessings of life. But the man or woman who deliberately forgoes these blessings, whether from viciousness, coldness, shallow-heartedness, self-indulgence or mere failure to appreciate aright the difference between the all-important and the unimportant—why, such a creature merits contempt as hearty as any visited upon the soldier who runs away in battle, or upon the man who refuses to work for the support of those dependent upon him, and who though able-bodied is yet content to eat in idleness the bread which others provide.

“ The existence of women of this type forms one of the most unpleasant and unwholesome features of modern life. If any one is so dim of vision as to fail to see what a thoroughly unlovely creature such a woman is I wish they would read Judge Robert Grant's novel “*Unleavened Bread*,” and ponder seriously the character of Selma, and think of the fate that would surely overcome any nation which developed its average and typical woman along such lines. Unfortunately it would be untrue to say that this type

exists only in American novels. That it also exists in American life is made unpleasantly evident by the statistics as to the dwindling families in some localities. It is made evident in equally sinister fashion by the census statistics as to divorce, which are fairly appalling; for easy divorce is now as it ever has been, a bane to any nation, a curse to society, a menace to the home, an incitement to married unhappiness and to immorality, an evil thing for men and a still more hideous evil for women. These unpleasant tendencies in our American life are made evident by articles such as those which I actually read not long ago in a certain paper, where a clergyman was quoted, seemingly with approval, as expressing the general American attitude when he said that the ambition of any save a very rich man should be to rear two children only, so as to give his children an opportunity 'to taste a few of the good things of life.'

"This man, whose profession and calling should have made him a moral teacher, actually set before others the ideal, not of training children to do their duty, not of sending them forth with stout hearts and ready minds to win triumphs for themselves and their country, not of allowing them the opportunity, and giving them the privilege of making their own place in the world, but, forsooth, of keeping the number of children so limited that they might 'taste a few good things'! The way to give a child a fair chance in life is not to bring it up in luxury, but to see that it has the kind of training that will give it strength of character. Even apart from the vital question of national life, and regarding only the individual interest of the children themselves, happiness in the true sense is a hundredfold more apt to come to any given member of a healthy family of healthy-minded children, well brought up, well educated, but taught that they must shift for themselves, must win their own way, and by their own exertions make their own positions of usefulness, than it is apt to come to those whose parents themselves have acted on and have trained their children to act on, the selfish and sordid theory that the whole end of life is 'to taste a few good things.'

"The intelligence of the remark is on a par with its morality, for the most rudimentary mental process would have shown the speaker that if the average family in which there are children contained but two children the nation as a whole would decrease in population so rapidly that in two or three generations it would very deservedly be on the point of extinction, so that the people who had acted on this base and selfish doctrine would be giving place to others with braver and more robust ideals. Nor would such a result be in any way regrettable; for a race that practiced such doctrine—that is, a race that practiced race suicide—would thereby conclusively show that it was

unfit to exist, and that it had better give place to people who had not forgotten the primary laws of their being.

"To sum up, then, the whole matter is the avoidance of risk and trouble and labor. Save in exceptional cases the prizes worth having in life must be paid for, and the life worth living must be a life of work for a worthy end, and ordinarily of work more for others than for one's self.

"The man is but a poor creature whose effort is not rather for the betterment of his wife and children than for himself; and as for the mother, her very name stands for loving unselfishness and self-abnegation, and, in any society fit to exist, is fraught with associations which render it holy.

"The woman's task is not easy—no task worth doing is easy—but in doing it, and when she has done it, there shall come to her the highest and holiest joy known to mankind; and having done it, she shall have the reward prophesied in Scripture, for her husband and her children, yes, and all people who realize that her work lies at the foundation of all national happiness and greatness, shall rise up and call her blessed."
—*Toledo Blade*.

BERNICE'S EASTER GIFT.

"WHY, Sophy," exclaimed Miss Barr, as Sophy Woronsky came into the schoolroom all out of breath and barely in time to escape being marked as tardy, "what makes you so late this morning? You are out of school a great deal this term, dear, and I am very much afraid if this habit continues you won't be able to go on into the next grade in the spring."

The tears came into Sophy's eyes, but she answered quietly, "Yes, teacher, please 'scuse me, but my mamma is off washing three days in every week, and she makes that I must stay wif Bernice while she is gone. Michael is so big in his mind now he is in third grade, he say *he* 'Not stay home to mind t' kid.' He thinks he is man all the time now. So I have to stay; but I don't like to be dropped." And Sophy looked quite ready to cry at the prospect.

Miss Barr thought for a moment; then she said, "How old is Bernice?"

"She's four, goin' on five."

"Well, that's all now. We must go to work. By and by I'll talk to you again." And Sophy went to her seat and the First Reader class began its day's work.

During recess Miss Barr consulted the principal about Sophy. He told her that the parents were honest, industrious, well-educated Poles, and that the father was organist of the church to which he belonged; but that they had seen trouble. The man had lost a good position and was now only a laborer on the rail-

road. Both were anxious that their children should be educated, but when the mother went out washing Bernice could not be left alone and she was too small to attend school.

"But if I were willing to let her come as a visitor three days in the week," said Miss Barr, "would you consent?"

"I see no harm in it," the principal replied, "except that other mothers might claim the same privilege."

"Well, I'll try it for a day or two, at any rate; if it does not work I can stop it."

So, to Sophy's great delight, she was allowed to bring Bernice to school with her whenever their mother was away from home. She was a good little thing and made no trouble. She sat in the seat with Sophy and listened quietly to the recitations and the singing, and, when the class was writing or drawing, Bernice too had paper and pencil and did her part, as she imagined, in whatever was going on. If she became sleepy Sophy was allowed to take her into the teachers' room and lay her on the lounge there for a nap.

So things went on for more than a year, and at last, to Bernice's great pride and delight, she was told by Miss Barr that she was old enough to be a pupil.

"Then I'll be in your class," she promptly replied.

"Oh, no, dear, you must go to the kindergarten first."

"No, I not go to kinnergarten. I do your work. You see."

So Miss Barr allowed Bernice to enter the First Reader class, on trial, and she was astonished to find her well prepared for it. A more devoted and industrious little pupil she had never had. Bernice did her work well, but she was never so happy as when she was helping her beloved teacher in some way.

The Woronsky children were poorly clothed this winter, for the father had been ill and money was very scarce at home. Just before Easter Miss Barr found a very pretty silk handkerchief among her treasures, and, knowing how few pleasures the Woronskys had, and how much they were in the habit of giving and receiving at Easter, she offered it to Bernice as an Easter gift.

The little girl received it with great delight and went to her seat with shining eyes; but soon her face grew very grave, and after school she came to Miss Barr and said, hesitatingly, "Teacher, is the lovely hankvish truly mine?"

"Certainly, dear."

"All my own, to do what I like wif?"

"Of course, whatever you wish."

"Yes, teacher, dear; but can I give it away?"

"Why, yes, honey, if you want to; but I wanted you to have it for an Easter gift. To whom do you wish to give it?"

"Why, teacher, I love the little hankvish oh, so much! I like to have it all the time, and I like you to give it to me. But, you see, I have one Easter gift. My mamma has for me new shoes, and for Sophy has she new shoes, and for Michael has she a new hat, all for Easter. But my mamma has for herself nottin, and I likes to give her this so she will have Easter gift too. I so happy in my hankvish," and Bernice laid her cheek against the little silken roll which she held in her hand, "but I wants to make my mamma happy too. You not be sorry if I do, teacher, dear?" she asked, looking up timidly; "I love you just so all the same."

"No, honey, darling," said Miss Barr, kissing the little upturned face, "I'm not a bit sorry. I'm glad I can help you to do so nice a thing for your mamma. She will be glad too, and then there will be three glad people. See, here is a piece of white paper to wrap it in and a bit of blue ribbon to tie it up. Now it looks lovely, but you and I must go home or our friends will wonder what has become of us."—*Sarah E. Gannett.*



LAPLAND BABIES.

LAPLAND is away up north, and up there the snow lasts six or eight months in the year. The mothers love to go to church, and they go regularly every Sunday, even when they have little babies to care for.

They wrap the babies up in warm clothes, often in bear skins or something just as warm, and then carry them along to church. Even if they have to go ten or fifteen miles they will take the baby along. It is wrapped up warmly and does not catch cold. They usually go in sleighs, drawn, not by a horse or mule, but by a reindeer.

As soon as the family arrives at the little church and the reindeer is secured, the father Lapp shovels a snug little bed in the snow, and mother Lapp wraps baby snugly in skins and lays it down there. Then the father piles the snow all around it, and then the parents go into the church.

Over twenty or thirty of these babies lie out there in the snow around the church, and I never heard of one that was suffocated or frozen. The snow does not make them cold, for when the snow covers a person all over, if he has clothing enough so that the snow will not melt and wet him, the snow will keep him warm. And the little babies are not strong enough to knock the snow aside and get away, so they just lie still there and sleep.

Then when church is out the father goes out to where the baby is, and puts his arm down in the snow and pulls the baby out and shakes off the snow, and then the reindeer trots off, a good deal faster than a horse, and takes them all home again.—*Christian Observer.*

THE HARMONY OF PHRENOLOGY AND THE SCRIPTURES.

BY H. B. MOHLER, F. A. P. I.

Part Three.

YEARS ago it was believed that Christianity afforded a quicker and better remedy for sin and human depravity than improvement of *heredity* and *health*, as physical agencies, and development of *brain centers* as a mental and spiritual agency, which nowadays is recognized with some modifications.

We do assert that regeneration is God's plan of redeeming the soul from sin and eternal death, and when the *Holy Spirit* quickens the life, permeates and remains therein, then the life is changed, for man "*becomes a new creature*"—"born, not of blood, nor of the will of the flesh, nor of the will of man, but of God." John 1: 13. But the question arises, Does the *condition of flesh, blood, will*, etc., which is vested in his *temperament, transmission, quality, mental development*, etc., modify conditions of religious life? This has been asked me dozens of times over in professional work, and when I recognize and study "God's natural laws," which are just as essential to be obeyed as the "Divine laws"—a great fact confronts me as it does everyone; *i. e.*, people in whose brains the *animal faculties* have the mastery over their moral and intellectual faculties, who in addition possess a coarse temperament and low birth, will instinctively tend to bad conduct—no matter what the social or religious influences may be! Thus we see persons who, within the church or out, under these negative conditions would have greater battles to fight than those born under favorable conditions. The "law of transmission," the "*law of quality*," and the "*law of mental development*" must be recognized as three potent factors in modifying conditions of Christianity.

The Corinthian brethren in 1 Cor. 3: 1, 2, 3, whom Paul rebukes, were withal under the ban of carnality. He says: "*I, brethren, could not speak unto you as unto spiritual, but as unto carnal, even as babes in Christ.*" These naturally inherent unfavorable conditions hindered their "growth in grace." Verse 3 clearly shows a preëminent development of combativeness and the associated dominating influences of the "propensities." The same conditions are awfully prevalent nowadays, and, associated with spirit power, we need to utilize every agency that will induce cleaner lives, purer thought, nobler living, and richer, stronger influence for God if we ever hope to, in a larger measure, overcome human sin.

It is altogether obvious, then, that the power of receiving and appreciating Christianity is intrinsically modified by development of "*brain organs*," *health*,

quality, temperament and heredity. With rough, irregular features, coarse quality, diseased body and undeveloped faculties in the intellectual and moral there cannot be much accountability or responsibility. Phrenology and the Scriptures unanimously teach that "*where there is no law there is no transgression.*"

The Gospels throughout were addressed to our intellectual and religious faculties because the "inspired writers," Matthew, Mark, Luke, John, Paul, etc., were human and could only perceive and conceive, *i. e.*, observe, think, reason, through natural brain organs. However, in Spirit life, with that "incorruptible body," we will be dismantled of this robe of flesh; but so long as we are in the body God has wisely ordained *natural laws* and *natural organs* through which these physical functions are exercised and manifested.

Throughout the divisions and subdivisions of faculties, as classified by phrenology all are emotional—based on feeling and thus are no true guide in our decisions for truth, principle and Christian manhood, unless corrected, adjusted and regulated by the intellect. In all mission and reform work that part is just appealed to by teaching, by analogy and discipline so that together there is a standard of government, enlightenment and Christian civilization.

While the moral faculties are the highest in purpose and function, yet because they are but emotions of *sympathy, hope, conviction, faith*, etc., they must be enlightened by *study, thought* and acquired knowledge. "Belief" is the most potent factor in the realm of "intellectual regeneration," and the first thing to do is to get a man to *believe*. This is God's requirement and appeals directly to his reason, thought and comparison. If conditions of intelligence, training, development, transmission, etc., are favorable, he will read, search and inquire as did Paul, the jailor, Nicodemus, etc., and find out "what the will of God is concerning him." The "parable of the talents," the "diversity of gifts" and a deal of evidence that shows the harmony of human nature, the Scriptures and phrenology has broadened my experience, deepened my interest in humanity, and brought me closer to the foot of the cross. Isaiah says, "*Come, let us reason together*,"—for by reason only can we judge, not alone of the meaning but also of the morality and evidence of revelation.

* * *

WINTER READING.

A SUMMER tourist among our mountain and seaside resorts might naturally conclude that the people of the United States read nothing but novels. What an extensive spread of paper-covered fiction at the station where he buys his ticket, and if he happens to want "something to read" at one of the great summer hotels he finds in the book-room two or three hundred

novels, and not one volume of any other kind of literature.

This does well enough for our short summer holiday, during which we need not read very much of anything; and, besides, much of the best thought, fancy and feeling of our day is communicated to the world through the medium of fiction.

One touch of nature makes the whole world kin. The world is destined one day, as we all hope, to recognize this kinship, and if so, the most powerful means of bringing it about will probably be great fiction, like that which abolished Sarey Gamp and helped emancipate Russian serfs and American slaves. At this moment there are lying upon our numberless book-stands American novels which are melting hearts, softening prejudices and inspiring endeavor away off in the interior of India and in the rising cities of Oceanica. They are helping to make the world kin.

The summer has ended. Books of other kinds are now in request, and we find them not less abundant than novels if we know where to look for them. Of late years there has been a most remarkable production of what are called books of reference, in which knowledge is stored away and arranged for convenient use when wanted.

Some of these dictionaries and encyclopædias of knowledge are wonders of cheapness and excellence; others are of such extent that they can not be of low price, but most of them command a sale in this country that surprises even their sanguine projectors. A really good book of reference appears to be one of the things which American families are most willing to make sacrifices to get.

Noah Webster published his large dictionary in 1828. The first edition, consisting of twenty-five hundred copies, lasted twelve years, and the second edition, of three thousand copies, supplied the market for seven years. We have now dictionaries and encyclopædias that cost sixty, eighty, and one hundred and fifty dollars, which reach a larger sale immediately than Webster's dictionary enjoyed during the whole lifetime of the author.

Such facts as these indicate that the reading of fiction does not destroy the taste for the acquisition of knowledge, as is frequently alleged. Thackeray was disposed to cast ridicule upon young ladies who read "improving works," and Dickens was not free from the same propensity. But, in fact, the best students are often the best novel-readers. In the most intelligent households we can see on the upper shelves of the bookcase plenty of Scott, Thackeray, Dickens, Hawthorne and Howells, ballasted on the lower shelves by the solid volumes of the encyclopædia and the dictionary.

During the winter months the works of reference come into great play in many of the best schools and

clubs, where a "winter subject" is chosen, and the advanced pupils "read all round it," until they have absorbed most of the knowledge that exists upon it.

"Africa" has been selected as the winter topic by one of our Boston evening clubs, apropos of the new African books by Stanley, Ward and others. It gives point and interest to reading to have such a subject in view. As the months go by we gradually get full possession of it, correcting erroneous impressions and getting light upon it from other minds.—*Selected.*

* * *

THE HIPPOPOTAMUS.

"IN the channels which traverse the marshes of certain districts in central Africa," writes a traveler, "hippopotami in incredible numbers are met with—sometimes in herds of sixty and seventy. Wherever the channel widens out into a reedy lake rows of grotesque looking heads with ears erect appear above the water surface, their owners studying the extraordinary apparition produced by the steamer. On approaching the spot these heads disappear, one after the other, under the water, and a series of waves and large ripples indicate the passage of the monster forms below the surface. After a few minutes' time the same huge heads reappear, generally downstream of the boat. They have another stare and again disappear, with a snort and the expulsion of a small volume of water from the nostrils. Not infrequently a severe bump is felt in the steamer, making the whole hull quiver, as the back of a hippopotamus seeking to escape has touched it.

"If the water should happen to be shallow, the attempts of these animals to hide themselves are ludicrous, as their movements are clumsy, and their anger and fear are evident. In such cases their heads and the fore parts of their bodies are under water, and nothing is seen but the huge pink hind quarters, struggling, kicking and churning up the water in the effort to get out of sight. Although their uncouth antics may be safely watched from a steamer, it is a very different matter if the observer is in a canoe or small boat. Then his position is one of considerable danger, as he stands a very good chance of being upset.

"As the water of all these channels swarms with crocodiles, such a contingency is not pleasant to contemplate. The natives are fully alive to this risk and never venture in their dugout canoes into the broad streams infested by hippopotami, but invariably keep to the shallow and narrow branches on either side of the main river."

* * *

LUXURY destroys mankind, at once corrupts the body and the mind.—*Crown.*

THE BIBLE AS A FACTOR IN EDUCATION.

To most individuals, when the term education is mentioned, the thought immediately brings to mind colleges and universities, and such subjects as are provided in their different curricula. If a certain man is spoken of as being educated we at once conclude that he has taken a thorough course in Mathematics, Science, English, History, Philosophy and kindred subjects in some college or university. While our conclusion is no doubt true, and the subjects absolutely essential, it does not argue that this is all the man possesses if he be truly educated.

A definition of education is in place before we enter into a discussion of the subject. Literally, we have "e" meaning out, "duco" or "ducre" to lead, and "ion" the act of: whence the act of leading out. I know of no better definition for education than that given by Herbert Spencer: "Education is the preparation for complete living." To put it literally, education is the leading out into complete life.

We know that in mathematics we have a law that in order to obtain certain results, it is NECESSARY and SUFFICIENT to have given conditions. In the educational world, that a thorough course in the above-named subjects is NECESSARY is readily conceded; but that it is SUFFICIENT needs to be seriously questioned. A thorough course in Mathematics, Science, English, History and Philosophy builds a strong intellect, but if we are to lead out into complete life our work is not to build intellects only, but souls. Owing to the threefold nature of man no individual lives a complete life unless he develops not only the physical and intellectual parts of his being, but the spiritual as well.

In order to build the soul it is necessary to introduce the teachings of the great text-book, the Bible. This statement is readily proven by referring to nations which have educational standards, but have not the Bible as the law of their religious life. Look at such nations as Turkey and China. The sacred book of the Turks is the Koran; that of the Chinese is the writings of Confucius. China has her higher institutions of learning. Why has she not become a ranking nation in the world? Because of the fact that she has a dead religion. Her great law of life is: "Do not do to others what you would not have them do to you." The great law of the Bible is: "Do unto others as you would have them do to you." The life of the Chinese is wholly negative, whereas it ought to be positive. The individuals who move this world are those that Do.

There is an innate tendency in every human being to worship something. The ideal, the spirit, the life of an individual is determined by the power, the greatness, the divinity, of the object which it worships. We see beauty, grandeur and sublimity in life only to the

extent that God manifests himself to us. The Chinese and the native of India can not see this sublimity as we see it because he worships a dead god; therefore there can be nothing in the god to create and inspire spirit and life. The Bible inspires life in the individual because its author is life itself.

To see the influence of the Bible upon education, rid our schools, our colleges, our universities, our education of the Bible and its influence. What do you have left?—a void. Go back in time as far as history will take you and you still have an outgrowth of what has preceded. Look into the pages of Astronomy and you will find that there are countless worlds controlled by a Power which man is unable to define. Consult Geography, and even after you have proven that the earth has been standing for millions of years, you still have no date from which to determine its origin. Turn to science—after learning that the protoplasm of the cell is the only living part of animate matter, ask the question: From whence comes this life? Science has no answer. Stand by an open grave and see the sacred clay of a loved friend lowered to the bosom of its former mother-earth, and hear the thud of the cold clods of earth as they drop on the coffin of the dead, then raise your head and ask all the science and knowledge of the world what has become of the life which was embodied in this beautiful earthly temple, and it is speechless. To what source can you turn for an answer? There is one source and ONLY one—the Bible. Science sees only the material part of man.

Since the beginning of time there has been within man the longing after another life, the feeling that this life with its incompleteness demands another life for completion. Addison has given us this thought very beautifully in his drama, "Cato," when he has Cato say in regard to the immortality of the soul:

"It must be so, Plato, thou reasoned well. Else whence this pleasing hope, this fond desire, this longing after immortality?"

"Or whence this secret dread, and inward horror of falling into naught? Why shrinks the soul back on herself and startles at destruction?"

"'Tis heaven itself that points out an hereafter and intimates eternity to man."

And what means have we of knowing of the grandeur of life, the divinity of God, the beauties of heaven, the immortality of the soul? Our great source is the Bible. Our nation recognized this at its very beginning and consequently nearly every colony was founded with some of the teachings of the Bible as a part of its charter. The nation caught the spirit at the time of the Constitution, and made religious liberty one of the prerequisites in the founding of the new nation.

The same spirit has ever since prevailed. While it

is true that some States prohibit the use of the Bible as a text in the common school, they nevertheless encourage its private study. On the other hand it is encouraging to know that nearly all of the leading universities of the United States give a theological course, and in some the Bible is not only taught but is included in the list of required subjects.

This has had a telling influence, and we are glad to note that to-day over sixty per cent of the young men and women in the colleges and universities of the United States are professing Christians.

The enviable position which the United States to-day occupies among the nations of the world is largely due to its education. Its education is a reflection of the teachings of the Bible.—*G. W. Kiefaber, Canton, Ohio.*

WHY NO WATER-RATS, SNAKES, ETC., ARE FOUND IN IRELAND.

In an interesting article on the vole, or water-rat, by Mr. Grant Allen, in the English *Country Gentleman*, the writer discusses the question why certain animals, such as snakes, vipers, water-rats, etc., are not found in Ireland. For the real solution of the problem, he says, we must go back to the time when England, Ireland and the Continent were united by a broad belt of land across the beds of the English Channel, St. George's Channel, and the North Sea. It is now an ascertained fact that in the very latest geological period, known as the glacial epoch, the whole surface of the British Islands (except an insignificant strip of the south coast) was covered from end to end with a deep coating of glaciers, like that which now envelops all polar lands, and while this condition of things prevailed there were, of course, no animals of any sort in all Britain, or, at any rate, none but a few Arctic types. After the ice melted, however, the existing British fauna, such as it is, began to occupy the land, and the fact that it did so is one proof though by no means the only proof that a communication with the Continent then existed across the bed of the North Sea. Now the animals only pushed their way very slowly into the newly-cleared region as the ice melted away, and the consequence is that only some forty kinds of animals out of the whole European fauna had penetrated as far as England before the gradual submergence of the lowland belt separated it from the Continent by forming the inclosing arms of the sea. But Ireland lies even farther west than England, and there is reason to believe that St. George's Channel had been all flooded before the waves of the Atlantic broke down the last link between Dover and Calais. Accordingly, Ireland never got her fair share of land animals at all, for though the wolf and fox and Irish hare, and many other quickly migrating creatures, had time to cross

the intervening belt before the submergence, several smaller or slower creatures, including the vipers, did not get over the ground fast enough, and were thus shut out forever from the Isle of Saints. Among them were the whole race of voles, and that is the reason why Ireland to this day has no water-rats.

A FREE HORSE.

PEOPLE sometimes decline to subscribe for their home paper for the reason that they already take several papers published in New York or elsewhere.

Yet these same people often ask and receive favors from the local paper, while none are received or expected from the far-off journal.

When they wish to express gratitude for kindly assistance during sickness or misfortune, the local paper is asked to publish a card of thanks.

When they wish to have a supper or reception of any kind, the local paper is asked to give it a free notice.

When a public meeting is to be held for any purpose, they want the local paper to give it due publicity.

When they want their town boomed so as to increase the value of their property they call on the local paper.

When they want a new railroad, or a factory built, they expect the local paper to work for it with all its might.

When a death occurs in the home they expect the local paper to report in tender, sympathetic strain, and to extol the virtues of the deceased.

When a birth or wedding occurs in the family, they expect the local paper to give a glowing description of the event.

When they are trying to build up churches or schools the local paper is asked to give them good strong puffs.

If there is a battle for right in the county or precinct the editor is expected to bear the brunt of it.

Thus people are constantly receiving favors from the local paper, but many fail to show their appreciation by subscribing for it.

Yet they cheerfully pay their subscriptions annually in advance for the New York *Bazoo* or the Philadelphia *Barnstormer*, which never did anything for them or their community.

This practice of bestowing one's patronage upon the far-off journal, while receiving all newspaper favors from the home publication, is a monumental injustice of which no decent person should be guilty.—*Exchange.*

NOT what others have done, but perfection, is the only true aim.

THERE are now over 100,000 persons in the United States who earn their living as stenographers.

FLIES—THE GOOD AND THE HARM THEY DO.

BY LULU HAINES.

FLIES, with the exception of dragon and damsel, belong to the *Diptera*, an order of the class *Insecta*, which forms the largest class of that division of the animal kingdom, formerly called *Articulata*, but for which the more expressive term *Arthropoda* is now more generally employed.

The characteristics of flies are: they are two-winged, the hind wings are called balancers, being undeveloped.

The dragon and damsel flies belong to the class *Insecta*, but to another order, the order of *Odonata*, the characteristics of which are: first, the wings are net-veined; second, mouth parts are fitted for biting; third, abdomen long and slender, and fourth, the development is direct.

To a geographical distribution of the widest extent, the flies add a range of habits of the most diversified nature; they are both animal and vegetable feeders and an enormous number of their species act as scavengers in consuming putrescent or decomposing matter of both kinds.

Flies do a great deal of good by clearing away waste matter. Although allowing for the good effected by the clearing away of animal and vegetable impurities by many species and for the indirect advantage of a few others as proven by known instances,—assisting in the fecundation of plants,—there remains a list of direct injuries effected by them. Wheat and other crops are often destroyed by the Hessian fly and are of a very serious consequence to the farmer.

Our domestic animals, horses, cows, etc., suffer from the botflies, gadflies, and the most dreaded, the African "zimb" or "tsetse," and even man himself is not spared. The petty inconveniences of wasted food, broken rest and slight personal pain or irritation experienced in temperate regions from flies are aggravated to a dangerous extent, and have ever been found prejudicial to life. Various cases have recently been noted of the diffusion of the germs of disease by flies; and instances of death from transference of putrid animal matter in New Caledonia have also been recorded.

The most familiar to us of all insects is the common house fly. It has a peculiar mouth (like most flies), called a proboscis. It is this that troubles us so effectually on a warm summer day when we wish to read or take a snooze in the shade. They cannot bite, but there is another which is frequently seen in the house (the stable fly) that can and does bite. The eyes of flies are very remarkable and do not move around or about as ours do. They are compound, and a compound eye is made up of a great many small ones.

They are so very small that they can be detected only by the aid of a very strong magnifying glass. It has been estimated that each eye is composed of four thousand small eyes.

Flies have two wings; they become numerous in August and September. The fly lays its eggs in decaying matter and they are hatched in a very short time; only about one day being required. It is then a small white larva. In about seven days it ceases to eat, becomes stiff and lies still another seven days. This is the third stage of the fly's development and is called the pupa. Finally it breaks its shell and comes out a full-grown fly, just as we always see it. Flies are full-grown when hatched. Most of them die in winter; a few, however, remain if they can find a warm place in which to hide until spring. It is estimated that there are about ten thousand different kinds of flies in America.

The antiquity of the fly is scarcely more than historical. Very few fossil species are known; but the more recent "flies in amber" are so constantly found that the expression has become a common proverb.

Union Bridge, Md.

* * *

LINCOLN AND THE LITTLE GIRL.

WILL the world ever know what depth of tenderness there was in the heart of Abraham Lincoln? An anecdote, which has never been published, brings out one more instance in which his sympathies, awakened by a little child, nobly controlled his action. In one of the first skirmishes of the civil war a brave Union soldier was so severely wounded in the leg that the limb had to be amputated.

On leaving the hospital the soldier, by the aid of influential gentlemen, obtained a position as a government weigher of hay and grain. Not long after he had entered upon his duties his superior officer said to him:

"See here, Mr. M——, this hay weighs so much on these scales; but to the government it weighs so much more."

"I do not understand, sir, that way of doing business. I can enter but one weight, and that is the correct one," answered the weigher.

His superior walked away, uttering threats. The man from that day suffered very many petty persecutions for his honesty, and it was not long before he received notice that the government had no further need for his services. The summary dismissal made him so downhearted that when he told the story to his family, he seemed to be a man without hope.

"Father," said the eldest daughter, who was but thirteen years old, "cheer up! I am going to see President Lincoln. I know he will make it all right."

Her father and mother tried to turn her from her

purpose, saying that it would be useless to see the President, as he would not attend to such a petty matter as the dismissal of a weigher of grain. But her faith in the President's sense of justice was so strong that she went to the White House, and, after three days of patient waiting in the anteroom, was admitted to Mr. Lincoln's presence.

The hour for receiving visitors had nearly expired, and as she entered the room the President, throwing himself on a lounge, said wearily, "Well, my little girl, what can I do for you?"

She told her artless story. Mr. Lincoln listened attentively, and with a smile, asked, "But how, my dear, do I know that your statement is true?"

"Mr. President," answered the girl, with energy, "you must take my word for it."

"I do," replied the President, rising and taking her hand. "Come with me to Mr. Stanton."

"Stanton," said Mr. Lincoln, as they entered the office of the great War Secretary, "I wish you would hear this child's story."

"I have no time," answered the overworked man.

"But you must," replied Mr. Lincoln.

"I have not a moment to spare to-day, Mr. President."

"Come again, my dear, to-morrow, and Mr. Stanton will hear you then," said the President, leading her away.

The next day she was admitted at once to the President, who took her over to Mr. Stanton's office. The Secretary listened to the child's simple story and was so moved by it that he indignantly exclaimed before she had finished, "The rascal!" He went to his desk and wrote an order for the immediate dismissal of the dishonest official and for the appointment of the little girl's father to the vacant place.

Mr. Lincoln never forgot the child; he told her story to several Congressmen, and through their influence her two brothers were enrolled among the pages of the House of Representatives.—*Selected.*



CAN EVERYBODY LEARN TO SING?

To those who have always sung, singing being *natural*, as some express it, the question would probably at first sight seem to be out of place. But the familiar expression, "There are always two sides to a question," may give room for a pleasant discussion of the above subject.

We give a few words from well-known musical men and would be glad to hear from others, pro, or con.—*Marguerite Bixler.*

C. C. Case, Director of Boston School of Church Music: "Without doubt all people, if they can talk, can learn, in time, to sing."

W. S. Weeden, Song Evangelist: "Yes, I think

all may sing, providing they begin early in life and stick to it. We have, however, some professional singers to-day whose voices were made long after reaching maturity."

Wm. Beery, Prin. of Music Department, Juniata College, Pa.: "This question might be answered affirmatively or negatively, depending upon what is meant by learning to sing. If we adhere to a strict definition of the term we must certainly say that there are a few people who are unable to learn to do what the word sing calls for.

"Teachers of vocal music in public schools speak of 'monotones,' meaning such persons as cannot keep a tune. That is, they cannot modulate the voice at will; and there are some who cannot even tune their voices in unison with those by whom they are surrounded. Such persons can 'drone,' but they cannot sing. If, however, the noises made by such voices be called singing, then any one who has a voice at all can learn to sing.

"It is possible that, by long and careful training, some quite unmelodious and stubborn voices may be enabled to overcome the difficulty. But I have found a few voices, in my experience of twenty-five years of teaching vocal music and voice culture, which I considered hopeless cases. In the majority of such cases the trouble is in the ear. There seems to be something out of kilter with the auricular mechanism. Some are unable to distinguish one tune from another, or even discern the difference of pitch between tones with any degree of definiteness. It would seem that the only remedy in such cases would be a reconstruction of the ear, and it will likely be some time before mortal man will be able to perform an operation so delicate.

"Most people can learn to sing with other voices, or with instruments leading. A considerably smaller number become leaders. Early, correct and careful training has much to do with the learning to sing independently, correctly and easily."



WHAT TO READ AND HOW TO STUDY IT.

A LITTLE handbook came to our desk last week which is very valuable to the student of literature. It contains: (a) Study courses in American and English literature, giving all the best works of important authors; (b) A suggestive and valuable plan for reading and studying literary productions; (c) How to memorize addresses, recitations, etc. Three hundred copies are held for free distribution to any school-teacher, Sunday-school teacher, minister or Christian Worker officer *who is a reader of the INGLENOOK*. A copy will be sent for the asking. Address: Prof. L. L. Garber, Ashland, Ohio.

A PLACE OF REFUGE.

NOT the least of the wonders and benefits of the Yellowstone Park is the fact that it serves as a place of refuge where the fast vanishing big game of the North American continent can find rest and be saved from utter extermination. No guns are allowed in the park under any pretense, and the possession of game meat by any one of the few settlers who had secured homes within the limits of the reserve before it was withdrawn from settlement is an offense punishable most severely.

There are all sorts of game in the park. Elk, for instance, are there by thousands, and are so tame that they can easily be approached and photographed; bears roam freely, actually coming up to the hotel doors at times when something with a particularly appetizing smell is being cooked; other small game is too plentiful to excite remark.

But the buffalo is very nearly missing. Of all the millions that once wandered over the Western prairies, less than a thousand, all told, remain in the world, and few of these are in the Yellowstone. There is one wild herd there, but, differing from the other animals in the park, it is so wild that it not only cannot be approached, but it does not even increase in numbers. Its young perish by accidents of flight before they have time to grow up and get strong.

Recently Uncle Sam collected another small herd from various parts of the country, some of it from Montana, and some of it from Idaho, some of it from far-off New Mexico, and put it in the park. Profiting by the misadventures of the wild herd, however, he has taken care to put it in an inclosure, large, it is true, but still it is an inclosure, where the buffaloes can be accustomed to man and their young saved from the perils that menace them. It is hoped that this herd will increase rapidly.

It is surprising that the wild herd should be so very wild when the other animals are so tame. The elk, for instance, are altogether too tame for their own good. Formerly they used to live through the winter by kicking up the snow and getting at the sun-dried grasses beneath. But nowadays, once they get a taste of man-made hay, they are not satisfied without it. Last winter literally hundreds of them actually starved to death near the haystacks of the soldiers who guard the park, although all the time there was plenty of the sweet grass on which they had been brought up growing only a little distance away. The desire seemed almost that of some old toppers for the whiskey bottle.

Of course, the concourse of all these animals has tended to cause a corresponding concourse of beasts of prey. These, however, although they do some damage to the game, do not do much. A mountain lion differs from a man in that he never kills wantonly or for sport. He kills to live, not lives to kill. One

sportsman, if given the chance, would do more damage in the park in a week than fifty mountain lions would do in a year. Man seems to be almost the only created thing which merely kills for the sake of killing.—*Selected.*

* * *

HOMES OF SEA-URCHINS.

THE sea-urchin gets its name from the spines which cover its shell. The name, *echinus*, meaning a hedgehog, has been corrupted into urchin, with plain injustice to small lads. These curious shell-fish have acquired strange habits on the coast of France. They are found at home in cavities of the rock on the shore. The diameter of the cavity is often greater than that of the entrance, and the creature is so large that he could not leave his cell even if he very much wanted to do so. It is said that thousands of these may be seen thus domiciled in the granite rock.

It is not doubted that the creatures make these houses for themselves, but how they do this is a question not yet satisfactorily answered. It has been suggested that the rock has been somehow acted upon chemically, but this theory has to be given up when the nature of the rock is considered, and the fact that no acid has been proved to exist in the animal.

The matter has been studied lately by a French naturalist, who refers the excavation to mechanical means. His explanation is that the creature "probably bites the rock, the sucker feet are also attached, and a rotary motion is imparted to the body, the prickly points gradually wearing down the surface." This work would certainly occupy the animal a good part of his lifetime, and the wonder is that no observer has yet seen the excavation going on.

An attempt is made to conceal these holes by means of mussel and other shells. The rocks in which the cavities occur are in general thickly covered with seaweed. A number of other animals are known to penetrate rocks, and it is supposed they do it by mechanical means. In the hard limestones of Algiers, spotted snails were found in holes four to five inches deep.—*Selected.*

* * *

ODD VAGARIES.

THE appointments of the table were in excellent taste, but an old man, amid all that elegance of white damask and silver and crystal, was eating with a common wooden-handled knife. The old man was the star boarder of a hotel in the White Mountains. The steel blade of his knife, from years of sharpening, was worn down to a point at the end. The wooden handle was earth colored, and there were nicks in it here and there. Such knives are only to be seen in kitchens, where they are used to peel potatoes.

"The old fellow has been coming here for seventeen

ears," said the landlord, "and he has brought that wife with him each season. Wherever he goes it is his companion. He tells me he has taken it to Egypt, to India and to Japan. A waiter would get a dreadful fall down from him if at any meal he should forget to put the knife beside his plate. Its use? Oh, its use is only to cut meat with."

"Elderly people at summer hotels," continued the landlord, "are apt to have whims and vagaries like this knife. There is a lawyer of 60 who brings here with him in August a coffee cup that is as big as your head. He had the cup made to order at a pottery, and it holds a pint and a half. He uses it always at home, and on his travels he has cheek enough to take it with him. Only with such a cup, he claims, can he get all the coffee he wants. People, seeing it, put him down as a hog. Well, he is a hog as regards coffee, but in other things he is temperate and modest enough. A woman brings with her always a special pillow—a pillow like a square pancake, one inch thick, twelve inches long and twelve inches wide. An old woman now, she says she has used this pillow ever since she was a child. An aged dyspeptic brings his flour with him—a special brand of flour, out of which his bread must be made. A retired admiral brings his bed linen—his sheets, bolster cases and pillow cases. They are of silk; he got them in China, and he claims that without them he cannot sleep. All kinds of whims," said the landlord with a philosophic smile, "may be observed at summer hotels that the aged frequent."

MUST BE PROMPT AND ACCURATE.

SOME young men drift into the habit of performing their work in a slow, indifferent manner, failing to exercise enthusiasm or in the more modern use of the term, "hustle." They may succeed for a short time, but the day will soon come when they will find that they are unable to compete with other workmen because they have failed to cultivate the habit not only of performing their work rapidly, but well.

Every young man should remember that the business world demands both speed and accuracy and that if he expects to reap the rewards that come to the successful pilot he must possess the two requisites named. While it is not well to sacrifice quality for speed, it is possible to cultivate both, and the fellow who endeavors to do so will be surprised how easily they are attained. Above all, you should learn to think and act promptly; do not become "rattled" when perplexities arise. Be master of the situation at all times, try to improve your work each day, both as to character and speed, and success is sure to follow.

It is amusing to observe how excited some young men become when they are called upon to perform a task in a given time: they lose a great deal of time in

unnecessary movements and lack of system. Instead of having the work mentally outlined, so that they can proceed intelligently, they go at it in a haphazard, go-lucky manner and when difficulties arise—and these are sure to come to all, especially to those who lack system—they are like a ship at sea without a rudder, tossed to and fro by every wind, and instead of getting the task performed in the required time, they make a bungle of it.

The world has little use for such young men; the demand of to-day is for those who have system about their work and can perform it in a proficient manner and in the shortest possible time. Are you satisfied with the progress you are making and have you attained the high standard demanded?—*Exchange*.

HOW LEAD PENCILS ARE MADE.

THE name "lead pencil" is derived from the fact that in the first pencils real lead was used.

In Nuremberg, where the great pencil factory of the Faber family was established in 1761, pencils were made from pulverized graphite cemented into solid blocks by gums, resins, glue, sulphur, etc., but none of these preparations yielded useful pencils.

About 1795 Conte of Paris devised the process, still in use, of mixing graphite and pipe-clay in water, in which, flowing from one vat into another, the heavier particles sink, the finer being carried along, that which reaches the last vat being extremely fine and suited for pencils of the highest quality. The mixture is then ground and the water squeezed out by hydraulic pressure, leaving a mass of the consistency of stiff dough, which is placed in a cylinder closed at one end by a steel plate, with a hole of the size the lead is to be. The graphite is forced through this hole by a plunger or piston, making a continuous thread, which, after being hardened in a crucible, is ready for the wood. The grades of hardness depend upon the proportions of graphite and clay and upon the tempering of the crucible.

Ordinary red cedar is used for pencils of medium price, but only the best Florida cedar is put into the finer pencils. The cedar is cut into blocks about seven inches long, and divided into strips wide enough for six pencils. The strips are grooved to receive the leads, which are placed in position by girls. The filled strips are covered with correspondingly grooved strips coated with hot glue, and put in a press to dry. A machine then cuts apart the shapes, and delivers the pencils smooth and ready for color and polish. They are colored by liquid dyes and then varnished. Stamping and finishing are done by automatic machines.

Colored leads are a mixture of clay with mineral matter, wax and tallow; copying leads are aniline mixed with clay and gum.

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THE BRIGHT SIDE OF A DARK PICTURE.

REVERSES are always bad enough at the best. They always bring with them that unrelenting sting. Disappointments are always bitter. When one has set his affections and desires on a certain thing at a certain time, disappointment is no less disastrous than an earthquake. For the girl the doll's nose is broken; for the boy the marble has rolled in a rat hole. Older people have disappointments of larger proportions,—greater in quantity, no more bitter in quality.

Discouragements make life heavy. It is hard sometimes to believe there is a silver lining behind a cloud as black as ink when you are on the dark side of it. But failures and reverses have their mission in this world. In fact they are very necessary. Notice how each reverse puts us on our guard lest we suffer a greater one which is awaiting us; and, too, it teaches us the fallibility of men and the fatherhood of God.

Few men are able to take a strong teaching of failure without some special preparation for it. Some quail under the stroke; some resort to flight and try to hunt a place where there is no trouble, and not a few of the weaker ones commit suicide, hoping that death ends all. If we allow these providences to crush us, so much the worse for us. If we accept the teaching, we have received an education at a very reasonable price.

Robert Bruce, at one time when he had become discouraged, was about to take his life to get rid of his defeat. He went into an old barn and threw himself upon a pile of hay and, placing his hands under his head, prepared to meditate upon his immediate future. While lying there he chanced to see an old spider among the rafters above him, trying to swing from one rafter to the other at the end of the web. Each time the spider fell just a little short of reaching the desired place. Twelve times she failed; summing up all the strength she could command she made one more effort

and was successful. "The thirteenth time," said Bruce. "I accept it as a lesson not to despond under difficulty, and shall once more venture my life in the struggle." History records the result. Robert Bruce made a success of life because he learned lessons from his failures and profited by them.

Horace Greeley made several attempts before he amounted to anything, and a great many of his best friends were fearful that his life was a failure. Finally he got in the right sphere; he became the editor of the New York *Tribune* and before he died was able to give away a million dollars. He was like the boy who, when asked how he learned to skate, said, "I get up every time I fall down and try it again."

Stephen A. Douglas amounted to nothing as a cabinetmaker; he made bedsteads and tables for a season, but he never became a success until he stood on the floor of the senate chamber as a recognized power among legislators. He did not reach prominence at a single bound; he made his way to the top through a long series of reverses.

Phillips Brooks failed as a Latin teacher in Boston and became so discouraged that he hardly knew what to do with life; but after several hard trials and storm through the encouragements of his friends he became one of the richest preachers this country has ever known.

Patrick Henry absolutely failed in everything he undertook, because he did not find the right place. The wheel of fortune kept rolling him on and on from one reverse to another until it landed him at the right place. It brought him to a time and place where a nation with a broken back needed a balm for his wounds, and he became the great political physician in the time of dire necessity.

Abe Lincoln will never be remembered for his failures as a galley slave on the freight boats of the Mississippi. His name will never be lauded to the skies for the molasses he spilt and the crackers he upset while he was an awkward clerk in a grocery store but he is to be remembered as the Emancipator of a nation of slaves.

Peter Cooper found, by experience, that he could not make hats that would sell, so he abandoned that undertaking. Next he tried cabinetmaking, and lost nearly everything he had. Later in life he undertook to build locomotives, and found that other people knew more about that business than he did. Perhaps not all the world knows that he failed as a grocery man; but one failure after the other was a lesson for Peter, and he profited by the schooling that he received. Before he died he gave a million dollars to establish a night school for working boys. Where you want to find it in New York City ask for Cooper's Union.

TRIFLES.

ONE morning in Holland a well-dressed gentleman walking along the dyke noticed a little boy below the great embankment, half in a sitting posture and half lying upon the ground. He was almost dead from exhaustion. He had been there all night. The exposure and exertion, during the long weary hours of the night, had told perceptibly upon him.

His one hand reached above his head quite to the ock in the dyke. Had he become fastened in the dyke? No. The little fellow was passing by the day before and, noticing a little leak which had sprung in the dyke, rushed to the place at once and put his finger in the hole to stop the leak. He was a native of that country and had so early in life learned how destructive to the dyke one of these little leaks could become. Realizing as he did the great damage and perhaps even loss of life that might be done by an overflow, he resolved to prevent it at the risk of his own life.

It was a very little thing to do; it was a mere trifle, but it was a beginning which had an end. The leak was the little thing that might have caused great destruction. It was the right thing at the right place to become a great disaster. The boy was a little thing, made of the right quality to become a great man.

Once upon a time a noted infidel, upon his death bed, made a request that his remains should be enclosed in a steel casket and placed in a stone vault, saying that he defied God or anyone else to touch either body or soul after he was dead. A short time after he was laid to rest a little acorn that had dropped, perchance from the old oak tree overhanging his last resting place, when his grave was opened to receive him, sprouted. The forces of nature began to operate upon the little thing and, for some reason it lay immediately underneath the crevice of the great stones of which his vault was composed, and consequently stuck its little head through the opening. It continued to grow upward; it finally reached the lid of the casket, being turned a little to one side by the lid of steel, forced its way through the casket and in time assumed such proportions as to burst both the tomb and the casket wide open. It was too late for the infidel to learn the lesson of the power of God, but those of his friends who lived to see the circumstance never doubted but that God was offended at the remarks he had made and demonstrated his power in the above described manner. The acorn was but a trifling little thing, but the smallest of things in the hands of God can do wonders.

In passing over the mountains of Switzerland, Alpine guides often lose their lives by the giving way of a very small piece of earth, which had many times formed a foothold for the traveler. Just a trifling

little stone in the pathway has often formed a stumbling-block that caused the traveler to land hundreds of feet below in the great chasm.

Sometimes whole trains are wrecked because one coach is derailed, and that because a switch is the tenth of an inch out of line. The tenth of an inch is a very trifling little thing, but it is the wrong thing at the wrong place at the wrong time, and ends in a great catastrophe. A handful of gypsy moths was brought to this country several years ago for scientific purposes, but it cost the State of Massachusetts seven hundred thousand dollars to get rid of them. Evil thoughts are very trifling little things, but they end in robberies, suicides, divorces, murders and calamities of all sorts:

“The smallest crust may save a human life;
The smallest act may lead to human strife;
The smallest touch may cause the body pain;
The smallest spark may find a field of grain;
The smallest deed may kill the truly brave;
The smallest skill may serve a life to save;
The smallest drop the thirsty may relieve;
The slightest shock may wake a heart to grieve;
Naught is so small that it may not contain
The rose of pleasure, or the thorn of pain.”

HATS OFF TO THE BOYS.

You think a boy isn't worth much. You think because he steps on his feet when he walks and swallows his tongue when he talks that he can't do things; he can do more things in a day than any man. He works right along with the rest of the men and goes after a jug of water while the men rest. If the energy of a boy is properly directed it is powerful. A boy is an undeveloped man; he has to grow inside as well as outside. A boy who has no energy, no mischief, is worthless. The boy shuns work, not because he is lazy, but to save his strength for old age. A boy too full of energy never makes a good old man; but the boy who loves his play as well as his work develops an equilibrium. When you are planning his work, plan it so that he can perform it while he is playing. A boy is a boy, but he will be a man.

DON'T throw down this paper without reading President Roosevelt's message to mothers. The article is a little long, it is true, but it would not have been long had you heard him say it, and it's too good to throw away or cut in two; so, read it; especially the mothers. Notice what he says about marriage, the rights of women, woman's part in the destiny of the nation, and the blessing of children. He clearly defines the relation existing between the home and the nation. You will not regret reading it.

Current Happenings

RUSSIAN-JAPANESE WAR.

THE loss of the Japanese in the battles around Mukden is put at 100,000 by foreigners.

Japanese armies, totaling 475,000 men, are advancing against Linevitch, and it is believed in St. Petersburg that he must withdraw.

By a collision of military trains west of Harbin eight soldiers were killed and twenty-six men wounded.

Forty-seven Russian ships have been sighted in the Straits of Malacca by a British steamer and Togo's squadron is near, watching every passage. The greatest naval fight of the war is believed at hand.

Reports are current in St. Petersburg that the Vladivostok squadron has been ordered to sea to take part in the coming battle.

Four powerful Russian battleships are absent from the portion of the Baltic fleet which has passed Singapore, giving Togo a chance to fight in sections.

Oyama is making a great effort to capture Vladivostok before any part of the Baltic fleet can find a haven in the only port Russia has on the Pacific.

The Japanese observation fleet is reported to be following the Russian ships on the China sea, awaiting an opportunity to drive home a torpedo attack.

LIST OF FIRES.

THE big boiler of the Union Ice works in Los Angeles, Cal., blew up, seriously injuring two employes and setting fire to the \$100,000 plant, which was destroyed.

The Loretto cotton factory near the City of Mexico was burned. Loss, \$200,000.

Fire at Akron, Iowa, burned out six business firms. Loss, \$50,000; insurance, \$33,000.

The entire plant of the C. O. Bartlett & Snow Company, mill machinery manufacturers, at Cleveland, Ohio, is in ashes. Loss, \$100,000.

The Elkins Tanning Company's plant at Elkins, W. Va., was burned. Loss, \$200,000.

The Campbell street schoolhouse at Evansville, Ind., was struck by lightning and totally destroyed. Loss, \$50,000.

The entire plant of the S. Berglund Lumber Company at White Bear, Minn., was destroyed by fire. Loss, \$80,000.

Fire at Rocky Mount, N. C., did damage estimated at \$110,000, with \$64,000 insurance.

Efforts to check the forest fire raging on South

Mountain, east of Hagerstown, Md., have been futile and the mountain people are praying for rain.

The main building of the Odd Fellows' Widow and Orphans' Home, together with its contents, valued at \$100,000 was recently destroyed by fire, at Dallas, Texas. Fortunately no one was hurt.

THE Sugar Beet Company of Sterling, Colo., quite busy, with forty men at work now on a new factory. It will require ten thousand barrels of cement to make the foundation, which is to be eighty-four feet wide and four hundred seventy-two feet long. It will be the largest slab of cement in the world. The building is to be sixty-eight feet wide. The company will soon employ one hundred sixty more working men.

WASHINGTON statistics show that our exports to Cuba indicate a big increase over last year.

WORK has commenced on the second tunnel of the three projected under the Hudson river. This tunnel is to be constructed by the New York and Jersey Company.

A HAILSTORM swept over Pittsburg April 10, causing thousands of dollars' damage.

THE Chicago post office is nearly completed and those to occupy it will move this month.

THE Fifth Avenue Baptist church, of New York City, of which John D. Rockefeller is a member, may investigate the charges against the oil king.

AFTER spending five days hunting coyotes and jack rabbits in Oklahoma, President Roosevelt and his party started for Colorado last week. During the hunt eighteen coyotes were killed. In Colorado he is to hunt bigger game under a special hunting license from the State Game Commissioner.

THE largest estimate of the dead by the earthquake in India is 13,000, mostly natives.

A LARGE reservoir, while in course of construction near Madrid, Spain, April 8, collapsed and it is believed that four hundred lives have been lost. More than eighty bodies have been recovered. The disaster was due to bad material and quick work.

PHILADELPHIA capitalists have obtained a charter for a \$25,000,000 corporation to conduct extended coal operations in southern West Virginia.

THE Panama Canal Commission has been considering the question as to whether the eight-hour law applies to the work on the Isthmus, where from 30,000 to 40,000 men will be employed in digging the canal. Chief Engineer Wallace says that the eight-hour plan will add millions to the cost of the work. At present there are only about 5,000 men at work on the canal. Six American steam shovels are operating at the Culebra cut.

THE District Court at Salt Lake City, Utah, has been asked by two members of the quorum of Seventies of the Mormon Church, to issue an injunction against Joseph F. Smith to prevent him from unlawfully diverting \$500,000 annually of the Mormon Church funds. One of the appellants has been already excommunicated for criticising Smith, but appealed his case.

ARTICLES of incorporation for an extension of the Illinois Central railroad from Shawneetown to Golconda, Ill., have been filed.

THE first-class battleship *Minnesota* was launched at Newport News, Va., April 8, christened by Miss Rose Marie Schaller, of Minnesota.

THE postoffice department has decided to draw the line against accepting as newspaper mail the various articles offered as premiums in connection with the Sunday papers, but which are not strictly germane to the newspaper itself. These include calendars, sheet music, patterns, post cards, cut-out animals, etc., and they will not be mailable after Sept. 1, except at the regular rates of postage.

A SYNDICATE of Pittsburg business men, headed by Henry Fownes, has purchased 600 acres of land near Allequippa, Pa., on the Ohio river, for \$1,500,000. They intend to build one of the largest iron and steel plants in the country in opposition to the Steel Trust. In addition to the steel mills a large blast furnace or pressed steel cars is to be erected. It is said about \$15,000,000 is behind the venture.

THE Erie railroad has received over half of the 3,300 freight cars recently ordered, and they are of the latest steel construction. Besides this, 137 heavy freight locomotives are building.

THE trial of the murderer of Grand Duke Sergius will take place in a few days. So far all efforts to establish the identity of the assassin have failed.

IN a mine explosion at Jerome, Arizona, owned by Senator Clarke, five men lost their lives and seven others were badly injured.

SZABALOVICZ, the police commissioner of Lodz, Russian Poland, had his feet blown off by a bomb thrown by an assassin, while on his way to the office of the chief of police. He was followed by a policeman and when turning a certain corner a poorly-clad man approached carrying a basket. As the official neared him the man suddenly hurled a bomb, which exploded with terrible force. The policeman wounded him almost fatally with his sword and it is feared that Szabalovicz will die.

A NUMBER of Chicago capitalists, having friendly relations with Secretary Morton, have engaged an expert to draw up plans for the construction of a complete railroad system for the Philippine Islands, in which they propose to invest millions of dollars, regarding the combination as a matter of patriotism and good business.

WHILE taking a flashlight picture of a building at Omaha, Nebr., Albert Butler, a young man, was blown to pieces by the explosion of the powder with which he was making the picture. The building was wrecked and several bystanders were badly injured. At the inquest over the young man the locket which contained the picture of his sweetheart was found imbedded in his heart. Later on the picture of the building was found in perfect condition among the ruins.

THREE hundred thousand employes of Italian railroads began strike in protest against passage of law controlling state railway employes. The government owns more than 10,000 miles of railroad, largely operated by private companies under contract. The government has decided to place on each train an armed escort and government workmen will be ready to repair any damage done, while cavalry will patrol the tracks.

THE California State Senate expelled four of its members on February 27 for alleged receiving of bribes to aid building and loan associations. The report of the investigating committee, recommending expulsion, was adopted by thirty-five affirmative votes. The other five votes of the Senate were not cast.



HOME DEPARTMENT



THE FELLOW THAT'S DOING HIS BEST.

You may talk of your battle scarred heroes,
Of martyrs and all of the rest,
But here's another I think just as worthy—
The fellow that's doing his best.

He doesn't wear gold braid and tinsel
Nor ride on the waves highest crest,
But he's always where duty demands him—
This fellow that's doing his best.

No trumpet blare tells of his coming,
For fame he is never in quest;
But he's always a hero, this fellow
Who is always found doing his best.

And I'm sure in the day of the judgment,
When many shall fail at the test,
There'll be one who will pass without trouble—
The fellow that's doing his best.

And the gates of the heavenly city,
The beautiful home of the blest,
Will swing wide for my hero to enter—
The fellow that's doing his best.

—Dallas (Texas) News.

SHALL WE CLEAN HOUSE?

BY MRS. M. M. BOLLINGER.

Is periodical housecleaning necessary? Perhaps not for the wealthy or well-to-do who can afford to hire the paper hanger, painter, cook, seamstress and wash-woman, and to buy their bread, pastries, fruit, preserves, jams, jellies and every other thing they want without fuss or worry to themselves except the paying out of a little money. Even then it is doubtful whether the experiment suggested in a previous paper would work long at a time without leaving the experimenter in both a mental and financial bankruptcy, because it is utterly impossible for any business, however unimportant, to be run successfully very long at a time without the careful supervision and oversight of the proprietor, and if he must give this attention it would be very inconvenient and annoying to be compelled to be called away at any or all times to attend to the petty annoyances of housecleaning every day in the year and so be never at leisure for the undivided attention to other business or company.

For the poor or those who cannot afford these luxuries it is utterly impossible and impracticable to do away with the periodical housecleaning.

In the first place, two-thirds of the people, if not

over that number, live in houses not nearly as large as the one mentioned, sometimes of six or eight rooms and a good many of two or three, oftentimes with only one pair of hands to do all the papering, painting, cleaning, cooking, baking, canning, preserving, washing, ironing, mending and sewing for a family of six or eight and sometimes even more, besides having the general oversight, care, and being companion and playmate of the children.

While it is possible by a little care and foresight and by having a place for everything and putting everything in its place, to keep the house passably clean and pure, the closets, cupboards and drawers orderly and free from dust, vermin and crumbs, the busy housewife, especially the farmer's wife, during the summer months, when she has more to cook for, while she tends her garden, cans fruit, makes jellies, jam and preserves, (oftentimes picking it herself), makes pickles, cans corn and other vegetables, tends to making the butter from four to a dozen cows, does the necessary washing, ironing and sewing, cannot see to papering and painting nor can she find time and strength to give the house that careful daily, weekly attention which would be necessary to give it to keep it so clean as not to require a general renovating; because dust, cobwebs and dirt will collect on the pictures and behind and under the large cumbersome articles which she cannot move alone and which the busy husband would think it both unnecessary and a nuisance to help move so often as would be necessary to keep clean.

Neither can she do the cleaning during the winter but must select the spring and fall before and after the busiest season in order to allow herself leisure in which to perform this task and at the same time have weather that is sufficiently warm and pleasant to allow the removal of furniture and children outdoors, which in some cases is the only alternative, there not being sufficient room in a small house with any amount of crowding in which to store the goods.

The plan to clean one room at a time so far apart allowing the cleaning to extend over so much time is not an economical one even to those who can afford to hire it done because workmen will do a large amount of work on a cheaper scale than a small amount. Then, too, there will invariably be a portion of paint, white-wash, or other material left which will be wasted that would probably be used if all were done together, and after all was done all of the house would never be thoroughly clean at once.

As to the movable rugs, there is probably one house in five hundred where they have them or can afford them.

There need be no shock to the household if the work is planned aright, and it is the duty of every housewife to so plan the work as to make as little confusion as possible, to set her table in a room as free from housecleaning confusion as she can, and to plan her cooking so as to give herself and family good, warm, wholesome meals instead of the cold lunches which are usually given at this time. She should also allow herself plenty of time to eat and should rest a few minutes after the meal.

I will not say that the plan proposed could not be carried out with success by some; but I am afraid if the poorer classes were to attempt it, instead of their looks balancing at the end of the day or the year they would run below the normal standard and as it is from these classes that most of our great and good men are taken they cannot be overlooked but must be taught to value the true things of life, to be industrious, cheerful, contented with the blessings which God in His wisdom sees fit to bestow upon them for their honest patient struggles, and to rise above the petty annoyances occasioned by inconveniences, crowded surroundings and scanty means. By this I do not mean that they should be contented to remain the same and indulge themselves in idleness amid unclean and wretched surroundings, but should always seek to better things, at the same time not to be extravagant, but living within their income.

I do not believe our gentleman friend took many of these things into consideration, and I do believe that he would admire the lady, even if she did indulge herself in periodical housecleaning, who tried to elevate her mind, to be an intelligent and interesting companion to her loved ones, to provide them with sweet, clean whole garments, making home as pleasant as she could by making the best of her surroundings, preserving a happy and cheerful demeanor even when she could not indulge herself in luxuries, by providing her loved ones with good, wholesome food, prepared by her own hands instead of the manufactured articles float to-day, made of we know not what, and I believe that he would enjoy a meal eaten in her house, however humble the house might be, do you not?

Vestaburg, Mich.

* * *

FASTING.

JESUS is frequently quoted to prove that fasting is a physical benefit. Jesus fasted frequently himself. He taught that certain miracles could only be performed after fasting and prayer; therefore, it is concluded by those who believe in fasting that fasting is good for the physical body.

This conclusion is not necessarily correct. It is well known that Jesus often sacrificed the good of his body for spiritual ends. He was also frequently hungered and overtired. His career finally cost him his life.

The mission of Jesus places the body necessarily secondary to spiritual ends. It is therefore unjust to quote his physical self-denials as rules for the upbuilding of the human body.

Whether one fasts or not depends upon the person. If we were asked the question, "Will fasting do me good?" it would place us in the same predicament as if some one should ask us the question, "Shall I cease earning money for a time and draw checks to pay my expenses?" That all depends on whether you have money in the bank. A man with a large surplus in the bank might very profitably stop earning money for a little season and depend on his bank account for his support, but if he has no money in the bank this would be a ruinous experiment.

Exactly so with fasting. If a man has plenty of reserve vitality a fast might be a good thing for him. But all those people who live active mental or physical lives and have a very narrow margin of reserve vitality had better not fast. Their problem is not to interrupt the nutritive processes but rather to enlarge them if possible. There are lots of people who ought to eat more instead of eating less. Those people who make a fad of fasting are just as apt to do harm as those other people who practice and preach gluttony.

There are no hard and fast rules to apply to this subject. Each individual case requires special attention. Every person must decide largely for himself.

If the blood is thick and the body inclined to overfleshiness, appetite capricious and there is a desire for condiments and stimulants with the food, then, doubtless, a good fast will be beneficial. Throw the body upon its own resources. Let the digestive organs have a rest. Allow nature to burn up some of the effete and superfluous material already lodged in the body. A fast for such a person would be better than medicine.

But a person who has a keen appetite, properly curbed, who eats only a moderate amount of food, well selected, who is carrying no more flesh than he ought to have, is not troubled with dyspepsia or irregular appetite, such a person will only unbalance his bodily powers and derange his physical forces by attempting to fast.

The best way to fast, after all, is to fast a little with each meal. Stop eating before the appetite is satisfied. If you are not hungry at mealtime omit one meal. You will doubtless be hungry by the next meal, then eat only about one-half as much as you want.

* * *

THE Turkish minister of the navy is said to be worth \$12,000,000. His salary is \$80,000 a year.

Reading Circle and Christian Workers' Topics

By ELIZABETH D. ROSENBERGER.

THE FOURTH COMMANDMENT.—Ex. 20:8-12.

For Sunday, May 7, 1905.

I. Sunday Loafing.

Excuses for not Attending Worship.

1. Too Tired, Isa. 40:31; Psa. 132:7
2. Too Sleepy, Deut. 31:11
3. Clothes Not Good Enough, Psa. 36:8
4. Don't Feel Well, Psa. 84:1

II. Sunday Excursions.

Why They are Patronized.

1. The Rates are Cheap.
2. Lots to See, Amos 6:1
3. Plenty of Fun, 1 Peter 4:3; Rom. 1:32
4. Because Some One Else Wants us to, .. Psa. 55:14

III. Sunday Visiting and Dinners.

Satan's Explanation.

1. Week-time is Precious, Mal. 3:8
2. News has Accumulated, .. Acts 17:21; 1 Tim. 5:13
3. No Danger of Dyspepsia.
4. "The Better the Day, the Better the Deed."

Text.—Remember the sabbath day, to keep it holy.—
Ex. 20:8-12.

References.—Ex. 31:13-17; 34:21; 35:2; Lev. 19:3, 30; 23:1-3; 24:8; Neh. 9:13, 14; 13:15-22; Psa. 118:24; Ezek. 22:8; 44:24; Matt. 18:1-8; Mark 2:27; Luke 4:16, 31; 13:10-17; Acts 16:13; 18:4.

The Sabbath Day.

I was wondering about the scene, and the day, and the God who first rested from his labors after the six days in which the world was flung into space, and the heavens and the earth were finished, and man was given dominion over the fowls and beasts and creeping things. Then God blessed the seventh day and sanctified it, because he rested from all his work. Then I thought of the sabbath in the wilderness when Moses and Aaron were the leaders of the people, and when the Levites pitched their tents round about the tabernacle of testimony. Then the worship of Jehovah was carefully observed, and the sabbath day was a day of rest. There was to be no fire kindled in their tents, they were to sanctify themselves, and think of the time when they were slaves in the land of Egypt. To-day we go to church and many of us do sincerely try to keep the Sabbath a holy day; but there is danger of our not regarding it and keeping it as sacredly as the Lord commanded.

Treading Wine Presses on the Sabbath.

When Nehemiah was governor of Jerusalem he saw some treading wine presses on the sabbath; others brought in sheaves and figs and all manner of

burdens on the sabbath day. The men of Tyre brought fish and other wares and sold them in Jerusalem on the sabbath. Then Nehemiah told them of their sin and then he placed trusted porters at the gates of Jerusalem, and at sunset on the day corresponding to our Friday, he had the gates of the city closed, and they could not be opened until after sunset on the day corresponding to our Saturday. The merchants and sellers of that day must have been quite enterprising because they lodged outside the walls in the hope of making a good bargain; and again the governor interfered, and forbid their doing so. If we had men like Nehemiah in politics to-day it would not be so difficult to keep the American Sabbath. "Sunday closing ordinances" would not be slighted and disobeyed until they become a dead letter.

The Sabbath of Tradition.

Whenever Jesus performed a miracle on the sabbath day there were the Pharisees and the Sadducees to find fault and cavil at his breaking away from the traditions. In proportion as the inner power and meaning of a religion are dead, in that proportion very often is an exaggerated import attached to its outward forms. It was so with Judaism in the days of Christ; its priests were no longer clothed with righteousness, its saints were few. So when the paralytic who Jesus healed, carried his bed, they said it was unlawful to carry his bed on the sabbath. And neither was it. Their law said an unnailed shoe might be worn on the sabbath, but not a nailed shoe, because that was carrying a burden. One man might carry a loaf of bread, but two men might not carry it between them. When Jesus mixed the clay and spittle and anointed the eyes of the blind, the Pharisees were angry, because their law forbade any man to smear even one of his eyes with spittle except in mortal danger. The spirit of narrow literalism and slavish minuteness—the spirit that hoped to be saved by the algebraic sum of good and bad actions—had degraded the sabbath into a pernicious superstition, and for this reason Jesus said "the sabbath was made for man and not man for the sabbath."

Why Should We go to Church?

First of all, because we stand in sad need of it. We have been working and scheming, mingling with other people all week, and have not been alone with Jesus as much as we should. When Sunday comes, with its should come the feeling, "I must go to church and

"aw nearer to my God." We know that Jesus went to the synagogue on the sabbath, "and Paul as his manner was went in unto them and three sabbath days reasoned with them out of the scriptures, preaching Jesus."

How Induce Young People to Attend Church Services.

If you really do want them to go with you to church, Sunday school and Circle meeting, that will help you find some way to interest them. Many parents wait too long; when your children are small, form the habit of going to church. But you say, They don't understand such things, why not wait until they are older? A man had a garden, and his friend advised him to prepare the soil and put in the seeds in the spring. "No," answered the man, "I'll wait awhile, perhaps July I'll get it ready for my crop,—no use starting early." Some parents reason as this man did. Is any wonder that their children are outside of the church?

Church Services that Young People Enjoy.

Just as surely as the violets and anemones lift up their faces and drink in the dew and sunlight, our children enjoy church services that are warm, sunny and life-giving. Young people, full of life and hope and strength, abhor dead, cold, formal meetings. Look well to your Circle meetings and they will be the means of drawing our children to the other church services.

One Day for the Lord.

A gentleman passing a coal mine saw a field full of mules. In answer to his inquiry a boy told him: "These are the mules that work all week down in the mine; but on Sunday they have to come up to the light or in a little while they go blind." Let us give one day truly and sincerely to God.

Topics for Discussion.

1. Jesus went to the synagogue on the sabbath. Luke 4: 16, 31; 6: 6.
2. Paul used to preach and teach on the sabbath. Acts 17: 2; 18: 4.
3. Jesus was constantly breaking with their traditions concerning the sabbath. Matt. 12: 10-14; Luke 11: 1-6.
4. People who wearied of the sabbath. Amos 8: 5.
5. Even in busy seasons they must rest on the sabbath. Ex. 34: 21.
6. The law commanded the people to make an offering on this sabbath day. Lev. 23: 27-32.
7. How is the Sabbath desecrated?
8. How can we help others to observe the Sabbath?



THE first step towards God is repentance.—*E. P. Corwin.*

EMPLOYMENT BUREAU.

Eld. A. G. Crosswhite, of Flora, Ind., is thoroughly in earnest in encouraging the study of missions in his own church. He sent us forty-eight new names at one time, and we wonder whether other elders could not bring about more missionary zeal if they went to work among their churches in the same way. Some have completed the course in Bro. Crosswhite's church; that means that they have read eight books on missions.



Are You a Member?

We are so anxious to enroll the readers of the INGLENOOK as members of our Circle, and so we keep looking for letters, and praying that our boys and girls will make up their minds to study these books on missions. You will not find them dry and uninteresting. On the contrary, they will appeal to you, and you will find it hard to realize that men and women are doing these wonderful things,—now. Read the "Lone Woman in Africa," or "India, a Problem," and see if they are not well worth your perusal. Write to us.



Our Circle and Christian Workers Meeting at Bristol.

Will you be there? We want to meet as many of our workers as possible. We have been thinking and planning for this work all winter, that the meeting might build you up in the faith, make you a better church worker, and a more devoted missionary assistant. For we are all assistants to our mission workers, if we fail them the work cannot go on. Pray for this meeting, pray earnestly for spiritual power.



NEW NAMES.

2750. James H. Monroe, North Manchester, Indiana.
2751. U. R. Young, North Manchester, Indiana.
2752. Wm. H. Eiler, North Manchester, Indiana.
2753. W. M. Ulrich, North Manchester, Indiana.
2754. Mrs. W. M. Ulrich, North Manchester, Indiana.
2755. O. A. Harris, North Manchester, Indiana.
2756. O. L. Dickey, North Manchester, Indiana.
2757. Thomas Shively, North Manchester, Indiana.
2758. Nannie Byer, North Manchester, Indiana.
2759. Jesse Funderburg, North Manchester, Indiana.
2760. Alice Mummert, North Manchester, Indiana.
2761. Mrs. Burket, North Manchester, Indiana.
2762. Mary Grossnickle, North Manchester, Indiana.
2763. A. P. Bucher, North Manchester, Indiana.
2764. Mrs. Krill, North Manchester, Indiana.



RECEIVED CERTIFICATES.

- Emma Wheeler, Cerrogordo, Illinois.
Myrtle Hughes, Flora, Indiana.
Ivy Hughes, Flora, Indiana.



OUR YOUNG PEOPLE

THE GEOGRAPHY CLASS.—Chapter XXV.

Amsterdam, Holland.

Dear Mr. Maxwell:—

We are sitting here in the Krasnapolsky hotel and it is 8 o'clock P. M. You have 1:15 P. M. at home; this thing alone is evidence that we are quite a ways from home, and we often think about it that way.

In my last letter I got considerably worked up in telling you about the people of Belgium. We were utterly surprised to find their morals so low and their religion obsolete. We found a better city at Antwerp. It is a cozy little place of three hundred thousand, with grand boulevards, with well-kept residences, offices, shops and streets. It is a seaport of Belgium and has a very good fortification. We visited the museum of Ruebus and it contains a rare collection of paintings of celebrated masters, of which VanDyke was one of the chief ones; the Nativity, the Crucifixion, the Resurrection, the Finding of Moses, John in a Caldron of Boiling Oil, the Decapitation of John the Baptist, the Last Supper, etc., besides thousands of nymphs, portraits and landscapes, cover the walls and ceilings of the great museum.

We crossed the Belgian line into Holland with a sigh of relief; we admired their skill and art, but we very much detested their ideas of morality and spirituality.

We have a joke on the boys; when the train stopped on the line between Belgium and Holland we were compelled to pass through the custom house for the examination of baggage. Oscar led us through the wrong door and we somehow passed through the big building in a circle and came out at the same place, and never saw the custom house officers at all. We had satisfied the letter of the law, which asked that we pass through the custom house before entering another country, which we did. It was a mere matter of formality at best, and certainly what we did was formal enough. We were sure that we had no whiskey, tobacco nor jewelry for them to inspect, and therefore we felt free to go on our journey.

Holland is as level as a floor, consequently it is low and wet. The fact is, the surface of the land is lower than the level of the sea. Dykes are constructed along the shore to prevent the ocean from inundating the land. However, when it rains, and it rains often for they have a heavy rainfall, the land remains covered with water, because it cannot be drained back into the ocean. In order that this worthless land may be made exceedingly profitable the people have constructed these levees or dykes in a sort of network over the land. They construct them in such a way that they are used for a double purpose. The dykes are made broad on the top; they generally macadamize one-half of the top, which makes a very serviceable turnpike; the other half of the top of the dyke is converted into a canal. They have, along these canals, many of these old-fashioned dutch windmills for the purpose of elevating the water from the low lands to these canals, on the dyke. These canals carry the water towards the ocean until it seeks a level; then it is hoisted by another mill and again it runs until it seeks the level,

and so on with this series of mills and canals it is finally conducted to the ocean and emptied into it. The plan is success. When I see the thousands and thousands of black, sleek cattle, as fat as butter, which dot the fields I cannot help but think of the blue-grass region of Kentucky.

The dairying business is very profitable here. Quite frequently we meet wagon loads of milk cans going to the creamery, that make us think of Illinois. We saw a sight yesterday that Roscoe and Oscar will not likely forget. They had a bushel of fun. We took a carriage ride from Amsterdam to Zaantam. At one place, where we stopped to pay toll over a bridge, Miss Gertrude counted seventy-nine windmills. So you can see how prevalent they are. But that isn't what I started to tell, I was talking about the milk wagons. We saw a great big fat dutchman who had twenty-one large milk cans in his wagon which he was taking to market. What do you suppose he had hitched to the wagon? On one side of the tongue was a large Newfoundland dog and on the other side was his wife. The big lazy lubber, himself, was sitting in front with a whip in his hand, occasionally kindly reminding first the dog then his wife that he was in a hurry, and the dog and the woman alike submitted to the cruelties of the whip lash.

At first we saw the comic side of the affair; it was funny to us; then the more we studied the question of human slavery, and humanity being placed on an equality with brutes, the more serious it became. We girls decide that we were glad we were Americans and did not have to wear short skirts and wooden shoes and draw milk wagons.

The low country and the heavy rainfall gives rise to typhoid fever and tuberculosis. However, in general the people look as if they were hearty, hale and happy. Their morals are better than in Belgium. They are more industrious, honorable and religious.

It so happened that the day we arrived in The Hague we found the people celebrating the Queen's birthday. Queen Wilhelmina is thirty years old, and it seems as if all the people of Holland from grandpas to babies, were blowing horns, dancing, drinking, shouting, shooting fire crackers to celebrate the birthday of Her Majesty the Queen.

Again we had to learn a new system of money. Belgians, for the most part, use French money, and we were used to counting francs and centimes, but when we got to Holland we had to learn a new system. The Dutch people use the gilder or florin as their monetary standard. It is worth twenty stivers, or about thirty-eight cents.

Last night as we were coming to the hotel we saw a man leading fifteen goats home from pasture. He went from house to house, rang a little bell calling the maids to get her milk. When she made her appearance she selected the best looking Nanny-goat, milked a sufficient quantity of milk for her use, paid the man for the milk and he passed on to the next. I am compelled to close this letter.

Fraternally,

Marie.

(To be continued.)

The Q. & A. Department.

Please tell something about the seven wonders of the world that was recently published in the Inglebrook.

First, the Egyptian Pyramids; the largest is 756 feet square, 480 feet high, and covers more than thirteen acres. They are situated on the Nile, opposite Cairo. Second, the Walls and Hanging Gardens of Babylon, which are sixty miles in circuit, eighty-seven feet broad, and three hundred fifty feet high. There are one hundred brass gates in the walls, twenty-five on each side. There was a second wall within this outer one. The Hanging Gardens were in the form of a square of four hundred feet on each side, rising terrace above terrace to a height of three hundred fifty feet, and ascended by stairs ten feet wide. The terraces were supported by large vaultings filled with earth, and resting upon cube-shaped hollow pillars. Large trees were planted on the garden, the entire structure being strengthened and bound together by a wall twenty-two feet thick. The level of each terrace is covered with large stones, over which beds of flowers were planted, imparting the appearance from a distance of woods overhanging mountains. It is recorded that King Nebuchadnezzar raised the Gardens to gratify his wife Amytis, who longed for the hillside groves of her Median home. Third, is the Temple of Diana, at Ephesus. It was 423 feet long and 220 feet broad, built of marble, in the reign of Servius, eighth King of Rome. The roof, of cedar and cypress, was supported by 127 marble Ionic columns sixty feet high. Fourth, the Chryselephantine Statue of Jupiter Olympius, by Phidias, at Olympia. It was covered with gold and ivory, and was seventy feet high. Fifth, the Mausoleum erected to Mausolus, King of Caria, and his widow Artemesia. It was one hundred thirteen feet square and one hundred forty feet high. Sixth, the Pharos, of Ptolemy Philadelphus, a lighthouse, at Alexandria, Egypt, five hundred feet high. And the seventh, the Colossus of Rhodes, a brazen statue of Apollo, God of the Sun, one hundred twenty-five feet high, across the mouth of the harbor of Rhodes. It was hollow, with winding stairway leading to the top. It was erected in 300 B. C., and was destroyed by an earthquake, after standing sixty years. It remained in ruins 894 years, and was then sold as old brass. Its weight was 729,000 pounds.

Do modern steamships called "ocean liners" condense sea water into pure drinking water, or do they take sufficient quantity of fresh water from the shore?

Either or both may be done. Salt is easily taken out of the sea water on shipboard by distillation.

How many national holidays are there in the United States which have been made so by an act of Congress?

There is no national holiday by act of Congress, not even the Fourth of July. Congress has at various times appointed special holidays. It has made Labor Day a public holiday in the District of Columbia and has recognized the existence of certain days as holidays for commercial purposes, but with the exception named there is no general statute on the subject. The Fourth of July is a national holiday in character, but it is a legal holiday in the various States not by act of Congress, but by laws passed by the respective Legislatures. Washington's Birthday is not a legal holiday in Massachusetts, Minnesota, Mississippi and New Hampshire, but it is in all the other States. The Proclamation of the President designating a day of thanksgiving makes it a holiday only in the District of Columbia and the territories and in those States which provide by law for it.

Are there any other dukes in Russia beside the one that was assassinated?

Yes, here are some of them: Grand Duke Alexis, son of Czar; Grand Duke Michael, brother of Czar; Grand Duke Vladimir, uncle of Czar; Grand Duke Alexis, uncle of Czar; Grand Duke Paul, uncle of Czar; Grand Duke Constantine, great-uncle of Czar; Grand Duke Michael, great-uncle of Czar; Grand Duke Nicholas, cousin of Czar; Grand Duke Constantine, cousin of Czar; Grand Duke Dikitre, cousin of Czar; Grand Duke Nicholas, cousin of Czar; Grand Duke Peter, cousin of Czar; Grand Duke Nicholas, cousin of Czar; Grand Duke Alexander, cousin of Czar; Grand Duke Serge, cousin of Czar.

Is it customary when one nation defeats another nation to pay war indemnity to the victorious nation? Did Spain pay such a war indemnity to the United States when we defeated them in 1898?

Yes. Not in money, but Spain ceded to the United States the Philippines, Porto Rico and other islands. The United States, however, paid Spain \$20,000,000 for the public improvements in the Philippines.

Will some one please give a recipe for angel-food cake in which the whole egg is used instead of the white only?

Who can give a recipe for curing pork and beef so there is no danger of it spoiling in a climate like that of western Oregon which is damp and it is so hard to successfully cure meats?

MISCELLANEOUS

NUGGETS OF GOLD.

THE Christian, like gold, is made purer by passing through the fire; the fire consumes the dross but not the gold.

Gold may be used to purchase anything but happiness; usually the more gold the less happy.

Gold is a blessing when used to purchase the necessities of life, but becomes a curse when used for selfish gratification.

Gold in the pocketbook is a useful servant, but the love of gold in the heart is productive of much evil.

Gold used to relieve the needy is commendable, but gold worn for display is a violation of God's Word.

Gold is often used as a curtain, to hide the corruption of some men's lives.

Earthly honors are often purchased by gold, but heavenly honors never.

The love of gold, rather than the salvation of souls, constraineth some men to preach the Gospel.

Many who possess gold in abundance in this world, will become beggars in the next.

The glitter of earthly gold hath blinded the eyes of multitudes, insomuch that they cannot see the gold of heaven.

Those whose names are written in heaven are not found to dwell in palaces of gold while on earth.

Thousands, like Esau, sell their spiritual birthright for a paltry sum of gold.

Those who constantly seek to hoard up gold on earth have no time to lay up treasures in heaven.

A bag of gold is excellent to relieve the poor, but if hoarded makes a hard pillow for a dying head.

Few people possess both the abundance of grace and the abundance of gold.

Some one has said, A vain person's motto is, "Win gold and wear it." That of a generous person, "Win gold and share it." That of a miser, "Win gold and hoard it." That of a broker, "Win gold and lend it." That of a profligate, "Win gold and spend it." That of a gambler, "Win gold and lose it," and that of a prudent man, "Win gold and use it." To this we would add, that of the Christian is, "not to misuse it."

Worshippers of gold are infinitely more numerous than worshippers of God.

To be laid in a coffin of gold would not give rest to the soul, or admit to the favor of God.

The statutes of the Lord are "more to be desired

than gold, yea, than much fine gold" (Psa. 19: 10). "The law of thy mouth is better unto me than thousands of gold and silver" (Psa. 119: 72). "Therefore I love thy commandments above gold; yea, above fine gold" (Psa. 119: 127).

Those who buy of Christ "gold tried in the fire shall inhabit the celestial city, whose streets are of pure gold. "There shall in no wise enter into it anything that defileth, neither whatsoever worketh abomination or maketh a lie: but they which are written in the Lamb's book of life" (Rev. 21: 27).—*J. S. Shoemaker, in Young People's Paper.*

POSTAL DEFICITS.

THE impression has gone abroad that the rural delivery of mails has caused a large deficit in the United States Postal Department. We will admit that it does cost Uncle Sam a good deal of money to make daily deliveries of mails to his people in the country, but the great burden of the post-office deficit comes from the "dead head" matter which government officials send out from Washington, D. C., in car loads, or we might say, train loads, to their constituency.

About all of the United States senators and congressmen distinguish themselves occasionally, and sometimes frequently, by making a long and, they think, brilliant speech. It is too good to be filed away with other congressional records and thus go toward making history, so they have several thousand copies printed and "dead headed" to people who may read the headlines, but rarely ever go beyond them in their efforts to gain knowledge.

The free seeds these government officials mail as "taffy" to the good people who vote for them, cost Uncle Sam much more than they are worth to the planter, and add thousands of dollars annually to the postal deficit account. The seeds are usually a lot of very common stock, and just enough in each package to sample the kind, but not enough to fool with in the garden. The transportation companies that carry the seeds to their destination are about the only ones who profit by the transaction. The postal deficits do not come wholly, as some would have us believe, from the rural free delivery.—*Northwestern Agriculturist.*

OUT of the eater came forth meat, and out of the strong came forth sweetness.—*Judges 14: 14.*

Good Land Cheap



The basis of my business is absolute and unvarying integrity.
SAMUEL S. THORPE,
District Agent of the Brethren Colony, Brethren, Mich.

Let us sell you farming land where the soil is productive and the crops dependable; where we have no drouths or failures; where grasshoppers are not; where we have few storms and no destructive winds; where products are greatly diversified; where the markets are as good as they are easily reached; where the climate is uniform and salubrious; where you will be cordially welcomed and helped along. We state without fear of contradiction that we have the best land at the least money, possessing more advantages and fewer drawbacks, than can be found in this country to-day. A few years' time is all that is necessary to prove that we are in one of the most productive areas for fruit, root crops and live stock. The **possibilities** are here, largely undeveloped as yet; all that we want is the **people**. Those we are getting are the right kind, **your own kind**, and the country will soon be dotted with green fields and cosy homes. Don't get the idea that you are going to a **wilderness**; not at all; on the contrary, we have sold lands in our **BRETHREN COLONY** to over 120 families, nearly half of whom are already on the ground, others coming next spring. In the vicinity of **BRETHREN, MICHIGAN**, we have thousands of acres of productive soil, splendidly adapted for fruit, root and vegetable crops and live stock, at prices from \$7 per acre upwards, on easy terms. Our lands are sold to actual settlers.

BRO. JOHN A. MILLER, BRETHREN, MICH.,

Resident Agent in charge of the work at our Brethren Colony. It will only cost you a postal card to drop him a line for our illustrated booklet, entitled "The Brethren Colony the Fruit Belt of Michigan." This will give you an accurate idea of the lands and all conditions surrounding them. The booklet contains letters giving the opinion of many Brethren in regard to our lands and work. Every statement can be borne out by facts.

Reduced rates will be furnished homeseekers desiring to look our country over and every opportunity will be accorded them to conduct their investigations satisfactorily. Write Bro. Miller on their arrival at Brethren, Michigan.

For booklet, information as to rates and all details address:

SAMUEL S. THORPE,
Cadillac, Mich.,
DISTRICT AGENT

OR

BRO. JOHN A. MILLER,
Brethren, Mich.,
RESIDENT AGENT

Michigan Land Association.



FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF ALBAUGH BROS., DOVER & CO., January 31, 1905

Assets	
Cash on hands and in bank	\$ 4,309.70
Bills Receivable	46,793.73
Accounts Receivable	17,397.21
Due from Officers and Stockholders (Secured)	60,196.25
Due on stock contracts during 1905	78,645.30
Annual Inventory (All departments)	84,101.78
Goods in Factory (Paid for)	7,558.23
Office Fixtures and Stationery	2,441.29
Stocks and Bonds	18,330.00
Real Estate (Net)	11,150.00
Investment Account	20,525.55
Treasury Stock	235,400.00
	\$586,849.04
Liabilities	
Authorized Capital Stock	\$500,000.00
Current Accounts	11,477.32
Bills Payable	2,990.21
First Payment on stock contracts during 1904	57,836.82
Undivided Profits	14,544.69
	\$586,849.04

EXPLANATORY

The above statement of the corporation's affairs at the close of the fiscal year, Jan. 31, 1905, must be convincing evidence of the phenomenal growth of the business during the past year and attention is called to the fact that the statement is made out in the same manner as a bank statement and that every share of authorized stock is charged up as a liability.

The Company's attitude on financial questions is one of frankness and publicity, as should be the case with all public corporations. Such a showing as the above is only possible because of there being no "promoter's stock" and no "water" in the corporation, nor a sinister motive behind any move in connection with its organization and development. Are you a believer in such a policy?

Further explanation in regard to statement or any phase of the business cheerfully given.

References: Any mercantile agency, the Banker's National Bank of Chicago, or any of our thousands of customers.

A NEW BUSINESS HOME

A fine tract of land adjoining one of the city parks has been purchased and plans are now being drawn for a new and commodious business building to contain nearly 100,000 square feet of floor space. It is the purpose to occupy this new business home yet this year and erect additional buildings as rapidly as needed.

The volume of business is increasing fully 20 percent per month and Christian people are joining the ranks of coöperators at the rate of fully 100 per month, owing to the operation of the practical plans of scientific coöperation. Another catalog is now ready and will be sent free with goods or mailed free to Inglenook friends who do not have our large catalog. May we hear from you?

SCIENTIFIC CO-OPERATION

This term with the ideas and plan for which it stands has been protected by the registry laws of the various states and cannot be used by others unless duly licensed by H. P. Albaugh, the President of our company. Through the operation of scientific coöperation we have interested about 1,400 people financially and others are being added daily. Coöperation reduced to a science is the final step in business evolution and release from the thralldom of exorbitant prices.

Christian character is a prerequisite with our coöperators and it is the purpose to carry to a successful issue as large a mail order business as any in the country, same to be owned, controlled and managed at all times by Christian people,—a credit to the church as well as the commercial world. We thank the readers of the Inglenook for their part in pushing the good work along by their investments, orders and influence and while our fondest anticipations have been passed the last year, the present prospects indicate an even greater success for 1905.

ALBAUGH BROS., DOVER & CO., 341-33 Franklin St., Chicago, Ill. The Mail Order House,

"That's the Place"

Seeds! Seeds!! Seeds!!!

We have on hand several hundred packages of garden seeds, each of which contains one and one-half times as many seeds as sell regularly for 5c. In order to get rid of these seeds this year, before the spring is over, we have decided to sell them for 2½ cents per package, postpaid. Please order for yourself and your neighbors.

TEN VARIETIES.	
All Seeds Warranted Sound.	
1. CUCUMBERS.	7. ONION.
2. BEANS.	8. EGG PLANT.
3. RADISHES.	9. CABBAGE
4. POP CORN.	(Early Spring).
5. MUSKMELONS.	10. CABBAGE
6. BEETS.	(Late Flat Dutch)

CHICAGO SUNDAY SCHOOL EXTENSION FUND Care Millard Myers, Treas., 341 Franklin St., CHICAGO, ILL.

WANTED

10,000 FARMERS TO BUY HOMES IN VIRGINIA

Think of it—Land at prices from Five to Fifteen Dollars per acre, suited for growing timothy, orchard grass, etc., and of all sizes, with buildings and sheds; not far from railroad, churches and schools. Water, climate, markets, society, etc., unexcelled.

Write for our new 28-page catalogue describing a large number of these Virginia farms. Its free. 7113

S. MILLER & SON, Roanoke, Virginia

Low Rates to California

Only \$33.00 to San Francisco and Los Angeles every day until May 15, 1905, similar low rates to Portland, Tacoma, Seattle and many other points in California, Oregon and Washington, via the

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway

Tickets are good in tourist sleeping cars. The economical way to go to the Coast is in a tourist sleeper. The cars are clean and comfortable, with polite porters to wait on you and competent conductors to look after your welfare. The berth rate is only \$7. Ask the agent for a low-rate folder, or address

F. A. MILLER,
General Passenger Agent,
CHICAGO.

Now is the time to renew your subscription for the INGLENOOK. If you have not already done so, hand your subscription to one of our regular appointed agents. If it is not convenient for you to do this send your subscription direct to us.

Victor Headache Specific

Cures all Sick and Nervous Headaches, Neuralgia, Brain-Fag, Sea and Train Sickness. Eleven cures 10 cents. Mailed on receipt of price.

Victor Remedies Co., Frederick, Md.

Safe and Convenient

If you want a good safe, conservative investment, write the Peoples State Bank, McPherson, Kans., about their "First Mortgage Bonds."

Ten interest Coupons with each bond. The interest is payable Semi-Annually. All you need do is to clip off the Coupon and send to them, and they will collect and remit to you "Free" of charge.

Have had eleven years experience in making First Mortgage Loans in McPherson County, Kans., and have never lost one dollar Interest or Principal on any of these loans.

Customers are well pleased.

REFERENCES:

Eld. D. L. Miller, Mt. Morris, Ill.
Eld. J. J. Yoder, Conway, Kansas.
Galen B. Royer, Elgin, Ill.
J. F. Reiman, Berlin, Pa.

PEOPLES STATE BANK,
F. A. VANIMAN, PRES. McPHERSON, KAN.

CURE YOUR NEARSIGHTEDNESS

Louisville, Stark County Ohio, January 6, 1905. To whom it may concern: About 4 years ago my son, Clarence, now sixteen years old, began to complain of his eyes and had to be kept in a dark room part of the time. So we took him to an oculist, under whose care he was about one year, but could not be fitted with glasses, and as a consequence lost two terms of school. After spending \$175.00 we at last concluded to write to Dr. Miller, of Smithville, Ohio, who sent him glasses, which he has worn now about one month, is going to school regularly and seems to be improving satisfactory, so far. Just why Dr. Miller could fit him without seeing him is more than I can tell, but the above are the facts in the case.—Manasses S. Miller.

Louisville, Ohio, April 5, 1905. Dr. Miller, Kind Friend:—Your treatment seems to have entirely cured my son of double vision and near sight while attending school during the winter, and can now go without his glasses. Yours Truly, M. S. Miller.

Treatment sent on trial. Write to-day for question sheet and particulars Address:

DR. J. L. MILLER,
Wayne Co. SMITHVILLE, OHIO.

ART PICTURES

We have just received three new numbers of these "Fine Art Pictures" as follows:

- No. 125--MARRIAGE CERTIFICATE**
- No. 123--FAMILY RECORD**
- No. 121--MEMORIAL**

We have had a number of calls for the above numbers and are pleased to state that we are now prepared to furnish them.

The Memorial picture is printed on black paper which makes it very appropriate, while the other two are printed on gilded paper in many beautiful colors.



No. 125.—Marriage Certificate.

We have sold more than **5,000** of these Pictures in the last two months and are still receiving many orders each day. A great many orders are received from 12 to 25 at a time, and a number of orders are received for 40 and 50. Our customers are so well pleased that it is no uncommon thing for

the same person to send us two or three orders. Size of picture, 16 x 20 inches. **Former price, 25 cts.**



No. 123.—Family Record.

These numbers are all exceedingly fine. Send us an order and we are sure you will be delighted with them.

TWENTY SUBJECTS

Besides these we have 20 other subjects that are very popular.

OUR SPECIAL PRICE

For one or more and less than six, each,	15 cts.
For six or more, each, - - - - -	12½ cts.
One dozen or more, each, - - - - -	11 cts.

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AGENTS WANTED No previous experience necessary. **Quick sellers. Good Commissions.** Our agents who are already at work are reporting excellent returns. **Write to-day for terms.**

BRETHREN PUBLISHING HOUSE, Elgin, Ill.



No. 121.—Memorial.

UPPER PENINSULA LAND CO., Ltd.,

F. J. MERRIAM, Gen. Mgr., 935 First
Nat'l Bank Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

The Upper Peninsula of Michigan is practically an unknown world to most people, and it is only within the last few years that it has been opened to settlement. It is rather out of the ordinary, and not at all what you would expect to find. It is now being opened to the Brethren. About everything will grow there that thrives in other places. And there are advantages. Water is excellent, fuel without end, and work is plenty if you would like to earn something while the farm is coming on. Hay can be put out and cut over nobody knows how long. There are fields that have yielded good crops for 24 years.

It Is a Wonderful Dairy Country.

Seedsman get their peas grown there. Root crops can be grown there and dug the next Spring. You can plant potatoes in the Fall, and they come out all right in the Spring. The ground does not freeze. The snow comes and keeps all vegetation in a sort of cold storage. It does not get so "dretful" cold, about the same as in Iowa.

And strawberries! They come the last in the United States, and being last command first crop prices. There are good-sized cities all around and good markets. There have been no drouths. There is no wilderness business about it. There are railroads, telephones, schools and all that sort of thing. And there will be a Dunkard preacher, one who knows how, right there with his family and the start of a church. One of these days he will tell you how he found things. Why don't YOU go up and see the country? Let me know and I will go up with you. There is a lot of descriptive literature about the country, and we will send it to you if you will tell us where you live. Address your letter to

HOWARD MILLER,
Elgin, Illinois.

FIFTEEN YEARS



In the watch business means that I sell all kinds of good watches cheaper than other dealers do. Watches from 85 cts. to \$35 each. All kinds of cases and all sizes of Elgin, Waltham, Illinois and Hampden works. Write for free catalogue of watches and learn how to save money on watch orders. Address H. E. NEWCOMER, 13-13caw Mt. Morris, Ill.

SHEET MUSIC

For the Organ

All pieces are suitable to teach or for one's own use. Send 10c for sample. If easy, mention it. Address, A. H. Brubacher, E. E. No. 1, Lebanon, Pa.

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Send for Color Card.

Very Low Excursion Rates to San Francisco and Los Angeles,

Via the North-Western Line, will be in effect from all stations May 1, 2, 3, 9, 11, 12 and 13, with favorable return limits, on account of General Assembly of Cumberland Presbyterian church at Fresno. Two fast trains to California daily. "The Overland Limited" (electric lighted throughout), less than three days en route. Another fast train is "The California Express" with drawing room and tourist sleeping cars. The best of everything. For rates, tickets, etc., apply to agents Chicago & North-Western R'y.

Very Low Rates to Denver, Colo., Via the North-Western Line, will be sold at reduced rates May 7, 8 and 9, limited to return May 12 to May 31, inclusive, on account of American Stock Growers' Convention. Apply to agents Chicago & North-Western R'y.

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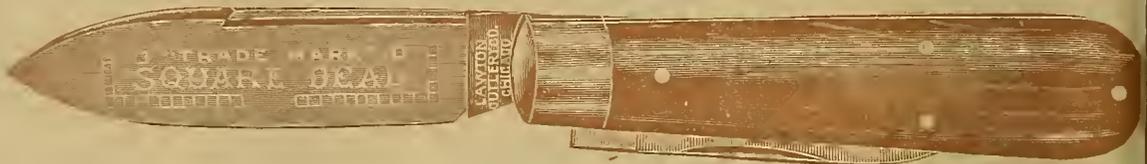
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This splendid Pocket Knife. It is worth 75 cents, but we propose to give it to you absolutely free for only 3 new subscribers to the Inglenook at 50 cents each.



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How many of our good Nookers are going to help us enlarge the usefulness of the INGLENOOK? Just use a little of your spare time, secure a premium for yourself, materially aid us and do your friends a favor.

Let us hear from you just as soon as possible with whatever number of subscriptions you may be able to secure and your premium will be coming on the next mail. Don't procrastinate. Act at once.

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ELGIN, ILLINOIS.

THE INGLENOOK

A WEEKLY MAGAZINE

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HEROES.

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EVERY DAY

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From Chicago, Ill.	\$56.50
From St. Louis, Mo.,	\$52.50
From Peoria, Ill.,	\$53.00
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Printed Matter FREE.

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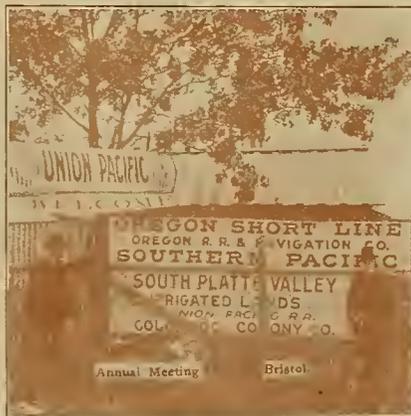
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During

ANNUAL MEETING

At

BRISTOL, TENN.



Everybody invited to make appointments to meet their friends there.

Many of the Brethren from the west have advised us they will make our office their headquarters during the meeting.

GEO. L. McDONAUGH,

COLONIZATION AGENT

Union Pacific Railroad

Which is known as

"The Overland Route"

and is the only direct line from Chicago and the Missouri River to all principal points West. Business men and others can save many hours via this line.

E. L. LOMAX, G. P. & T. A.,
Omaha, Nebraska.

CHEAP RATES

(To Sterling, Colorado,)

South Platte Valley

AND RETURN

First and Third Tuesday Each Month.

From Minneapolis,	\$22.90
From Chicago,	\$20.00
From Peoria,	\$18.00
From St. Louis,	\$15.00
From Missouri River,	\$15.00

C. S. Morey Makes Remarkable
Prediction in Regard to Beet
Growing Here.

"Colorado as a beet sugar producing state will soon leave Michigan far in the rear, if the present developments continue."

This assertion was made this morning by C. S. Morey, head of the Morey-Boettcher syndicate. He has just returned from a trip to the East. While there he made arrangements for the transfer of one of the largest Michigan factories from Saginaw to Sterling, Colo. The new factory will have a capacity of 600 tons and will give employment to hundreds of men.

This will make the seventh beet sugar factory in the South Platte Valley owned by this syndicate.

The Union Pacific Railroad

Which is known as "The Overland Route," and is the only direct line from Chicago and the Missouri River to all principal points West. Business men and others can save many hours via this line. Call on or address a postal to your nearest ticket agent, or GEO. L. McDONAUGH, Colonization Agent, Omaha, Nebr.

E. L. LOMAX, G. P. & T. A.,
Omaha, Nebraska.

The 3=C's of Business Competition

"Money Saving Prices" is a hackneyed phrase true in but a few instances. Of forty competing merchants in a town each claims the lowest prices. Investigation proves that their prices are almost alike. **They Must Be. They Are Standard.** All these forty merchants buy their goods from the same or similar sources. Their expenses of business are practically the same.

Business acumen and shrewd management obtains advantages in buying goods and saving expenses as against inferior management; but the advantages gained by good management are not shared by the buying public. They simply make more money for that particular merchant. Money Saving Prices. Prices that save the consumer money—Prices that are really "Money Saving" can only be established by doing business on a New System. These forty merchants operate under the Old System. They are bound hand and foot by conditions.

Combination

The department store—a combination of small stores—established lower prices, because it did business on a New System, the main feature of which was to sell many things to the same customer. This New System became very popular because it meant convenience to the buying public; the large purchasing power, backed by ability to pay cash for goods, established a lower standard of prices with manufacturers.

The people benefited because the goods cost less to produce, cost less to sell, and the large volume of business at half the profit still meant greater net profits to the Combine. The people quickly saw their opportunity to save their hard-earned money, and so the combined stores secured their trade because the New System made lower prices.

But its patronage was limited, so the next step in this commercial evolution was the Mail Order Department Store. It burst the limitations of city patronage and successfully appealed to the entire country. Here, again was a New System of Trading, a New Plan, and again Prices tumbled.

Co-operation

Now commercial evolution takes its final step in organizing the Mail Order Department Store on the Co-operation plan. An entirely new and original plan aiming to sell still more goods to still more customers, through the interested personal selling force of thousands of co-operators in every section of the country.

Co-operation makes a new and much lower standard of Prices; it reduces the cost of selling, and returns to its interested shareholders not only all the excess profit they have paid on their own goods, but their proportionate share of the profits made on the sales to the country at large.

Our plan of Co-operative dealing and profit sharing is entirely original with Mr. H. P. Albaugh, President of our Company, and has never been used in connection with any other business enterprise. The plan has been universally pronounced "Co-operation reduced to a Science."

That American consumers are quick to see an opportunity to save their hard-earned money is shown by the instant appreciation of the advantages offered by Scientific Co-operation. While nearly 1500 Christian people have already become financially interested in our Co-operative Company, it can safely be predicted from the present rate of increase that hundreds more will become interested during the ensuing 12 months.

If you want to know more about this New Plan of co-operative dealing and profit sharing, address our President, Mr. H. P. Albaugh.

Albaugh Bros., Dover & Co.

The Mail Order House,
341-343 Franklin St. = - Chicago, Ill.

"THAT'S THE PLACE"

Missionary Collection Envelopes

Just the thing for taking up your collections. It is arranged so that you can place the amount, date, and name on the outside, if you so desire, and you can then seal it and hand to your solicitor or treasurer.—Size, 2¼x3½ inches. Price, 15 cents per hundred. Address,

BRETHREN PUBLISHING HOUSE,
Elgin, Illinois.

ATTENTION!

Are you interested in receiving full value for your money? Are you opposed to paying jobber's and middlemen's profits? If so, let us have a little confidential chat. We deal with manufacturers; we buy large amounts; we pay much less for goods than local dealers; we simplify your dealing with us so that you, at a distance, can do so just as easily as stepping into a store to buy. If you are interested in Watches, Silverware, Fountain Pens, etc., send for our special catalogue No. 127. Keep your express and freight receipts and turn them in the same as that much cash on next order. See full explanation in large catalog. Our goods must be entirely satisfactory to purchaser or we refund the money. We can fill your order for most any make or grade watch, though you do not see it in our catalogue. Be sure you get the value of your money when buying silverware. There are different weights, especially in spoons. Get the best Rogers. They are fully guaranteed. You run no risk.

We also call special attention to our line of fine Fountain Pens. Everything in our jewelry department must be just as represented or no sale; send us your order and be convinced.

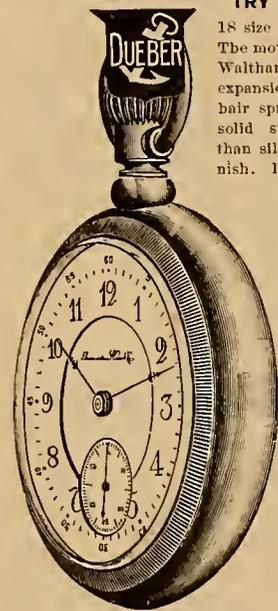
TRY OUR GENTS'

18 size watch for **\$4.42**. The movement is a genuine Waltham, 7 jewels, ant expansion balance, Breguet hair spring. The case is solid silverine; stronger than silver; will not tarnish. It is just the watch for any person in need of a good, strong time piece. You never could buy it before at our price, only

\$4.42

When sent by registered mail, 18 cents extra.

A postal will bring our special Watch Catalog.



7A5. 18 size, silverine, open face, screw back and front case.

SEND FOR IT.

ALBAUGH BROS., DOVER & CO.,
CHICAGO, ILL.

Job Printing

The Kind that Brings Results, the Kind you needn't be ashamed of, the Kind that is Cheapest in the End because Just as You Want it,—Furnished by

Brethren Publishing House
Elgin, Illinois.

IN ANSWERING ADVERTISEMENTS PLEASE MENTION THE INGLENOOK.

Brethren Church Annual Meeting!

Bristol, Tenn., June 6th, 1905.

To Members of the Brethren church and their Friends:—

In view of the fact that so many of the Brethren have expressed their intention of attending the Brethren church Annual Meeting, we have decided to run a **Special Train** from Chicago to Bristol. This train will leave Chicago Friday, June 2nd, via the **MONON ROUTE**, C. H. & D. and **NORFOLK & WESTERN R'YS**. Following is schedule of the train:

GOING SCHEDULE.—Friday, June 2, 1905.

Leave Chicago,	12:00 Noon.
Hammond, Ind.,	12:50 P. M.
Rensselaer, Ind.,	2:04 P. M.
Monon, Ind.,	2:27 P. M.
Monticello, Ind.,	2:40 P. M.
Delphi, Ind.,	2:58 P. M.
Frankfort, Ind.,	3:35 P. M.
Sheridan, Ind.,	4:04 P. M.
Westfield, Ind.,	4:16 P. M.
Indianapolis, Ind.,	5:00 P. M.
Arrive Cincinnati, Ohio,	8:00 P. M.

Saturday, June 3, 1905.

Arrive Bristol, Tenn.-Va.,	2:00 P. M.
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This will be a "Social" special for members of the Brethren church and their friends, and if you are thinking of going to Bristol to attend the Annual Meeting, we strongly recommend your taking this train, as it will be a **Through Train**, with no change of cars en route.

The return time from Bristol will be as shown below, the route being the same as on the going trip, to-wit, the **NORFOLK & WESTERN**, C. H. & D. and **MONON ROUTE**.

Leave Bristol,	1:00 P. M.
Arrive Cincinnati,	10:00 A. M.
Leave Cincinnati,	12:20 P. M.
Arrive Indianapolis,	3:25 P. M.
Westfield, Ind.,	4:16 P. M.
Sheridan, Ind.,	4:28 P. M.
Frankfort, Ind.,	4:58 P. M.
Delphi, Ind.,	5:34 P. M.
Monticello, Ind.,	5:52 P. M.
Monon, Ind.,	6:07 P. M.
Rensselaer, Ind.,	6:32 P. M.
Hammond, Ind.,	7:49 P. M.
Chicago, Ill.,	8:40 P. M.

Rate.—The round trip rate from Chicago will be \$19.12, other points in proportion.

Dates of Sale.—Tickets will be sold to members of Standing Committee and families on certificates of District Committee, on May 29, 30 and 31, and for the General Council June 1, 2, and 3.

Limit of Tickets.—The final limit returning on all tickets will be June 30th.

Important.—In order that we may be able to provide plenty of room on the "Social Special," please advise the undersigned whether or not you will take this train. By so doing you will place us in position to supply ample equipment on the train so that there will be room for all and no crowding.

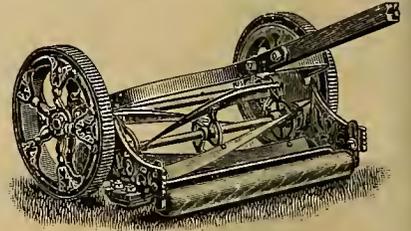
FRANK J. REED, G. P. A., MONON ROUTE,

200 Custom House Place,

Chicago, Illinois.

LAWN MOWERS

We invite a close comparison of our prices with those of any other house on strictly high grade mowers.



The **Auto Ball Bearing Lawn Mower** represents the highest art in Lawn Mower making—has 10-inch drive wheels. Made in three sizes.

14-inch, price each,	\$6.00
16-inch, price each,	\$6.50
18-inch, price each,	\$7.00

Dover Triumph Lawn Mower.—Light-running, High Wheel, 10-inch drive wheel, 7-inch reel with 4 cutters, made in four sizes.

14-inch,	\$4.00
16-inch,	\$4.50
18-inch,	\$5.00
20-inch,	\$5.50

Sterling Lawn Mower.—A simply constructed, durable, low-priced mower. Made in four sizes.

12-inch,	\$2.25
14-inch,	\$2.50
16-inch,	\$2.75
18-inch,	\$3.00

ALBAUGH BROS., DOVER & CO.,
341 Franklin St., Chicago, Ill.

"COLLAR BUTTON!"



Plain; just what you have been looking for. You will be delighted. Pearl, 12 cts. each; bone, 10 cts. each; three for 25 cents.

GEO. B. HOLSINGER
1678 Bridgewater, Va

EUREKA INDESTRUCTIBLE POST.



Cheap as cedar. Made where you pay. No freight to pay. Great inducements to agents who can work territory. For terms, etc., address with stamp,

W. A. DICKEY,
1378 North Manchester, Ind.

Are You Going to Annual Meeting at Bristol, Tenn.?

One of our company, having lived in the South, is thoroughly familiar with the territory and can advise you of conditions, having recently made a trip to Bristol. We will gladly give information to those interested.

Arrangements have been made to have special cars run through from Chicago to destination without change. By communication with us at once, we will arrange to add materially to the pleasure of your trip.

ALBAUGH BROS., DOVER & CO.,
341 Franklin St., Chicago, Ill.

WE MAKE PURE, HOME-MADE Apple Butter

None better made. Safely shipped anywhere. Write to-day for particulars to **C. J. MILLER,** - - - Smithville, Ohio.

Victor Liver Pills

The superior Family Liver Pills. Very mild in their action and act as a Laxative, by taking one before retiring. In larger doses they are antibilious Pills and cure Biliousness, Liver and Stomach troubles. A favorite among the Ladies. If your dealer does not have Victor Liver Pills you can get them for twelve cent stamps by addressing

VICTOR REMEDIES CO.,
Frederick, Md.

CAP GOODS

LARGEST ASSORTMENT.
BEST VALUES.

Send Postal Card for Free Samples and Premium List.

A. L. GARDNER, Station B,
Lock Box 144,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

BRAUNTAUNS The Victor Tonic

Cure Dyspepsia, Indigestion by Building the Digestive Organs. Thirty Days' Treatment 50 cts. Sent by Mail on receipt of price.

Victor Remedies Company, FREDERICK, MD.



ZERO CREAMERY

WATER OR ICE

\$5.00 CASH Balance Easy Payments. Circulars Free. ZERO CREAMERY CO., Peru, Ind.



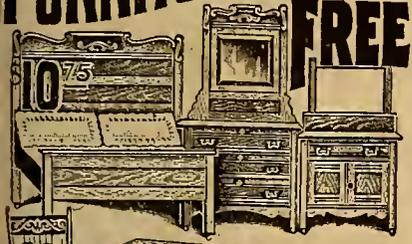
FREE SAMPLE

Send letter or postal for free SAMPLE HINDOO TOBACCO HABIT CURE

We cure you of chewing and smoking for 50c., or money back. Guaranteed perfectly harmless. Address Milford Drug Co., Milford, Indiana. We answer all letters.

3711, 3712, 3713, 3714, 3715, 3716, 3717, 3718, 3719, 3720, 3721, 3722, 3723, 3724, 3725, 3726, 3727, 3728, 3729, 3730, 3731, 3732, 3733, 3734, 3735, 3736, 3737, 3738, 3739, 3740, 3741, 3742, 3743, 3744, 3745, 3746, 3747, 3748, 3749, 3750, 3751, 3752, 3753, 3754, 3755, 3756, 3757, 3758, 3759, 3760, 3761, 3762, 3763, 3764, 3765, 3766, 3767, 3768, 3769, 3770, 3771, 3772, 3773, 3774, 3775, 3776, 3777, 3778, 3779, 3780, 3781, 3782, 3783, 3784, 3785, 3786, 3787, 3788, 3789, 3790, 3791, 3792, 3793, 3794, 3795, 3796, 3797, 3798, 3799, 3800, 3801, 3802, 3803, 3804, 3805, 3806, 3807, 3808, 3809, 3810, 3811, 3812, 3813, 3814, 3815, 3816, 3817, 3818, 3819, 3820, 3821, 3822, 3823, 3824, 3825, 3826, 3827, 3828, 3829, 3830, 3831, 3832, 3833, 3834, 3835, 3836, 3837, 3838, 3839, 3840, 3841, 3842, 3843, 3844, 3845, 3846, 3847, 3848, 3849, 3850, 3851, 3852, 3853, 3854, 3855, 3856, 3857, 3858, 3859, 3860, 3861, 3862, 3863, 3864, 3865, 3866, 3867, 3868, 3869, 3870, 3871, 3872, 3873, 3874, 3875, 3876, 3877, 3878, 3879, 3880, 3881, 3882, 3883, 3884, 3885, 3886, 3887, 3888, 3889, 3890, 3891, 3892, 3893, 3894, 3895, 3896, 3897, 3898, 3899, 3900, 3901, 3902, 3903, 3904, 3905, 3906, 3907, 3908, 3909, 3910, 3911, 3912, 3913, 3914, 3915, 3916, 3917, 3918, 3919, 3920, 3921, 3922, 3923, 3924, 3925, 3926, 3927, 3928, 3929, 3930, 3931, 3932, 3933, 3934, 3935, 3936, 3937, 3938, 3939, 3940, 3941, 3942, 3943, 3944, 3945, 3946, 3947, 3948, 3949, 3950, 3951, 3952, 3953, 3954, 3955, 3956, 3957, 3958, 3959, 3960, 3961, 3962, 3963, 3964, 3965, 3966, 3967, 3968, 3969, 3970, 3971, 3972, 3973, 3974, 3975, 3976, 3977, 3978, 3979, 3980, 3981, 3982, 3983, 3984, 3985, 3986, 3987, 3988, 3989, 3990, 3991, 3992, 3993, 3994, 3995, 3996, 3997, 3998, 3999, 4000

FURNITURE CATALOG FREE



WRITE TO-DAY

for our big free furniture catalog. It represents the largest and most complete assortment in the world of FINE MADE FURNITURE for parlor, dining room, bed room, library, hall, veranda, kitchen, store, office or any part of a house. We sell furniture in single pieces at same prices dealers pay for furniture in wholesale quantities. We sell

- Library Tables...at \$3.80 up
 - Bookcases.....at 4.75 up
 - Dressers.....at 4.95 up
 - Chiffoniers.....at 3.80 up
 - Iron Beds.....at 2.95 up
 - Sideboards.....at 9.75 up
 - Wood Rockers..at 7.75 up
 - Parlor Suites..at 8.70 up
- and every style and kind of reliable furniture at correspondingly low prices. From this catalog you can select any article of furniture with best judgment and greatest economy. WE FURNISH HOMES COMPLETE at factory prices with furniture, carpets, curtains, stoves, tableware, and everything needed to furnish and adorn a home from top to bottom. Write to-day stating goods wanted and we will send a catalog of the goods desired by return mail, free with postage paid. Address

EQUITY MFG. CO. CHICAGO, ILL

DON'T NEGLECT THE BABY!

Keep the stomach and bowels in good condition by the use of Senger's Sovereign Balm Baby Powder. Only 25 cents by mail.

D. B. SENGER & CO., P. O. Box 401, Franklin Grove, Ill.

MANUFACTURERS OF
HARDWARE SPECIALTIES
Contract manufacturers and will market articles of merit
LARIMER MANUFACTURING CO.,
153 S. Jefferson St. Chicago, Ill.

Real Estate in Kansas



If you are thinking of changing location you had better come to Kansas, where you can get land at reasonable prices and raise nearly all kinds of crops, fruit and vegetables, and be close to railroads, churches and schools. Farms from \$25 to \$60 per acre, according to improvements and locations. Write for full description of special bargains.

N. P. J. SONDERGARD,
Marion Co. 1413 Ramona, Kans.

The Sick Made Well —A CURE THAT NEVER FAILS—

YOU NEED NOT SUFFER LONGER.

I hold in my possession the secret whereby any one having female weakness, falling of the womb, leucorrhoea, inflammation, ulceration, irregular painful menstruation, nervousness, headache, indigestion, liver troubles, constipation, piles, fistula, catarrh, etc., can be cured at home and thereby save big doctor bills and embarrassing examinations. I do not ask you to buy a patent medicine, nor to try a free sample.

I HAVE NOTHING TO SELL.

I suffered for ten years, had tried many advertised remedies, and subjected myself to the humiliations which doctors usually require of their patients; and all without being benefited.

Finally, by the help of a noted German doctor, I discovered the secret whereby I was cured, a simple home treatment, which has cured thousands of others where everything else had failed.

SEND NO MONEY.

My great desire to help others justifies me in sending full information, concerning this secret, FREE to everybody.

DO NOT LAY THIS ASIDE.

This opportunity may not come to you again. SEND FOR IT NOW. A card will do. Write to-day to Mrs. Ada Warm, Dept. A., Box 198, Indianapolis, Indiana.

CUT THIS OUT



Of every Nook for six months, send us the 26 LION HEADS and we will send you any one of our sixteen "HOME TREATMENT" Remedies FREE.

Send for descriptive list and make your selection. Live agents wanted. Profitable business.

SUFFERING WOMEN

Can be relieved by the use of WILD OLIVE and MYRTLE TONIC. In use over twenty years. It has cured thousands of Lucorrhoea, Ulceration, Inflammation or Displacement of the Womb, Painful or Irregular Menstruation, Diseased Ovaries, Canceration, Tumors and Polypus without surgery. Send for Free Samples and Booklet.

VICTOR MEDICAL ASSOCIATION,

S. F. SANGER, Secy. SOUTH BEND, IND.

THE CO-RO-NO MEDICATOR MAILED ON 5 DAYS' TRIAL

FREE



Cures Catarrh, Head Colds, Headache, Partial Deafness and immediately relieves Hay Fever and Asthma.

Never take medicine in the stomach to kill germs of Catarrh in the head. Nothing but air can reach their hiding places, and the Co-ro-na kills them on the spot.

SPECIAL OFFER

For a short time I will mail my new Co-ro-na Mediator with medicine for one year's treatment to any person naming in this paper on five days' trial free. If it gives you perfect satisfaction, send me \$1.00 (half price) if not, return it at the expired time which will only cost you 3 cents postage and you will not owe me a penny, or if you enclose \$1.00, I will include free for the asking, 30 days' treatment of my Australian Life Tablets for Rheumatism and Kidney trouble.

They destroy the Uric Acid poison in the plasma of the blood.

Address,

E. J. WORST,

S Elmore Bk.

Ashland, Ohio.

Irrigated Crops Never Fail

IDAHO is the best-watered arid State in America. Brethren are moving there because hot winds, destructive storms and cyclones are unknown, and with its matchless climate it makes life bright and worth living.

We have great faith in what Idaho has to offer to the prospective settler, and if you have in mind a change for the general improvement in your condition in life, or if you are seeking a better climate on account of health, we believe that Idaho will meet both requirements. There is, however, only one wise and sensible thing to do; that is, go and see the country for yourself, as there are many questions to answer and many conditions to investigate.

Our years of experience and travel in passenger work teach us that a few dollars spent in railroad fares to investigate thoroughly a new country saves thousands of dollars in years to follow.

Cheap homeseekers' rates are made to all principal Idaho points. Take advantage of them and see for yourself. Selecting a new home is like selecting a wife—you want to do your own choosing.

100,000 Acres Now Open for Settlement at Twin Falls, Idaho, under the Carey Act.

Unlimited supply of water for irrigation and for power. A grand opportunity for the Homeseeker who locates on these lands. 10 years time given for payment for land and water after lands are sold. The canals and water belong to the settlers who will own and control the same.

Homeseekers' Round-Trip Excursion Tickets

will be sold to points in Idaho on the first and third Tuesday of February, March and April, 1905. The rate will apply from Missouri river points and from St. Paul, Chicago, Bloomington, Peoria and St. Louis. Tickets to Idaho points will also be sold by the Union Pacific from stations on their line in Kansas and Nebraska. Rate will be one regular first-class fare for the round trip, plus \$2.00, with limit of 15 days going. Return passage may commence any day within final limit of 21 days from date of sale of tickets. Tickets for return will be good for continuous passage to starting point.

COLONISTS' ONE WAY SECOND CLASS tickets will be sold to above points from March first to May 15th inclusive.

Alfalfa, Fruits, and Vegetables, Grow in Abundance. Fine Grazing Lands, Fine Wheat, Oats and Barley.

Arrived in Payette Valley Feb. 23, 1903. Settled on an 80-acre tract, covered with sage brush. Cleared 40 acres. May 25 sowed 10 acres to wheat. Yielded 30 bushels to acre. June 12 sowed 10 acres to oats, in the dust, not watered till June 20. Yielded 55 to acre. Had this grain been sown in February or March the yield would have been much larger.

Alfalfa was sown with the grain and in October we cut one-half ton to the acre of hay and volunteer oats.

Potatoes yielded 500 bushels to the acre and many of them weighed 3 to 5 pounds each, four of the best hills weighing 64 pounds. Quality prime. (Signed) E. L. Dotson.

S. BOCK, Agent, Dayton, Ohio.
J. E. HOOPER, Agent, Oakland, Kansas.

D. E. BURLEY,
G. P. & T. A., O. S. L. R. R.,
Salt Lake City, Utah.

THE INGLENOOK

VOL. VII.

MAY 2, 1905.

No. 18.

SPRINGDALE.

BY MARTHA SHEPARD LIPPINCOTT.

Springdale, the home of all my youth,
What tender memories cling to thee!
'Tis here my childhood days were spent,
When life seemed blossoming for me.
The orchard, with its charms for youth,
Has seen me climbing, fearlessly,
And oh! how much I loved to climb
Up in the blackheart cherry tree.

What place in all the verdant fields,
In childhood, did my feet not know?
And how we loved to places find,
Where nature's sparkling springs would flow.
And oh! what fun the meadow brook
Has given to our paddling feet,
And how the green tree's leafy shade
Made summer hours so complete.

The woods beyond the grassy fields,
Where we could huckleberries find,
Spring flowers and bright autumn leaves,
Seemed just to suit my joyous mind.
Springdale, Springdale, oh! where again
Can we find such a home as thee?
Though o'er the world our feet may stray,
Sweet memories, with thee, will be.

'Tis here, in happy maidenhood,
Such jolly times we often had,
Bright, joyous days and such sweet dreams,
Oft came to make our spirits glad.
And must I, sometime, leave this home
And travel far, perhaps, away,
While memory begs pleadingly,
With this dear, cozy home to stay?

Moorestown, N. J.

* * *

SEED-THOUGHTS FOR THE HEART'S GARDEN.

BY JOSEPHINE HANNA.

Prayer is need, not an art.

*

Smiles grease the wheels of progress.

*

Life is but a short day, but it is a working day.

*There is no mountain so high as to be independent
of a low foundation.*

*

*Since Management must run our affairs, Caution
should see that she does not run them into the ground.*

*

*If every man would commence to reform the world
by reforming himself, how quickly the work would
be accomplished.*

*

*Young man, don't be ashamed of your father. Let
your great concern be to give him no cause to be
ashamed of you.*

*

*Hope has the privilege of a sure foundation, and
yet, to some, it is but a sort of good luck which they
imagine the future has in store for them as a surprise.*

*

*While man holds the measure of God's mercy—
"Blessed are the merciful for they shall obtain mercy"
—he should wisely measure out for himself all he may
want.*

*

*There is little artistic taste, and less mercy, exhibited
in reining a horse's head into a high and uncomfort-
able position. The best art is the truest imitation of
nature's forms.*

*

*Oh how much mercy is needed from us! Souls
dying without the light of the Gospel—without the
knowledge of a Savior! How much mercy is needed
by us? Ah! how much?*

*

*There are those whose religion is a sort of moon-
light reflection of lesser lights, who might have the
full benefit of the Sun of Righteousness. Who shall
be likened unto a wise man?*

*

*It has been said that we should give until we feel
what we give; but some feel a small gift from a big
purse more than others would feel a larger one from
meager means.*

Flora, Ind.

TRIMMING TREES.

SELECTED BY LULU C. MOHLER.

THE thought comes to mind that the words of J. Horace McFarlane, President of the American Civic Association, who believes in a "Beautiful America" may be helpful to the lover of trees and may cause the tree-hacker to see the harm he is doing.

"In many parts of the United States the so-called 'tree-trimmer' who is usually nothing but a 'tree-butcher,' becomes especially active in February and March."

There has grown up an entirely mistaken idea among many thousands of excellent people who have trees under their control that trimming or pruning is an annual necessity. For grapevines, and sparingly of certain fruit trees this is true; but trees for shade and ornament in the home grounds, or on the streets or in the parks, seldom need any trimming. They never need such beheading as is commonly practiced.

Every tree has its own individuality, and trees differ in form as they do in foliage. The vase form of the American elm is in absolute contrast with the round-headed Norway maple, and the impulse of the Carolina poplar to form a tapering column of green is a reason for the planting of it in places where the broad spread of the horse-chestnut would be unsatisfactory.

The tree-trimmer seldom considers the natural form of the tree. His ideal, if he has any, is the rounded head. Thus all these natural forms are subordinated to his one cruel scheme, and great limbs are ruthlessly sawn away with a hideous result.

But it is not only the loss of beauty and shade that makes ordinary trimming so objectionable; it is also the damage to the tree. The shock of beheading is fatal to humans, and most of us would not care to have our two arms lopped off, in the idea that a better form of sprouts might arise! Some trees succumb to the trimmer, but usually they react for awhile, and instead of the graceful lines of the original limbs there appears a mass of shoots forced out by the tree's effort at and below the points of mutilation. These are insecure and tender, and the storms break them out until one or two, persisting, partially restore the balance intended by nature.

Seldom are the rough wounds made by the tree-trimmer "dressed" in any way to prevent the beginning of rot or the introduction of fungous diseases. Therefore the cut surfaces form fertile soil for the breeding of tree enemies other than the trimmer, and the useful life of the tree is shortened radically.

The only needs for the trimming of ornamental trees are to correct deficiencies, to influence or restore symmetry, or to adapt to special locations. Along streets it is advisable to encourage the formation of a

higher head than some trees make naturally, in order to avoid interference with traffic. This can be best done when the tree is young, and at all times, with a little attention, branches that are starting too low can be removed as mere buds or twigs. On the home grounds, to the contrary, it is often most desirable to encourage a low head, and this may be done sometimes, also best when the tree is young, by removing the top or terminal shoot, thus stimulating the growth of the limbs below.

Most of the time the best trimming is no trimming. For where one ornamental tree is hurt by the failure to prune, ten thousand are mutilated by knife and saw. No tree should ever be pruned except by a skilled person who knows why he cuts and how to cut, and it would be far better if the energy expended annually on tree mutilation went into protecting the trees from insects and fungous diseases by spraying and other modern forms of protection. It cannot be said that there is no proper source of exact information on the pruning of trees. Professor Bailey's "Pruning Book" is an illustrated gospel on the subject. It should be in every village library, and on the bookshelf of every tree-lover.—*From The Ladies Home Journal.*

* * *

LITTLE DROPS OF WATER.

A COMPANY of little vapor drops, hanging on the skirts of a thin fleecy cloud one hot, midsummer day, were determined on an adventure. They were tired, they said, of lying there so inactive, and longed for something to do.

Now, as these drops were very small they were unable of themselves to do much, and a few, who had no faith in their ability to be of any use, decided to stay where they were. But one, more ambitious than its neighbors, cried out:

"Do you see yonder black cloud spreading itself over the sky? Soon flashes of red lightning will dart from its bosom, and the voice of its thunder will be fearful. I intend to ride on the wings of that storm cloud. How grand and terrible it will be—like the marching of an army with banners!"

Just then a rift in the silver cloud showed them where, far down on the green earth, the reapers were gathering the golden grain and heaping into great wagons the abundant sheaves. Many anxious looks were cast at the threatening cloud, which grew in blackness every moment.

"Do you not pity them?" said a soft, melting voice, like the wind of an air-harp; "so hard they have toiled; and then to see their hopes destroyed and all their property swept away in a moment by the angel of destruction! I would not be a minister of wrath, but a blessing to mankind."

"But I shall win name and fame," replied the other, proudly. "Men will talk of my mighty deeds, and learn that little things are not to be despised."

So a friendly zephyr going that way offering its assistance, the tiny vapor-drop was wafted along into the very heart of the dark thunder-cloud, and joined innumerable other drops that were being frozen in the higher and colder regions of the air. Soon vast masses of hail-stones came rattling down on the earth and swept it as with the besom of destruction. Man and beast fled before the fury of the storm; and when it was past and the sun came out again in his brightness, his beams shone down upon a scene of ruin and desolation.

The men became wise and learned this lesson: that "the Most High doeth according to his will in the army of heaven and among the inhabitants of the earth; and none can stay his hand, or say unto him, What doest thou?" Also, that God often chooses little things and things that are despised to confound the mighty.

But the next vapor-drop decided upon a more beneficent mission.

Harvest days had passed away and the earth was parched and thirsty. A long drought had consumed the green herbage, and the cattle in the field languished for want of their usual food. The springs and fountains were dried up, the mill-wheels stopped, and hundreds of persons were out of employment and lacked their daily bread. All eyes turned to the heavens, which had become like brass, as the earth beneath them looked like fire, so scorched and withered was every green herb and tree.

At last "there arose a cloud out of the sea no bigger than a man's hand," and soon the whole sky was overcast, and there was "a sound of abundance of rain." The little vapor-drop was in its element, to be sure. It rushed with thousands of others through the dry channels of the streams; and their silvery tinkle was heard as they foamed and sparkled over the rocks, and refreshed the little flower-cups that grew on their borders.

The great mill-wheels began to move round again, and the doors of the factory were thrown open, and the bustle of life grew louder and stronger. The thirsty earth drank in the showers that came from above, and brought forth abundantly for the substance of man.

But this was not all. The little rills swelled into a wide river, which bore steamboats freighted with human life and the merchandise of precious things upon its broad bosom. The river carried plenty along with it in its course through the great West, and then was swallowed up in the vast world of waters that washes the rocky shores of this mighty continent.

Yet the vapor-drop was not lost. In mid-ocean, in the calm of noonday, when no breath of air ruffled the white sails of the ships that ploughed the foam-crested billows, a great waterspout, like an inverted cone, bent from the skies; and the seas rose up to meet it, thus restoring the little drop to its cloud-home once more.

Then the one with the silvery voice modestly said, "I would not be like the first messenger, who went forth on the wings of the wind, and carried destruction and misery in its path. And I can not be great like my neighbor, who has traveled through many lands, making the earth soft with showers, so that it has brought forth seed to the sower, and bread to the eater; but I will be a little dewdrop, and go quietly to work on my mission of love."

So one soft starlight night there fell upon the green bosom of the earth countless drops that shone like diamonds when the eye of the morning looked forth upon them. Some gemmed the gossamer threads that were woven from tree to tree in the promise of a fair day—some sparkled and sported with the sunbeams—and one very large one, that trembled like a great pearl in the very heart of a crimson rose, whispered to the little maiden who came to pluck it for her sick mother this sweet lesson:

That, no matter how little or how humble we may be, we can perform deeds of kindness—speak words of love. Very few there are who become famous or great in this world; but it is given to all to work out those thousand acts of benevolence and charity which are called for in our everyday life and in our constant intercourse with each other.—*Selected.*



MAXIMS OF PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.

THE criticism of those who live softly, remote from strife, is of little value.

A medicine that is recommended to cure both asthma and a broken leg is not good for either.

A man who is to lead a clean and honorable life must inevitably suffer if his speech is not likewise clean and honorable.

Of all the work that is done or can be done for our country the greatest is that of education of the body, the mind, and above all, the character.

There is no room in our healthy American life for the idler, for the man or woman whose object it is throughout life to shirk the duties which life ought to bring.

The best constitution that the wit of man has ever devised, the best institutions that the ablest statesmen in the world have ever reduced to practice by law or custom, all these shall be of no avail if they are not vivified by the spirit which makes a state great by making its citizens honest, just, and brave.

THE RECORD OF CONGRESS ON IRRIGATION, FORESTRY AND LAND LAW REFORM.

BY GUY ELLIOTT MITCHELL.

WHAT has Congress done this winter in the forestry and irrigation cause? Did it do anything of importance in either, or in the public land question? Nothing in any sense spectacular but yet several things of very considerable importance, and furthermore it refused to do several very bad things which were strongly urged upon it.

After a long struggle of years the law was passed consolidating all the forestry work of the government into one bureau in the Department of Agriculture; this in place of having it split up among some five various branches in different departments. This gives over sixty million acres of Forest Reserve into the care of the Forestry Bureau of the Department of Agriculture with adequate authority to fairly protect the forests, allow for the cutting and sale of ripe timber, and with power to arrest trespassers, etc.

Supporting the Reclamation Service.

Several small bills desired by the Reclamation Service to more fully carry out the irrigation law were considered and readily passed by Congress, such as the bill to allow the proceeds from the sales of the vast amount of partly used supplies, at the end of each season, to go back into the "reclamation fund," instead of into the Treasury, thus keeping the fund intact and operating as an incentive to the engineers to take care of their property and realize the most out of it.

The really great legislation of the session, however, was the repeal of the forest reserve lieu selection law, thus preventing the location in the future of all forest reserve scrip, so-called, i. e., repealing the right of a man or a corporation owning land within a forest reserve to relinquish it to the government and select "in lieu thereof" any other unreserved non-mineral public land.

First Long Step in Land Reform.

This is a great step forward in land law reform and does away with one of the most notorious and scandalous forms of fraud and graft under the federal land laws. Under this law enormous losses have been put upon the government, the right to select these lieu lands having been transferable and resulting in the relinquishment during the past few years of several million acres of comparatively worthless railroad-grant and other lands included within the forest reserves, and the selection in their place of equal areas of the finest timber lands in the northwest.

Outrageous Frauds Perpetrated.

Denuded slopes not worth fifty cents an acre, or

bare mountain sides, acquired under other land laws at a nominal figure simply for the purpose of exchange, have been relinquished and lieu selections made, worth, according to the highest official and expert authorities, \$50 and even \$100 an acre. By these transactions the country has lost in the last few years tens of millions of dollars. By the action of Congress this form of graft is now at an end.

The repeal of this lieu land law is the first recognition by Congress of the wise recommendations of the President and his Public Lands Commission. There are three other specific reform recommendations of the President and the Commission and these will be for Congress to act upon at its next session.

Square Mile Homestead Bills Defeated.

Another point, however, wherein Congress followed the recommendations of the Commission was in the refusal of the Senate to enact 640 acre homestead laws for Colorado and South Dakota; although the House did its best to secure this square mile homestead legislation. In defiance of the strong adverse reports of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, the Secretary of the Interior, the Public Lands Commissioner, along with the special message from the President to Congress endorsing the Commission's recommendation against these bills, and of the strong protest of Chairman Lacey of the House Public Lands Committee, the House of Representatives passed these measures by a vote of nearly three to one.

Dry Farming Reclamation and Range Control.

This proposed legislation was considered especially unwise just at this time when the Department of Agriculture is every year bringing into the possibilities of profitable cultivation millions of acres of the semi-arid lands, where it was proposed to apply these laws, through the introduction from abroad of drouth resisting plants and desert species of grain and fodder, and by new and improved methods for farming dry lands. Moreover, the Commission has worked out a plan of range control and grazing permits which gives the real settler all asked for under the 640 acre measures and yet avoids the danger of the absorption of the land into large cattle holdings, but allows ample time and scope for the "dry farming" reclamation work of the Department of Agriculture.

"All in all," remarked a prominent advocate of both irrigation and forestry, a man in high official life, "very much indeed has been accomplished in this Congress, the result of hard previous work. Now we have this report of the President's Commission, outlining a comprehensive policy for the treatment of the entire irrigation, forestry and public land questions and we can all stand on this report and I believe get its provisions through the next Congress. The time is ripe, the country is awake and the men are here."

Work Ahead for Congress.

The things to be done, mentioned in the report, are the repeals of the notorious timber and stone act with the substitution of a method of stumpage sale by the government, the public timber lands to remain in the government, thus insuring reforestation and protection to the water supply; the very radical amendment of the fraud-making desert land law and the commutation clause of the homestead law, requiring in both cases actual residence of the settler and insuring real homemaking. All three of these laws as stated in the report, have been, are, and will be, so long as they remain on the statute book, instruments of fraud, perjury, and great loss to the government and the nation. They stand as a continual menace not only to a broad forestry policy but to the very existence of the national irrigation idea and are fast bringing about a condition of absolute land monopoly in the west.

Washington, D. C.

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MISTAKES IN THE SIMPLON TUNNEL.

THE construction of the great Simplon tunnel, now nearing completion, has furnished numerous instances of how unsafe it is to prophesy. Nearly all the predictions on whose accuracy the engineers relied have proved incorrect, though made by eminent specialists in science. The geologists were particularly unlucky, if we are to credit Herr Sulzer, one of the engineers, who recently delivered an address on the subject before the Society of Swiss Engineers, at Winterthur. To quote from a translation that appears in *The American Inventor* (December 15):

"The views of the geologists proved to be extremely incorrect. They told us, for example, that from their examination of the dip and strike of the rock exposures they were confident that we should find the strata tilted to a more or less perpendicular position, which would be very favorable for excavation. But instead of crossing the strata in a practically vertical position we found them almost, or quite, horizontal. This increased the labor of perforation and required enormous sums of money to make the roof of the tunnel secure. The rock was not so solid or cohesive as it would have been if the excavation had penetrated vertical strata. The geologists told us that we should encounter very little water on the southern, or Italian side of the tunnel. The fact was, however, that we met great streams of water. From August, 1900, to the present time, no less than 1,022 liters a second have been pouring from the south end. The geologists also told us that we should probably find troublesome streams at Kilometer 5, on the north side of the mountain. It was just here that the rock was perfectly dry.

"The pressure on the roof of the tunnel is very

much greater than it would have been if the rock strata had been vertical. In one stretch about a half mile long the pressure was so great that no means we had hitherto used were adequate. Large tree-trunks put in for supports were broken. We finally introduced many steel pillars supporting a steel vaulting, with which we lined the roof. This difficulty was overcome only after six months of dangerous work, in which our average advance in digging was only twenty-five centimeters a day instead of five and one-half meters. Neither had we been led to expect the almost intolerable heat we encountered. We had been told that the maximum temperature at the depth of the excavation would probably be 107 degrees F. This would be bad enough, but not intolerable. But suddenly we reached a point in the work where the temperature arose to 131 degrees. Science is unable to explain the phenomenon. The refrigerating plant was made adequate for this new difficulty and we managed to maintain the temperature at about 77 degrees. Then suddenly the temperature fell to its original level. We are wholly unable to explain those very rapid and enormous changes in the temperature.

"These were the chief difficulties that compelled the tunnel company to ask for an extension of the contract time, and an additional appropriation. The work is now proceeding in a satisfactory manner, and we have no doubt that the first tunnel and the lower part of the second tunnel will be completed in contract time. The first tunnel will be opened to traffic on April 30, 1905, and the company, if necessary, will push the work on Sundays and holidays to have everything ready on that date."—*Literary Digest*.

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THE EARTH'S POPULATION.

THE population of the earth at the beginning of the present century amounted to 1,503,300,000 souls, distributed over an area of 55,626,691 square miles, or about 26 persons to the square mile. The divergencies are, however, very wide in this respect, varying from 104 to the square mile in Europe to 2 persons to the same amount of territory in Australia and Polynesia. As to the totals of the populations, Asia, the home of the yellow races, is far in the lead, with 819,556,000. Europe is next, with 392,264,000. Even Africa is ahead of North America, the Dark Continent being accredited with 140,700,000, while North America is given 105,714,000. South America has 38,482,000; Australia and Polynesia, 6,483,000, and the polar lands, 91,000. As to the density, after Europe, as shown above, with its 104 persons to the square mile, comes Asia, with 46.6, North America with 13, Africa 13, South America 5 and Australia and Polynesia 2.

* * *

WHO shall decide when doctors disagree?—*Pope*.

DICK, THE PET CROW.

BY D. Z. ANGLE.

A FEW years ago one of our neighbors, Mr. A., had a pet crow which they caught when it was injured and confined until it had become tame. It was then allowed its liberty and would go where it pleased, but never got far away, always returning to its master and the old roosting place. Dick seemed to have lots of sense, which was almost human in its reasoning powers. This was proven by the caution and care he manifested on several occasions.

Mr. A., who is a man of truth and veracity, stated that upon one occasion he had a man working for him and this man during the day drew off his coat and hung it in a convenient place, then proceeded with his work. He had some important papers in a pocket of the coat, and on returning to the garment saw that the papers were gone. Of course he was vexed and troubled, fearing them irretrievably lost, but Mr. A. soon thought of Dick and his mischievous tricks. They hunted awhile, but failing to find the stolen documents, concluded to wait and watch for Dick.

He soon came back and went straight to the coat, examined the pockets, took some articles out of one and flew away to a fence corner, where the watchers soon found the missing papers.

Dick was energetic and always at some mischief, but finally he did one trick too many. Mr. A. had set out some sweet potato plants one day, and shortly afterwards the crow put in some of his spare moments pulling up a large number of those same plants.

The family now decided such conduct inexcusable and unbearable, and Dick was accordingly sentenced to death.

His execution was attempted by placing poison in an egg, and giving him the egg to eat. But the bird had his suspicions aroused, he looked at the egg, turned it over and over, showed his disapproval of it by a *caw! caw!* and cautiously refused to partake of the usually tempting and acceptable morsel. Whereupon the young man of the family shot the bird and thus ended an interesting, yet troublesome, pet's life.

Mt. Vernon, Ill.

TEMPERATURE OF THE SEA.

THE thermometer has become a useful instrument in examining the basins into which the bottom of the sea is divided. The geography of the sea-bottom is determined from the temperature of the water as readily as it would be by repeated soundings. When the *Challenger* cruised in the waters east and south-east of China several years ago, the geography of the

different seas formed by the group and chains of islands off that coast was made out in this way.

In this open Pacific, and in all seas into which the oceanic currents flow, the temperature varies from the surface to the bottom. Of course the deeper water is the cooler. If a basin be cut off from this general flow up to within a certain depth from the surface, then the temperature will be found to lower just as in the ocean, until a depth is reached just even with the top of the enclosing bank or reef. From that point to the bottom the temperature is found to be uniform.

Some observations in the waters named will make this intelligible. It was found that the temperature of the Celebes Sea varied until a depth of seven hundred fathoms was reached. From that depth down to more than twenty-five hundred fathoms there was no perceptible change. The walls of the basin, then, toward the Pacific, rise to within seven hundred fathoms of the surface. No colder water than that of the tropical Pacific at a depth of seven hundred fathoms was poured into this basin, and that was the temperature that the basin could preserve.

In the Sulu Sea the temperature remained the same from a depth of four hundred fathoms to the bottom at more than twenty-five hundred fathoms. All this body of water was warmer than that of the Celebes, because the rim of the basin coming nearer the surface, not so cold water could flow in from the ocean.

In the Molucca passage the temperature of the water decreases gradually from the surface to the bottom. This proves that these waters are not cut off from the ocean currents by any ridge toward the Pacific.—*Selected.*

COSTA RICA.

ONE of the most interesting of the five Central American Republics which are about to be welded into one is Costa Rica, which lies between Nicaragua—now the scene of the construction of an inter-oceanic canal under American auspices—and the Isthmus of Panama, which has long been a field for American enterprise. The State of the American Union which Costa Rica closely approaches in size is West Virginia, and, like that State, it is exceedingly mountainous. Its population barely exceeds two hundred thousand, which is much smaller than that of Rhode Island. The inhabitants are chiefly congregated on the central plateau of the country, and within sight of the mountain-tops near San Jose, the capital.

There are large plains in Costa Rica, but they are almost entirely uninhabited. They lie along the Atlantic coast, and are covered, for the most part, with forests of beautiful and valuable timber. These plains,

though hot, are not especially unhealthy, and might be rendered quite habitable by cultivation.

Above the hot lands on either side—for Costa Rica extends from the Atlantic to the Pacific—is the temperate belt, or the fertile highlands. Here the climate is delightful nearly all the year round, and salubrious as well.

The principal crop of Costa Rica is coffee, and a very excellent quality of the berry is raised. The entire central plateau is covered with coffee plantations, which are exceedingly beautiful, either in April, when the branches of the trees are covered with white and delicate flowers, or in December, when the berries show cherry-red among dark-green leaves.

The Costa Rica people are gentle, hospitable and easy-going in their ways, and are advancing rapidly in education as well as in material prosperity. They have a railway which lacks but a few miles of crossing the continent; their institutions are free, and life and property are safe throughout the country.

The people have many virtues, but they cannot understand the saying, "Time is money." "You may have in Costa Rica," says Mr. Biolley, "friends truly devoted to you; count upon their honor, their loyalty, their steadfastness, but never count upon their being punctual."

Costa Rica is not great in area, but is vast in resources. Though it already produces a large amount of coffee, it could produce many times as much. Bananas grow in abundance also, as do sugar-cane, corn, chocolate and many other tropical and subtropical products.

Recognizing the fact that the resources of the country can be adequately developed only by the aid of immigration, the Costa Rica government is doing everything in its power to induce Europeans and Americans to settle in the little republic.—*Selected.*

THE MARKET PRICE OF WIVES.

IN the earliest time of purchase, a woman was bartered for useful goods, or for services rendered to her father. In this latter way, Jacob purchased Rachel and her sister Leah. The price of a bride among the Indians of British Columbia and Vancouver Island varies from twenty to fifty pounds' worth of articles. In Oregon, an Indian gives for her horses, blankets or buffalo robes; in California, shell-money or horses; in Africa, cattle.

A poor Damara native will sell a daughter for a cow; a richer Kaffir expects from three to thirty. With the Banyai, if nothing can be given, her family claim her children. In Uganda, where no marriage recently existed, she may be obtained for half a dozen needles, or a coat, or a pair of shoes. An ordinary

price is a box of percussion caps. In other parts, a goat or a couple of buckskins will buy a girl.

Passing to Asia, we find her price is sometimes five to fifteen roubles, or at others, a cartload of wood or hay. A princess may be purchased for three thousand roubles. In Tartary, a woman can be purchased for a few pounds of butter, or where a rich man gives twenty small oxen, a poor man may succeed with a pig. In Fiji her equivalent is a whale's tooth or a musket.

In Australia, no man could formerly obtain a wife unless he gave a sister or some other relative in exchange. The number of wives was limited only by the number of relatives that could be given in return.

These, and similar prices elsewhere, are eloquent testimony to the little value a savage sets on his wife. Her charms vanish with her girlhood. She is usually married while a child, and, through her cruel slavery and bitter life, she often becomes old and repulsive at twenty-five.

TO BURN DOWN TREES ELECTRICALLY.

A DEVICE for felling trees in which a platinum wire heated red hot by means of an electric current takes the place of a saw is described in *The Scientific American*. Of this machine, the invention of two citizens of Little Rock, Ark., the paper just mentioned speaks as follows:

"The apparatus comprises a frame similar to that of a buck-saw, across the lower end of which the resistance-wire is stretched. The tension of the wire may be adjusted by a bar which extends between the side-arms of the frame, and is clamped at one side by a thumbscrew which passes through a slot in the bar. The upper end of the frame is provided with a coil spring adapted to draw the side arms together, to take up the slack in the resistance-wire as it expands when heated by the current. Since ashes are apt to collect in the kerf and retard the burning of the wood, the inventor has provided a mechanism for reciprocating the saw-frame. Furthermore, the resistance-wire may also be wound with a short length of platinum wire, and coils of the latter will act as drag teeth to remove the fine ashes and clear out the charred fragments. The mechanism for reciprocating the saw-frame may be driven by an electric motor. The apparatus offers the advantage that it may be operated at long distance from its source of power, thus giving it a wide radius of action. The inventor has designed the apparatus particularly for the use of lumbermen in felling trees. The electric saw permits of cutting off the trees very close to the ground, and at a much smaller expenditure of labor than with the usual hand-operated saw."—*Literary Digest.*

ORIGIN OF "NELLIE GRAY."

BY MARGUERITE BIXLER.

WHILE nearly everybody knows this little song, yet few know of its origin, and that it was written by Ben R. Hamby, away back in the fifties. At that time he was a teacher in a little academy near Seven Mile, Butler county, Ohio. On his way from Cincinnati in reading the *Cincinnati Commercial*, his eye fell upon an account of a beautiful quadroon girl who had been torn away from her slave lover and carried to the Southern markets to be sold. Her name was Nellie Gray.

The account worked Hamby up to such an extent that he utilized the incident as the subject of the song, the words of which were almost completed by the time he reached home. After a slight remodeling of a few finishing touches he sent it to a Chicago firm for their approval. He never received any returns from it, and the first knowledge that he had of the words having become in the least popular or even been used, was on a visit to Columbus, Ohio. While calling on a lady acquaintance he requested her to sing something for him. She complied by saying she would sing him a sweet little song she had just received, and she remarked that by a strange coincidence it had been written by a person with the same name as his. She, thereupon, much to his surprise, sang with a trained voice, "Nellie Gray."

It is needless to say that the song was famous, and it made for its publishers some thirty thousand dollars. It is said Hamby never received a dollar from the publishers. The most he ever got was six printed copies of his song.

E. Akron, Ohio.



LIFE ON A LEPER ISLAND.

Sad Fate of the Wretches Who are Outcasts from the World and Die a Hideous Death.

A WOMAN who has made a study of leprosy narrated her experience at Molokai as follows:

The resident agent broke the rigid quarantine of the Molokai one day so far as to let me land upon the island, although he did not allow me to approach nearer than ten or twelve yards to the lepers, or to leave the beach and go inland to the houses that were visible in the distance. Our boatmen ran the sloop close in shore, and carried the captain and myself through the shallow water, carefully setting us down on dry stones, but remaining in the sea themselves. A little dog that had come with the party sprang overboard, and began swimming to the shore. It was hurriedly seized by the scruff of its neck and flung back

into the boat. If it had set paw on the beach it could never have returned, but would have had to stay on the island for good.

Very lovely is the Molokai of Penrhyn; sadly beautiful this spot where so many wretched creatures have passed away from death in life to life in death. As we landed, the low golden rays of the afternoon sun were slanting through the pillared palm stems and quaintly beautiful pandanus fronds, across the snowy beach, and its trailing gold-flowered vines. The water of the lagoon, colored like the gems in the gates of the Heavenly City, lapped softly on the shore; the perpetual trade wind poured through the swaying trees, shaking silvery gleams from the lacquered crests of the palms. In the distance, shadowed by a heavy pandanus grove, stood a few low brown huts. From the direction of these there came, hurrying down to the beach as we landed, four figures—three men and a woman. They had put on their best clothes when they saw the sloop making for the island. The woman wore a gaudy scarlet cotton frock; two of the men had white shirts and sailors' trousers of blue dungaree—relics of a happier day, these, telling their own melancholy tale of by-gone years of freedom on the wide Pacific. The third man wore a shirt and scarlet "pareo," or kilt. Every face was lit up with delight at the sight of strangers from the schooner; above all, at the marvelous view of the wonderful "wahine papa." Why, even the men who lived free and happy in Penrhyn mainland did not get the chance of seeing such a show once in a lifetime! There she was, with two arms, and two legs, and a head, and a funny gown fastened in about the middle, and the most remarkable yellow shoes, and a ring with a wonderful pink stone in it, which showed her to be extraordinarily wealthy. Also every one must agree that she was extremely lovely, because her face was burned to the most beautiful scarlet color all over. She could not have weighed less than eleven stone; she was as tall as a sea captain. What a Helen of Troy!

Bright as all the faces of the lepers were at that exciting moment, one could not mistake the traces left by a more habitual expression of heavy sadness. The terrible disease, too, had set its well-known marks upon every countenance. None of those who came out to see us had lost any feature; but all the faces had the gross, thickened, inhuman look that leprosy stamps upon its victims. The woman kept her arm up over her head, to hide some sad disfigurement about her neck. One of the men walked slowly and painfully, through an affection of the hip and leg. There were nine lepers in all upon the island; but the other five either could not or did not wish to leave their huts, and the agent refused to break the quarantine any further than he had already done. What care the

wretched creatures are able to give one another, therefore, what their homes are like, and how their lives are passed, I cannot tell. Three of the lepers were accompanied by their faithful dogs. They are all fond of pets, and most have either a dog or a cat. Of course the animals never leave the island. We exchanged a few remarks at the top of our voices, left a case of oranges (brought up for Cook Islands, a thousand miles away), and returned to our boat. The case of oranges was eagerly seized upon, and conveyed into the bush.

"They will eat them up at once," I said.

"Not they," said one of our white men. "They'll make orange beer to-night, and get jolly drunk for once in their miserable lives."

The lepers are fed from stores furnished by a small government fund; and the trader who fulfills the very light duties of resident government agent generally sends them over a share of any little luxury in the way of oranges, limes, or yams, that may reach the island. None the less, their condition is most miserable, and one cannot but regard it as a crying scandal upon the great missionary organizations of the Pacific that nothing whatever is done for the lepers of these northern groups. The noble example of the late Father Damien of Hawaii, and of the Franciscan sisters who still live upon the Hawaiian Molokai, courting a martyr's death to serve the victims of this terrible disease, seems to find no imitators in the islands evangelized by British missionaries. Godless, hopeless and friendless, the lepers live and die alone. That their lives are immoral in the last degree, their religion, in spite of early teaching, almost a dead letter, is only to be expected. Penrhyn is not alone in this terrible scourge. Rakahanga, Manihiki and Palmerston—all in the same part of the Pacific—are seriously affected by the disease. Palmerston I did not see; but I heard that there is one whole family of lepers there, and some stray cases as well. The island belongs to the half caste descendants (about 150 in number) of one Masters, a "beach comber" of the early days, who died a few years ago. These people are much alarmed at the appearance of leprosy, and have segregated the lepers on an island in the lagoon. They are anxious to have them removed to the Molokai at Penrhyn, since the family came originally from that island; but no schooner will undertake to carry them. In Rakahanga, the lepers are not quarantined in any way, but wander about among the people. There are only a few cases as yet; but the number will certainly increase. This may also be said of Manihiki, for although very serious cases are isolated there, the lepers are allowed, in the earlier stages, to mix freely with every one else, and even to prepare the food of a whole family. The New Zealand

government, it is believed, will shortly pass a law compelling the removal of all these cases to the Molokai at Penrhyn. No government, however, can alleviate the wretched condition of these unfortunate prisoners, once sent to the island. That remains for private charity and devotion.

A God-forsaken, God-forgotten looking place is Penrhyn, all in all. When sunset falls upon the great desolate lagoon, and the tall cocoanuts of the island stand up in jet black against the stormy yellow sky in one unbroken rampart of tossing spears, and the endless sweep of the shadowy beach is empty of all human life, and clear of every sound save the long, monotonous, never-ceasing cry of the trade wind in the trees, it needs but little imagination to fancy strange creatures creeping through the gloom of the forest—strange, ghastly stories of murder and despair whispered in the gathering night. Death in every form is always near to Penrhyn; death in the dark waters of the lagoon, death from the white terror of leprosy and death at the hands of men but quarter civilized, whose fingers are always itching for the ready knife. And at the lonely sunset hour, when old memories of the life and light of great cities, of welcoming windows shining red and warm through gray, cold northern gloamings, come back to the wanderer's mind in vivid contrast, the very wings of the "Shadow cloaked from head to foot" seem to shake in full sight above these desolate shores. Yet, perhaps, the intolerable blaze of full noon upon the windward beaches strikes a note of even deeper loneliness and distance. The windward side of Penrhyn is uninhabited; the sea that breaks in blinding white foam upon the untrodden strand, wreathed with trailing vines of vivid green, is never broken by a sail. The sun beats down through the palms and pandanus leaves so fiercely that the whole of the seaward bush is but a shapeless blaze of green fire. Nothing stirs, nothing cries; the earth is silent, the sea empty, and a barrier of thousands of long sea miles, steadily built up, day by day, through many weeks, and only to be passed again by the slow demolishing, brick by brick, of the same great wall, lies between us and the world where people live. Here there is no life, only an endless dream; not, as in the happy southern islands, a gentle sunrise dream of such surpassing sweetness that the sleeper asks nothing more than to dream on thus forever; but a dark-hour dream of loneliness, desolation and utter remoteness, from which the dreamer cannot awaken, even if he would. Why do men—white men, with some ability and some education—live in these far-away infertile islands? There is no answer to the problem, even from the men themselves. They came, they stayed, they do not go away—why, they do not know. That is all.

AIDS IN SCHOOL DISCIPLINE.

BY MAUD HAWKINS.

WHILE "ruling by love" will not always overcome the evil propensities of human nature as manifested in a child at school, the cultivation of gentle courtesies toward the pupils, and a sympathetic interest *in* them will accomplish wonders.

If a pupil is given to understand that you have a good opinion of him he will strive to KEEP that opinion. The self-respect of a pupil is a matter of very great importance. It often needs to be *controlled* and *directed*, but under *no* circumstances should it be *crushed*. To do so is to do violence to the better nature of the pupil, and this renders efficient moral training impossible.

I often think that half of our difficulties in school government results from our failure to cultivate a normal self-respect on the part of our pupils. We are too apt to administer public reprimands, when *private talks* and *personal appeals* would produce better results.

Respect *begets* respect. When the pupils realize that the teacher has due respect for their feelings, they will be much more inclined to be considerate of *her* wishes and the welfare of the school.

Do we try hard to gain the love of our pupils, and if one means fails, do we look for another, that which lies nearest the child's heart—the baby sister, the pet rabbit, or a favorite game, and approach him through that medium? As teachers, do we strive to give more sympathy to those pupils who have none at home, more smiles and kind words to the child with a rough exterior, which may enshroud a loving heart, and less to the pampered darling who is in danger of being spoiled by the fond caresses of indulgent parents?

Let us make friends of our children and be watchful lest one have occasion to say, "It's only me and I can never be any more to my teacher." Do not look for the *bad* in boys, for if you do you will be quite apt to find it. But look for the *good* and you will be just as *sure* to find it.

When you look into the child's soul with a prayerful desire to find the good that is there and awaken it to life, you will find it just as surely as there is a divine nature to lead you. Look at the *child* and not the *results* to be obtained externally.

No teacher is in the work purely for love of the occupation or of the pupil, yet if one is resolute and conscientious in the matter, she may cultivate a sincere affection for both, and this may win the good will of the child. Be kind to those who need it most. Make it evident that you believe that

He who is honest is noble,
Whatever his fortune or birth.

The power of gentleness on the part of the teacher cannot be overestimated—especially on the unmanageable (so-called) boys, who, proud and confident of their superior and well developed muscular strength, laugh at mere physical force on the part of the teacher and defy authority and have no respect for law. Often the rudest and most defiantly disobedient boy is impressed and subdued by the power of gentleness, seemingly because it is in such strong contrast with his own disposition and ways—unlike attracting, and like repelling.

He may not analyze his feelings and the teacher may not be conscious of them, but his ridiculing smile, defiant acts and rude laugh tell the story better than words could express it, when she makes use of any ungentle but common methods of dealing with contrary minds. He knows, also, that loud, harsh, impatient tones of voice and a hasty, ungracious manner are not becoming to a lady, and he naturally resents them.

As children are attracted by the beautiful in nature and art, and readily yield to the influence of music and song, so are they as quickly responsive to the power of gentleness and to a low voice—that *excellent* thing in a woman, that *most* excellent thing in the teacher.

The effect of the teacher's voice alone cannot be overestimated. It will either cause harmony or discord; maintain order, or destroy it. The voice of the teacher in the schoolroom is as a rule pitched too high.

The use of corporal punishment except in *extreme* cases is a thing of the past. What shall be its substitute? A careful study of the conditions which help to obtain the desired results. Under the first head would be pure air and a proper arrangement of light. Cleanliness and order are so closely allied that I will speak of them together. A place for everything and everything in its place is a great help toward cleanliness.

Who can explain why so many teachers accept an untidy room as a necessity? A true lady will *make* and *keep* the place in which she spends so many of her waking hours both clean and sweet.

Amy in the realistic story of Dodd showed one of the finest instincts of her nature when she washed the schoolroom floor. We are all greatly influenced by our surroundings. The moral effect of a room is wonderful. Why should not the impression of the schoolroom where the pupils spend five days of the week affect their character? Probably no one who has not been a teacher can understand how much easier it is to control a school in a pleasant, well-ventilated room. The whole tone of the school is different. This fact is strong proof that pupils are influenced by their surroundings and that the educative value of an

attractive school interior is great in the highest sense.

Get as much of nature's own brightness inside the room as possible. The walls of the room should receive our careful attention. Appropriate pictures should adorn them. But some will ask, "Where are we to get the pictures?" Nevertheless I must still answer, Something *can* be done if we have only willing hearts, quick eyes and fertile resources, with a little self-denial to work with.

We must find our own pictures until the town or some art-loving individual will donate to each room at least one *truly* beautiful picture. The children are themselves indefatigable agents. Hint that you want pictures and your desk will be crowded. Many of them worthless, but among the number brought *some* will be worthy to be reserved.

Large uncolored copies of noted pictures may be had for a small sum. The Perry pictures are both cheap and beautiful. "Thoroughbred," "Pharaoh's Horses" and "Can't You Talk?" will supplement the lessons on kindness to animals. Have the colors of the room harmonize. The personal appearance of the teacher has its influence also. Would you make your room attractive and your pupils happy think on these things.



ABRAHAM LINCOLN'S TWO TEXTS.

AMONG those who might fairly claim to have known Abraham Lincoln were the pupils in a primary school near the White lot in Washington, the yard of which was separated by a fence from the rear end of the White House grounds. Most of the reminiscences of the President which the boys carried away with them were small events not easy to relate, but such, nevertheless, as gave to them a growing love for the great man who sometimes found recreation in watching and applauding their sports, and who more than once visited the school and addressed the children. One incident, however, stood out distinctly, and is described by a witness, one of the boys then attending the school, says the *Youth's Companion*.

One day the teacher gave a lesson on neatness, and asked each boy to come to school next day with his boots blacked. They all obeyed; but one of them, John S., a poor, one-armed lad, brought down upon himself no end of ridicule, for he had used stove-blackening, the only kind of polish which his home afforded.

Boys are sometimes merciless in their ridicule. The poor child, only nine years old, and doubly sensitive because of his lost arm, tried to be brave, but his lips were quivering and the tears were in his eyes, when the jeering suddenly stopped; for there, leaning upon the fence and listening, stood the President.

Mr. Lincoln uttered no word of reproof, but entered the school and made inquiry of the teacher. He

learned that John was the son of a dead soldier, and that his mother, who had other children, was a washerwoman. Then he went away, and it was many days before he came back again.

The next morning John was at school in a new suit, and with new shoes radiant with the best blacking. The change was so great the boys hardly recognized their companion, whom they plied with questions. John replied that the afternoon before, the President and Mrs. Lincoln and another lady had called at his home in their carriage; that the President had taken him to a clothing-store and bought him two suits and that while he was doing this the ladies made inquiries of his mother, which later were followed by clothing for the two little girls, and a supply of coal and groceries. In addition to this information, the lad brought to his teacher a scrap of paper containing a verse of Scripture, which Mr. Lincoln had requested to have written on the blackboard:

Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these my brethren, ye have done it unto me.

Some weeks afterward, when Mr. Lincoln visited the school again, the verse was still there, and the teacher called his attention to it. Mr. Lincoln adjusted his spectacles and read it, then removed his glasses and wiped them, and the boys thought there were tears in his eyes. But he replaced his glasses, and taking a crayon, said, "Boys, I have another quotation from the Bible, and I hope you will learn it and come to know its truth as I have known and felt it." Then below the other verse he wrote:

It is more blessed to give than to receive.

A. Lincoln.

One boy, at least, never forgot it. He is now himself a teacher in the public schools, and often tells the boys he teaches of the texts which President Lincoln taught him and his schoolmates.



EASY TO BE DIVORCED.

DIVORCE procedure in Burma is simple. If a husband and wife decide that life together is an impossibility, she goes out and buys two little candles of equal size, made especially for the use of the unhappily wedded. She brings the candles home and then she and her husband sit down upon the floor, placing the candles between them. The candles are lighted at the same moment, and one represents the husband, the other the wife. The pair watch the burning tapers anxiously, for custom decrees that the owner of the one which goes out first is at once to leave the house. The second candle may have only flickered out a moment later, but its possessor remains owner of the house and all its contents, his or her late partner going away with nothing but the clothes worn at the moment.

THE EVIDENCE OF THE SENSES.

BY MARY I. SENSEMAN.

SCROOGE had likely been too much occupied with monetary gains to have ready a logical reply to Old Marley's question, "Why do you doubt your senses?" Sometimes we do as Scrooge did, crack dry jokes, in order to make ourselves believe that we are not scared by the daily occurrences that apparently jeopardize our happiness.

From the standpoint that rules are proved by their exceptions, the statement is made here that our senses do not give truthful evidence, they either withhold a part or declare an added (false) part.

Right here we must understand that judgment is not a sense. It is a condition or property of the mind. The senses are sight, a photograph on the retina; hearing, the vibrations of the bones and fluids of the ear; taste, smell, touch, accordingly distinguished.

If a big dog barks at us in his deepest bass we are instinctively inclined to depart from his vicinity. He sounds as if he will bite. But, feeling secure in the old adage that barking dogs do not bite, which is further justified by this one's somewhat mild appearance, we judge that he is after all not actually dangerous. Here, the sense of hearing overdid its duty. On the other hand, if a gentle-appearing dog were to bite the evidence of sight is wanting in the whole truth.

According to the testimony of one's sight, the earth is perfectly motionless and the sun is its faithful satellite. The sense of taste would delude us into believing that the more highly seasoned foods are the most nutritious, while in reality they are among the most harmful. The most beautiful flowers are by no means the most fragrant; nor the delicately-scented violet and lily of the valley the most stately. The sickly child which whines continually may eventually become a philanthropist; while the healthy one which laughs and crows always may become a prig, a slattern, or a tramp.

A man pulled down the blinds of his house. Then he beat his wife. The mere drawing down the blinds was a simple act and the evidence of sight did not show the man to be a criminal. But if the wife had any shrewdness at all, she knew, by the first act, that the second was premeditated.

A person does a bit of acting in order to test the metal of a friend. The means seemed somewhat cruel and belittling. In this case the senses gave the added or false evidence.

We must not jump at conclusions. We must probe for them. The cause and the effect of every recurrence are not wrapped around that incident; they are always embedded in it. Sometimes a big incident hides

very small cause and effect, or a thin covering of incident firmly surrounds important cause and effect.

Incidents are but the meeting-points of causes and effects, of motives and results. With both a good motive and a good result the incident can but be classed as good, however insignificant or how ungainly and ill-performed it appears on the surface. As well, a showy occurrence may be the meeting-point of an evil motive and a disastrous result.

So, strange as it sounds, we will find everybody better than he seems and nobody as good as he appears to be; the seeming and appearing being one's acts evidenced by another's senses.

Thus are the senses tricky, deceptive. In the majority of cases, at least, we cannot trust them, therefore we must not act on their advice. If we do not act we shall find in ourselves a wonderful store of patience and of faith in our fellow-man.

Covington, Ohio.

A LOST ART.

FAME and fortune await the lucky individual who can rediscover the combination of metals from which the Egyptians, the Aztecs and the Incas of Peru made their tools and arms. Though each of these nations reached a high state of civilization, none of them ever discovered iron in spite of the fact that the soil of all three countries was largely impregnated with it. Their substitute for it was a combination of metals which had the temper of steel. Despite the greatest efforts the secret of this composition has baffled scientists and has become a lost art. The greatest explorer, Humbolt, tried to discover it from an analysis of a chisel found in an ancient Inca silver mine, but all that he could find out was that it appeared to be a combination of a small portion of tin with copper. This combination will not give the hardness of steel, so it is evident that tin and copper could not have been its only component.

Whatever might have been the nature of the metallic combination, these ancient races were able so to prepare pure copper that it equaled in temper the finest steel produced at the present day by the most scientifically approved process. With their bronze and copper instruments they were able to quarry and shape the hardest known stone, such as granite and porphyry, and even cut emeralds and like substances.

If copper could thus be tempered now its advantage over steel would be very great, and it would no doubt be preferred to the latter in numerous industries. It is a curious fact that, though this lost secret still baffles modern scientists, it must have been discovered independently by the three races which made use of it so long ago.—*New York Herald.*

THE USE OF A GENTLE ANSWER.

A CIVIL answer will often save you from rudeness and insult. Even rough men are softened by a few sweet, gentle words of a child, just as I have read that a little boy was softened by the notes of a bird.

The boy was playing in the garden when a little bird perched on the bough of an apple tree close at hand.

The boy looked at it for a moment, and then, obeying the promptings of his baser part, he picked up a stone that lay at his feet, and was preparing to throw it, steadying himself carefully to take good aim. The little arm was raised backward without frightening the bird, and it was within an ace of destruction, when lo! its tiny throat swelled, and it shook out a flood of sweet notes.

Slowly the boy's arm dropped to his side, and the stone fell to the ground again, and when the little warbler had finished his merry piping it flew away unharmed.

A gentleman who had been watching the lad then came to him and asked him, "Why didn't you stone the bird, my boy? You might have killed him and carried him home."

The little fellow looked up, with a face of half shame and half sorrow, as he answered, "I couldn't because he sung so."

And civil words may some time save you from damage, just as its sweet song saved the bird.—*Selected.*

* * *

THE WOODMAN'S CLOCK.

THE pole-star is really the most important of the stars in our sky; it marks the north at all times; it alone is fixed in the heavens; all the other stars seem to swing around it once in twenty-four hours. But the pole-star or Polaris is not a very bright one, and it would be hard to identify but for the help of the so-called pointers in the "Big Dipper" or "Great Bear." The outer rim of the Dipper points near to Polaris, at a distance equal to three times the space that separates the two stars of the Dipper's outer side. Various Indians call the pole-star the "Home Star" and "the Star That Never Moves," and the Dipper they call the "Broken Back." The Great Bear is also to be remembered as the Pointers for another reason. It is the hour hand of the woodman's clock. It goes once around the north star in about twenty-four hours, the reverse way of the hands of a watch; that is, it goes the same way as the sun, and for the same reason—that it is the earth that is going and leaving them behind.

* * *

TRUTH, crushed to earth, shall rise again.—*Bryant.*

QUEER WOOL.

STRANGE as it may seem, there comes from the iron furnaces of Pittsburg a substance so white and light, so fluffy and flaky that it looks and feels like picked wool. It is called "slag wool," and a correspondent of *The Companion* offers to tell us how it is made and for what it is used. Slag is a waste substance which issues from iron melting furnaces. It is formed by the separation of the earthy matter from the ore, and looks like coarse, dark glass if allowed to cool as it comes from the furnaces. Formerly it was thrown away as valueless, but since a process of converting it into "wool" has been discovered, it is utilized for many purposes.

This mineral wool is formed by causing a jet of steam to play upon the stream of molten slag as it issues from the furnace. This has the effect of breaking up the melted mass into countless small, bead-like particles, so light that they fly in every direction. Each of these tiny beads carries behind it a delicate thread of finely spun slag, so that one is reminded of a comet with its tail.

To collect these threads, and to separate the fibres from the beads or heavier portions of the slag, the steam jet is arranged at the mouth of an open cylinder of sheet iron, in which a strong air current is induced by means of additional jets of steam.

The tube or shaft is furnished with a shield, or striking plate, which detains the heavier particles, while the lighter slag wool is carried by the draft into a large chamber resembling a gigantic meat-safe, its walls being formed of wire netting with about sixteen meshes to the square inch. Here the steam condenses and escapes, leaving the slag wool, which now has the appearance of snow-flakes, deposited on the floor of the chamber or clinging to its wire walls.

The filaments or flakes are then broken up and felted together, when they look and feel like wool.

This mineral wool is extremely light, and absolutely fire-proof—properties which make it useful for a large variety of purposes. It is a marvelous non-conductor of heat and sound, which renders it valuable for packing between the floors of rooms and in the space between partitions. It serves as an excellent covering for boilers, heating pipes and such things.

It can be woven into cloth, and as such, makes fire-proof curtains for theatres, and it might not be a bad plan to make clothes out of it for children who persist in playing near the fire. It is so porous that it will absorb and retain large quantities of water, like a sponge, and it is also an antiseptic, that is, a substance which resists or corrects putrefaction. It is useful, therefore, as a dressing for wounds, as well as for other medical purposes.—*Selected.*

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The Inglenook contains twenty-four pages weekly, devoted to the intellectual, moral and spiritual interests of the young. Each department is especially designed to fill its particular sphere in the home.

Contributions are solicited. Articles submitted are adapted to the scope and policy of the magazine. A strong effort will be made to develop the latent talent of the constituency.

Sample copies will be furnished upon application. Agents are wanted everywhere, and will be awarded a liberal commission. Change of address can only be made when the old address, as well as the new, is given. Club rates for Sunday schools and other religious organizations. Address as above.

Entered at the Post Office at Elgin, Ill., as Second-class Matter.

THE CHICAGO SUNDAY SCHOOL EXTENSION FUND.

THE people of Chicago who are making such a noble effort to introduce Sunday schools into neglected sections of the city use a great many ways to get money to make such work possible. Last year a successful attempt was made to place a small investment in the hands of the children all over the country, with the understanding that the proceeds should be returned to the extension fund. This year they are investing in garden seeds and several thousand packages of these seeds have already been sent out, but they still have a great quantity on hand. In order to get rid of these this year they are making an offer to dispose of them at two and a half cents a package. Please notice their advertisement elsewhere in this issue. The cause is a very worthy one, and should be patronized as liberally as possible. Let the INGLENOOK family have a hand in doing good.

HEROES.

JUST about a year ago Mr. Andrew Carnegie, in trying to decide how he could best spend his surplus money for the betterment of mankind, decided it would be unique, as well as beneficial, to establish a "Hero Fund." It was his design not only to reward heroes liberally from this fund, but to award medals which would serve to distinguish them, and, in some little way, make them to feel that the world had appreciated their efforts. But to date no distribution of prizes has been made. The commission into whose hands this fund was placed has been nearly drowned in a sea of affidavits. Heroism has become as contagious as measles; the number of applicants that have filed papers with them now exceed twenty thousand. The overworked commissioners themselves really feel as if they were entitled to be rewarded and regarded as heroes.

It may be a little ungracious, nevertheless, it may carry with it a great deal of truth to say that real heroes and heroines will not ask to be rewarded and don't even know that they are heroic in their quiet, unadvertised everyday life. It follows then that in the majority of cases where heroes clamor for awards that one of two things is true; either the feat has been performed for the reward or he is desirous of wearing a medal that will distinguish him above his fellows as being a brave character. A hero, like a martyr, blows no horn; he does only what is his duty to do.

FOR THE GREAT NORTHWEST.

FOR the benefit of a great number of the INGLENOOK family who live in the Upper Mississippi Valley and the great Northwest, as well as the regions around the Great Lakes, we give some railroad information concerning the Annual Meeting at Bristol, Tenn.

A majority of those in the territory above named will of necessity come to Chicago. Then the question is the best route from Chicago to Bristol. There are several ways already mapped out by which one can reach Bristol. The fare will be the same over any of these routes. The choice between the routes will practically depend upon the country through which they pass, the distance and the connection of trains. On any of the roads one may leave Chicago, near noon of one day and reach Bristol in the evening of the following day.

The Wabash expects to run a train from Chicago to Toledo, over their own line; from Toledo to Colum-



SCENE NEAR RIPPLEMEAD.

bus, Ohio, over the Ohio Central, and from Columbus, Ohio, to Bristol over the Norfolk & Western. There will be a train over the C. & E. I. from Chicago to Evansville, Ind., from Evansville to Nashville, Tenn., over the L. & N., from Nashville to Chattanooga over the N. C. and St. L., and from Chattanooga to Bristol



FARM SCENE, MOUNTAIN AND VALLEY.

over the Southern. A third way will be to take the Big Four out of Chicago to Cincinnati, where you can have choice of roads from Cincinnati to Bristol over the Q. & C., the L. & N. or the Norfolk & Western. Another way which is extremely popular on account of distance, and because of a SOCIAL SPECIAL TRAIN that runs from Chicago through to Bristol without change, is, over the Monon route to Indianapolis; from Indianapolis to Cincinnati over the C., H. & D., and from Cincinnati to Bristol over the Norfolk & Western. Of course you can go to Cincinnati from Chicago over the Monon, C., H. & D., and can take the Q. & C. or the L. & N. from there to Bristol; but Mr. Frank J. Reed of the Monon, and Mr. W. B. Beville of the Norfolk & Western have both told your editor, personally, that they expect to run a SOCIAL SPECIAL TRAIN from Chicago straight through to Bristol without change.

As will be noticed in advertisements elsewhere, this train will leave Chicago, Friday, June 2, at 12:00 noon, and arrive in Bristol, 2 P. M., Saturday, June 3. The fare from Chicago to Bristol and return will be \$19.12. The Norfolk & Western is a terminal line at Bristol, and, with other terminal lines, will contribute a portion of receipts towards expenses of the meeting.

Again, the Norfolk & Western has a line from here running down into old Virginia, and one into Maryland. Persons traveling over this road will find it very convenient to make side trips to see their relatives and friends who live in the East. Those using this route will find it leads through a section of country which constantly unrolls a beautiful panorama afforded by moun-

tains, rivers and fertile valleys. It passes through West Virginia, which, of late, has become renowned for its immense mineral wealth.

The accompanying illustration of the scene near Ripplemead will give you an idea of the beauty of some of these valleys. Also the accompanying farm scene shows the wealth of some of these valleys which are very modest in their boastfulness.

The view of the Annual Meeting grounds only gives you a picture of one of the drives in the beautiful grove where the meeting is to be held. It certainly is a very nice grove and a delightful place for the meeting.

Any further information wanted concerning this SOCIAL SPECIAL TRAIN can be had by addressing the above officers.



You might be the means of doing some one a great deal of good by showing him our offer to send the INGLENOOK from now to Jan. 1, 1906, for 50 cents. We are getting a great many testimonials from Sunday schools telling how they like it. Why not ask us for a few sample copies to show your Sunday school what it is like?



A PARTIAL VIEW OF THE MEETING GROUNDS.

Current Happenings

THROUGH the influence of French Baptist missionaries, the Rev. A. E. Ribourg and the forty-two members of his independent Catholic parish at Manchaoug, Mass., have formally entered into the Baptist denomination. They were formerly members of the Roman Catholic Church.

THE largest picture ever painted has been completed by a French artist, after eight years of labor. The subject is the funeral of M. Carnot, and the canvas measures one hundred fifty-nine square yards.

THE Long Island Railway has received the first installment of its new steel motor cars for the electrical equipment of the road. Externally they look very much like the steel cars in the New York Subway. They are equipped with the Westinghouse multiple control airbrakes, and each car has two two-horse power motors.

PRINCE GEORGE, of Greece, who represents the Powers as high commissioner in the government of the Island of Crete, recently gave an address, after which the Cretan Assembly at Canea voted and proclaimed the union of Crete and Greece. The deputies took the oath of allegiance and proceeded to notify the representatives of the Powers of the action taken.

THE czar is reported to have declared, "If I sign peace I cannot be czar." The czar is rumored to have wounded himself in the hand in an effort to commit suicide.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT will deliver an address in Brooklyn on May 30 at the unveiling of the statue of General Slocum.

A NEW Italian cabinet has been formed under the premiership of Leone Fortis.

ACCORDING to official figures there were produced in France last year 1,743,959,650 gallons of wine. The *Cleveland Leader* has estimated that this would fill a canal ten feet deep, 100 feet wide and forty-four miles long.

THE latest horticultural creation of Luther Burbank is a carnation which changes color three times on the first three days of its blooming. The first day it is pure white, the second it is pink, and the third day a deep red, which color is retained until the flower fades.

THE American people pay every year \$1,074,225,928 more for intoxicating liquors than for literature of all kinds.

THE body of Admiral John Paul Jones, for which Ambassador Porter has been searching in Paris for five years, was found and identified on April 14. The body was in a good state of preservation and answered in every particular to the descriptions, portraits and statues of the admiral. The leaden coffin containing the remains was found by tunneling the old St. Louis Cemetery, now covered by city streets and buildings. The body was immersed in alcohol, and the limbs cased in tinfoil, hence its wonderful state of preservation. It is thought that Congress will reimburse General Porter for his expense in pushing the search which has proved so successful. The body will be brought to this country in fitting weather, and interred with ceremony at the Arlington Cemetery, near Washington.

THE decision of the United States Supreme Court, overthrowing the New York Ten-hour Bakery law, has been followed by strike talk, and Secretary Harzbecker, of the International Union of Bakers and Confectioners, said there might be a strike involving 85,000 bakers throughout the United States on May 1, if the ten-hour demand was refused. Business Agent Urbana, of Bakers' Union No. 3, at New York, said: "We will keep up this ten-hour fight in defiance of the United States Supreme Court."

PRESIDENT RAMSEY, of the Wabash Railroad, announced Wednesday that his resignation as president of the Wabash-Pittsburg Terminal Railroad Company had been accepted and that Frederick A. Delano had been elected as his successor. This is said to be due to a disagreement between President Ramsey and George Gould. The latter thought the earnings of the Terminal were not what they should be.

THE Japanese government it about to offer its fourth domestic loan of \$50,000,000, this being part of the war fund, appropriated for the present year. This is to meet the current war expenses.

ALBAUGH BROS., DOVER & Co., one of the Mail Order houses of Chicago, at a late Stockholders' meeting, decided to erect two large buildings at the corner of Marshall and Twenty-first St., Chicago, in order to provide ample room to take care of their growing business.

THE Shah of Persia will arrive in France shortly to take a provincial water cure.

THE Chicago and Alton Railroad Company has contracted for six gasoline motor cars, to be used in its interurban service. This service is designed to meet the competition of the electric lines now running parallel. The trains are run as frequently and at as low rate of fare as prevails on the electric lines. Stops are made not only at regular stations, but at all high-way crossings and public buildings, either to take on or let off passengers.

FRANCE is the first government in the world to put upon its bulletin boards a poster five feet long, containing an official warning against the use of alcohol as a beverage. A pretty time to begin now.

THE treasury statement of the government receipts and expenditures shows that for the month of March, 1905, there is a surplus of \$972,630.

ACCORDING to documents found in the archives of Genoa, the discovery of America by Columbus cost a little over \$7,000. The fleet of Columbus was worth about \$3,000. His salary was \$200 a year.

LAST year \$18.15 was spent for stimulating drinks for every man, woman and child in this country, or \$90.75 for every family of five. Stop and think for a moment what such figures really mean.

THE main building of the Vanderbilt University, at Nashville, Tenn., was destroyed by fire quite recently.

ACCORDING to government statistics, just published, America uses one-half of the world's production of coffee. More than 1,000,000,000 pounds, valued at \$88,000,000 came into the United States last year. The consumption is rapidly increasing every year.

THE state experimental station at Tampico, Ill., has been discontinued.

FOUR Jews were killed and forty wounded in a battle between a mob of socialists and a police patrol in the streets of Warsaw.

IN 1903 there were sold in the United States alone 3,210,352,015 cigarettes. It is estimated that if these were laid end to end they would reach twice around the world and then from New York to San Francisco and back again.

It is estimated that \$400,000,000 of British treasure lie sunk along the route from England to India.

THREE employes were seriously injured by a tank explosion which wrecked the laboratory of the Merck Chemical Company, St. Louis.

FIFTEEN store buildings were recently destroyed by fire at Lowell, Mich. The fire was caused by an explosion in the gasoline storehouse of one of the hardware stores.

FIVE czars of Russia have been assassinated as follows: Feodor I. last of the house of Rurik, which had governed Russia for 700 years, 1589, Peter III, dethroned and murdered; succeeded by Catherine, his wife, 1762; Ivan IV, murdered in prison, 1764; Czar Paul, March 4, 1801; Alexander II, March 13, 1881.

THE Northern Pacific Railroad has made it a rule to dismiss any employe who is seen taking a drink of liquor.

If it is essential for the government to establish canteens, drinking posts and official saloons for its soldiers, why should not the railroad companies establish a saloon at each watering tank or roundhouse for the benefit of their employes?

THE King of Greece has appointed the emperor of Germany an admiral of the Greek navy in return for Emperor William's courtesy in making him an admiral of the German navy.

THE Art Institute of Chicago is to receive from Benjamin Ferguson, a lumber merchant, who died at Chicago recently, the income from an estate of \$1,000,000. It is to be used to create and maintain statuary and monuments in public places, commemorating worthy men and women of America, or important events of American history.

LAST year there were brought into this country 700,000 pounds of opium and a ton of morphine, which is five times as much as was used six years ago, and the *Chicago Tribune* estimates that a million people in this country are addicted to the use of either morphine or cocaine.

RUSSIA has a population of 127,000,000, but it is said to have only 18,334 physicians, while the United States has a population of 75,000,000 and 120,000 physicians.



HOME DEPARTMENT



MOTHER'S THIMBLE.

BY NANNIE BLAIN UNDERHILL.

'Tis such a little thing:
 It cannot think, or feel.
 'Tis old, and worn, and thin—
 'Tis but a bit of steel.
 Its worth is but a penny,
 But, oh, the times—how many—
 Its power was used for me!

Our clothes were made by hand—
 It helped make every stitch—
 While Mother worked and planned
 In mother-love, so rich.
 'Tis always at its station,
 It never took vacation,
 With clothes to make or fix.

Those hands are now at rest:
 Myriad kindly deeds,
 Remind us of the Blest,
 While heart with sadness bleeds.
 Those fingers—once so nimble,
 That used this plain, old thimble—
 They have no further needs.

Her busy life is past;
 'Twas ever calm and sweet:
 I'm glad to know, at last,
 Our loved one we may meet.
 Our gentle, Christian mother,
 There, with our Elder Brother,
 With untold bliss, to greet.

Collbran, Colo.

* * *

DRINKING MILK.

Is milk more healthful to drink than water? Is it hurtful to drink one or even two glasses of milk after eating, if you drank nothing while eating? Is not milk and water more productive of health than tea and coffee?

In reply to the first question, I will say that water is the natural drink intended for man and beast, simply as a drink. I infer this from the fact that the human body is very largely composed of water, the blood containing 79 per cent; the brain, 80; the muscles, 75; even the solid bones, 10; while the digestive juices are still richer in this natural fluid, the saliva having as high as 99; the gastric juice, 97; the pancreatic juice, 90; and the bile, 87. On the whole, there is no better solvent than water.

Milk is food and drink, and should not be taken as a substitute for drink. In reference to the second, it

may be well to drink a glass of milk at the close of the meal, providing enough food has not already been eaten.

It is best not to drink at the meals, at least if this drink is simply used as a means of eating rapidly, "washing it down," the saliva being enough to moisten all of the food really needed, the starchy kind particularly, absolutely demanding the saliva for their digestion.

If the proper amount of food is eaten, a single glass may be added with perfect safety, which should be taken slowly, held for a time in the mouth. A large amount might add too much to the amount of food already taken, besides clogging the stomach with too much liquid. The last question is easily answered.

The milk and water are very much superior to tea and coffee. I believe that strong tea is one of the prominent causes of neuralgia, while coffee produces most, or much of the biliousness. Both are like alcohol, in the matter of stimulation, all acting as such on account of their poisonous properties. They both derange and retard digestion.

While most people drink far too much in connection with their meals, there is but little danger of drinking too much simple water when the stomach is empty, if not too cold. Taken in the evening, after taking a very light supper, so that the stomach may be nearly empty, and early in the morning before any food is taken, it has a very beneficial effect in dissolving the waste matters, that they may the more readily pass out of the system, as a very important means of purification.—*Selected.*

* * *

CARING FOR THE ORPHANS.

"WELL, I don't know," said Margaret, "how we shall make out, but we can't let the child starve." Margaret was house-mother in a German home where money was scarce and plain food was not plenty.

A stranger had stopped at the door and asked if he might have some supper with the family. He was watching the yellow-haired little girl who followed Margaret around.

"Then she isn't your own child?" he asked.

No, she was the child of a poor neighbor who had died a few weeks before; so they had taken her in.

"And can't you manage to keep her?" the stranger asked. "You have none of your own, I suppose."

"Oh, dear, yes!" and she laughed. Why, there were ten in all! When supper was ready they all

trooped in. At the table each one looked out for Gretchen; she had the largest potato carefully peeled by Margaret, the mother's name-child, and Melchoir, the father's namesake, put a bit of butter on it, though he ate none on his own. The stranger saw this, though he seemed not to.

The next day a soldier rode up to the house and gave Margaret a letter. What do you think it said? Why, that the man who had eaten supper with them the night before was so pleased with all the ten children and Gretchen besides that he had decided to make each one a present of one hundred dollars, to be paid to them each year while they lived. Eleven hundred dollars a year, because a strange man who took supper with them was pleased with their kindness to him, and their unselfish care of the orphan Gretchen!

The letter was signed, "Joseph, Emperor of Austria." He was the stranger who in disguise had visited them.—*Selected.*

* * *

A HASTY TEMPER.

IT is a remarkable thing that there exists in people's minds a distinct social precedence among the vices.

To own oneself on intimate terms with such a one as deceit or slander, for instance, would be almost undreamt of, but how often have we heard people say, almost with pride, at any rate with no trace of shame, "I have a very hasty temper"? And then as if to transfigure it into a very virtue they triumphantly add, "but it is soon over." So it may be, but how about its consequences! Are they soon over?

There are few more dangerous enemies to the peace and comfort of everyday life than the people who speak hastily in the squalls of passing ill temper, and then, when they are restored to good humor, expect everything to be just as it was before. There is no such position as "just as it was before" in this up and down hill human nature of ours. Every word or act is a step by which we mount upward or sink lower in the unhindered journeyings onward of all conditions of life, and the people who give utterance to the incriminations of passionate tempers unfailingly drop down in the estimation of others, from which it is a stiff climb up again.

Moreover, words once uttered, whether true or false, are usually undying and live on in hearts and memories long after the careless bow that shot such poisoned arrows is unstrung. And though the utterer may plead that to feed his passion he said not what he really believed, but what he thought at the time would hurt most, it is almost impossible for the hearer to understand that that expression was not that of a living though latent opinion and to feel it accordingly.

The code of fashion in the moral realms has decreed how much better a passionate temper is than a sulky one, but there is something to be said in favor of the

latter in that it only hurts its owner. Like the little girl who when annoyed always ate her apple pie without sugar, the guilty person may suffer most individually but that is surely better than the suffering to the innocent caused by the random shots of the fierce though short onslaughts of a hasty temper. And silence is much less generally disturbing than violence, though perhaps quite as unbecoming.—*Edith H. Fowler, in London Mail.*

* * *

OUR BOYS.

GET hold of the boy's heart. Yonder locomotive with its thundering train comes like a whirlwind down the track, and a regiment of armed men might seek to arrest it in vain. It would crush them and plunge unheeded on. But there is a little lever in its mechanism that, at the pressure of a man's hand, will slacken its speed, and in a moment or two bring it panting and still, like a whipped spaniel at your feet. By the same little lever the steamship is guided hither and yon upon the sea in spite of adverse wind or current. That sensitive and responsive spot by which a boy's life is controlled is his heart. With your grasp gentle and firm upon that helm you may pilot him whither you will. Never doubt that he has a heart. Bad and wilful boys often have the tenderest heart hidden away somewhere beneath the incrustations of sin, or behind barricades of pride. And it is your business to get at that heart, keep hold of it by sympathy, confiding in him, manifestly working only for his good, by little indirect kindnesses to his mother or sisters, or even his pet dog. See him at his home, or invite him to yours. Provide him some little pleasure, set him to some little service of trust for you; love him—love him practically. Any way and every way, rule him through his heart.

* * *

A CENSUS OF LONDON OUTCASTS.

ON the night of January 29th of last year, medical officers and inspectors of the London County Council took a kind of census of London outcasts. Between one o'clock and five o'clock in the morning, from Hyde Park to Whitechapel and Holborn to the Thames they counted 1,609 men and 188 women walking the streets without a place to sleep, or sleeping in doorways. On the basis of these figures, gathered in four hours' observations, the officers estimated that one person in every 2,000 in London was a homeless outcast. And among the 1,977 wretched wanderers thus counted, fifty were little children!—"Hooligan: The Slum as a World-Power," *Everybody's Magazine for April.*

* * *

ALL great virtues bear the impress of self-denial.—*Channing.*

Reading Circle and Christian Workers' Topics

By ELIZABETH D. ROSENBERGER.

REVERENCE.—Heb. 12: 28.

For Sunday, May 14, 1905.

I. For God's Name.

1. Holy and Reverend,Psa. 111: 9
2. His Son our Savior—"Jesus,"Matt. 1: 21
3. God with us—"Immanuel," ..Isa. 7: 14; Matt. 1: 23
4. The Anointed—"Christ,"Luke 4: 18

II. For God's Book.

1. It is Quick and Powerful,Heb. 4: 12
2. Called the Holy Bible.
3. It has Withstood Persecution.
4. It Shall Remain 'mid the Wreck of Worlds,
.....Matt. 24: 35

III. For God's House.

1. Called the House of Prayer, Mark 11: 17; Lev. 19: 30
2. The Bethel to the Weary,Gen. 28: 10-14
3. The Sinai to the Trusting,Josh. 5: 15
4. A Secure Dwelling Place,Psa. 27: 3-6

Text.—Wherefore we receiving a kingdom which cannot be moved, let us have grace, whereby we may serve God acceptably with reverence and godly fear.—Heb. 12: 28.

References.—Lev. 26: 2; Esther 3: 2; Psa. 111: 9; Gen. 17: 3; Ex. 3: 5; 19: 16-24; Isa. 45: 9; Acts 28: 10; Philipp. 2: 29; 2 Sam. 1: 14; Eccl. 10: 20; 1 Peter 2: 17; Ex. 20: 12; Job 32: 4-7; Jude 8; Psa. 27: 4.

An Old-Fashioned Virtue.

Reverence is an old-fashioned virtue, if we may call it such. Boys and girls of a generation ago spoke reverently of many things that are lightly, and even flippantly talked about in these days. We do not like to think that our boys and girls are more frivolous than those of a generation gone by, but we believe that there is a lack of teaching on this subject. Our children are taught to reverence God; but do we impress them sufficiently with the importance of reverencing the Bible, and holy things? We are grieved to hear the name of the Lord taken in vain in so many ways, sometimes we hear it in connection with oaths and profanity. You say only those degraded in thought will stoop to such blasphemy, and we suppose that is true; but there are many thoughtless persons who speak the name of the Lord lightly and carelessly because they never learned to reverence God. A great scientist used to pause before saying the word, "God"; then he would pronounce it slowly and solemnly, to show his reverence for the All-wise Creator of all things.

The Bible.

"Read to me from the book," said a dying author. "What book?" was the answer. "There is but one

book," was his reply, and his daughter read to him from the Bible. The book of the Lord, how we should revere it! Its truths and precepts should be more precious to us than anything else. If the Bible is revered and loved in the home, as it should be, if the children often see their parents read it, if they are taught its precious promises and wise counsels when they are young, then it will prove a light when they are in a dark pathway, and it will save their souls from error and danger.

Revere Sacred Things.

Said a girl, "That beautiful Bible verse has been spoiled for me by an absurd story about it." No, she did not repeat the story, she did not want to spoil the text for somebody else. So too, our hymns are sometimes quoted in jest, or absurd puns are made out of some word or line in order to raise a laugh. There are so many other things to laugh about, that we can surely abstain from the practice of using Scripture or hymns for this purpose.

God is Merciful.

"God only knows how many times we falter,
On our long pilgrimage unto his throne,
To offer at some alien, wayside altar
The homage that we owe to him alone.

"No earthly monarch would endure such treason;
No parent could forgive such wrongs as those
O troubled heart, thou tremblest without reason!
Lift up thine eyes—rejoice! God only knows."

Do We Revere God's House?

One of the saddest chapters in the life of David is that where he was desirous and anxious to build a house unto the Lord, he could not, because God forbade him. Yet he did all he could towards preparing the material. Then in Nehemiah we have an account of the people working earnestly to rebuild the temple at Jerusalem. We wonder if there are any among us to-day like David and Nehemiah, who are willing to forego many things in order that we may build a house unto the Lord. Then we should consecrate our churches to God, and meet to praise his name; amusements of all kinds should not be tolerated there. Christ drove those out of the temple who made it a den of thieves, let us give our Lord the money we owe him, lest in another sense our churches become dens of thieves who are robbing God. God loves the world: the world that despises, abuses and blasphemes his name. Shall we not revere and adore him in the churches we build in his honor?

In the Power of the Spirit.

Whenever the power of religion strikes down deeply into society, it is because the divine Christ is made to shine before the souls of men. Jesus is not only the first and the last; he is all that lies between the beginning and the end; he must be all in all to his church. Let us walk in his footsteps with reverence and godly fear.

Topics.

1. Are we commanded to reverence the house of God? Mark 11: 17; Lev. 19: 30.
2. What was David's wish? Psa. 27: 3-6.
3. Should we have respect for those in authority? 1 Sam. 9: 6; 1 Kings 1: 31.

**EMPLOYMENT BUREAU.**

ELD. P. R. KELTNER, of Sterling, Ill., says, "I trust you may receive all the encouragement in the Circle and Christian Workers' work that the cause demands. The proper care of our young people and the placing of necessary opportunities before them are of exceeding importance."



Sister Viola Cline, of Kansas City, Kans., is a missionary there. She says, "We find very little time for reading. There is always so much else to do. Good books are so helpful to me, I would like to read all our Circle books. The Lord has blessed us richly here and we give him all glory and honor. We commenced this mission last fall, and more than thirty have accepted Christ. May we ever be faithful, and do all we can to bring the light into the dark places of our ties."



Sister Dorothy Shafford, our secretary at North Manchester, Ind., is doing very good work. We have had a large enthusiastic Circle at this place for years, and many sick have been visited and the poor have been clothed by their efforts. Their meetings are interesting, they inspire many to work for Jesus and the bringing of souls to him is made a definite hope and prayer. Sister Shafford sends us fifteen new names for the Circle, and we trust North Manchester Circle will always be a working center. Her members will go out and influence others to think of their duty to God and lost souls.



"I have been chosen secretary of our Circle and am anxious to do my duty. What do you expect of me?"—*M. S.*

As you might suppose, this secretary has been fully discharging her duty. She has sent in about fourteen new names in the last few weeks, and reports interested readers, and good meetings. The secretary always sends in the new names to us, also has a gen-

eral oversight of the work in the way of knowing all that is done and giving suggestions to the various committees. Her special province is to correspond with us, and we give her all the help we possibly can. A well-organized Circle has a president, a secretary, a lookout committee, and a program committee. The program committee has the most important work of all to attend to, for they make out the programs and give each one his work. The lookout committee assists the program committee by finding material for those who are on the program, welcoming everybody at the meetings, and looking out for new members. The local secretary observes all these things and reports to us.



Be sure to attend our Circle meeting at our coming Annual Conference. Come and get acquainted and exchange views with other workers. You will hear some plans of work discussed that you can make practical in your own home Circle. You will hear some good inspiring talk on mission work, and our duty in regard to it. You will gain a new enthusiasm, a greater love for your own share of this work, and a new resolve to work on more faithfully. We shall tell you more about it later.



Sister Grace Hileman Miller, of Lordsburg, Cal., is an untiring worker in our Circle. Her letters are always encouraging. She says, "Some of our members are manifesting a creditable interest in the work of the Circle. We are glad that the good All-Father does not allow the most humble effort to pass by unheeded. In this, as in all Christian work, we must do our best and leave the rest in his hands."



Sister Elsie Brindle, of Chambersburg, Pa., says, "I have completed the course and am ready for a certificate. I enjoyed all of the books and expect to continue reading missionary literature."



Sister Light, of Nappanee, Ind., knows something about our course; read what she says: "Please send me a list of the new books. There is no Circle here and I am so hungry for some more books on missions; so we will get some, and read them and give them to others to read. This reading has done me so much good."

(May we suggest that you make a strong effort to induce your Sunday school to put these books in their library. Your children should read them.)



We are always sure of an active, working Circle at Mt. Morris, Ill. They are loyal, devoted workers, too. Their secretary, Uriah J. Fike, has just sent us thirteen new names, and we praise the Lord for the interest and enthusiasm manifested at this place.



OUR YOUNG PEOPLE

THE GEOGRAPHY CLASS.—Chapter XXVI.

Hamburg, Germany.

Dear Mr. Maxwell:—

I tell you it is one thing to be amidst a lot of foreigners for a day or two, but it is quite a different thing to be with them all the time; and what makes it worse, is changing kinds every few days so that we do not understand their languages. Again, we have left the pleasant and industrious people of Holland and have come over into Germany.

We left Amsterdam early in the morning and rode the entire day on the fast train, showing that they have some magnificent distances as well as we at home. It also shows that Germany is a much larger state than many of the European countries. We evidently passed through the barren district of Holland, for it seemed that much of the land was utterly worthless. Sand hills, bogs, and peat marshes were the order of the day, with an occasional cattle pasture full of good cattle. At Bentheim we crossed the German line. This time I assure you the boys did not slip through the custom house as they did when we entered Belgium.

When we changed cars at Osnabruck Roscoe was wearing his traveling cap and left his hat in the coach and never knew the difference until after we were on the other train ready to start for Hamburg, when in came a guard and handed his hat to him. It was the most fun to see him put his hand up to his head to be real sure that he didn't have his hat on. When he was fully convinced that the man was doing him a kindness instead of playing him a joke, he gave him a mark, thanking him and the guard went back to his train.

Some time during the day we were compelled to move our watches up another hour, and while I am writing this, you have five minutes after two P. M., and we have 9:35 P. M.

Miss Gertrude has been delighted many times to-day with a great number of ox-teams which look so unique and interesting. Many women and girls are working in the fields. The Germans are more industrious than the Hollanders. To-day we saw the best railroad engines, the boys say, that we have seen since we left New York, and the Germans run a great deal better coaches on these fast lines than they have in France. They have a queer custom on this road. In their parlor cars they ask you fifty cents extra for your seat, and one of the guards, with his key, lifts a little steel tab in the back of the seat which reads "Besetzung" which means reserved seat, and this assures you of your seat the entire journey. The plan was a novel one to us but entirely satisfactory.

At Bremen we had the satisfaction of knowing that we were in one of the chief ports of Germany, and, in fact, of the world. We saw quite a number of Americans while we were in Bremen. But we did not find the chief port of Germany until we reached Hamburg. Here is the principal outlet for German commerce and travel. There is a better people here with a better language; they are industrious and busy.

We received another bunch of mail from America and indeed it was a great day for us. We fell in company with some Americans from New Jersey and Delaware and with their assistance we were enabled to employ a man with a carriage to show us the town. Hamburg is located on the Alster river which empties into the Elbe a little way below the city. Hamburg has 800,000 inhabitants; their commerce with the world is something wonderful. Germany is a great empire and trades with all parts of the world. We hired a small boat and took a ride around the harbor. The harbor was not only lined but was jammed and packed full of every description of vessel. There were gasoline boats and electric boats; there were yachts, brigs and trailers; there were tug barges and canoes; there were mailers, freighters and passenger vessels; rowboats, men-of-war and fishing smacks.

Almost every conceivable article of commerce was being unloaded at the docks. It certainly is a busy place. Men from every nation on the globe, looking after their interests. While we were running around the harbor we enjoyed a collision; our boatman steered our craft into a large ocean steamer, and of course we had to back out and try it over. While on our ride through the town this morning, we saw the homes of many millionaires whose fine front lawns were strewn with flowers. One of the queer things we noticed is the fact that they put their coal upstairs instead of down in the cellar. The cisterns also are many times found upstairs, which, I believe, is a novel idea.

A monument costing eighty million marks is being erected in honor of Emperor William, in front of the city hall here in Hamburg. One of the queerest things that we saw to-day was a death watch. I say queer because it is so different from our custom. We passed a nice house and saw a young man standing in the front yard, near the front gate, dressed in a long black, double-breasted Prince-albert coat, white necktie and a black plug hat. Upon inquiry of the guide as to what it meant he told us that some one had died in that home, and that this was the death watch set, and served the same purpose that black veils do on the front doors in the homeland. Although we were strangers in a strange land we could not help but feel sad for those who had lost friends that were dear to them.

Fraternally,

Marie

P. S.—I am sure you would laugh if you could see the boys when they go to the dinner table, and get hold of some of these German biscuits. Roscoe said that he believed he could kill a dog with one the first blow. Agnes wanted to bring one home as a relic, but she said she was afraid the mice might get at it, whereupon Oscar assured her there was no danger for it would be so hard the mice couldn't eat it. Miss Gertrude suggested that if it were lost at sea it would float ashore.

(To be continued.)

❖ ❖ ❖

And still they gazed, and still the wonder grew
That one small head could carry all he knew.—Goldsmith

The Q. & A. Department.

What does the Bible say about any one belonging to a secret order or a lodge of any kind?

Nothing. No more than it says that it is wrong to burn another man's house. However, sufficient evidence can be found in the tenor of the Scripture to show the earnest inquirer the position of the Bible on the question. The Bible tells us not to swear, and it is difficult to enter a lodge without taking an oath. Christ claims he did nothing in secret; it would be dangerous for Christians to do the same.

❖

From what church do the new Dunkards come, and what is their faith and practice?

They are a branch of the German Baptist Brethren or Dunkard church, before the time of the 1881 division, and their practice is much the same as the mother church, with the exception of the observance of the Lord's Supper and in the principle of non-conformity and matters of dress. They are incorporated under the name of The Church of God.

❖

Is there a movement on foot to bridge Behring Strait?

There has been serious talk by engineers of both countries of bridging Behring Strait, but it is not likely that it will be carried out providing the present project of tunneling it is carried into effect.

❖

Is there, in the laws of our country, any provision made for those who do not believe in going to war?

No, no general provision. However, one is allowed to hire a substitute or pay an exemption fee with which the government can hire some one.

❖

Is there any Larkin Soap Company in Canada?

The INGLENOOK does not know. They have an office at Buffalo, Philadelphia, New York and Peoria. You might write one of these offices and gain our information.

❖

Is India a province, kingdom or empire?

India is an empire, and the king of England is the emperor. Curzon is the Viceroy of India.

❖

What is a good remedy for removing dandruff?

A common remedy is a shampoo of listerine or underine.

❖

Where can one procure a wall map of India?

Any large concern like Rand, McNally of Chicago.

Upon what do fishworms subsist?

The name fishworm is merely a nickname, because these worms are used as a bait for fishing by anglers. The proper name is earthworm, which signifies their manner of life. The earthworm is practically a natural tube and bores his way through the earth, allowing the excavated dirt to pass through the alimentary canal, from which he draws sufficient nutriment to live.

❖

If Mrs. A and Mrs. B are first cousins, what relation are their children? And what relation is Mrs. A to Mrs. B's children?

If Mrs. A and Mrs. B are first blood cousins the children of these two women evidently are second cousins. The relation of Mrs. A and the children of Mrs. B in some localities is called first cousins and in some places second cousins.

❖

What causes dreaming and how long does a dream last?

Various causes are given for dreaming. Many dreams result from indigestion, some from intoxication and a great number from nervous exhaustion, and not a few from trouble. A dream may last from a few seconds to a few minutes.

❖

Are the corrections of the common translation of the New Testament, as given in the foot notes of the Tichenor New Testament, trustworthy or reliable?

They are generally considered to be the best. At least they are certainly as trustworthy as the translation itself.

❖

What is a good remedy to prevent chickens from eating their feathers?

Put a little slacked lime in the watering trough, throw plenty of ashes in the chicken yard and feed them all the egg shells that are at your command. Their food should have more calcareous ingredients.

❖

How are cut flowers sent through the mails?

They are either wrapped in cotton or sea moss, covered with sheet lead and wrapped in substantial press board cartons. Of course the cotton or moss should be dampened.

❖

How many foreign ministers has the United States, and where do they go?

The United States is represented by a foreign minister in almost every civilized country in the world, and some that are not.

MISCELLANEOUS

SCHOOL INCENTIVES.

Selected by J. K. Light.

Name the purpose of school training.
Name the test for proper conduct.
Is the motive low and selfish?
Is the motive high and noble?
Does it make for virtuous action?
Character becomes the chief test
And the purpose of school training.
Not a question of mere order;—
Which may be obtained by motives,—
Motives that are artificial,
Motives that bear no relation
To the end that is desired.
How shall we define a motive?
Something that impels to effort.
Proper end or aim for action.
Sometimes it is thing desired,
Sometimes the desire is motive;
Wish and thing thus bound together
Constitute a school incentive.

Now incentives are of two kinds,
Natural and artificial.
Promise of a fishing outfit,
As reward for faithful study,
Is an artificial motive.
It is not the natural object
That proceeds from faithful study.
A desire for higher knowledge;—
And the joy that crowns your efforts;—
These are natural incentives,—
Since there is a true relation
'Twixt the motive and the object.
Prizes form unworthy motives—
Are incentives artificial.
Tickets, badges, medals, honors,—
All included under prizes,—
Tend to rivalry and envy,
Many other unkind feelings.
Many evils come from prizes,
For comparisons are odious,
And involve injustice also.
Which ranks highest in the "grading"—
Knowledge, culture, skill or power?
Which is the superior knowledge,—
That disclosed by verbal memory,—
That where thought is leading factor?
Which are more important studies?
Art,—as writing, music, drawing,—
Information,—such as history?
Thus the basis is uncertain,
And the prize involves injustice.
Pupils led by lower motives
Form wrong habits and wrong ideals.
Visions of triumphant honors
Dull his feelings for his fellows
Meritorious though less brilliant.

Such a pupil, led by prizes
And by badges of distinction
And by honors and applauses,
Will desert a cause that's righteous
Just because it is declining,—
Will espouse a cause unrighteous
Just because it is applauded.
Yet he was prepared by teaching
For a traitor and a coward;
Sacrificing all that's noble,

Just because in his school training
He was urged by wrong incentives.
Should we, then, abolish prizes?
Yes, when only one can win them.
Prizes given when all may win them,—
All that reach a certain standard,—
Not involving competition,—
Not involving unkind feelings,—
May be given as praise for effort.
If the prize has not been promised,
But is token of approval,
It is not a wrong incentive.
Honor seats and privileges
Are incentives artificial.
Seats of honor and dishonor
Both involve a great injustice.
Nor is dullness a dishonor
Though it may be a misfortune.
Some have not the time for home work
And do not receive assistance.
They are dull but they are faithful;
Therefore, we should never seat them
In a place that means dishonor,
For they may be much more worthy
Than those in the seats of honor.
Privileges reach all pupils,
Do not foster competition,
Envy, rivalry are absent,
All may reach a given standard.

Now a concrete illustration:—
Once a holiday was granted,
Granted monthly to all pupils
That were neither late nor absent,
Those who had not failed in lessons,
Nor had whispered for two fortnights.
All received this special privilege,
All attained the highest standard,
Highest rank for application,
Highest mark for good deportment.
Highest rank for punctuality.
Principal was pleased with system
(Grammar school in a large city)
School ranked highest in the city—
Triumph in school regulations.
When these pupils were promoted
To the high school, some time later,
Where there were no such incentives.
They now proved themselves less worthy
Both in study and in conduct;
And it took a year or longer
For high motives to supplant their
Artificial stimulation.

Should exemption from school duties
Be permitted as incentive?
Should a pupil be excused from
Tests, reviews, examinations
When he has a high percentage
For his daily recitations?
This remission may be granted,
But should not be an incentive.
No school duty should be treated
As an evil, as repugnant;—
Nor should any be avoided
Nor regarded with disfavor:
That would surely put a discount

On the test or recitation.
May we ever use incentives
That are low or artificial?
Yes, as temporary expedients.
They are evil and only evil,
When they are made into a system.

Never use a low incentive
When a high is more effective.
Moral results of school incentives
Count for more than skill or knowledge
Life is full of natural motives,
Natural motives to right action.
School is full of opportunities
For a training in right living—
Living under proper motives.
Pupils must be freed from bondage.
From the bondage of low motives.
Pupils must form moral habits
With incentives that are natural.
Sense of right and sense of duty;
Desire for knowledge and for "standing"
These are termed incentives royal;
These are high and worthy motives,
Based on feelings altruistic.
A desire for high standing
May become the ruling passion,
May be worshiped like an idol,
May become a wrong incentive.
"Marks" are made the end of effort,—
Are confounded with true standing.
Actual work done, not its record,
Should afford the satisfaction.
Honest effort should be noted
As a factor of good standing.

Desire for knowledge and for power
Is the strongest of incentives.
Appetite of soul we term it,
Craves for food just as the body;—
Craves for knowledge not mere symbol
Constant spur to mental action
Is the appetite for knowledge.
Knowledge may be sought for money,
Reputation and position;—
But she grants her highest favor
To a wooing for her own sake.
Only those that seek her truly
Shall perceive her charm and beauty.

This requires skillful teaching
To instill a love for knowledge,
To abolish selfish motives,
And attain true moral value,—
Study for the sake of study.
Duty is the highest motive
Duty is an inspiration.
When we work from sense of duty
We have reached the highest motive.
Make this the controlling motive
In the conduct of your pupils,
Then your discipline is perfect.
Voice of conscience! Obligation!
Surely not a mere delusion
But the voice of God is conscience.
Character and conscience, therefore,
Is the aim of all school training.

Good Land Cheap



The basis of my business is absolute and unvarying integrity.

SAMUEL S. THORPE,

Founder of the Brethren Colony, Brethren, Mich.

Let us sell you farming land where the soil is productive and the crops dependable; where we have no drouths or failures; where grasshoppers are not; where we have few storms and no destructive winds; where products are greatly diversified; where the markets are as good as they are easily reached; where the climate is uniform and salubrious; where you will be cordially welcomed and helped along. We state without fear of contradiction that we have the best land at the least money, possessing more advantages and fewer drawbacks, than can be found in this country to-day. A few years' time is all that is necessary to prove that we are in one of the most productive areas for fruit, root crops and live stock. The **possibilities** are here, largely undeveloped as yet; all that we want is the **people**. Those we are getting are the right kind, **your own kind**, and the country will soon be dotted with green fields and cosy homes. Don't get the idea that you are going to a **wilderness**; not at all; on the contrary, we have sold lands in our **BRETHREN COLONY** to over 120 families, nearly half of whom are already on the ground,

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Resident Agent in charge of the work at our Brethren Colony. It will only cost you a postal card to drop him a line for our illustrated booklet, entitled "The Brethren Colony of the Fruit Belt of Michigan." This will give you an accurate idea of the lands and all conditions surrounding them. The booklet contains letters giving the opinion of many brethren in regard to our lands and work. Every statement can be borne out by facts.

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A SPECIAL TRAIN TO THE ANNUAL MEETING Leaves Chicago, Friday, June 2, 1905

For the accommodation of our many friends among the Brethren, we wish to announce that for the Annual Meeting at Bristol, Tenn., to be held in June, the Wabash Railroad will run a special train of high-backed coaches and chair cars, through from Chicago to Bristol without change of cars, leaving Chicago, Dearborn Station at ten o'clock A. M. We invite all living in the city, or in the vicinity, to purchase tickets via the following route in order to take advantage of this special service: Wabash Railroad Chicago to Toledo; Ohio Central Lines Toledo to Columbus, and Norfolk and Western, Columbus to Bristol.

This special train will run through the rich farming lands of northern Indiana, picking up our friends who live in this district, arriving at North Liberty about 12:30 P. M.; Lakeville, 12:50 P. M.; Wakarusa, 1:15 P. M.; New Paris, 1:30 P. M.; Millersburg, 1:45 P. M.; Topeka, 2:00 P. M.; Wolcottville, 2:15 P. M.; arrive Toledo 6:00 P. M.; Columbus, 9:00 P. M., and arrive Bristol 2:00 P. M., Saturday, June 3. It is our desire that train reach the meeting grounds as early as possible on Saturday, to enable our patrons to get comfortably settled before dark. A special train will also be run from Bristol to Chicago at close of the meeting. Representatives of the different lines will accompany this train through to Bristol, thus insuring kind treatment and a comfortable journey, in a train occupied only by the Brethren and their families. A low fare has been named for this meeting as usual. Inform your local ticket agent that you wish to accompany this special train, and he will see that your tickets read as per above route. For further information write to,

R. S. Greenwood, M. P. A., Chicago, Ill.
J. Halderman, T. P. A., Chicago, Ill.
F. A. Palmer, A. G. P. A., Chicago, Ill.

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REFERENCES:

- Eld. D. L. Miller, Mt. Morris, Ill.
Eld. J. J. Yoder, Conway, Kansas.
Galen B. Royer, Elgin, Ill.
J. F. Reiman, Berlin, Pa.

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CURE YOUR NEARSIGHTEDNESS

Louisville, Stark County Ohio, Janu- ary 6, 1905. To whom it may concern About 4 years ago my son, Clarence now sixteen years old, began to complain of his eyes and had to be kept in a dark room part of the time. So we took him to an oculist, under whose care he was about one year, but could not be fitted with glasses, and as a consequence lost two terms of school. After spending \$175.00 we at last concluded to write to Dr. Miller, of Smithville, Ohio, who sent him glasses, which he has worn now about one month, and is going to school regularly and seems to be improving satisfactory, so far. Just why Dr. Miller could fit him without seeing him is more than I can tell, but the above are the facts in the case.—Manasses S. Miller.

Louisville, Ohio, April 5, 1905. Dr. Miller, Kind Friend:—Your treatment seems to have entirely cured my son of double vision and near sight while attending school during the winter, and can now go without his glasses. You are truly, M. S. Miller.

Treatment sent on trial. Write today for question sheet and particulars. Address:

DR. J. L. MILLER,

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A Word to Mothers

WHAT heart does not go out in sympathy and compassion for the little ones when they are sick and in distress? They are the treasures of our hearts, the sunshine of our homes. We guide their footsteps, we watch their welfare, and see them develop from tiny babyhood into stalwart men and lovely maidens. Blessed are, indeed, the parents who can raise healthy, hearty children.

Few children, however, escape certain diseases, such as measles, whooping cough, croup, scarlet fever, etc. Some are born sickly and weak. They look so frail that we are almost afraid to touch them, and their development is slow and tardy. The least little variation in atmosphere hurts them, even a change in the mother's diet seems to upset them, and they grow up pale and lanky boys and sickly girls.

If the blood of such children were examined, it would be found that certain constituents are lacking to give the blood that life and vigor which it needs, thereby retarding their development.

How often we hear mothers say, in speaking of their weak and puny children, "They will grow out of it." What a wrong idea! It is from children of this kind that we recruit the invalids of later years. Who can picture a sight more pitiful than that of a little child filled with sores, possibly a sufferer from scrofula, its poor little head covered with scabs, its eyes hardly able to bear the light of day, breathing labored and painful, limbs weak and small?

Parents, watch and check the early symptoms; see that nature is assisted in keeping the blood pure and vigorous, and your children will grow up strong and robust, the joy of your life, the comfort of your old age. Be careful in the selection of the remedy, and avoid strong medicines. Everybody knows that medicines which contain mineral ingredients, such as bisulphate, mercury, or calomel, ought not to enter the human system, and under no circumstances should they be administered to a child of tender years. DR. PETER'S BLOOD VITALIZER can, very appropriately, be termed "the mother's and baby's friend." It is prepared exclusively of vegetable ingredients, is pleasant to the taste, and contains abso-

lutely nothing but what will do good. It makes new, rich, red blood, assisting nature in building bone and muscle.

CURING THE LITTLE ONES.

Dayton, Ohio, Dec. 17.

Dr. Peter Fahrney, Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir:—We have a daughter four years old, who had eruptions on her face, head and limbs. She was horrible to look at and caused us much worry. My friends advised me to consult a physician, but next to God I had placed my faith in your **Blood Vitalizer**. We commenced giving her of your medicines and after she had taken one bottle, the eruptions disappeared, the sores healed up nicely, so that you cannot see anything of it any more, except a slight redness of the skin, and this is also disappearing. Our little girl is now well and as lively and as happy as she can be. Everybody looks at this case with wonder. It has increased the demand for the **Blood Vitalizer** in this neighborhood greatly. With best regards, I remain

Yours very truly,

Joseph Krause.

221 Parrott St.

SAVED HER LITTLE GIRL.

Chester Valley, Pa.

Dr. Peter Fahrney, Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir:—We desire to extend to you our heartfelt thanks for what your **Blood Vitalizer** has done. It is the best medicine we have ever had for our children. It saved our little girl. When she was about three years old, she became very sick. She seemed to have catarrh of the head and lost a good deal of flesh. We consulted doctors in this city, but she grew gradually worse. We simply paid out large sums of money to no avail. We are happy to state, that your **Blood Vitalizer** cured her. We always recommend your remedy to friends and acquaintances.

Yours respectfully,

Mrs. Anna Johnson.

What a relief to the mother's heart to see her little ones that have been drooping, revive and pick up in health and strength! DR. PETER'S BLOOD VITALIZER is peculiarly adapted for such cases. Its merits have been demonstrated in thousands upon thousands of cases. It ceased to be an experiment over a hundred years ago. Unlike other ready-prepared medicines, it cannot be obtained in drugstores, but is supplied direct to the people through special agents appointed in every community. Address,

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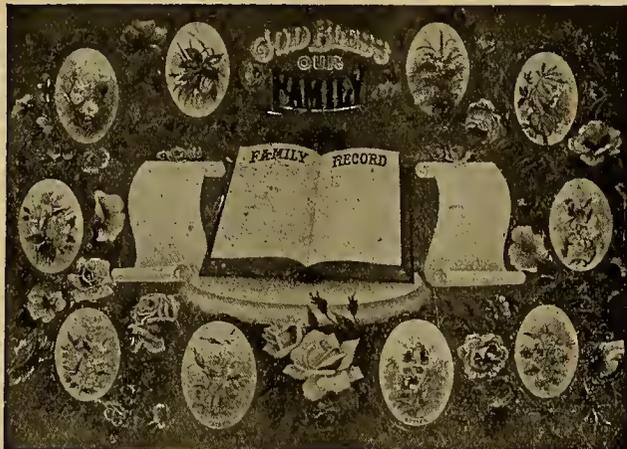
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January, 1906
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ELGIN, ILLINOIS.

THE INGLENOOK

A WEEKLY MAGAZINE

Spidle. Sarah
January, 1905

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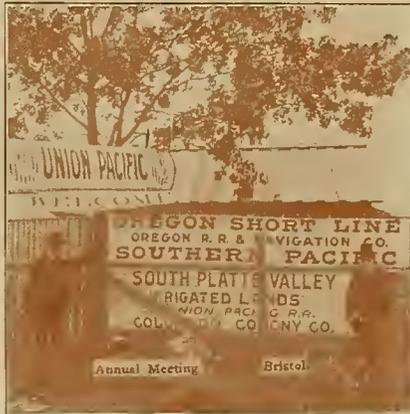
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ANNUAL MEETING

At

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Many of the Brethren from the west have advised us they will make our office their headquarters during the meeting.

GEO. L. McDONAUGH,

COLONIZATION AGENT

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"The Overland Route"

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We offer to settlers some of the finest lands to be found to-day, at prices which cannot be duplicated. If you attend the Annual Meeting at Bristol, Tenn., come over and see this beautiful country. Several of the Brethren are here and we will take pleasure in showing you over the country and drive you to their homes. Write for our list of lands, with prices quoted, also rates for side trip from Bristol to this place.

We have a healthy location, splendid water, good land and good markets; you will be pleased if you come and see the lands. Homeseekers' rate of one fare plus \$2.00 for round trip, from most northern and eastern States on first and third Tuesday of each month. We refund your railroad fare if you buy land from us. Splendid opportunities for colony. Address:

**E. C. HOLT & CO.,
Lonoke, Arkansas.**

A SPECIAL TRAIN TO THE ANNUAL MEETING

Leaves Chicago Friday, June 2, 1905, via the

WABASH RAILROAD

For the accommodation of our many friends among the Brethren, we wish to announce that for the Annual Meeting at Bristol, Tenn., to be held in June, the Wabash Railroad will run a special train of high-backed coaches and chair cars, through from Chicago to Bristol without change of cars, leaving Chicago, Dearborn Station at ten o'clock A. M. We invite all living in the city, or in the vicinity, to purchase tickets via the following route in order to take advantage of this special service: Wabash Railroad Chicago to Toledo; Ohio Central Lines Toledo to Columbus, and Norfolk and Western, Columbus to Bristol.

This special train will run through the rich farming lands of northern Indiana, picking up our friends who live in this district, arriving at North Liberty about 12:30 P. M.; Lakeville, 12:50 P. M.; Wakarusa, 1:15 P. M.; New Paris, 1:30 P. M.; Millersburg, 1:45 P. M.; Topeka, 2:00 P. M.; Wolcottville, 2:15 P. M.; arrive Toledo 6:00 P. M.; Columbus, 9:00 P. M., and arrive Bristol 2:00 P. M., Saturday, June 3. It is our desire that train reach the meeting grounds as early as possible on Saturday, to enable our patrons to get comfortably settled before dark. A special train will also be run from Bristol to Chicago at close of the meeting. Representatives of the different lines will accompany this train through to Bristol, thus insuring kind treatment and a comfortable journey, in a train occupied only by the Brethren and their families. A low fare has been named for this meeting as usual. Inform your local ticket agent that you wish to accompany this special train, and he will see that your tickets read as per above route. For further information write to,

R. S. Greenwood, M. P. A., Chicago, Ill.
J. Halderman, T. P. A., Chicago, Ill.
F. A. Palmer, A. G. P. A., Chicago, Ill.

CAP GOODS!

Our business has almost doubled itself during the last year. We are sending goods by mail to thousands of permanent, satisfied customers throughout the United States. The reason is simple.

Our Goods are Reliable. Our Variety is Large. Our Prices are Low.

All orders filled promptly, postpaid. Satisfaction guaranteed or your money refunded. Send us a sample order and be convinced. Write us for a booklet of unsolicited testimonials and new line of samples, which will be furnished free. Send at once to

R. E. ARNOLD, Elgin, Ill.

Victor Liver Pills

The superior Family Liver Pills. Very mild in their action and act as a Laxative, by taking one before retiring. In larger doses they are antibilious Pills and cure Biliousness, Liver and Stomach troubles. A favorite among the Ladies. If your dealer does not have Victor Liver Pills you can get them for twelve 2-cent stamps by addressing

**VICTOR REMEDIES CO.,
Frederick, Md.**

IN ANSWERING ADVERTISEMENTS
PLEASE MENTION THE INGLE-
NOOK.

Verified by Time

AFTER an intermission of ten years, a subject of absorbing interest is again revived. A father and son both write. On the 9th of February, 1895, a little over ten years ago, a letter was received from a Mr. Theodore Schubert, of Wald, Canton Zurich, Switzerland, which letter is given in full below. In this letter, Mr. Schubert calls attention to the remarkable cure of his son Paul, from a terrible skin affliction which covered his entire body and which had baffled the skill of many eminent physicians of Europe.

Now, ten years later, under date of Feb. 13, 1905 comes a letter from Mr. Paul Schubert, the son referred to in the father's letter, and gratefully acknowledges in person the cure effected by DR. PETER'S BLOOD VITALIZER. He is now a young man of twenty-eight years and states that there is no trace of the terrible ailment with which he suffered for so many years as a youth; that the last vestige of it disappeared entirely, and that next to God he owes the restoration of his health to DR. PETER'S BLOOD VITALIZER.

THE FATHER'S LETTER.

Wald, Canton Zurich, Switzerland, Feb. 9, 1895.

Dr. Peter Fahrney, Chicago, Ill.

Very Esteemed Sir:—My eldest son, Paul, eighteen years of age, had been suffering with Flechten (herpatic eruptions), extending all over his body, ever since his early childhood, and he was consequently, at times, especially during the winter, a very miserable and pitiable being.

We had been doctoring for him a great deal, regardless of expense; even professors who were specialists in the treatment of skin diseases, were consulted, but to no avail.

In the latter part of the year 1892, I was personally informed by Mr. Jacob Knecht, a farmer in Bodenacker, Gyrenbad, that he had a remedy which might cure my poor Paul.

Mr. Knecht, whom I knew to be a Christian and trustworthy, was able to win my confidence at once, and I commenced a trial.

Bottle after bottle of the Dr. Peter's Blood Vitalizer and Dr. Peter's Oleum was used. Months after months passed; no change in the condition of our dear Paul. Such a terrible breaking out of the disease took place, especially at the joints, that it was almost impossible for Paul to move himself.

I ordered him to bed for an indefinite length of time, in order that his body might have a uniform warmth which could but be favorable to the breaking out of the disease. At the same time I saw to it that nourishing food was taken, and that the daily airing of the room and thorough cleaning of the bedclothes were not omitted. The breaking out of the disease was increasing. Paul was hardly recognizable. His hair fell out and I was reproached by near relatives for sending Paul to the grave, as they said that, by ignoring all professional help, an accounting and severe punishment awaited me.

I, however, had confidence and persevered. The eruption began to form into scales which by and by fell off,

so that I could throw away a dustpanful thereof daily. Underneath the scales a reddened skin appeared which by and by began to look white, clean and fresh.

His confinement to the bed lasted about six weeks, and thirteen bottles of the Vitalizer and seven of the Oleum were used. Paul is now cured, with the exception of a single spot about the size of a hand on his abdomen.

Is not that a miracle? Soli Deo Gloria!

Mr. Knecht has no medicine on hand at present, and besides that, at the beginning of last month all at once he returned to America, and his wife sent me word that they are expecting a new supply from Dr. Peter Fahrney and that they had remitted for same some time ago.

I am awaiting its arrival, and requesting other sufferers, to whom I have recommended your medicine, to be patient. Four bottles have been ordered from me.

With the aid of God I try to make known your remedies on all occasions. I think they are in favor with God and mankind.

Respectfully and humbly,

Theodor Schubert.

THE SON'S LETTER.

Written Ten Years Later.

Wald, Canton Zurich, Switzerland, Feb. 13, 1905.

Dear Dr. Fahrney, Chicago, Ill.:—About ten years ago, I used your Dr. Peter's Blood Vitalizer and with the most remarkable of results as was testified to by my father, Theodor Schubert, in a letter which he sent you in February, 1895.

To-day I happened to meet Mr. Knecht, of Bodenacker, the man of whom we obtained your Blood Vitalizer at that time. When he learned who I was, he naturally inquired as to the state of my health and for that reason I thought I would write to you and tell you that I have seen no trace of that terrible ailment which I was afflicted with for so many years. I used no other medicine than your Blood Vitalizer after the doctors gave me up, so that, next to God, I have your Blood Vitalizer to thank for my complete restoration to health.

I shall and always do make known your remedy to the people at every opportunity as it is my earnest desire that other sufferers shall be made acquainted with its wonderful powers. With deepest esteem, I remain

Yours very truly,

Paul Schubert.

Who can read such letters and note the circumstances under which they were written without feeling the conviction that there must be something to it—something in this remedy above the ordinary! "I have seen no trace of the ailment since," says Mr. Schubert. No, the BLOOD VITALIZER not only cures, but eliminates every vestige of disease-germ poison from the system, so that there can be no recurrence of the disease.

DR. PETER'S BLOOD VITALIZER holds an unbroken record of success in the treatment of blood and constitutional diseases. It ceased to be an experiment over one hundred years ago. Unlike other medicines, it is not to be found in drugstores, but is supplied to the people direct through special agents appointed in every community. For further particulars in regard to this old herb-remedy address

DR. PETER FAHRNEY & SONS' CO.,

112-118 S. Hoyne Ave.

CHICAGO, ILL.

The Manufacturer and Sole Proprietor.

A CALIFORNIA COLONY

OF BRETHREN

On the 21st of February, 1905, a party composed of S. W. Funk, of Glendora, J. Overholtzer, of Colton, Wm. Platt, of Charter Oak (Ministers), T. M. Calvert, M. P. Custer (deacons), M. N. Overholtzer, F. L. Hepner, E. O. Overholtzer, of Covina, Cal., L. S. Ober, of Laotta, Ind., together with a number of friends, including J. P. Funk, of Charter Oak, and C. R. Greider, of Los Angeles, left Southern California on a trip to investigate the land under the Sacramento Valley Land Company's Canal system of irrigation just completed.

Ten of the party were old Californians who have had considerable experience in irrigating, fruit growing and farming in Southern and some in Central California, and are acquainted with the resources, climatic conditions, etc., of this country.

The party spent several days thoroughly investigating the water rights, character of soil, climate, health conditions, etc., in Glenn and Colusa Counties, and were well convinced that the richness of the soil, unfailing and cheap water supply, reasonable prices of land, transportation facilities, cool, pure, soft water for drinking, pleasant and healthful climate, etc., would insure a safe investment and deserve recommendation to others for settlement.

The party selected the Packer ranch of 6,600 acres, as a location, and secured an option for 15 months on 2,000 acres of this Ranch at prices ranging from \$25 to \$100 per acre, including water right, according to distance, west from the River, character of soil and drainage. Out of the 2,000 acres the party bought almost 800 acres, selecting from the cheapest to the highest price.

This tract runs about three and one-half miles west from the new town site of the Brethren.

As soon as the 2,000 acres are sold the Company agrees to open the balance, 4,600 acres, of the Packer ranch for the Brethren and their Friends.

The new town site on this tract will be located $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles north of Princeton. The tract is in the Southern part of Glenn County, extending from the river west. It is about 80 miles north of Sacramento.

All the water that is needed for any kind of farming or fruit growing is furnished by the Company for \$1.00 per acre per year, and the Company keeps up the ditches. The water can be had almost any day in the year.

This is an opportunity that perhaps has never before been offered in California or in any other part of the United States. A number of those who have purchased

will soon move to their new location and others are purchasing, and in a short time this tract will all be settled by the Brethren and their friends, especially by those from the eastern States who desire to do general farming in California.

This is certainly an opportunity to eastern people, as they can reap the benefit of the many years of experience these old Californians have had in irrigating and farming in California.

Wm. Platt and J. Overholtzer, two ministers, expect to move soon to Princeton, Colusa County, California. (The latter went about the 27th of March.) They will gladly answer any inquiries and welcome those who come to investigate this country with a view of locating. Any of this party will also gladly answer inquiries regarding the new Colony.

A town site will soon be laid out and in the near future there will be a school, post office, stores and preaching services.

There is a trading vessel which comes up the River once a week and will take produce of all kinds in exchange for groceries and pay cash. With the advantages here and the conditions well adapted to general farming, there is no doubt but what one of the largest congregations of the Brethren in California will be located on this tract in the near future, and those desiring to take advantage of this opportunity should do so as soon as possible.

We have a climate that is no doubt equal to any valley of any consequence, for health and agreeableness. There is an occasional case of malaria in the lower and undrained lands of the county where water stands, but as the lands are becoming more thoroughly drained, this has almost entirely disappeared. For throat and lung trouble our climate is excellent. The weather is a little warmer than near the coast in Southern and Northern California, but not so warm as Riverside, Redlands, San Bernardino, etc.

The continual flowing water of the great Sacramento River directly from Mt. Shasta and the Mountains add greatly to the health of the country.

Any one desiring to see this tract will go to Colusa Junction, thence to Colusa on the Narrow Gauge, and, by notifying the Farmers and Merchants Bank of Colusa, they will be taken direct to the Tract in automobiles free of charge.

For catalogues or any further information address,

C. M. WOOSTER, President,
Sacramento Valley Land Company,

648 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.

Irrigated Crops Never Fail

IDAHO is the best-watered arid State in America. Brethren are moving there because hot winds, destructive storms and cyclones are unknown, and with its matchless climate it makes life bright and worth living.

We have great faith in what Idaho has to offer to the prospective settler, and if you have in mind a change for the general improvement in your condition in life, or if you are seeking a better climate on account of health, we believe that Idaho will meet both requirements. There is, however, only one wise and sensible thing to do; that is, go and see the country for yourself, as there are many questions to answer and many conditions to investigate.

Our years of experience and travel in passenger work teach us that a few dollars spent in railroad fares to investigate thoroughly a new country saves thousands of dollars in years to follow.

Cheap homeseekers' rates are made to all principal Idaho points. Take advantage of them and see for yourself. Selecting a new home is like selecting a wife—you want to do your own choosing.

100,000 Acres Now Open for Settlement at Twin Falls, Idaho, under the Carey Act.

Unlimited supply of water for irrigation and for power. A grand opportunity for the Homeseeker who locates on these lands. 10 years time given for payment for land and water after lands are sold. The canals and water belong to the settlers who will own and control the same.

Homeseekers' Round-Trip Excursion Tickets

will be sold to points in Idaho on the first and third Tuesday of February, March and April, 1905. The rate will apply from Missouri river points and from St. Paul, Chicago, Bloomington, Peoria and St. Louis. Tickets to Idaho points will also be sold by the Union Pacific from stations on their line in Kansas and Nebraska. Rate will be one regular first-class fare for the round trip, plus \$2.00, with limit of 15 days going. Return passage may commence any day within final limit of 21 days from date of sale of tickets. Tickets for return will be good for continuous passage to starting point.

COLONISTS' ONE WAY SECOND CLASS tickets will be sold to above points from March first to May 15th inclusive.

Alfalfa, Fruits, and Vegetables, Grow in Abundance. Fine Grazing Lands, Fine Wheat, Oats and Barley.

Arrived in Payette Valley Feb. 23, 1903. Settled on an 80-acre tract, covered with sage brush. Cleared 40 acres. May 25 sowed 10 acres to wheat. Yielded 30 bushels to acre. June 12 sowed 10 acres to oats, in the dust, not watered till June 20. Yielded 55 to acre. Had this grain been sown in February or March the yield would have been much larger.

Alfalfa was sown with the grain and in October we cut one-half ton to the acre of hay and volunteer oats.

Potatoes yielded 500 bushels to the acre and many of them weighed 3 to 5 pounds each, four of the best hills weighing 64 pounds. Quality prime. (Signed) E. L. Dotson.

S. BOCK, Agent, Dayton, Ohio.
J. E. HOOPER, Agent, Oakland, Kansas.

D. E. BURLEY,
G. P. & T. A., O. S. L. R. R.,
Salt Lake City, Utah.

THE INGLENOOK

VOL. VII.

MAY 9, 1905.

No. 19.

AN APPEAL TO US FROM NATURE.

BY H. A. GOSSARD.

The Buttercup and Clover may be hidden,
And shortest months seem longest when we frown;
But the flowers yield their beauty when they're bidden,
And then for loyal service, get a crown.

If we would have Him crown us by protection,
We must show our colors, loyal true and brave;
And then in need we'll never know rejection,
For we are more than flowers,—and "He'll save."

A law that tells us—"Soon we must awaken,"
Is the law that shields the flowers God has sent.
When life has gone,—and time their beauty taken,
He calls it back;—the God who only lent.

True, we're more than flowers, by creation:
We are Queens, and Priests, and Kings by grace divine;
Through holiness by Christ we are relation,
Continued to the grave—Oh, heaven mine!

Then how can we delay or shrink from duty,
When taught by nature and by His command?
Obedience has crowned the flowers' beauty,
While He to us pours blessings from His hand.

Let love then be without dissimulation,
For man, for God, and all that nature is:
To heaven be our prayer for a salvation—
Which came to earth by love, and made us His.

This token, be it mutually intended,
To bring our hearts to duty and to love;
And may our love with heaven's grace be blended,
Our lives be pure, and fitted for above.

Mt. Morris, Ill.

SEED-THOUGHTS FOR THE HEART'S GARDEN.

BY JOSEPHINE HANNA.

There is no policy like politeness.

❖

It is hard to try to forgive—'tis sweet to forgive.

❖

Regret follows not in the steps of regardful forethought.

The opportunity of the present is the only opportunity that is.

❖

There are heights in religion that freeze, but not in Christianity.

❖

Greatness of character is introduced by—not acquired of—the events which prove it.

❖

Some men, who are called Christians, appear to enjoy relating unchristian experiences.

❖

People who are always too poor to take a good newspaper never have any trouble in raising money to go to a circus.

❖

You may not have been born with a silver spoon in your mouth, but you were born with at least one talent in your head.

❖

A man never becomes greater than his conception of manhood. When an atheist says he has no soul, we can well believe it.

❖

"Why do you not make a display of your learning?" inquired a youth of Wisdom. "Because," she replied, "I am not proud of my ignorance."

❖

There are still a good many people trying to fit themselves to dwell with the angels in heaven who are yet unable to dwell in peace with their own families down here.

❖

If kindness is catching, so is the lack of it. Say unkind things to people around you, and it will not be long before everybody will be saying unkind things about you.

❖

Why is the success of the modern church measured by the dollars and cents taken in at its latest supper or fair, or by the large crowd that assembled to witness the church entertainment?

Flora, Ind.

INDUSTRIAL WORK IN INDIA.

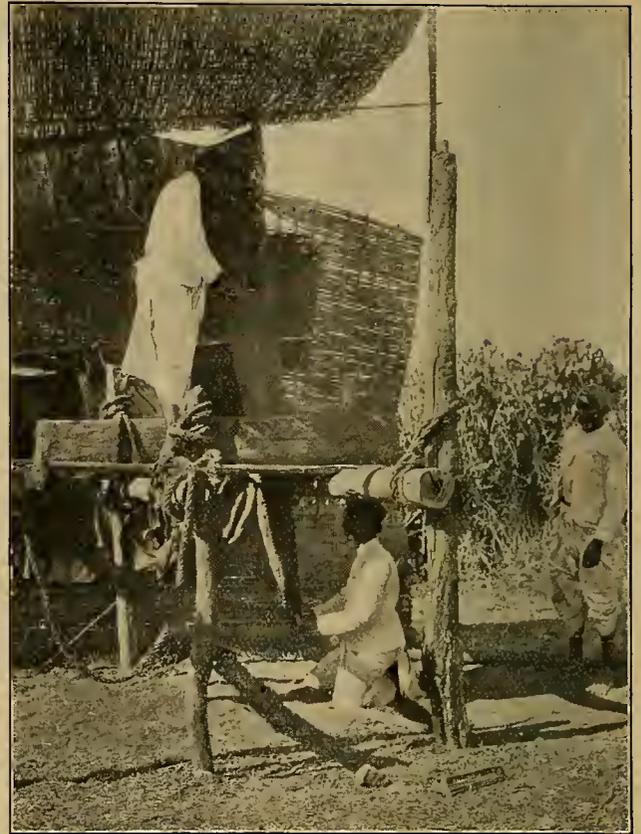
BY D. L. MILLER.

WORK of every description in India moves slowly. I have never seen a native who seemed to be in a hurry at his work. How to get the least done in the greatest length of time seems to be the rule among the native workmen. They have reduced the limitation of production to a fine art. The climate is not conducive to the hurry, rush and hustle of the homeland. If the hustler comes here one of three things is sure to happen to him. He will be in evidence a few years, making things move in his immediate circle, and then a little mound in the cemetery tells the end of the fight, or with broken nerves and an irritable temper he goes back to the old home a wiser if not a better man, or he will learn wisdom from wiser men, fall into the ways of the country, take things easy and never worry. Kipling writes:

"It is not good for the Christian man,
To worry the Aryan brown,
For the white man riles and the black man smiles
And it weareth the good man down.
And the end of the fight is a tombstone white,
With the name of the late deceased,
And an epitaph clear, 'A fool lieth here
Who tried to hustle the East.'"



THE CARPENTER SHOP AS IT NOW IS. MANAGER EMMERT IN THE REAR.—Photographed by W. R. Miller. All Rights Reserved.



THE SAWMILL AT THE BULSAR INDUSTRIAL WORKS. Photographed by W. R. Miller. All Rights Reserved.

But it is a weariness to the flesh and a stern trial to the patience to be compelled to wait, and wait, and wait and keep on waiting for results that under ordinary conditions would be had in a few hours at home. And yet one need not wonder at the conditions found in India. Here is a semicivilization antedating by many hundreds of years the Christian era. And strange to say, it gave birth to the virile, strenuous peoples of Europe and America, the hustlers of the world. It is likely when the Western movement began the active, energetic men went out leaving the older and more conservative element behind, and this may in part account for the present difference. Those who remained lived under climatic conditions, enervating, to say the least, and here they have dwelt for thousands of years until their customs, habits, modes of thought, actions and ways of doing things have become a fixed part of their lives. To change these and to introduce occidental methods is a slow process and requires a great store of patience.

The sutar, or carpenter shop, where Bro. Jesse Emmert, of Waynesboro, Pa., is the presiding genius, he having full charge of our industrial work at the mission station at Bulsar, is always a place full of interest to me. I go there, sit down and take a quiet rest, watching the natives at work. There is no rush or hurry, every movement is made with quiet delibera-

tion and with a slowness that will not excite the most susceptible nerves, and it gives one a quiet restful sense of ease to see them at work. The shop is entirely open at one side and end so that ample ventilation is had and one never provides against cold in this latitude. Heat and rain are the chief factors to contend with in building. Fortunately the heavy rain storms, monsoons, as they are called here, come from the southwest and one always faces his buildings in the opposite direction if at all possible. The new industrial building, now in course of construction, will be entirely open to the southeast.

At the west end of the carpenter shop is the sawmill. Four posts are set up and pieces of coarse bamboo matting protect the sawyers from the heat of the sun. How well I remember, when I was a lad in school at Rockdale, Maryland, crossing the near-by brook and finding a suitable place where I sat watching the old-time sawmill at work. How often I wondered at what seemed to me the mighty power of the small crank below, turned by the great water wheel, which forced the broad, glistening saw up and down as its steel teeth slowly but surely ate their way through the oak logs. The old sawmills are but a memory now, but the primitive sawmill of India is still a reality. Here the saw is likewise forced up and down, but the motive power, instead of being furnished by a water wheel, comes from two men. One stands on top of the log and the other kneels below and these men pull and draw the heavy saw up and



PLANING MILL.

Photographed by W. R. Miller. All Rights Reserved.

down as it laboriously and slowly cuts into the heavy log. And so all the lumber we use here is cut, or sawed. It is a slow process, and expensive too, for while the men get but a few cents a day for their hard work it takes so much time to saw out the lumber that in the end it is costly to have it sawed. The best teak lumber costs about seven cents per square foot in the rough.

And it is in the rough, for hand sawing does not give regularity of thickness to lumber produced in this way. In order to reduce the sawed stuff to a uniform thickness the carpenter must cut it down. He has no modern planing mill to do the work for him, but only give him time enough and he will accomplish the task in his own way. The master carpenter takes the board in hand and with a narrow-bitted plane cuts the edges to a true line. It is then turned over to the man with the adz. He has a flat block in front of him in which a hole has been bored and a strong wooden pin driven perpendicular to the block. The workman sets the board on edge leaning it against the pin, and holding it in place with his feet, as he sits in front of it, begins chopping away on the surface until he has reduced it to its proper thickness. A smoothing plane is then used to finish up the job and the board is ready for use. Sawed and dressed lumber is an expensive proposition in India and the common people use none of it in the construction of their buildings.



SMOOTHING A BOARD WITH AN ADZ.

Photographed by W. R. Miller. All Rights Reserved.

Planing, like nearly every other kind of carpenter work, is done in a sitting posture, for it is an inflex-

ible rule with the native workmen never to stand to do work that can be done by sitting down. The board to be planed is laid flat on the ground, and if long enough the workmen sit on it facing each other. The plane is pushed and pulled along the surface, the men moving until the work is done. It is a slow, time-consuming process and is in keeping with other methods, so that the harmony of getting the least possible amount of work done in a given time is unbroken.

(To be Continued.)

PEAT BOGS OF IRELAND.

WE hear a great deal about the peat bogs of Ireland, and it is not remarkable, for these bogs mean much to an Irishman, for here he gets all his fuel and sometimes his living, when he is hired out by others. Life on these bogs is very interesting, for men, women and children take part in cutting and gathering the peat, while a goodly portion of their time is spent here, for, next to tending the cattle and raising vegetables, the peat cutting is the most important part of an Irish tenant's work.

In spite of their rather hard, colorless lives, the Irish, both men and women, are a gay, happy lot, and they make merry over the hardest work. When the bogs are filled with peat workers the air rings with song and chatter and much laughter; in fact, Irish girls laugh almost constantly over their work and jibe at each other in friendly raillery. They work all day long on the bogs when cutting peat, and usually carry their dinners in pails or baskets and at noon sit down by the hedgerows or under a friendly haystack to eat their coarse bread, cheese, pork and jam, with milk to wash it down, for there is always plenty of milk and dairy food in Ireland, where every tenant has his cow.

Many a bright-cheeked Irish maid finds her future husband while working on the bogs, and from a joking acquaintance on the peat he gets to calling for her at night at "sprigging" parties, (sprigging being embroidering by needle on linen), where Irish girls meet at their several houses evenings and work together on delicate fine designs that later find their way into the great markets of the world.

This out-door life makes the Irish girl's complexion brilliantly beautiful, her cheeks glow with rich red blood and her eyes are bright and clear from health. It is such girls as these who come to America to become domestic servants, and in their indoor life they miss the splendid freedom of the bogs and moors where they so merrily stacked the peat or searched eagerly for the delicate trailing shamrock, by the hedgerows, in the spring. They soon lose their blooming cheeks and bright eyes after arriving here.

The peat is cut in the early autumn and spread out to dry. It is a rich, black-looking muck, but dries hard. It is made up of the fibrous roots and decayed leaves and burns with a slow, steady, smouldering heat, giving out a pungent odor which to some nostrils is delightful.

It is very cheap, in fact, in most cases, costing only the labor of gathering. Some families have bogs on their own farms, while many go to the great public bogs and cut what they want. The bricks of peat are evenly cut with a long, narrow, flat spade, well sharpened at the edge. The women spread the peat on the bog or moor and it is left to dry for weeks. Sometimes it is stacked after it has dried, and left till it is needed.

The carting is usually done by old men and the women folk. The carts used are odd affairs, with two big wheels, drawn by a horse, donkey or a small pony:

Very poor people carry their peat home in baskets strapped upon their backs and one may meet men and women thus loaded down at any time during the year.

When working on the bogs the women go barefoot, they wear short homespun gowns, and either wear a small shawl or a kerchief over the head, or go bareheaded in the soft Irish sunshine.

The Irish people have a fondness for their bogs, for the atmosphere is enchanting and the eternal greenery of everything inexpressibly sweet to the eye. It makes them wholesome and happy to thus be out in God's pure sunshine and the wandering breezes, and with health come good thoughts and a contented mind.

Almost invariably these simple people are devout and God fearing, they attend to the requirements of the church with true devotion and their life is far better than that of some of their country people who are crowded into city tenements. It is not to be wondered at that one so frequently hears Irish-born men and women sighing for their sweet-smelling bogs in sunny Ireland, for it is not by any means an undesirable thing to have been born on the bogs of Ireland. —*Elizabeth O'Brien, in Home Magazine.*

A BRAVE BOY.

I LIKE to read of heroes, I like to see men who have done heroic deeds, I feel strengthened by thinking of what they have done. It acts as a tonic to one's moral nature.

Not long since I saw a hero; I was a witness of his brave deed, and felt a warm glow at my heart a hundred times since at the thought of it. But the deed of bravery was one the papers said nothing about. They would not have considered it worth mentioning,

I suppose; but I do, and I am going to write it down to help others who may be tempted as this boy was. For my hero was only a boy; but there is the making of a strong man in him.

It happened in this way: I was walking down the street and stopped in front of a saloon to talk with a friend. As we stood there two boys came along.

"Come in and have something to drink," said one of them.

"Thank you," was the reply, "but I never drink."

"Oh, temperance, are you?" said the other, in a tone that had a suspicion of a sneer in it.

"Yes," answered the boy bravely; "I don't believe in drinking liquor."

"Well, you needn't drink liquor if you don't want to," said his companion. "Take some lemonade."

"Not in a saloon," was the other's reply.

"Why not?" asked his friend. "It won't make you drunk because they sell whiskey over the same bar, will it?"

"I don't suppose it would," was the reply. "But saloons are bad places, and I don't believe in patronizing them."

"What a moral young fellow you are!" said his friend, with contempt in his words. "Do you intend to preach when you get to be a man?"

"No, I don't expect to," was the reply. "But I intend to make a man of myself; and I never knew a fellow to amount to much who got into the habit of frequenting saloons."

"I haven't asked you to hang about saloons, have I?" demanded his friend angrily. "One would think from what you say that I asked you to get drunk."

"You didn't ask me to get drunk," was the reply, "but you have asked me to take the first step in that direction. If I drank now, I would probably drink again. How long would it be before I got the habit formed of drinking liquor?"

Some other young fellows had come up by this time, and the one who had invited his friend to drink turned to them and said:

"You've just come in time to hear a temperance lecture. Go on, Bob; maybe you can convert these chaps." They then laughed, but Bob did not get angry. He looked them bravely in the face and said:

"I suppose you think I am 'soft' because I won't drink. I know you think it foolish because I refuse to go into the saloon and have a glass of lemonade;" (to his friend) "but I don't, and I am not afraid to stand up for what I think is right. If you want to drink, you will do it, I suppose, in spite of anything I could say against it, but you can not coax or laugh me into doing it. I want to have my own respect, and I shouldn't have it if I drank, for I don't believe it is right to drink whiskey. You think, I suppose,

that I am a coward in not drinking, but I think I should prove myself a coward in doing it."

Wasn't I glad to hear the boy say that? I couldn't help going to him and telling him so.

"Thank you," said he, looking pleased at what I said; "I mean to be a man, and I shouldn't be if I got to drinking."

He was right. God bless the young hero. I wish there were thousands more like him.—*Selected.*



BORING SNAILS.

NATURALISTS have long been acquainted with those enterprising sea urchins which cut their way into hard rocks. Urchins provided with a boring apparatus have been found on the shores of France, England, Algeria, the Azores, the India islands, California, Panama, Australia, Mauritius, and recently on the island of Grand Manan, New Brunswick. It seems that they share their talent with some of the snails. The snails, of course, bore rocks out of water.

A block of compact, blackish gray limestone was recently sent from Constantine to the Academy of Sciences in Paris. The stone was riddled with hemispherical perforations. At the end of each of these small artificial passages slept a snail, *Helix aspersa*.

The specimen was put in the museum gallery of geology in October. The journey from Algeria had not disturbed its tenants, and they passed a quiet winter. One day in May while the stone was being sketched, they suddenly roused themselves, came out, and would have crawled away had they not been captured.

A scientist decided the question as to whether they secreted an acid which corroded the stone, or cut their way by means of hard, sharp structures in the feet, in this way: he killed a snail by holding it under water, took it from its shell, and put it into sulphuric acid. All the animal substance of the snail was rapidly carbonized and dissolved by the acid. This was washed away with water, and a hard, insoluble substance was left.

The hard, irregular grains were evidently flint. There was of course no indication as to where in the body of the snail they had been, but it is reasonable to suppose that they composed the structure by which he had bored holes in the limestone.—*Selected.*



SHORTHAND IN ANCIENT TIMES.

AN excavation at Herculaneum revealed a bond—dated A. D. 100—apprenticing a slave for two years to the "semiograph," to be taught to read and write shorthand, or "the signs that your son Dionysios knows," the teacher receiving in all 120 drachmas—about \$23.

BIBLE AND SUNDAY SCHOOL INSTITUTE.

To be held at Bristol, Tenn., May 28 to June 3.

At the request of the Committee of Arrangements a Bible and Sunday-school Institute will be held at Bristol, Tenn., the week preceding the Annual Meeting. Following is given an abridged outline of the work to be given:

Holy Spirit.

I. The Holy Spirit's Power as Manifest in: (1) The Old Dispensation. (2) The Christ Life. (3) Conversion. (4) Development of Christian Character. (5) Christian Service. (6) Unifying the Church.

II. The Personality and Divinity of the Holy Spirit.

Interpretation of the Sermon on the Mount.—Matt. 5-7.

1. Beatitudes.—Character in Religion. 5:1-12.
2. The Christian's Obligation to the World. 5:13-16.
3. Christ's Attitude to the Law.—The Negative and Positive Life. 5:17-20.
4. The Christian in Social Life. 5:21-48.
5. The Christian's Motive in Religion. 6:1-18.
6. The Christian's Attitude toward the Temporal Things in Life. 6:19-34.
7. An Exhortation to a Careful Discernment of the Truth. 7:1-29.

The Sunday School.

I. Its Place. (1) In History. (2) In its Relations. (a) To the Church. (b) To the Home. (c) To the State. (3) In Its Purposes.

II. Its Organization. (1) Its Direction. (2) Its Departments. (a) Missionary. (b) Financial. (c) Musical. (d) Instruction. (e) Supervision. (3) Divisions or Grades.

III. Its Officers. (1) Usher. (2) Librarian. (3) Treasurer. (4) Secretary. (5) Chorister. (6) The Pastor. (7) The Superintendent.

IV. Its Teachers. (1) Their Work. (2) Their Preparation. (3) Their Helpers. (4) Their Duties. (a) As under pastors. (b) As trainers. (c) As teachers.

V. The Lesson Study. (1) The Study Plan. (2) The Teaching Plan.

VI. The Recitation. (1) The Test, (a) of attention. (b) of preparation. (2) The Teaching. (3) The Appreciation.

VII. The Teachers' Meeting. (1) Its Purposes. (2) Its Methods. (3) Its Leadership. (4) Its Program.

VIII. Good Training Better Than Good Teaching.

IX. "Knack" in Teaching Boys. (1) The Boy in the Lesson. (2) Teaching Plans. (a) The "entering-wedge" plan. (b) The "one-point" plan. (c) The "topic-card" plan. (d) The "think-and-search-questions" plan.

X. The Great Teacher. (1) His Example. (2) His Characteristics. (3) His Methods.

Walks in Bible Lands.

Rome, Naples and Vesuvius.—Martyr Scenes of Early Christianity. Corinth, Ephesus and Athens.—Paul the Greatest Missionary. Tarsus, Baalbeck, and Damascus.—Early Life of Paul. Egypt.—(1) The Land of Monuments. (2) The Home of the Oppressed. Hebron, Bethlehem, Nazareth and Jerusalem.—Birth and Life of Jesus. Standing on the Mountain-tops of Palestine.—Great Events of Bible History. The Sea of Galilee.—The Life Work of Jesus.

Sermon Subjects.

(1) Atonement and Redemption. (2) "Ye Must Be Born Again." (3) The Kingdom of God. (4) The Development of Christian Faith. (5) Man's True Perspective.

Ministers, church and Sunday-school workers are cordially invited to attend. Bring your Bibles.

J. G. Royer, E. B. Hoff, Instructors; Geo. B. Holsinger, Musical Director.

Note.—This old teacher is studying the "Boy" in the Sunday school, and how to handle him. And since he has made a special study, those who attend will find him especially interesting as an instructor and a lover of the boys.—Ed.

* * *

A SQUIRREL STORY.

BY ALICE VANIMAN.

ONE time, during my childhood, I lived with my parents near a wood, in Ray county, Missouri. One day my father brought to the house a couple young squirrels which he had found in the wood. They were so very young that my mother was afraid to undertake to raise them. At that time we had a very gentle old cat which had three baby kittens. Some one of the family proposed that we give the squirrels to Tabbie, she could do no more than make a good feast out of them. So my brother and I carried the squirrels to an outhouse and presented them to the old mother cat as she lay snugly tucked in her nest, giving her babies their dinner. Tabbie at once welcomed the new addition to her family, and began immediately to see that they were made comfortable.

She raised the squirrels and seemed to give them more care and attention than she did her own children. She seemed to realize that they were orphans and needed a mother's care. While the little family of five were taking their dinner the old cat always seemed to prefer to have the squirrels nearest her head where she could smooth down their grey hair at her leisure.

When kittens and squirrels were large enough they played together in the most pleasing manner. Many evenings during that summer we sat on the porch enjoying the entertainments given by cats and squirrels. The squirrels would run all over mother cat and kittens, pull their tails, then be up in the tree almost before kitty could turn around. The kittens would watch the squirrels run up the tree, then they would take courage and undertake the wonderful feat. But the little clumsy fellows would soon find themselves lying flat on the hard ground with aching sides.

I have many times seen mother cat carry birds and mice to the squirrels and in cat language beg them to partake. But Bonnie and Billy preferred bread and nuts. They were at home in the house as well as in the tree tops. My mother kept her bread in a large tin boiler. The squirrels soon learned to know this. Many times we have watched them climb up on the boiler, clatter around, seemingly trying to find some

way to get the lid off. When we would give them bread they would go away satisfied, only to return again when they were hungry.

One of them strayed off to the wood one time and never returned. The other one came home often, came in the house, played with the cats, but finally he also disappeared and never returned. We were sorry to lose them, for they had been very interesting companions for a few months, and had given us many hours of pleasant entertainment with their pranks and cute actions.

Malmö, Sweden.

THE JEWISH ATTITUDE TOWARD JESUS.

RABBI ENELOW, of Louisville, Ky., addressing one of the largest and most influential Jewish congregations in this country, recently urged upon his coreligionists the celebration of Christmas, as commemorating the birth of the teacher Jesus, who "inculcated the noblest and holiest tenets of all true religion." This question of the attitude of the modern Jew toward Jesus is one of considerable interest. In the *New York Sun* Dr. Isidor Singer, editor of the "Jewish Encyclopedia," compiles a brief symposium on the subject, in which he quotes from "some of the most eminent contemporary Jewish theologians, historians, and orientalists." He quotes Dr. N. Porges, a conservative rabbi of Leipsic, Germany, as follows:

"Even the most conscientious Jew may without hesitation recognize that, in view of the immense effect and success of his life, Jesus has become a figure of the highest order in the history of religion, and that the noble man, the pure character, the mild heart-winning personality come forth unmistakably even from the mythical cover which surrounds his person. The fact that Jesus was a Jew should, I think, in our eyes rather help than hinder the acknowledgment of his high significance, and it is completely incomprehensible to me how a Jew should think and speak about Jesus otherwise than with the highest respect, although we as Jews repudiate the belief in his Messianic character and his divine humanity with the utmost energy from innate conviction."

Dr. Singer goes on to quote from several "representative American Jews." First, from the late Dr. Gustav Gottheil:

"If he has added to their [the Jewish prophets] spiritual bequests new jewels of religious truth, and spoken words which are words of life because they touch the deepest springs of the human heart, why should we Jews not glory in him? The crown of thorns on his head makes him only the more our brother, for to this day it is borne by his people. Were he alive to-day who, think you, would be nearer his heart—the persecuted or the persecutors?"

From Dr. Morris Jastrow, Professor of Semitic Languages in the University of Pennsylvania, we have the following:

"It is commonly said that the Jews rejected Jesus. They did so in the sense in which they rejected the teachings of their earlier prophets, but the question may be pertinently asked, Has Christianity accepted Jesus? The long hoped-for reconciliation between Judaism and Christianity will come when once the teachings of Jesus shall have become the axioms of human conduct."

From the pen of Mr. Simon Wolf, President of the Independent Order B'nai B'rith, we read:

"I look upon him as a great teacher and reformer, one who aimed at the uplifting of suffering humanity, whose every motive was kindness, mercy, charity, and justice, and if his wise teaching and example have not always been followed the blame should not be his, but rather those who have claimed to be his followers."

Dr. Singer concludes:

"In spite of the narrow vestry and petticoat orthodoxy which a handful of Anglo-Oriental pseudo-romanticists are anxious to implant just now in the American soil, liberal American Judaism, led by advanced theologians of the type of Dr. K. Kohler in Cincinnati and Dr. E. G. Hirsch in Chicago, will continue tearing down the walls of separation between the children of the same Father. Woe to the ill-advised Jewish philanthropists who are throwing the weight of their gold bars into the balance of religio-national reaction! The poor masses, alas! will have to harvest the bitter fruits of their Pyrrhian triumph."

COLORADO CLIFF DWELLINGS.

THE most remarkable ruins in America are the Colorado cliff dwellings. These queer old constructions of a now extinct race are hereafter to be protected from wanton destruction by tourists and professional curio hunters. They are safe so far as the Ute Indians are concerned, who stand in superstitious awe of them, believing them inhabited by the spirits of the dead. The two principal and most easily accessible of the ruins are the so-called "Spruce Tree House" and the "Balcony House." They are in the Southern Ute Reservation. The "Spruce Tree House" or village is so called from a large red fallen spruce by means of which the ruin is reached. It is composed of a number of connecting square houses, and it is supposed to have contained about 130 separate rooms. The builders evidently understood the use of the right angle, the plumb line and circle, for the walls are true, the corners correct, and the ground plan of the towers and "estufas" perfect circles.

WORDS—THEIR USE AND ABUSE.

BY MARTHA B. LAHMAN.

To have a good understanding of and a ready use of words should be the aim of students, especially those who intend to make teaching, public speaking or writing their vocation.

The pupil's teacher is his ideal; to him he looks for authority. It is not a despicable thing to be found often studying the dictionary. It has been said there are many pretty stories in the dictionary. It is interesting to note how words often change their meaning. For instance, the word *bureau* once meant tablecloth. And *stamina* is the plural of *stamen*. It is also strange that such poor adjectives as *spunky*, *poorly* and many others found their way into the dictionary.

One of the common errors of the day is that of using the double negative. These mistakes are not always made through ignorance, but often through carelessness. Thus, we know it is proper to say it is he, or it is she; but we give usage the preference, and say it is him and her.

The following is a list of words that are frequently mispronounced by even fairly educated people: *Perspiration*, *genuine*, *cemetery*, *drowned*, *hollow*, *attacked*, *specialty*, *casualty*, *illustrate*, *mischievous*, *appendicitis*, *recess*, *bomb*, *decade*.

Sometimes in formal prayer we make use of repetitions, such as the phrases: "Lead, guide and direct us," "Aid and assist us," and "Around and about us."

It is not always advisable to use a big word when a little one will express the thought just as well, but it is good taste to use smooth words (words that do not grate), whether they be large or small. And it is well enough to be posted or we might come off like the old doctor who declared he never had a case of convalescence.

If the education has been limited, much can be learned outside of schoolhouses and text-books. The close reader will observe the literary style as well as the thought conveyed; but no embellishment of literary attainment can atone for lack of thought in discourse or written production. Henry Ward Beecher said he never read for style, but was a slow reader. Too many read simply to get the thread of the story or argument, regardless of the diction.

As we grow older and our field for usefulness widens, we look back and think of the moments we might have spent storing our intellects and ennobling our lives. It is not always the fault of a poor memory that we do not remember what we read or what the preacher says, but it is sometimes due to a poorly trained memory. It is human nature to forget the

things we should remember and to remember what we should forget. It is easy enough to remember what occurs at the party, or what our next door neighbor tells us over the picket fence. Given a good pair of eyes and a willing mind, we need not despair of a reasonable education.

Holmes struck the proper chord when he sang these lines:

"Build thee more stately mansions, O my soul,
As the swift seasons roll!
Leave thy low-vaulted past!
Let each new temple, nobler than the last,
Shut thee from heaven with a dome more vast,
Till thou at length art free,
Leaving thine outgrown shell by life's unresting sea!"

May their cadence continue to swell until they reach the human heart in every land, civilized or uncivilized.

Franklin Grove, Ill.

MORAL COURAGE.

FEW people enjoy being suspected of cowardice. In fact, there is nothing which the average boy is so quick to resent as the slightest intimation that he is afraid of any person or any peril under the sun. He shows his sense of such an affront by the rising color, flashing eye and contemptuous speech, which declare that to be thought a coward is intolerable. And, in these days, whatever may formerly have been the case, girls are ashamed of showing physical fear. It is not now considered a mark of feminine grace to scream or faint at the sight of a poor, little, frightened mouse, and the girl who runs, terror-stricken, from a peacefully grazing cow, is the subject of ridicule.

The question for you, my reader, and for myself and other older people as well, is, "Have we moral courage?" This is of a higher quality than the other, and often demands a greater resolution, a firmer will, a truer bravery. The young man who goes to a doubtful entertainment, a place where not for the world would he take his own sister, temporizing with conscience because he is only doing what "the fellows" generally do, knowing the while that he has not grit enough to say no when he ought to, is a moral coward. The young man, himself perhaps a church member, who hears the name of Jesus lightly spoken or reviled, and keeps silence, ashamed of his colors and his Captain, is a moral coward, and, oh, what a marvel of ingratitude into the bargain! The host, more than we can count, of young men and women whose conviction is that they ought to follow the Master and boldly range themselves on his side, confessing his name, but who for one weak reason or another delay to take the step which would show to all beholders on which side they stand, are every one of them moral cowards. Could their cowardice be overcome, what a grand rally we should have of those who would

enter the King's army, carrying forward his conquests into the enemy's land!

It is a thing inexplicable on any basis which I can reconcile with common sense, but numbers of young people, brave everywhere else, break down ignominiously if the proposition be one of expense. "I cannot afford it," would seem to be a simple statement, which might be made without stumbling or hesitation, yet multitudes resort to any subterfuge, evasion, or distortion, rather than free themselves from a difficulty, by this easy acknowledgment. Our American desire always to put the best foot forward, our unhappiness if our boots are patched, our hat a little behind the season, our coat or gown a trifle worn, moves people of older countries to amazement. Over the water, a gentleman or a gentlewoman is not dependent for social recognition on the style of his garments, and so goes comfortably along in whatever suits himself; but, unfortunately, a few of us have the self-respecting courage to be contented in a shabby suit of clothes. Now, would it not be better to cultivate that spirit of independence which, in all honesty, should never hesitate to say, "I cannot afford this or that," setting one's self free at once from a network of annoying entanglements? Whatever the thing be that one cannot afford, peace of mind will be insured by bravely stating the fact; and usually the person who has once gained the victory in this battle, will find himself morally some inches taller, and feel an instant reinforcement of spiritual strength.

One should exercise moral courage in behalf of absent friends. The French have a proverb, "The absent are always in the wrong," meaning, of course, that they are powerless to defend themselves if their motives are aspersed, or their characters defamed. I have a horror of the person who can sit still, holding his or her peace, when the reputation of a friend is assailed. Silence is not golden in such circumstances, but, on the contrary, is of the basest alloy. Do not suffer in yourself moral cowardice, when a brave word will show that you, at least, are a true friend.—*Margaret E. Sangster.*

OLD BANK NOTES.

How Uncle Sam Disposes of His Worn-Out Bills.

EVERY one likes, not only money, but fresh money; in fact, a fresh, clean, crisp note always gives an additional thrill of pleasure. Besides that, torn, spoiled money, which has passed through thousands of hands, which has been thumbed by persons afflicted with contagious diseases, and well-fingered by the "great unwashed," is a constant menace to public health. As the notes run out Uncle Sam has them redeemed at his Treasury and after they are all counted and packed

into bundles of so many thousands each they are sent down to the "macerater," in the cellar.

The macerater is a huge, oven-like affair, capable of holding about a ton of paper. It opens only at the top by means of a trap door. This door is fitted with three locks, and a key of each is given to a different officer in the Treasury. This necessitates the presence of all three officers at the macerating of the money, and also at the opening of the oven, as it is impossible to open the door without all three keys.

In the macerater the money is chewed and steamed into a grayish-green pulp. This is afterward placed in large stone vats. From here it is sold to men who mold it into small busts of public men, paper weights, and miniature animals. One figure of the Washington monument recently made, which is only about a foot and a half high, is said to contain at least \$3,000,000 worth of Uncle Sam's bank notes.—*Philadelphia Times.*

WHALING REVIVING.

IN July, 1904, a sperm whale was killed off the east coast of Newfoundland, and from the cavity back of the gigantic skull nearly \$400 worth of spermaceti was dipped. This, so far as the records show, is the fourth sperm whale ever caught in northern waters. Within the last four years whaling has sprung to a foremost place among the industries of Newfoundland. For unforeseen and inexplicable reasons these monster mammals of the deep have resumed their visits to the North Atlantic, and dozens of "whale factories" have been built and are now in profitable activity along the coast of the island. Every part of the whale is now utilized. Oil, bones, skin, entrails and flesh have places in the marketable products of the mighty creatures. Bologna sausages made from the flesh of the whale are one of the most profitable products and find ready sale in the West Indies and in the markets of Central and South Africa.

MAGNETIC POLES.

THE compass variation in many parts of the North Pacific is imperfect, while there is a slow but constant secular change going on in the position of the earth's magnetic poles, or foci. Two of these poles, toward which the magnetic needle is attracted, exist in the Northern Hemisphere. One of them was actually reached by Sir James Ross in 1831, in the vicinity of Hudson Bay (70 degrees, 5 minutes north, 96 degrees, 43 minutes west). The other is theoretically located in Siberia, about 70 degrees north, 115 degrees east. But the position of the Siberian focus—which controls compass variations in the Western Pacific—is yet to be accurately determined.

PEANUTS.

Two varieties of peanuts are grown in the South, the red and the white. The red is an upright grower, and produces a small nut with the epidermis or interior coating dark red in color. The white grows with spreading branches, which lie flat on the ground, bearing pods almost throughout the entire length of the vine if the soil be sufficiently mellow to permit the bearing spikelet to penetrate the ground. The pods are larger than those of the red variety, and both nut and epidermis whiter. These command a better price than the red ones, because they present altogether a better appearance.

There must be for the full perfection of the crop of the white varieties at least five months without frost. The Spanish varieties will mature in less time. The best peanuts, however, are planted early, and therefore an early spring is desirable, with no beating rains, especially if the land is strongly argillaceous, for when the ground is baked the delicate plumule or stem cannot penetrate the hard crust. A bad stand then results, which is scarcely to be remedied by replanting.

The best soil for the peanut is a light colored clayey soil, filled with finely comminuted, cherty, angular gravel, which makes the ground loose and prevents it from baking. The ground should be well drained, and light in color, for it is a singular fact that there is a correlation between the color of the soil and the color of the nut, black or deep red soils making a dark colored nut, and light or whitish soils a light colored nut. The darker soils may, and most frequently do, make a larger yield per acre, but the nuts are not so marketable, and are classed in a lower grade.

Land with much humus is not suited to the growth of peanuts. The soil should be strong, but with a small amount of vegetable matter in its composition. Peanuts, therefore, do not yield well after clover, nor in freshly cleared lands. In such conditions the amount of vine is excessive, but the quantity of good peanuts is very small. The best results are obtained by planting the crop after corn or tobacco or potatoes or after any other crop that requires clean cultivation.

The land for peanuts is usually prepared in the latitude of Tennessee during the latter part of April, after the danger of frost is passed. It should be well broken and finely pulverized with a harrow. For white peanuts, or the spreading variety, the land is checked off in rows two and one-half to three feet apart, and two kernels, after being carefully hulled by hand, are dropped at the points of intersection of the furrows like corn, and covered with a hoe to the depth of one and one-half to two inches. In shelling the nuts care must be taken not to break the delicate

covering that surrounds the kernels, for this would impair or totally destroy their vitality. If the land after planting should become compacted by a hard rain, a light harrow should be run over it when the ground is dry enough to plow, in order to break the obstructing crust, so that the very delicate shoot can make its way to the surface. Red peanuts are planted in ridges like cotton. The rows are run off three feet apart, and four furrows thrown on these. The ridges thus made are opened on top, and the seed dropped at intervals of eight to twelve inches apart, and covered two inches deep by a board like that employed for covering cotton seed, or it would be better to procure a one-horse corn planter, adjust so as to open the ridges to the proper depth, and to drop the kernels at the required intervals, and at the same time cover them. About two and one-half bushels in the hull are required to plant an acre. The brown millipede, the cutworm, and the mole are all great enemies of the peanut when just planted. Replanting should begin if the plant should not appear above the ground in ten days.

Many peanut growers object to the use of any manure whatever, but in this they undoubtedly make a mistake. The application of a large amount of stable manure would prove detrimental, but in small quantities it is highly beneficial.

The best fertilizer for the peanut is an ammoniated superphosphate of lime, with some potash. An application of lime in its caustic state on other than limestone soils, during the fall previous to planting, would be beneficial. The peanut must have lime, but not too much of it. The heavy limestone soils will produce a great quantity of vine, and also a great quantity of "pops." No top dressing of lime of any kind should be made. The superphosphate and the nitrogenous manures may be strewn in the furrows at the rate of three hundred pounds to the acre. Leached ashes or kainit will supply potash, and a greater amount than one hundred fifty pounds to the acre is not necessary. Cottonseed meal and barnyard manure in limited quantities are excellent fertilizers for this crop. Being a leguminous plant, the peanut has the power of extracting nitrogen from the atmosphere.

If the land has been well prepared before the peanuts are planted, the after cultivation is very simple and inexpensive. The weeds should be kept down by using a narrow harrow or a double cultivator. Many growers use a one-horse turning plow and bar off the soil from the peanuts when they first come up. Afterwards in the cultivation of the white peanut this middle ridge is leveled down with a harrow or double shovel. For the red or upright growers the dirt at the second plowing is usually thrown back to them, if they have attained a height great enough

not to be covered up by the process. The peanut will thrive with the same cultivation that is given to corn. Any cultivation is good that will destroy the weeds and keep the land in good tilth, but it must not be extended beyond the period when the peanuts begin to form, and especially must this caution be observed in the case of the trailing or white peanuts. Level cultivation is far better for the white peanut and equally as good for the red.

Many years ago it was thought that a necessary requirement in the cultivation of the white peanut was to cover the bloom. This practice has been long discontinued, for it not only does no good, but it does much injury and decreases the yield of the crop. The spikelets form above the ground after the fall of the flowers, but the ground should be soft enough to permit the sharp, thorn-like points to penetrate the surface. When once beneath the surface the ovary at the end of the spikelet begins to enlarge and ripens into a pale, yellowish, wrinkled pod, slightly curved, sometimes contracted in the middle and containing generally two, sometimes three, and rarely, four kernels. A dry spring is always desirable for planting and cultivating, but when the spikelets begin to push down into the ground frequent showers are indispensable to a large yield.

The harvesting must always take place before frost, for the nuts and hulls are both greatly injured, if not ruined, by frost. If the fall should be wet or the peanuts mature very early, many of the first-formed nuts will be ruined by sprouting. Dry weather should always be selected for harvesting. It cannot be done when the ground is wet, for then the dirt will adhere to the nuts and ruin them or at least greatly detract from their market value by turning them black.

The crop of white peanuts is harvested by running a furrow on each side of the row with a bull-tongue plow or a pea-digger, so as to dislocate the roots. Care must be taken not to detach the nuts from the vine in running the side furrow. After the plow has been run on each side of the row (and it is sometimes necessary to run twice on a side), then lift the vines gently with the hand, carefully shaking off the dirt, and lay them on the ground. Let them remain in this way, if the sun is shining, from six to eight hours. The vines will wilt like clover, when they may be brought together and stacked. The stacks are made around a pole planted in the ground and rising some eight feet above the surface. A platform made of old rails rests upon logs placed around the pole, and upon this the stack is built. The platform protects the nuts and vines from the mold and dampness of the ground. In stacking, the nuts should be put on the inside next to the stack-pole, but not so close as to prevent the air from circulating freely from the bottom to the top of the stack. To make the

stack entirely secure it should have a capping of hay or corn fodder. Put up in this manner the nuts will keep securely all the winter, should it be desired.

The red nuts are more easily harvested than the white, as they have but few roots and the nuts adhere closely about the stem. In loose land they may be pulled up without running a furrow on each side of the row, though to do this will make the work much easier.

Usually the nuts are allowed to stand in the stacks about four weeks and are then picked off by hand, the white always. The red nuts are sometimes threshed off by taking up bundles and beating them against a rail or the side of a box. This latter plan greatly injures the peanuts. Five or six bushels of red peanuts can be picked off the vines in a day by a nimble-fingered person, but the picking of three to four bushels of the white is considered a good day's work. Women and children are said to be much more expert in this work than men. The price paid for picking is about ten cents a bushel.

The weight of a bushel of peanuts in Tennessee is twenty-three pounds; in Georgia twenty-eight, in North Carolina and Virginia twenty-two pounds. The Tennessee peanuts are larger than those of Georgia, and smaller than those of North Carolina and Virginia. Of those raised in Tennessee, less than one-fourth are of the red variety. The usual yield per acre is from thirty to fifty bushels, though as many as one hundred bushels are sometimes made. The white peanuts will make from ten to twenty bushels per acre more than the red, but not being so easily cultivated or gathered they were until recently considered less valuable as a crop.

The quantity of peanuts grown in the State of Tennessee has not increased during the past few years, owing to the low prices which have prevailed. The census of 1890 reports the production for Tennessee as 523,088 bushels, grown on 16,250 acres, and worth during the census year in farmers' hands one dollar per bushel. The county planting the largest number of acres and producing the largest number of bushels was Perry, in which 5,962 acres produced 182,801 bushels. The yield per acre in that county was 36.84 bushels. The average yield for the State was 32.37 bushels per acre.—*Selected.*

WE are born for a purpose, and can serve it only as we serve God.—*Deut. 10: 12.*

SERVE the Lord with fear and rejoice with trembling.—*Psalms 2: 11.*

A FOE to God was ne'er a true friend to man.—*Young.*

PARASITISM.

BY KATIE RINEHART.

THE word parasite literally means one who lives at another's expense. They are found both in the animal and plant kingdoms. The animal parasite is therefore an animal which lives during its existence on or in the body of some other animal, feeding upon its food, blood or tissues.

Upon taking up the study of parasites we notice their enormously wide prevalence,—the number of parasitic individuals, if not indeed that of the species, probably exceeding that of nonparasitic forms,—also their very considerable variety in degree and detail. The majority derive their main support from their host; but of these, some are free, wandering about from animal to animal; some are attached permanently to the exterior of their victim, while others again are concealed within its body. In some cases the parasitism is only temporary, with others it is a lifelong habit. The majority are free in their youth, while some pass their early life as parasites, becoming free in their mature state, and others again spend their whole life on their host.

The majority of parasites belong to the class *Insecta*, and occur in all orders, but in very different degrees. Whole groups are naturally epizoaic, others entozoic, while a few (such as fleas and bedbugs) can scarcely be arranged in either of these divisions. As true epizoa the whole group of true lice and bird lice are especially familiar. These cannot exist without their host, and their whole life is passed on them, each mammal or bird having its special parasite, which affects it only, or is at any rate confined to it and allied species.

The largest class of insect parasitism is that which exists between insects themselves as exhibited in an enormous number of certain families of *Hymenoptera*. Grasshoppers are often subject to injury by parasites, especially certain red mites which are often to be found under the bases of the wings. They are often destroyed in large numbers by the growth of a parasite fungus in their body. The butterfly also has a parasitic enemy called *Braconids*. These deposit their eggs on the caterpillar, the little larvæ bore their way into the big larva and after consuming the tissues of the caterpillar, eat their way out. Many of the mites and ticks are parasitic, sucking the blood of animals, as ticks on dogs, cattle, and even men. Among the mites is the itch mite, which has been made rare by the spread of soap and civilization. It is among the vertebrates that parasitism is most frequent and most fatal. Fishes swarm externally with leeches and parasitic crustaceans. Nothing gives a more vivid idea of the extent to which parasitism has reached than

an examination of a ray, or even better, the common sunfish. Frogs and lizards have many parasites and those of birds are of extraordinary number and variety. The number is often so vast as to occasion the most serious diseases; thus the "gapes" is due to the choking of the bronchial passages by multitudes of *Nematoids*. Yet a great number may be borne without injury; thus the post-mortem examination of a stork has yielded forty from the lungs and air passages, one hundred from the coat of the stomach and many hundreds from the gullet and intestines.

Union Bridge, Md.

* * *

STARCH.

THE mealy substance known by the name of starch forms the basis of some very simple and easily performed chemical experiments. Rasp some potatoes on a grater, knead the pulp thus obtained with water, and squeeze it in a linen cloth; the fibrous particles of the cells remain behind, but the juice, together with a large proportion of the starch, runs through. Let the liquid remain quiet for some hours, it becomes clear because the heavier starch settles at the bottom. Pour off the liquid, wash the starch several times with fresh water, allowing it to settle each time, and then dry in a moderately warm place, and starch will be the result.

Heat in a flask the liquid poured from the starch, and after boiling a few moments it deposits a flaky substance, which is vegetable albumen.

If starch is placed in a ladle and gently heated with constant agitation till dried up, hard, horny granules are obtained, which swell when boiling water is poured over them. These granules are called sago.

Heat in a vessel half a drachm of starch with an ounce and a half of water, stirring till it boils, and you have starch as it is used for stiffening linen.

If starch paste be allowed to stand for a length of time in a warm place, it gradually is converted into lactic acid—the same acid that gives to buttermilk its well known sour taste.

If starch be heated over a gentle flame and constantly stirred to prevent burning, it acquires after a while a yellow and finally a brownish-yellow color, and then possesses the new property of dissolving in either cold or hot water into a mucilaginous liquid. This is called dextrine, and is used as a gum for many useful purposes. Starch gum of a white color may also be made by mixing half an ounce of starch with one drachm of water and four drops of nitric acid. Let the mixture dry in the air, and evaporate the nitric acid at a gentle heat.

Bring to brisk boiling two ounces and a half of water, to which twenty drops of sulphuric acid have been added, and then add one ounce of starch mixed

with a little water, forming a paste, but only in small quantities at once, that the boiling may not be interrupted. When all the starch is stirred in, let the mixture boil for some minutes. Then add chalk to neutralize the acid, filter the liquid through porous paper, and evaporate to the consistency of a thick syrup. The starch syrup thus made, as well as the white solid starch sugar, are both articles of commerce.

It has not yet been explained how this effect is produced, but as starch, starch gum, and starch sugar have each the same constitution, the difference is undoubtedly caused by a different grouping into molecules of the atoms of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen, of which they are composed, which is effected by the sulphuric acid.—*Selected.*

AN ANCIENT CANAL.

IN California on the lowlands of the Stanislaus river there is a piece of engineering, the origin of which surely dates back many years. This work is a canal which was probably used for irrigating purposes by the Spanish or early Mexican settlers.

The proof that this canal was built long ago is shown by the large oak stumps which grew up, were cut, and now lie decaying in the bottom.

The canal is built on the bluff bank, between the lowlands and the plains, and is about one mile long. It is about twenty feet wide and seven feet deep. Water even now runs through it during freshets, and at no place will it overflow its banks till it gets clear full, when it will run over the bank its entire length, which shows the skill of the persons that made it.

Just think of an undertaking of this kind so many years ago, when they had no steam shovels, no steel scrapers, and I doubt if they had iron picks and shovels at that time. Think of the vast amount of labor it must have taken and the time consumed to complete such a piece of work. The laborers must have used wooden shovels and wheelbarrows.

As one walks this ancient canal, which is made as well as some of our modern ones, it makes us think that there was civilization here long before California was explored by the Americans.

[The above item of interest was contributed by some kind friend who forgot to sign his name; hence no credit is given.—Ed.]

GETTING AN EDUCATION.

THERE are a great many boys who do not like to go to school and who at every opportunity will shirk their duties for something more pleasant. Such boys as these are making the greatest mistake that youthful years will admit. They may be getting enjoyment out of life at present as it is, but what misery, disappoint-

ment and care in age! The uneducated man is a bore to everyone in this age. He is unfit for any duty that requires independent thinking. Your text-book may be hard to master, boys, but your efforts will be repaid a hundredfold if you do.

A great many boys are determined to have an education regardless of what the cost might be. They do not hesitate to grapple with the most difficult problems and work away until they thoroughly understand them. An education is only acquired by study and untiring effort.

However hard the labor, boys, industry is always rewarded. Through your own efforts you will succeed. You may succeed in passing on examination day; you may get through with each day's lesson by receiving assistance from your schoolmates; but you should ever bear in mind that a time is sure to come when you cannot wear another fellow's armor, a day when you will be compelled to stand the test alone, and then you will be judged accordingly. If you depend in youth on some one else to help you along in lessons you will be unable to stand alone when the props are taken from under you.

You had better begin to build an independent structure, one that will stand you in need in the days to come.—*Exchange.*

OLDER THAN CHINESE.

OLDER even than China, the oldest existing nation, are the cliff dwellings of southwestern United States, homes of a race whose very name has perished from the earth. Explorers, puzzling through the Mancos and Casa Verde canyons of Arizona and New Mexico, have found the houses of this strange people in the wildest and most inaccessible of the mountain sides. Did the cliff dwellers antedate the pyramids of Egypt? Were they of blood relation to the early inhabitants of the land where the Nile is god? Some students are prepared to answer both questions affirmatively and to give what is to them abundant proof. The pottery from their long-wrecked homes suggests Egypt, and the few inscriptions found have similar suggestions. Mummies, bodies wrapped in cloth, feathers from the breast of the turkey, have been dug from the burial places among the cliffs, and, in bone and hair much unlike the Indian of to-day, there is a hint of resemblance to a more Oriental type. If the cliff dwellers left any descendants, however remote, they are doubtless the Moki and Zuni Indians, who, resembling them in habits and appearance, are their closest kinsmen.

OUTWARD things are but the coloring of the man.—*Schiller.*

THE most manifest sign of wisdom is contained in cheerfulness.—*Montaigne.*

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Contributions are solicited. Articles submitted are adapted to the scope and policy of the magazine. A strong effort will be made to develop the latent talent of the constituency.

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SLANDER.

SOME one has very well said, "So deep does the slanderer sink in the murky waters of degradation and infamy that could an angel apply an Archimedean moral lever to him, with heaven for a fulcrum, he could not, in a thousand years, raise him to the level of a convict felon."

At first reading of this quotation the casual observer is inclined to think the author is a little severe, but when duly considered he is not far from the right conclusion. When it is remembered that infamy and crime can generally be traced to some form of slander it is clearly seen that they are the results of it; therefore it becomes one of the greatest of crimes. The nature of the crime itself is of the very worst character. Slander is like an arrow shot in the back of a neighbor, or like a stroke made after nightfall. It is a coward that hits a man when his face is turned, and it is well known that the arrows of slander can be cast at no other time. The slanderer would not dare to make his scandal in the presence of the accused, and if he did the nature of it would hardly allow it to be classed as slander.

Slander is like a hot wind; it blasts the green foliage before it and retards development; each breath pollutes the atmosphere with poison, and its venomous sting virtually kills the plants. Slander really searches the world for victims. There is not a nook or corner in the universe, not a spoke in the written language, not a single tribe or nation of people, but that slander has found its way there. It has a forked tongue like a serpent, thoroughly charged with venom, whose bite is incurable. Although its nature is of the very worst it is like the good in one respect, it is said that God is no respecter of persons, neither is slander. It passes not by the wealthy man and poverty excludes none. The high and low alike submit to its indomitable rule. It visits the palace of the king and it sulkily crouches in the domicile of the peasant. One

would think when a man is once dead he would at last be free from scandal, but not so. How often do we see its devotees fairly dancing and stamping upon graves of the just and the unjust. It is one of those afflictions that does not end with death. There is no position in life, no calling, no inheritance, no degree of learning where slander does not do her awful work; but of all her workshops she delights most in destroying intrinsic worth and immolating innocence.

It is a lamentable fact that we have in our fallen natures a sad propensity to listen to retailers of petty scandal. It is strange, but true, a good sermon, a good lecture, a good book is soon forgotten, but a piece of miserable scandal is hashed and rehashed and forever kept green and bright as the pot-flowers in the bay window, with the tenderest care.

This bit of poisonous scandal, gossip or slander, is like so much tinder ready to be ignited at any moment by the merest friction and it bursts into a flame that is unquenchable. With many people it has become the spice of conversation and the elixir of life. They depend upon it to keep them going, the same as a toper takes his drinks, and become intoxicated with it just as much as he does. They could not deny themselves of the dailies which are all full of it. They attend the clubs to get more of it, and make evening parties to have a chance to use it; and make afternoon calls just for the sake of practice. Yes, it finds its victims for sacrifice in every class of mankind, and it doesn't fail to lay them upon the altar.

Sometimes without any intention whatever of doing a neighbor a personal injury a careless remark is seized by a babbler and is passed on to Governor Small Talk, Squire Chit Chat and Colonel Twiddle Twaddle, and by the time it goes the rounds it assumes the magnitude of base slander; and you would hardly recognize it to be the same lie that you had started in the morning.

Slanderers and gossipers are the turkey buzzards of society. Putrefied meat appeals to their appetite most. A buzzard will soar for hours to find a carcass with which he may satisfy his gluttonous appetite. So the makers of scandal will wear out a lot of shoe leather in gathering up the mistakes and dead things of society in order to satisfy their appetites. The turkey buzzards of the church use the same means of defense as the turkey buzzards of the forest when approached by an enemy, and they take their spite out on the poor deacons in telling them the mistakes of everybody else but themselves.

There are some animals which, when one of their mates is crippled or wounded, will pounce upon it and devour it; there are people as well who have not arisen above that animal instinct, and when one of their comrades falls by the wayside, through error, they commence pouring scandal upon him and devour

him. Why is it that people cannot rise above this level and pity the unfortunate wretch who has made the mistake? However, it is not necessary to trust a betrayer; no kindness demands the risk. Censure and criticism never hurt anybody; they cannot harm you unless you are wanting in character. And if their criticism be true, they show a man his weak points and forewarn him against failure and trouble.

INGRATITUDE.

WE never know the value of a good thing until it is gone. For some reason the things around us become so commonplace and such a part of us that they approach so near to second nature that we cannot measure their value.

As we sit down to a meal's victuals not one time in ten thousand do we think of the cost and trouble it required to bring those edibles together from the ends of the earth. We so little appreciate our modern conveniences of transportation. Until the railroads are blockaded, bridges are washed away, or a national holiday comes along, we cannot appreciate our post system; we expect the mail two or three times a day and think nothing of it when it comes. It is when it fails to arrive that we take notice of it. The real value of the faithful old family cow is never realized until she is dispensed with. The good team of horses is never appreciated until they are replaced by a balky pair. We don't know how to be thankful for good health until we lose it. When we are compelled to buy a wooden limb we know how we have been blessed in the past.

In the same way we fail to appreciate our social, religious and educational privileges. It is impossible for our children to know the modern conveniences as compared with the old log schoolhouse, with its fireplace, split logs for benches, and greased paper for window lights. We fail to attend church services because we have a mile or two to go, because there is a little fresh gravel on the road, and because some certain man is going to preach or is not going to preach. When privileges of these kinds are taken away from us for awhile it seems rather good to enjoy them again.

There seems to be an inclination on the part of mankind to be constantly dissatisfied with present achievements, environments and conditions. This helps us to be unappreciative of the blessings at hand.

Among us also are characters,—the world may know of them or it may not,—who seem to be almost indispensable to the community. Their work or labor is not always appreciated at the time, but is often lauded to the skies after they are dead, and a lot of posthumous praise is carved on a cold slab of marble. The honorable T. C. Morton discovered ether

after a long and tedious effort; to reward him for his labors others claimed his discovery and, through a series of legal proceedings, secured rights, and poor Morton was unknown to the world.

Roger Bacon served ten years in the penitentiary because he declared to the world his discoveries along scientific lines. His efforts were not appreciated then, but since the world has learned the value of his discovery it is ready and willing to praise his name and give him credit for it; but that does his penitentiary life no good.

Socrates was one of the greatest men of his age and did as much or more for humanity as any one in his time, but the people were so ungracious, and his efforts were so little appreciated that he was imprisoned for a long time and finally compelled to drink the poisonous hemlock. He died a martyr to science, pedagogy and philosophy. In our age scarcely a day passes but that he is quoted as authority on some subjects. Thousands of martyrs might be named whose lives have been of incalculable value, but who were practically unknown to the world until their blood was spilled upon the ground; and then perhaps their name was mentioned because of the blood that was spilled instead of the blood that was spent in doing good to others.

Shakespeare has truly expressed the ingratitude of the nations when he said:

"The evil that men do lives after them;
The good is often interred with their bones."

OUR FIFTY-CENT OFFER.

SINCE we made our fifty cent offer to the end of the year to new subscribers for the INGLENOOK, we have received a large number of orders for it. We are glad to note that many of the old subscribers are telling their friends about it and they are becoming subscribers almost daily.

We have on our desk several letters of recent date, praising the influence of the INGLENOOK in their Sunday school. We will be glad if more of the Sunday schools would take advantage of this opportunity. It certainly is a first-class magazine for the older classes. It is clean and spicy; instructive as well as entertaining.

Several of our Christian Workers' Societies order it in clubs and distribute them among the members, always ordering a few extra copies so that the visitor may be given a copy, which not only acquaints him with the INGLENOOK, but insures him the outline and comments upon the next lesson for the Christian Workers' meeting.

You can't point to the cross with a frown on your face.—*E. P. Brown.*

Current Happenings

A GREAT irrigation project, involving an expenditure of about \$25,000,000, has been authorized by the secretary of state for India.

WHAT is said to be the largest pearl in the world was found in the San Saba river, Texas. It is almost as large as a hen's egg and weighs 810 grains.

BISHOP LIBERT, head of the Catholic church in Hawaii, arrived in San Francisco from Honolulu, on his way to Rome. He will call on President Roosevelt.

THE enemy seems to be gaining foothold on the union men in Chicago. The most violent disturbances that have been known in the city since the American Railway union strike of 1894, occurred recently, which marked the bitter progress of the teamsters' conflict. And there seems to be no prospect of peace. It is expected that federal or state troops, or both, will possibly have to be summoned, as the police force is almost helpless.

ANOTHER negro has received recognition at the hands of President Roosevelt. This time it is Sergeant Geo. S. Thompson, of the Twenty-fifth Infantry, who has been appointed to the second lieutenantcy in the Philippine Scouts. The appointment adds one more negro to the commissioned officers of the army.

FOUR newsboys were crushed to death at Indianapolis, Ind., in a panic caused by some one crying "fire." They were standing at the window waiting for tickets and when the alarm was given the crowd simply crushed them to death. Several others were badly injured.

A CUSTOM prevails in Austria which would no doubt seem queer to many of our American people. Emperor Franz Joseph, of Austria, selects twelve of the oldest poor men of his entire kingdom that can be found; he washes their feet with his own hands, on Thursday before Good Friday, and, after presenting each with no insignificant gift, he sends them away. This manner of celebrating the Passion Week of our Savior is certainly much superior to some other methods endorsed by other rulers. While in every detail, perhaps, we might not agree with the emperor, yet if his motive is pure and he does not allow himself to grow formal in the observance of it, it evidently will be a lesson that will impress much truth on many of his subjects.

AN Iowa Indian, living near Stroud, O. T., is the owner of a scalp rug which took the lives of seventy-seven beings. It is one hundred fifty years old, and consists of seventy-seven scalps torn from the heads of as many human creatures. The rug, which is barely five feet square, is of many hues, for the scalps are red, gray, black, brown, white and auburn.

THE plant of the Westware Paper Co., of Massachusetts, was destroyed by fire with a loss of \$75,000.

THE prefect of Algiers has been formally notified that King Edward will shortly visit that city.

LOST in the jungles of Mindanao, a troop of the fourteenth United States Cavalry subsisted for nineteen days on monkeys.

THE Sultan of Morocco has definitely rejected the reformation demands of the French.

SECRETARY HITCHCOCK has planted an oak sapling near the east gate of the White House ground. Strange to say this sapling grew from an acorn picked up in the city of St. Petersburg. The oak which produced the acorn was planted in St. Petersburg, many years ago, by a prominent Russian, who took it from an immense oak tree which stood near the door of the home of George Washington, at Mt. Vernon, Va.

CLAIMS for insanity have become so prevalent and fashionable that they sometimes cause trouble instead of relieving people from trouble, as is generally the intention when such claims are made. Now comes a report from Norfolk, Va., of a Thomas Yandaw, who has been more or less conspicuous in Norfolk for more than fifty years. He claimed, up to the time of his death, that he was entitled to a large fortune in California. His actions and the talking that he did led many to believe that he was afflicted with insanity. Accordingly he was placed in the lunatic hospital at Williamsburg, Va. Two years ago he filled a pauper's grave at that place. A letter has just been received at Norfolk, by authorities, stating that Yandaw was entitled to a large portion of an estate in California, worth \$1,500,000. Yandaw's wife is dead and they left no heirs.

THE Finnish Senate has resolved to petition the emperor of Russia to withdraw his army from Finland.

By the end of May more than two hundred French priests, who are compelled to leave France, are expected to arrive at Mexico City, to remain there permanently. Many of them are Jesuit fathers.

HENRY WHITE, the new United States Ambassador to Rome, has been received in audience by King Victor Emmanuel.

ALL the boiler makers of the Santa Fe railroad have struck for higher wages. Inexperienced men are taking their places, but no violence has been reported.

THREE cases of cholera, one of which was fatal, have occurred at Baku, Russia.

THE Russian, Kalieff, who assassinated Grand Duke Sergius, has been tried, found guilty and condemned to death.

THE Mexican mints have now been definitely closed to the free coinage of silver.

A FEW days ago the main building of the Vanderbilt university at Nashville, Tenn., was destroyed by fire. The loss is total, except a few fixtures that were saved.

ABDUL HAMID, the sultan of Turkey, has received in audience Anthony J. Drexel, of Philadelphia.

JUDGE STEVEN NEAL, author of the fourteenth amendment of the constitution of the United States, is seriously ill at his home in Lebanon, Pa. He is upwards of eighty years old.

FIRE damaged the plant of Bebee & Sons, Leather Merchants and Tanners, in Titusville, Pa., to the extent of one hundred seventy-five thousand.

FIVE miners are dead and three others are fatally injured as the result of an explosion in the mines of the Cabin Creek Mining Co., of West Virginia.

IN fear of death by bombs or revolution on May day, the majority of the nobles of Russia found refuge in other countries until after festivities were over.

THE third brother of the Sultan of Turkey, Ahmed Kemal, is dead.

THE Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company is closing a contract for two hundred and fifty locomotives.

THE German Government has formally notified the American Government that the tariff agreement between the two countries will terminate March 1, 1906, the same day on which the reciprocity treaties which were recently signed between Germany and several other European States go into effect. Nevertheless, negotiations for a new treaty with the United States are invited. This termination of the *modus vivendi* by Germany is in response to public opinion, and is presumed to anticipate the demand for certain tariff concessions upon her manufactured goods in return for low duties upon American cotton, grain and food-stuff.

IT was recently announced at New York that Andrew Carnegie had created a trust of \$10,000,000, the income of which is to pension those college professors in the United States, Canada and Newfoundland who, through old age or disability, have become incapable of rendering efficient service. The minimum old age limit is to be 65. The fund consists of \$10,000,000 in five per cent first mortgage bonds of the United States Steel Corporation. Ninety-three institutions will benefit by the fund. These include three thousand faculty members. The average salary of the college professor was found to be \$2,000. Sectarian and government supported colleges are not included in the list.

ROJESTVENSKY has selected Togo's flagship as his objective in the coming sea fight, and says he is resolved to gain the victory or lose his entire fleet.

THE Vienna Medical Society, after gathering statistics on the relation of alcohol to crime, concludes that the latter increases in proportion to the consumption of the former, and that Sunday, which is the great pleasure day of the continent, is the principal crime day. In Vienna 254 crimes on the average are reported every Sunday, most of which are due to the excessive use of alcohol.

WHEN the German Emperor reached Naples, Italy, Friday, and was told of the world-wide discussion of his Moroccan visit, he facetiously remarked: "The whole world is in trouble when I travel."

JAPAN has filed in Washington a formal complaint against France for harboring the Russian fleet. Representations are also being made direct to Paris.

THE resignation of the nine out of ten pensioner examiners, constituting the board of review, who were accused of irregularities, were accepted by Secretary Hitchcock at Washington.



HOME DEPARTMENT



THE DEAR OLD CHURCH.

BY R. G. LAHMAN.

I am thinking now of the old, old church,
That I loved so well, so long,
Where the wild birds sang in the old oak trees
Their gladsome, joyous song.
There we gathered oft on the Sabbath day
To pray to him above,
And to praise the name of Christ our king
For all his wondrous love.

O thou dear old church! I shall ne'er forget
The Spirit's gentle calls,
When I sought the Lord and found him there
Within thy sacred walls.

O thou dear old church! they that built thy walls
Are sleeping 'neath the sod:
They will come no more, for they are gone
To heaven, their home with God.

There with softened steps and mourning hearts
We have borne the silent dead;
There we've gone to weep with those that weep—
The mourner's tears have shed;
There we've borne the babe from the mother's arms—
Aye, maidens fair and sweet—
And gray-haired ones bowed down with age,
To slumber 'neath our feet.

So in years to come I will think of thee,
Though I wander far away;
And thy hallowed scenes shall teach me still
To seek the heavenly day.

O thou dear old church! I shall ne'er forget
The good that thou hast done
For the weary souls that have sought for rest,
And a crown of life have won.

Roanoke, Va.



ARE WE OBEDIENT?

BY MRS. M. M. BOLLINGER.

WHILE on a visit to a near neighbor a short time ago, I heard a young married woman make the following remark: "I just have to get up on my dignity, and do just what I please regardless of what ——— thinks or says, or else I couldn't have anything, do anything, or go anywhere; he would simply tie me down so I couldn't have any pleasures at all."

While on my way home, in reviewing my own feelings on the subject the thought or question occurred to me: "I wonder in how many families this is the case, and if it is always the husband's fault, or rather if it is not the wife's useless extravagance and un-

reasonable judgment in some cases, which the husband, in duty to himself and his family, is bound to check, and her rebellion to the proper authority.

How many women, especially the sisters in the church, really realize that God intended us to be subject to our husbands in EVERYTHING, and that we cannot be truly Christians unless we are?

Eve in her weakness transgressed; so God in his wisdom saw that she was not capable of ruling herself, and as a part of her punishment put her subject to the rule of her husband, Adam, and this rule applies to us also as her descendants.

While we may advise and counsel with our husbands if they do not see as we do, if we obey God, we are bound to submit.

We pledge ourselves to obey our husbands when we are married and if we are not willing to love and trust them to such an extent as to do this we are wronging them, ourselves, our children, our associates, lying before God and to God, and making God without just judgment. Especially is this so of us, sisters, we who wear the prayer covering which is a sign or symbol that our husband is the head of our home, that we are subject to him in EVERYTHING. Shall we wear this sacred emblem and then desecrate it by being disobedient and rebellious of proper authority?

If such authority is sometimes contrary to our wishes and just a trifle harsh, may we not by our gentle submission, meekness of spirit, kindness and modesty be such a light in our home as to draw our husband from his harsh, unkind and selfish ways, if they be so, instead of quarreling, scolding and setting such an ill example before our children, at the same time making our husband more selfish, unkind and tyrannical?

While, in some cases, women are almost obliged to act as the head of the house or else see themselves and their children almost freeze and starve, I believe this would not be so if our boys and girls were properly educated as to their duties and positions in life. We as mothers and fathers are partially to blame for this condition of affairs, because we do not set the proper precepts and examples before our children; we allow them to see our weakness too much, hence they lose respect for our teaching and us.

So, sisters, let us more thoroughly instruct ourselves of the position which God intended us to occupy by reading that portion of God's Word pertaining to it, and be obedient to it as far as in our power

with God's help and guidance. If we do as we are commanded in Gen. 3: 16; Eph. 5: 21-33; 1 Cor. 11: 3-16; 1 Cor. 14: 34, 35; Col. 3: 18; Titus 2: 3, 4, 5; 1 Peter 3: 1-6; Matt. 18: 15 and many others which we will find if we read these and follow the references, we may wear our prayer covering without acting a lie, and with a consciousness of doing right every time we don that sacred emblem.

Now, husbands, you are admonished to love your wives as yourself, as Christ loved the church and gave himself for it, and if you do this you will first learn obedience to your Master, Christ, for no one can be a good ruler who has not first learned obedience to proper authority. Then you will take your proper position in your home, and provide the things necessary for comfort. (But not necessarily luxuries,—those pertaining to the world, style, fashion, or only pleasing to the eye,—unless your means will allow it and you wish to do so, but it is best not, even then, as it has a tendency to encourage extravagance in those who cannot afford it.) Be kind, gentle, courteous and affectionate to your entire family; be considerate of their wishes as near as you can and remain in the right path, and in this way you will greatly assist your wives in being obedient to you and God.

Vestaburg, Mich.

* * *

WEAR LOOSE CLOTHING.

"DURING the winter one should abjure tight shoes and tight clothing of all description if one would avoid additional suffering from the cold," Dr. Gustave Lippman says.

"Drivers of vehicles often have their feet frost-bitten, though they have made every precaution of which they may have knowledge against just such a contingency arising, and the reason they suffer frost bite is because they have gone to the extreme of wearing socks so thick that the feet are cramped in the shoes, the circulation is thus retarded and frozen toes under such circumstances are practically inevitable. Men who sit still in an exposed place, like teamsters, should never bind the feet at all. The wrappings for warmth ought to be on the outside of the shoes and never drawn tight.

"Even a citizen who is not exposed to the inclemency of the weather and who wears a tight shoe only in the evening, will suffer severely with cold feet because of the retarded circulation. When the throat is bound tightly a cold in the head may develop, and the women who lace the waist to an extreme degree are in danger of contracting cold in some part of the body which receives only a partial circulation of blood in consequence. All clothing worn in cold weather should be loose—not too loose, but sufficiently so to enable the blood to flow naturally

and freely, and the chances of colds and frostbites being contracted will be much reduced when this is attended to."

* * *

WORTH WHILE.

A FAMOUS woman was one day talking over old and new times with a friend of her childhood and youth. "You must be a proud and happy woman," said her old friend. "Your name is well known all over the country. Your words are read and pondered in hundreds of homes."

"That is pleasant, of course," was the answer, "but I shall soon be forgotten. Let me tell you the one great satisfaction of my life, the only deed I have ever done which can be remembered with a perfect joy.

"When I was making my first hard struggle in my profession here in the city my mother was living in a dull country village, trying to endure the time until I could afford to have her with me. One day when I was going down to see her I bought some crocus bulbs, in what seemed a fit of wild extravagance, and took them with me.

"I planted them carefully, and refused to tell her what they were, exacting a promise that she would leave the ground untouched. At first she treated the mystery as a joke, then she forgot all about it. Next spring, when the little village was all mud and desolation, my mother chanced to look out one day and saw a yellow flower in the yard.

"She could not believe her eyes; she rubbed her spectacles and looked again. Without doubt it was a yellow flower, and she put a shawl over her head and ran out to examine it. Next day the little bed was alive with purple, white and yellow, and the neighbors came flocking in to see the flowers which blossomed almost in snow.

"Such a sight was never seen in the village before, and my mother was the heroine of the hour. Through the excitement of that blossoming time she actually forgot to write me. I believe it did her as much good as a trip to Europe.

"She is not here now, but I would rather have given her that great pleasure than to be famous from one pole to the other."—*Selected.*

* * *

THE probability is that Chicago has the 10,000 now that it lacked of having 2,000,000 inhabitants when the government made its estimate a few days ago.

* * *

THE path to literary fame is more difficult than that which leads to fortune.—*Voltaire.*

* * *

"An optimist and pessimist;
The difference is droll,
An optimist sees the doughnut,
The pessimist, the hole."

Reading Circle and Christian Workers' Topics

By ELIZABETH D. ROSENBERGER.

IN HIS NAME.—John 15:16.

For Sunday, May 21, 1905.

I. The Gentiles' Trust—In His Name.

- Rom. 15:12
- 1. Cornelius.
- 2. People at Antioch, Acts 13:42-45
- 3. Psa. 117:1.
- 4. Isaiah 11:10.

II. Miracles Performed—In His Name.

- 1. By the Apostles at the Beautiful Gate, Acts 3:1-11
- 2. By the Sons of Sceva, Acts 19:13-17

III. Christ with Those Who Meet—In His Name.

- 1. In Worship, Matt. 18:20
- 2. In Council, 1 Cor. 5:4, 5

IV. Acceptable Work Must be—In His Name.

- 1. We Must Walk that Way, Micah 4:5
- 2. Be Pardoned that Way, Luke 24:47
- 3. Be Baptized that Way, Acts 19:5
- 4. Take Communion that Way, 1 Cor. 11:24, 25
- 5. Do Everything that Way, Col. 3:17

Text.—Ye have not chosen me, but I have chosen you and ordained you, that ye should go and bring forth fruit, and that your fruit should remain: that whatsoever ye shall ask of the Father in my name he may give it you.—John 15:16.

References.—Acts 10:43; 3:16; Rom. 10:9; Luke 18:42; John 13:20; Luke 1:38; 1 Tim. 4:10; 2 Tim. 1:12; Rom. 8:38, 39; 1 Cor. 8:3; Mark 9:41; Gal. 6:14; Phil. 5; James 1:12; 1 Peter 2:7; Psa. 18:1; 145:20; 2 Cor. 4:5.

The Cup of Water.

It was Jesus who said, "For whosoever shall give you a cup of water to drink in my name, . . . he shall not lose his reward." It was more difficult to give a cup of water in those days and in that arid country than it is for us. Yet it stands for a small, humble service that almost any of us can perform. But I am afraid that some of us are giving cups of water in his name when we should be giving purses filled with money. Too many of us try to serve two masters: we follow the world, we seek for gain, we know nothing of sacrifice or of Christian toil, we fritter away our powers, and then hand out a cup of water to one of Christ's little ones in the hope of a reward. O, we should follow the Lord fully, he should be our portion, our refuge, our all; whatever we leave undone we should do the work of the Lord.

Through Christ who Strengtheneth me.

Some are asking, "What can I do?" Can you not answer with Paul, "I can do all things through Christ who strengtheneth me." We are not able to do

much in our own strength; our ability to do all things is not original with us, but is derived from Jesus. We have read that years ago Ole Bull was traveling through an American forest, when he saw a hermit sitting in his hut. A violin hung on the wall. Ole Bull, pointing to it, said, "What is that?" The hermit answered that it was a fiddle he had bought in London. Ole Bull asked him to play and the hermit played a few tunes without any expression, and with faulty technique; but he lowered the violin with a self-satisfied air, and Ole Bull said, "Let me take it." He took it. He drew the bow across the strings and played. He played "God Save the Queen" till the birds in the tree-tops stopped to listen, till the winds paused, and the leaves of the trees ceased their rustle to listen. Then came "Home, Sweet Home" till the hills of Norway arose to view in the violinist's mind. And that violin in the hands of Ole Bull is the master instrument of the century. And what are we? Feeble and poor in ourselves, but when our Savior draws the bow of his love over our lives, the music of redemption is heard.

We Can Do Nothing Without Christ.

We were watching a long heavy freight train pass through our town, it was loaded with coal and iron— heavy stuff. The engineer sat in the cab of the huge locomotive with his hand on the lever and the entire train of cars moved onward at his will. Now suppose that engineer should be foolish enough to get out of his cab and go to the rear of the train, and putting his shoulders to the hindmost car should attempt to push the train along in his own strength; you say at once that he could do nothing. And we are just that foolish when we try to do any work for God in our own strength. We must place ourselves into a heart-to-heart touch with him who said, "All power is given unto me in heaven and in earth."

In my Name shall They Cast out Devils.

To cast out evils is the first power of faith. And it is only in the name of Jesus that we can get rid of sin in all its forms. Ignorance, war, slavery, superstition, these are to be cast out of society by the power of faith; individual evils such as greed, intemperance, hate, uncharitableness, can be cast out only in the name of Jesus.

"Strength often have I none,
The battle must be won
Without my aid:
I never can be lost,

God always has his host
Ready arrayed.

"Why, therefore, am I sad?
His help should make me glad
And banish fear.
I am not weak or poor;
I can all things endure
When he is near."

Trust Jesus.

If we want to really serve Jesus it will mean a difficult time for us. We must first believe that things can be done—the hardest things, the things that others say cannot be done. We must live up to high ideals, even when we find ourselves stumbling up against defeat. The soul resting secure in Jesus' love will bear up under troubles and trials heavy enough to crush steel pillars down. O, we can do this if we only trust him, and then obey him. He will help us to do the hard work, to bear the bitter disappointments, and to go on, though the waves of trouble round us swell.

For the Sake of One.

When Robert Bruce was in hiding, he came one night to a woodcutter's hut, and asked for shelter. The woman who came to the door bade him enter and welcomed him. She said, "All wanderers are welcome for the sake of one who is homeless to-night—our chief." She did not know that she was giving shelter to this much-loved chief, as he did not reveal his identity until in the morning. We should take care of the poor, the sick and the afflicted, the orphans and the widows for the sake of one who had not where to lay his head, who, though he was rich, yet for our sakes he became poor. The highest commendation any of us can ever have is this, "As ye have done it unto one of the least of these, ye have done it unto me."

Topics for Discussion.

1. How shall we do good? Col. 3: 17.
2. Name the highest service we can perform. Matt. 20: 28; Mark 8: 35.
3. Give the story of one woman who loved to serve him. Mark 14: 3-10.
4. Fruit-bearing Christians. John 15: 4-10.
5. What did Peter and John do in his name? Acts 3: 1-10.
6. What is Paul's testimony? Rom. 8: 35-39.

* * *

EMPLOYMENT BUREAU.

The young people here at Covington, Ohio, have been much interested in Dr. O. H. Yereman's work in India, as he visited the Covington church when he was in this country, and gave us some talks that we will always remember. The following letter from him to our Sunday school was much appreciated:

Dahanu, India, March 9, 1905.

You cannot imagine how happy I was to receive Dr. Rosenberger's letter with the draft, telling that you had donated \$10.00 for my work. Do you know why?

For nearly a year I have been painfully conscious of the great need of beds for the patients who came to me for operations of various sorts. Especially did the blind patients touch my heart. Almost all of them were persons of advanced age. They had been without eyesight from one to ten years. They could not help themselves and felt they were a burden to those about them; hence they came for help. After the operation they must remain lying on their backs (not moving from one side to the other, as any little motion may spoil the good results to be obtained by the operation) from six to ten days. To give them the bare, uneven floor of a public inn to sleep on seemed cruel indeed; but that was the only thing I could do. Sometimes they brought straw along with them to sleep on, sometimes not; and although for the first couple of days they made no complaints, the third or fourth day was sure to produce cramps and backache concerning which they could not hold their peace. Do you blame me when I say that I was painfully conscious of the need of beds?

The first of last January the wife and son of one of our native workers were critically sick. They had tried the local native doctor and the government and mission doctors of two other large towns, with no success. The brethren thought it would be well if I could treat her—but we had no place for them. I suggested that I could easily arrange that, and with their consent I planned to put up a large grass hut on an empty field not very far from our dispensary. I went to one of my patients, who is also my friend, a well-to-do Parsee, to purchase some material and told him of my plan. On hearing it he offered me the use of a tile-roofed shed; this he then enclosed with grass walls for me in just a few hours. So here we have been "keeping hospital" since that time. Neither has it been vacant very long. Up to date twenty-seven different patients have been in it.

Now your ten dollars I expect to use in improving "the hospital." We need beds and bedding, a door, as well as some protection against the rains that will be coming after while. Our cots are of wood, with ropes stretched across them. They cost about \$1.25 each. For mattresses I expect to use straw in such a way that it can easily be thrown out and burned after each patient vacates the cot. The sheets and pillows should not cost much, so I am expecting to have about three Covington Sunday-school cots. Although several have spoken, still you are the first to supply beds for our hospital, and I hope you may be the first to support beds for poor unfortunates who are unable to supply themselves with food because of some long sickness. I have several such persons just now. Fourteen dollars would be sufficient to run a bed one entire year. May God's richest blessings attend you all.

O. H. Yereman.

*

Sister Laura E. Jennings, of Brownsville, Md., says, "Our number is very small yet, but I hope we will grow and do much good for the cause of Christ. We have Christian Workers' meetings every Sunday evening. They have been very interesting and helpful to all who would take part. I have read a number of missionary books,—indeed these books come next to the Bible with me. The Lord bless the Circle."



OUR YOUNG PEOPLE

THE GEOGRAPHY CLASS.—Chapter XXVII.

Malmö, Sweden.

Dear Mr. Maxwell:—

The most beautiful sight we saw in all Hamburg was the large flower park, in whose beautiful lake gracefully floated hundreds of white swans. They were gracefully proud of their gracefulness. They had to spend so much time in arching their beautiful necks, and in dressing their fluffy white feathers, that they have no time to care for their needs and wants. When the little swan is out of the eggshell one minute, he is just as able to swim as when he is fifty years old. This relieves the mother of any maternal care along that line. They remind me of some other mothers who spend so much time primping and fixing that they do not have time to look after the wants and needs of their offsprings.

When Miss Gertrude first saw these swans swimming about on the bosom of the lake she involuntarily quoted that old couplet from Harvey's grammar that we used to have so much trouble in parsing and diagraming.

"The swan on still St. Mary's lake,
Float double—swan and shadow."

Many mounted policemen parade the streets of this city with their well-kept aid-de-camp. As we had expected to stop at Hamburg again on our return from the Jutland Peninsula, we did not tarry there so long as we would have done otherwise. We reached Copenhagen, Denmark, via Kiel and Kørsor.

We had not spent a night on the ocean for a long while, but soon after we left Kiel we went to our cabins and awoke with the sun shinging brightly in our faces. After breakfast we put our feet on Danish soil. The morning ride through Southern Denmark was simply delightful in every respect. Our boys nearly went wild with praise for the Danes, from the fact that they have their farm houses on their farms something like they do in America, a thing which we have not seen since we have been abroad. As a rule people all live in little villages, from which they go to work in the morning, and to which they return at night. The land is slightly undulating, with good roads and splendid crops, and real snug farm houses for country homes. Every little while Oscar would shake his head, point out the car window and say, "More like livin'." The hired men here get two kroners a day, or about fifty-six cents in our money, and in order to receive those wages they must contract for not less than six months at a time, and be registered so that they cannot escape. We visited the King's Palace and the market in Copenhagen. The market indeed was an interesting one; it was conducted almost entirely by the women, in a large open square where their baskets of vegetables and fishes were set upon the ground, and a large crowd of anxious customers buying very rapidly. The large stock of goods was sold out by noon and the market cleared up.

Christian is ruler of Denmark and Oscar II is king of Sweden. A beautiful little body of water lies between Copenhagen and Malmö, called the Skagerak. It is a

prong of the Baltic sea as is the Cattedgat, which lies on the other side of the Island upon which Copenhagen is situated. Malmö is a beautiful little city, and the Swedes are a splendid people. They really cannot be discounted by any people in the world for politeness and hospitality. It seemed to make no difference how many times a day we passed a man on the street he always tipped his hat; and he didn't make a false motion as do our boys in America, or wait till he got a rod by, but removed his hat and extended his arm at full length until he passed us.

The majority of clerks in all stores are ladies. A small counter is prepared near the door to receive the hats of male customers as they come in, who attend to their trading bareheaded, and replace their hats as they leave the store. When calling upon a native, one is hospitably received, and comfortably seated; the good housewife proceeds to the lagenhet (leggenhate) (kitchen), where she makes some Swedish coffee, and when all have partaken of the coffee, which is generally accompanied with coffee cake, a dark bread that is especially calculated to be used with coffee, the guests are all expected to arise and one by one approach the host and then the hostess, shake hands with them and say, "Tack sa mycke," (Tock sa mick-y), (Thank you). Whereupon the host and hostess replies "Var sa gude" (You are welcome). When ready to depart, every last member of the family, whether few or many, not only accompany us to the door, as is sometimes done in the west by the more polite or those who have time to waste in such foolishness, but they go with you to the very line of their possessions, whether it be near or far. When they have reached the line we all have a warm hand-shake and they bid us "Adjö," (I-ya) (Good-bye).

Sweden is not the undulating prairie that Denmark is; although there are some beautiful valleys, for the most part it is broken, hilly and mountainous. In the northern part of Sweden the soil is very poor, and crops are very scanty. In the extreme north one comes into the territory of "The land of the midnight sun," where the long, dark day of winter excludes the light of the great illuminary. Although the country is very interesting and the people very nice, we have no notion of making this our permanent home.

Sincerely,

Marie.

(To be continued.)

A WONDERFUL SHAWL.

THE Czarina has a shawl which she values very highly. It was sent to her by the ladies of Orenburg, a town of Southeastern Russia. It reached her in a wooden box with silver hooks and hinges, the outside being embellished with designs, spears, turbans, whips, etc., on a ground of blue enamel, that being the color of the Cossack uniform. The shawl is about ten yards square, but it is so exquisitely fine that it can be passed through a ring, and when folded makes a small parcel of a few inches only.

The Q. & A. Department.

What is meant by a ship going twenty knots an hour?

A "knot" is a nautical mile or 6,085.889 feet. A statute mile is only 5,280 feet. The term "knot" refers to a division of the log line which is used to ascertain the vessel's motion. The log consists of a log chip and the log line. The chip is a piece of board shaped like the fourth part of a circle loaded with lead on the round side, so that it will stand up in the water. The line is about one hundred fifty to two hundred fathoms long and is wound up on a large reel, so held as to let it run out easily. A fathom is six feet. The line is divided into equal parts by bits of string run through it, from which the name known is given to the divisions. When the chip is thrown overboard it stands still and draws out the log line as fast as it unwinds, and the speed of the ship is shown by the number of knots that run out in half a minute. The actual length of a knot is 47.3 feet, and when it is known how many run out in half a minute it is easy to calculate how many would run out in an hour. The record of the heaving of the log and of all other important things happening on shipboard is kept in a book called the log book.

❖

Recently, in looking across an open field, when the mercury stood at zero, I saw what looked like waves of heat, as it is often called. It was very readily seen and lasted fifteen or twenty minutes. Please explain the phenomenon.

What you saw was practically what may be seen in the summertime. It was caused by a rapid change of temperature. The earth was not the same temperature as the atmosphere and the rapid change which the atmosphere was undergoing made it perceptible to the naked eye.

❖

When was the Erie Canal built and what places does it connect? Also give its cost and dimensions.

The Erie Canal was completed in 1826. It connects Albany and Buffalo, N. Y. The cost of construction was \$52,540,800, and it is 387 miles long, 7 feet deep and has 72 locks.

❖

What is the address of Andrew Carnegie?

No. 2 East 91st St., New York City, N. Y., U. S. A. Skibo Castle, Sutherland, North Britain.

❖

Please give names and height of some of the world's loftiest structures.

Eiffel Tower, France, 985 feet; Washington Monument, 555 feet and 6 inches.

In what part of Ohio was the battle in which the Indians defeated General St. Clair, and is the place marked by a monument or otherwise? Where did St. Clair die and where was he buried?

The defeat of St. Clair, Nov. 4, 1791, took place in the southwest corner of Mercer county, Ohio. The battlefield is now occupied by a town known as Ft. Recovery. It is on the south bank of the Wabash river, one and one-half miles east of the Indiana State line and fifteen miles southwest of Celina. St. Clair was removed from office on political grounds by President Jefferson in 1802, when he returned to Ligonier, Pa., where he lived for a time on an annuity of \$600 and a pension of \$60 a month, but his pension was seized by one of his creditors. He was ultimately driven out of his house to barren lands five miles distant from it, where he supported himself and his daughter by selling supplies on the roadside to wagoners who traveled by. He met death by accident, having been thrown from his wagon; was found dead on the road, Aug. 31, 1818. The Masonic lodge has erected a monument over his grave at Greensburg, Pa., with this inscription: "The earthly remains of Major General St. Clair are deposited beneath this humble monument, which is erected to supply the place of a nobler one due from his country."

❖

What part of New York is Blackwell's Island? How many acres does it contain, and why was it so called?

It is in the East River, and is a part of New York City. The city lunatic asylum, workhouse, almshouse, penitentiary, smallpox, charity and fever hospitals, also separate hospitals for incurables, for epileptics and paralytics and an asylum for blind are located on the island. It has an area of 120 acres, and was named after a family which long owned it. At its north end is a stone lighthouse, with a fixed red light, which is fifty-four feet above the sea.

❖

When did Jenny Lind, the singer, make her first tour of America, and who brought her to this country?

In 1849, under the management of P. T. Barnum. She was born at Stockholm, Sweden, Oct. 6, 1821, died at Malvern, England, Nov. 2, 1887.

❖

Does Japan uphold any great principle?

Only the principle of commercial expansion, which is now digging the Panama canal.

❖

When did James Watt build the steam engine?
1782.

MISCELLANEOUS

IF I BUT KNEW.

SELECTED BY B. F. GOSHORN.

If I but knew that somehow, somewhere, I
Had dried a tear or lessened sorrow's sigh,—
Had slaked the thirst of parching fever's lips,—
Or led some soul through trial's dark eclipse,
Then I should feel life's mission had been true,—

If I but knew!

If I but knew some heart this side the tomb
Had by mine act been rescued from the gloom;
Or that one life had grown in noble deeds
Because somewhere I'd sown some worthy seeds,
The thought would drive dark clouds from out life's view,—

If I but knew!

Clay City, Ind.

"SITTING ON THE SAFETY-VALVE."

THE loss of Port Arthur must seem a pretty small thing to the Czar just now.—*The Philadelphia Press.*

What Russia needs most of all for immediate relief is a grand-duke famine.—*The Chicago Record-Herald.*

We do not see just how Russia is going to be able to lay the blame on China this time.—*The Washington Post.*

Russia may not think the yellow peril so terrible after a little further experience with the red peril.—*The Chicago News.*

Are they trying at St. Petersburg to have the place appear nice and homelike to Stoessel when he comes?—*The Chicago News.*

It has been some time since women and children were shot down in the streets of heathen Tokyo.—*The Philadelphia North American.*

Russia's third fleet should take along the guns from the bourse esplanade so that the people at home would be safe.—*The Chicago News.*

The Czar might have acknowledged the right of the people to petition for redress of grievances without paying any more attention to the grievances than the United States Senate does.—*The Detroit Free Press.*

There is only one high personage in Russia who is not worrying over the present situation. The Czarowitz Alexis continues to poke his fists into his eyes and coo in soft imperial indifference.—*The New York Evening Mail.*

Will Poland one day come in on a "partition of Russia"?—*The New York Evening Mail.*

The Little Father is little. There can be no further doubt of that.—*The Chicago Record-Herald.*

When Stoessel gets home he may have to get out a search warrant to find the Czar.—*The New York American.*

If Japan cannot lick Russia alone, the appearances are that Russia will take hold and help.—*The Chicago News.*

It daily grows more difficult for the Russian bureaucrats, in talking of the war, to tell where the front is.—*The Columbus Dispatch.*

The Czar probably regrets now that he did not carry out any of his plans for going to the front with the army.—*The Washington Post.*

A remarkable thing in connection with this Russian business is that everybody knew it was going to happen and everybody is surprised that it is happening.—*The Philadelphia North American.*

It might be well for some of the subway experts to go over to Russia about now and submit sealed bids. The Czar would doubtless be glad to have some good, rapid tunneling done.—*The Chicago Record-Herald.*

—Copied from *Literary Digest.*

A STRANGE PREACHER.

THERE was once a minister of the Gospel who never built a church.

Who never preached in one.

Who never proposed a church fair to pay the debts with which the church was burdened.

Who never founded a new sect.

Who was known to have drank wine with sinners.

Who never received a salary.

Who never asked for one.

Who never wore a plug hat or a white necktie.

Who never used a prayer book.

Or a hymn book.

Or wrote a sermon.

Who never hired great musicians or singers to draw people to hear the Word.

Who never went through a course of theological study.

Who never was ordained by the church.

Who never was even converted.

Whose abiding places were always among the poor.

Who made no distinction between sinful men and sinful women.

Do you know who this strange preacher was?

Good Land Cheap



The basis of my business is absolute and unvarying integrity.

SAMUEL S. THORPE,

Founder of the Brethren Colony, Brethren, Mich.

Let us sell you farming land where the soil is productive and the crops dependable; where we have no drouths or failures; where grasshoppers are not; where we have few storms and no destructive winds; where products are greatly diversified; where the markets are as good as they are easily reached; where the climate is uniform and salubrious; where you will be cordially welcomed and helped along. We state without fear of contradiction that we have the best land at the least money, possessing more advantages and fewer drawbacks, than can be found in this country to-day. A few years' time is all that is necessary to prove that we are in one of the most productive areas for fruit, root crops and live stock. The **possibilities** are here, largely undeveloped as yet; all that we want is the **people**. Those we are getting are the right kind, **your own kind**, and the country will soon be dotted with green fields and cosy homes. Don't get the idea that you are going to a **wilderness**; not at all; on the contrary, we have sold lands in our **BRETHREN COLONY** to over 120 families, nearly half of whom are already on the ground,

others coming next spring. In the vicinity of **BRETHREN, MICHIGAN**, we have thousands of acres of productive soil, splendidly adapted for fruit, root and vegetable crops and live stock, at prices from \$7 per acre upwards, on easy terms. Our lands are sold to actual settlers.

BRO. JOHN A. MILLER, BRETHREN, MICH.,

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Business acumen and shrewd management obtains advantages in buying goods and saving expenses as against inferior management; but the advantages gained by good management are not shared by the buying public. They simply make more money for that particular merchant. Money Saving Prices. Prices that save the consumer money—Prices that are really "Money Saving" can only be established by doing business on a New System. These forty merchants operate under the Old System. They are bound hand and foot by conditions.

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The department store—a combination of small stores—established lower prices, because it did business on a New System, the main feature of which was to sell many things to the same customer. This New System became very popular because it meant convenience to the buying public; the large purchasing power, backed by ability to pay cash for goods, established a lower standard of prices with manufacturers.

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But its patronage was limited, so the next step in this commercial evolution was the Mail Order Department Store. It burst the limitations of city patronage and successfully appealed to the entire country. Here, again was a New System of Trading, a New Plan, and again Prices tumbled.

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Now commercial evolution takes its final step in organizing the Mail Order Department Store on the Co-operation plan. An entirely new and original plan aiming to sell still more goods to still more customers, through the interested personal selling force of thousands of co-operators in every section of the country.

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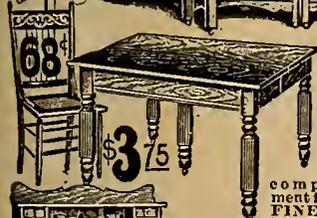
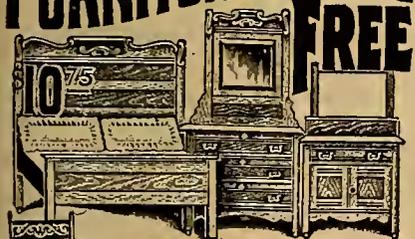
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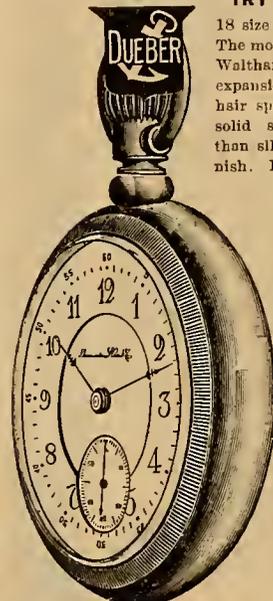
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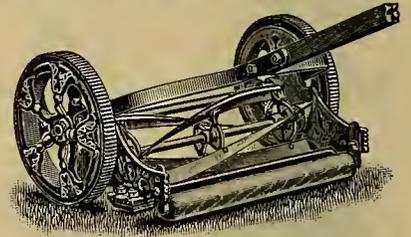
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Howard Miller, Elgin, Ill.

Des Moines, Iowa, April 26, 1905.

Dear Bro.:—I have just returned from a visit to the lands you represent in the Upper Peninsula of Michigan. I have purchased a half section of the same, near Rudyard, with the expectation of making it my home in the near future. The soil here is a rich clay loam, from 60 to 300 feet in depth. Hay is the great farm crop at present, and a constant cropping from the same ground for twenty-four years is said to show no diminishing of the yield, which is from 1½ to 2 tons of timothy, and from 2 to 3 tons of clover per acre. The crop is always heavy, as the ground in winter is covered with snow, which prevents heaving, and drouths are unknown. Other farm crops, except corn, are equally profitable, and some of them probably more so, but hay being the easiest farming done, is the most prevalent crop, here, and the farmers seem satisfied with it. The market for it is good, and if nothing else were grown the yield obtained would fix a value to the land of from \$50 to \$75 per acre.

The great vegetable crop is potatoes. In fruits, red raspberries and strawberries run riot everywhere, in a wild state. Peas take the place of corn for fattening, and are sown broadcast, with a resulting yield of from 25 to 40 bushels per acre. Most other vegetables, fruits and grains are successfully grown, but the ones named have been made a specialty, and seem to be so unusually successful that the farmers have not tried to explore the possibilities of the land in all lines. All staple crops common to central United States seem profitably grown except in grains, corn; in vegetables, tomatoes; and in fruits, peaches. The country is well watered, and stock of all kinds do well, and sheep remarkably so.

All the residents say that the south-of-Rudyard-district, where I purchased, is the best soil in the largest body in the upper peninsula, and the country is dotted with farms in a high state of cultivation. There is quite a bunch of wild land in this region from 4 to 8 miles from Rudyard, along good graded roads, with schools near. This is in what is called "the flowing-well region." That is, here wells may be had at a cost of from \$35 to \$100 which flow out above ground the year round. The flow is sometimes raised to the second story of a house with pipes. The water is clear and usually quite soft.

I saw the country at the worst season of the year for looks, and the looks were against it. Timber, timber, and still more timber, and brush without end, in the wild tracts, along good roads. A formidable-looking task is the clearing of it for farming, but investigation proves that it is not as great as it appears to a man from the prairie. The wood is soft and cuts rapidly, the roots run on top of the ground and stumps sprout but little, and they are easily pulled, and there is a profitable market for most of the timber. Were the work of clearing the average wild lands in the Rudyard district hired, an estimate of the cost, to get it into cultivation, is about \$10 per acre, according to the people here who ought to know. The best of the land can be had for from \$5.00 to \$10.00 per acre from the Upper Peninsula Land Company, in this section, and the net value of the timber often runs as high as \$500 per acre. That is, it may be sold in the tree at that price. Therefore, while the task of clearing is considerable, the land has a financial value of from two to three times its cost, based upon its yielding capacity, as already shown, and the excellent markets of the Upper Peninsula. If a person does his own clearing, the cost of the land is a trifle and the wood from the land will make his living as he works.

I think the South-of-Rudyard district ought to be taken up by our people rapidly, as I understand this spot will be reserved for them for a short time, and there is no like opportunity open anywhere else to get as rich land as there is in the United States at such cost, were the work of clearing even hired.

The health of the country is excellent. The winters are long, but not usually severe. Last winter the United States Weather Bureau gives the lowest temperature at any time as 21½ below zero. The summers average about two weeks shorter than in central Iowa, and nights are always cool.

I expect to make this my permanent home and would like to have others of our members here with me. There is a splendid market for butter, eggs, poultry, vegetables, fruits and grains. There is a constant demand for heavy horses in the lumber camps, at \$500 per team. Society here is splendid and our people will find a congenial social home in it.

Fraternally,

John E. Mohler.

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I appreciate the Inglenook. It is a first-class magazine. I enjoy its style of literature very much; every article in this magazine interests, entertains and instructs. I cannot persuade myself that I can do without it. The members of the family read it and read every bit of it and enjoy it. It seems to grow in interest; each number seems better than the preceding one. Long may it live.

J. J. BALLOW, Cumberland, Va.

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I think the page in the Inglenook that is devoted to Christian Workers' meetings is alone worth the price of the paper.

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THE INGLENOOK

A WEEKLY MAGAZINE

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KEEP A WATCH UPON YOUR WORDS.

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ANARCHY.
IN THE NEAR FUTURE.

Spidle, Sarah
January, 1906

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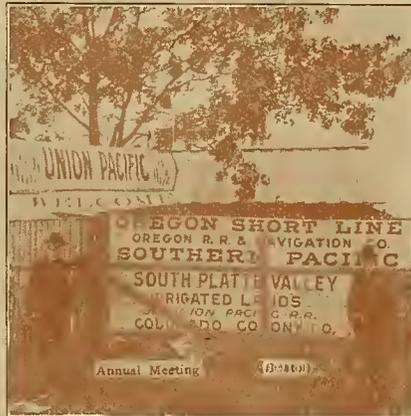
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"Colorado as a beet sugar producing state will soon leave Michigan far in the rear, if the present developments continue."

This assertion was made this morning by C. S. Morey, head of the Morey-Boettcher syndicate. He has just returned from a trip to the East. While there he made arrangements for the transfer of one of the largest Michigan factories from Saginaw to Sterling, Colo. The new factory will have a capacity of 600 tons and will give employment to hundreds of men.

This will make the seventh beet sugar factory in the South Platte Valley owned by this syndicate.

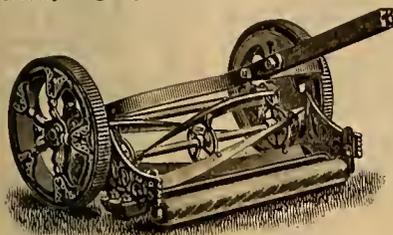
The Union Pacific Railroad

Which is known as "The Overland Route," and is the only direct line from Chicago and the Missouri River to all principal points West. Business men and others can save many hours via this line. Call on or address a postal to your nearest ticket agent, or GEO. L. McDONAUGH, Colonization Agent, Omaha, Nebr.

E. L. LOMAX, G. P. & T. A.,
Omaha, Nebraska.

LAWN MOWERS

We invite a close comparison of our prices with those of any other house on strictly high grade mowers.



The Auto Ball Bearing Lawn Mower represents the highest art in Lawn Mower making—has 10-inch drive wheels. Made in three sizes.

- 14-inch, price each,\$6.00
- 16-inch, price each,\$6.50
- 18-inch, price each,\$7.00

Dover Triumph Lawn Mower.—Light-running, High Wheel, 10-inch drive wheel, 7-inch reel with 4 cutters, made in four sizes.

- 14-inch,\$4.00
- 16-inch,\$4.50
- 18-inch,\$5.00
- 20-inch,\$5.50

Sterling Lawn Mower.—A simply-constructed, durable, low-priced mower. Made in four sizes.

- 12-inch,\$2.25
- 14-inch,\$2.50
- 16-inch,\$2.75
- 18-inch,\$3.00

ALBAUGH BROS., DOVER & CO.,
341 Franklin St., Chicago, Ill.

SPRING MOHAIRS AT REDUCED PRICES

On account of a delayed shipment just received from ENGLAND, we are closing out these handsome light weight Mohairs at an astonishingly low price. They are 36 in. wide and of an excellent quality. The STOCK is VERY LIMITED and the LATE ORDERS may have to go UNFILLED. After what we have laid in stock has been used, we may not be able to procure any more. A hint to the wise is sufficient. Write for samples at once.

The colors are a pretty dark brown with a raised silk "splash" in self color; a very light champagne color, almost a cream, with a self color raised silk "splash"; a green check on a background of blue, and black with a small figure in silk. They are very handsome, the patterns being selected by a lady, who, naturally, knows best what would suit another lady.

While they last, per yard.... 45 cents

ALSO, a few pieces of Gingham, pink with a white stripe; a large fancy green and white check with a black line; a large fancy check in pink and white; a large fancy check in blue and white; plain blue; small pink and white check; plain pink. Price to close, ... 10 cents

A few yards of Summer Dress Goods in light tan and white with an open work check and the stripe one way in silk. Price, 25 cents

A few yards of Summer Dress Goods with an open work stripe. Color, black with a small white figure. Price, 12½ cents

A few yards of plain Basket Weave for shirtwaists or dresses for summer, in white. Price, 21 cents

A few pieces of Calico, dark blue, with a white dot; red with a small white dot close together; pink with a clouded white stripe; gray with a black and white design, and plain pink. Price, 5½ Cents

One piece of Percale in red, with a white flower and vine. Price, .. 7 cents

One piece of Percale in buff, with a tiny red and green flower and a scroll design in white. Price, .. 9 cents

One piece of white Vesting for shirtwaists with a fancy stripe in self color. Price, 19 cents

One piece of Silk in turquoise blue with an inch wide lacey stripe in self color. Price, 41 cents

One piece of Persian Lawn, good quality. Price, 15 cents

One piece of extra fine dainty India Linen. Price, 40 cents

Two pieces of fine Mohair in navy blue. Price, 70 cents

One piece of very dark blue Mohair, excellent quality. Price, 67 cents

A few remnants of Broadcloth and Fancy Suitings, length ranging from 1 to 3½ yards in all the leading colors. They are of an extra fine quality and the price which we quote is at a loss to us. In order to get them off of our shelves. Price, 75 cents.

Note.—From now on we intend to give the readers of the Inglenook, and our friends, the benefit of the low prices which we are forced to make on remnants and dress goods in small quantities. Watch for them!

ALBAUGH BROS., DOVER & CO.,
341-343 Franklin St., Chicago, Ill.

Victor Headache Specific

Cures all Sick and Nervous Headaches, Neuralgia, Brain-Fag, Sea and Train Sickness. Eleven cures 10 cents. Mailed on receipt of price.

Victor Remedies Co., Frederick, Md

Real Estate in Kansas

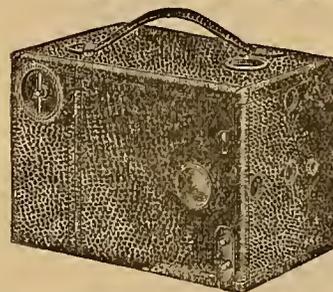
If you are thinking of changing location you had better come to Kansas, where you can get land at reasonable prices and raise nearly all kinds of crops, fruit and vegetables, and be close to railroads, churches and schools. Farms from \$25 to \$60 per acre, according to improvements and locations. Write for full description of special bargains.

N. P. J. SONDERGARD,
Marion Co. 14113 Ramona, Kans.

You Can GET THE BABY'S PICTURE

or any other picture you may desire with one of our high grade cameras.

TRY OUR No. 2 ANSCO.



Well Worth Twice What We Ask for it \$6.50

Very compact and covered with best grade seal grain leather; metal fittings nickel-plated. Fixed focus and always ready for use. Fitted with high-grade single achromatic lens, and improved form of finger release automatic shutter for both time and instantaneous exposures. Has set of three diaphragms.

The No. 2 Anso is fitted with two of the latest improved brilliant finders and two tripod sockets, enabling the operator to make pictures either way of the film. It uses Daylight Loading Film Cartridges of six or twelve exposures. Outside dimensions, 6 7/8 x 4 1/8 x 4 3/8; weight, 25 oz.

- No. 2 Anso, not loaded,\$6.50
- Carrying Case, 1.50
- Six Exposure Film,35
- Twelve Exposure Film,70

If this camera does not suit you as to price or style, send for our catalog of Cameras and Photographic goods. We can supply cameras of all kinds. Prices range from 99c and up. Catalog sent free.

ALBAUGH BROS., DOVER & CO.,
Dep't. 10, 341-343 Franklin St., Chicago, Ill.

500 Agents Wanted

To Sell Books. Good Books; Good Commissions. Write at once for particulars. Address,

BRETHREN PUBLISHING HOUSE,
Elgin, Illinois.

IN ANSWERING ADVERTISEMENTS PLEASE MENTION THE INGLENOOK.

Safe and Convenient

If you want a good safe, conservative investment, write the Peoples State Bank, McPherson, Kans., about their "First Mortgage Bonds."

Ten interest Coupons with each bond. The interest is payable Semi-Annually. All you need do is to clip off the Coupon and send to them, and they will collect and remit to you "Free" of charge.

Have had eleven years experience in making First Mortgage Loans in McPherson County, Kans., and have never lost one dollar interest or Principal on any of these loans.

Customers are well pleased.

REFERENCES:

- Eld. D. L. Miller, Mt. Morris, Ill.
- Eld. J. J. Yoder, Conway, Kansas.
- Galen B. Royer, Elgin, Ill.
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PEOPLES STATE BANK,

F. A. VANIMAN, PRES. McPHERSON, KAN.

Victor Liver Pills

The superior Family Liver Pills. Very mild in their action and act as a Laxative, by taking one before retiring. In larger doses they are antibilious Pills and cure Biliousness, Liver and Stomach troubles. A favorite among the Ladies. If your dealer does not have Victor Liver Pills you can get them for twelve 2-cent stamps by addressing

VICTOR REMEDIES CO.,
Frederick, Md.

CUT THIS OUT



Of every Nook for six months, send us the **26 LION HEADS** and we will send you any one of our sixteen "**HOME TREATMENT**" Remedies **FREE**.

Send for descriptive list and make your selection. Live agents wanted. Profitable business.

SUFFERING WOMEN

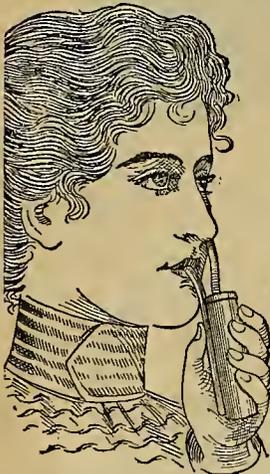
Can be relieved by the use of **WILD OLIVE** and **MYRTLE TONIC**. In use over twenty years. It has cured thousands of Lucorrh^{ea}, Ulceration, Inflammation or Displacement of the Womb, Painful or Irregular Menstruation, Diseased Ovaries, Canceration, Tumors and Polypus without surgery. Send for **Free Samples and Booklet**.

VICTOR MEDICAL ASSOCIATION,

S. F. SANGER, Secy.

SOUTH BEND, IND.

THE CO-RO-NO MEDICATOR MAILED ON 5 DAYS' TRIAL



FREE

Cures
Catarrh,
Head Colds,
Headache,
Partial
Deafness
and
immediate-
ly relieves
Hay Fever
and
Asthma.

Never take medicine in the stomach to kill germs of Catarrh in the head. Nothing but air can reach their hiding places, and the Co-ro-na kills them on the spot.

SPECIAL OFFER

For a short time I will mail my new Co-ro-na Medicator with medicine for one year's treatment to any person named in this paper on five days' trial free. If it gives you perfect satisfaction, send me \$1.00 (half price) if not, return it at the expired time which will only cost you 3 cents postage and you will not owe me a penny, or if you enclose \$1.00, I will include free for the asking, 30 days' treatment of my Australian Life Tablets for Rheumatism and Kidney trouble.

They destroy the Uric Acid poison in the plasma of the blood.

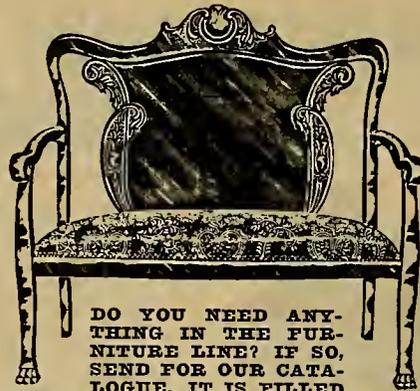
Address,

E. J. WORST,

5 Elmore Bldg.

Ashland, Ohio.

SPECIAL 3-PIECE SUIT



ONLY
\$18.75



DO YOU NEED ANYTHING IN THE FURNITURE LINE? IF SO, SEND FOR OUR CATALOGUE. IT IS FILLED WITH BARGAINS IN DINING-ROOM CHAIRS, TABLES, STANDS, ROCKERS, PARLOR SUITS, BEDROOM SUITS, DRESSERS, CHIFFONNIERS, BEDS, BOOKCASES, COUCHES, ETC., SENT FREE.

No. 1301A. We offer here an exceptional bargain in a three-piece Parlor Suit, consisting of a divan, arm chair, and reception chair. The frame work is made of selected and thoroughly seasoned northern birch finely finished and polished in mahogany.

It has mahogany veneered panel backs. Each piece is ornamented with heavy and artistic hand carvings; has neatly-carved claw feet. The material used in the upholstering is high grade, and the workmanship is first class. This suit would cost you \$25.00 or \$30.00 at your retail store, but our special price brings it within reach of all who want a parlor suit low in price but not cheap in quality.

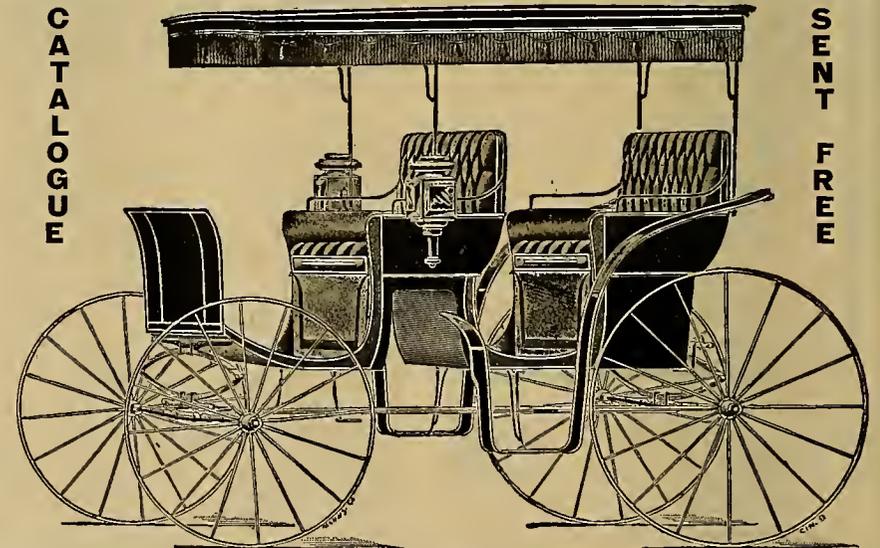
Price, Velour,	\$18.75
Price, Tapestry,	19.30
Price, Damask,	20.40
Price, Verona,	21.25
Price, Silk Damask,	21.90

ALBAUGH BROS., DOVER & CO.,

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Chicago, Ill.

VEHICLES \$10.90 AND UP.



Don't Buy a Vehicle of any Kind Whatever before sending for our large catalogue and examining our prices. We can Save you Money. We handle a full line of Buggies, Carriages, Spring-Wagons, Farm Wagons, Road Wagons, Delivery Wagons, Carts, Milk Wagons, etc., together with a complete list of vehicle supplies.

We also carry a full line of harness, fly nets, lap robes, etc. No matter what your needs in these lines, it will pay you to send for our catalogue.

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DR. PETER'S BLOOD VITALIZER

Is one of the best blood medicines yet discovered. Health depends more or less on the condition of the vital fluid. The Blood Vitalizer eradicates from the system all poisonous germs and thereby heals skin diseases, salt rheum, eczema, boils, etc.

It cures disorders of the stomach, the liver and the kidneys.

It keeps the vital organs in healthy condition and compels them to perform their functions with regularity.

It enriches the blood, thereby strengthening the brain, which is the center of the nervous system.

It cures dyspepsia, the prevailing malady of the modern age.

It speedily neutralizes the uric acid in the blood, curing rheumatism in all its stages.

It invigorates the weak and the aged, giving them a new lease of life.

It is not a drugstore medicine, but can be procured from special agents or direct from the proprietors,

DR. PETER FAHRNEY & SONS' CO.,

112-114 South Hoyne Avenue,

CHICAGO, ILL.

Irrigated Crops Never Fail

IDAHO is the best-watered arid State in America. Brethren are moving there because hot winds, destructive storms and cyclones are unknown, and with its matchless climate it makes life bright and worth living.

We have great faith in what Idaho has to offer to the prospective settler, and if you have in mind a change for the general improvement in your condition in life, or if you are seeking a better climate on account of health, we believe that Idaho will meet both requirements. There is, however, only one wise and sensible thing to do; that is, go and see the country for yourself, as there are many questions to answer and many conditions to investigate.

Our years of experience and travel in passenger work teach us that a few dollars spent in railroad fares to investigate thoroughly a new country saves thousands of dollars in years to follow.

Cheap homeseekers' rates are made to all principal Idaho points. Take advantage of them and see for yourself. Selecting a new home is like selecting a wife—you want to do your own choosing.

100,000 Acres Now Open for Settlement at Twin Falls, Idaho, under the Carey Act.

Unlimited supply of water for irrigation and for power. A grand opportunity for the Homeseeker who locates on these lands. 10 years time given for payment for land and water after lands are sold. The canals and water belong to the settlers who will own and control the same.

Homeseekers' Round-Trip Excursion Tickets

will be sold to points in Idaho on the first and third Tuesday of February, March and April, 1905. The rate will apply from Missouri river points and from St. Paul, Chicago, Bloomington, Peoria and St. Louis. Tickets to Idaho points will also be sold by the Union Pacific from stations on their line in Kansas and Nebraska. Rate will be one regular first-class fare for the round trip, plus \$2.00, with limit of 15 days going. Return passage may commence any day within final limit of 21 days from date of sale of tickets. Tickets for return will be good for continuous passage to starting point.

COLONISTS' ONE WAY SECOND CLASS tickets will be sold to above points from March first to May 15th inclusive.

Alfalfa, Fruits, and Vegetables, Grow in Abundance. Fine Grazing Lands, Fine Wheat, Oats and Barley.

Arrived in Payette Valley Feb. 23, 1903. Settled on an 80-acre tract, covered with sage brush. Cleared 40 acres. May 25 sowed 10 acres to wheat. Yielded 30 bushels to acre. June 12 sowed 10 acres to oats, in the dust, not watered till June 20. Yielded 55 to acre. Had this grain been sown in February or March the yield would have been much larger.

Alfalfa was sown with the grain and in October we cut one-half ton to the acre of hay and volunteer oats.

Potatoes yielded 500 bushels to the acre and many of them weighed 3 to 5 pounds each, four of the best hills weighing 64 pounds. Quality prime. (Signed) E. L. Dotson.

S. BOCK, Agent, Dayton, Ohio.
J. E. HOOPER, Agent, Oakland, Kansas.

D. E. BURLEY,
G. P. & T. A., O. S. L. R. R.,
Salt Lake City, Utah.

THE INGLENOOK

VOL. VII.

MAY 16, 1905.

No. 20.

LYRICAL LINER'S HOME-MADE POETRY.

Equal Rights.

Sometimes the folks at home'll spile
A kid into a monarch pet,
That's how it come for such a while,
My way, by force, I tried to get.

And, when away from home I'd go,
I'd set my foot hard on the ground,
Surprised to take it up, you know,
Without impressin' them around.

Then I'd get mad and pile right down,
And, for the world, I wouldn't budge,
To find the world would just roll on,
And leave me poutin' with my grudge.

I heard them say that folks like me
Cut off the nose to spite the face,
I didn't know how that could be,
But wondered if it was my case.

But finally I come to learn,
Whether or not things suit my eye,
To leave the table 'fore my turn
I only miss my piece o' pie.

While other folks are needin' room
As well as I am, I can see
We have to kind o' keep in tune,
And, where our song's alike, agree.

And when I see another stride
His mule, and ride o'er ev'ry plan
To gain his own, I'm satisfied
Mine died; and I became a man.

* * *

SNAPSHOTS.

SELECTED BY ETTIE E. HOLLER.

Aim high—shoot straight.

*

Only the heartless are hopeless.

*

Empty heads, like empty wagons, rattle.

*

Good resolutions alone are not well doing.

We can keep only what we give away.

*

A man is highest when he is humblest.

*

Life's great opportunities are never labeled.

*

Religion is never worn out by everyday use.

*

Never torment a dumb animal; always show kindness.

*

He who pitches too high will not get through his song.

*

Love is the beginning, the middle and the end of everything.

*

Opportunities are like fish, the large ones are apt to get away.

*

What is wisdom? Merely common sense in an uncommon degree.

*

Mother's apron strings are away ahead of Satan's towline.—Ram's Horn.

*

Act not for the little span of time allotted you in this world, act for eternity.

*

Drop oaths, using the name of the Lord in vain, love of gossip, and foul stories.

*

There is no better way of emptying the mind of evil than by filling it with good.

*

Grow broad,—broad enough to bear with people whom God has made different from ourselves.

*

What is the use of trying to be better than other people? Let's charge about and try being better than ourselves.

Hagerstown, Ind.

INDUSTRIAL WORK IN INDIA.

BY D. L. MILLER.

Part Two.

THE turning lathe is perhaps the greatest curiosity of all the tools found in the hands of the native workmen. In construction it is simplicity itself. A short post is driven firmly into the ground into which a nail has been driven and filed to a point to hold in place the wood to be turned. Another post with center point is mortised into a two by four piece of scantling to which at right angles is nailed a board three feet in length. The piece to be turned is centered between the posts and held in place by the iron points which allow it to turn. The operator sits on the board, thus holding the movable post firmly in its place. He has in his hand a thin stick about four feet in length with a heavy cord attached to both ends reminding one of a bow with string loosely attached. The heavy cord is loosed at one end of the stick and wrapped once around the piece of wood to be turned and again fastened at its place. In wrapping the slack in the string has been taken up and it is given a firm hold on the object to be turned. The man seated on the board draws the bow in his hand back and forth thus causing the wood to be turned to revolve rapidly. With his disengaged hand and toes he guides the chisel back and forth and proceeds with his turning operation, doing some surprisingly neat work with his primitive lathe. It takes much time to perfect



THE TURNING LATHE.—Photographed by W. R. Miller.
All Rights Reserved.



PLANING MILL.—Photographed by W. R. Miller.
All Rights Reserved.

the leg for a table but time is not considered by the workman and he is content.

The ordinary handsaw is used here but it takes two men to run it. In order to expedite the work a second handle is fastened to the small end of the saw. There is also this difference, our saws do the cutting as we push them away from us, the India saws cut in the opposite direction. The men sit on the ground with the board to be sawed in two set on edge between them where it is held firmly in place by the feet of the sawyers, and then by dint of pushing and pulling the sawing is done. Given a good carpenter from home, with a sharp handsaw and a pair of trestles on which to work and he will cut as much lumber to length in a day as two of these men, with their primitive methods, can saw in a week.

The other day a beginning was made on the new industrial building to which those in charge have been long looking forward. A few hundred dollars' worth of modern machinery is now on the way from Rockford, Ill., such as turning lathes, circular saw, mortising machine and other needed tools, and it is for the housing of these and the better accommodation of the weaving and other industrial activities that the new building is needed. The plan of construction required the digging of a number of post holes two feet square and three feet deep. Two men were put at this work and of course they sat down to do the digging.

The tools used were a common narrow rock drill, two short-handled, heavy hoes and a pan into which the earth was scraped and thrown out. One man very slowly and deliberately pried the earth loose and the other removed it with hands and hoe, each waiting while the other did his part of the labor. They began in the morning and about noon, when I saw them, were still at work on the first excavation. I inquired how many holes they had dug and Brother W. R. said, "When they finish the one they are now working at and another they will have two done." As a matter of fact the two finished one hole and partly dug



POST HOLE DIGGER.

another in one day, and later on I learned that three holes were dug in two days. The men receive three annas a day, which is equal to six cents, and the setting of the posts is quite expensive as compared with similar work at home where a good workman with proper tools would dig, in the same kind of earth, at least forty holes a day. So it turns out that when you pay six cents a day for labor you get less than six cents' worth of work done.

Among the common people all the grinding is done on the little hand mill and every day you may hear the sound of the millstone in all the land. At the orphanage at Bulsar all the meal used to feed two hundred and twenty-five boys and girls and men and women is ground on the hand mills, the girls and women doing the work. Here it is a common sight to see one or two women grinding at a mill, even more so than in Palestine, for the last score of years has brought many changes to the land where the Book was written and nowadays steam mills are being introduced and slowly but surely the old way of grinding is falling into disuse. Not so in India where probably three-fourths of all the meal and flour used is ground by the women on the hand mills. Within a hundred feet of the open door of the room in which I write is a native hut and each afternoon the women

grind the day's supply of meal, for sufficient unto the day is the labor thereof, and they never do to-day what can be put off until to-morrow. So every day I hear the sound of the grinding and it is a sign that the poor people have at least food for the day. In Bible times the sound of the millstone was taken as an evidence of plenty and when this familiar sound ceased it was because the famine shut off the food supply and the same is true here.

Examples of how work is done here might be continued at wearisome length and one more must suffice for the present. Here are the men who cut and split the wood for use in the kitchen, and by the way these several occupations have become a set, fixed work for those who follow them. If you want sawing done you must get the sawyer, if wood is to be sawed and split for the use of the cook, you must get the men whose business it is to do that kind of work. These occupations finally have become a kind of a caste among the people and the sons follow the line of work of their fathers, and it is a rare thing that one gets away from the trade of his ancestors. This state of things has its advantage in this that each become expert in the line of work they and their fathers have followed for centuries. The two men in the front of the picture have between them a heavy crescent-shaped saw, and seated as you see them, cut the logs into the requisite length and the men in the rear do the splitting. The axes used are dull, the handles thick and rough and the wood very hard to split, so that it takes a very long time to do the work.



"TWO WOMEN SHALL BE GRINDING AT THE MILL."
Photographed by W. R. Miller. All Rights Reserved.

It is the purpose of the manager of the industrial work to make a determined effort to change, to some extent at least, these slow, antiquated methods of doing things. He realizes that he has undertaken a hard task, but little by little he will accomplish what he has undertaken. Workbenches will be set up in the new shop, and the beginner will be taught to use saws



WOOD SAWING AND SPLITTING.—Photographed by W. R. Miller. All Rights Reserved.

and planes as we use them. This much accomplished, more and better work will be the result. The hope of India, industrially, is to be found in teaching her how to do more and better work and to teach her also the dignity of labor. These two lessons well learned, more work will be accomplished, better wages will be paid and the result will be a better condition among the people. It is to be hoped that in this labor to better the condition of the people in India those in charge of the work may realize their most sanguine expectations.

Bulsar, India.

THE TRUE STORY OF A WATCH.

THE year that I was fourteen I spent with my Uncle William at Mertonhill, to attend the high school. The town of Mertonville was made up of five villages. The high school, the railroad station and the principal stores were located at the largest village, so there was a good deal of teaming to be done, and my Uncle William had charge of this work.

Uncle William had a noble span of heavy gray horses, such great strong fellows that they could pull their loads from morning until night without overworking. I used to help uncle take care of the horses nights and mornings—feed and water and curry them and help harness. Didn't I just love to make their stalls cosy and inviting, and "bed them down" well, when they came in at night hungry and tired! Jerry and John were nice fellows to take care of. Saturdays I was off with uncle all day, at the station and everywhere, and helping him deliver the freight that came in for the townspeople and doing all sorts of heavy hauling.

One Saturday morning we had to start out unusually early, for there was a car load of lumber to deliver, and we knew we had a hard day's work before us, and I went out to feed the horses before daylight. I found it snowing, thick and soft, and it was still snowing when uncle came out, but already growing colder. It was what he called a "sap snow," damp and clinging, just right for snowballing.

When we went to water the horses we found that all the water had leaked from the trough in the barnyard. So we had to lead Jerry and John out to the big watering tub that stood near our house, on Main street. It was still very early and there were only two or three tracks to be seen.

As we stood there letting the horses drink, Mr. Clark came out of his store and came down the street, kicking the snow right and left, and closely hunting the foot-track he had made going up from his house.

"Hello! Clark—lost anything?" Uncle Will called, just as Jerry lifted his dripping mouth from the tub and wheeled about, stamping off the snow, to make room for John.

"Lost anything!" answered Mr. Clark, still poking in the snow, "I should think I had—and it's my new gold watch—that big hunter I showed you yesterday! It must have dropped from my pocket in the snow, along here somewhere, when I went up a few minutes ago. It was in my pocket, loose, for I wanted to put it on a new cord up at the store. I had it when I left home, all right, but I missed it right after I unlocked the store. I've been down to the house and back again, but I can't find it. Somebody has been along and picked it up, of course, and that's the last I shall ever see of it!"

"Oh, you'll find it at the store, all right!" Uncle William said, "for no one has passed in your tracks, only Dick and I and the horses, as far as the watering tub. You haven't seen anybody, have you, Dick?"

"Nobody but Ira Bean," I said. "He went by just as I opened the barn. He was hurrying to get on the freight—he has to go to town for his mother's medicine."

"Well, then, that boy's got the watch!" declared

Mr. Clark. "It's five minutes yet till the freight comes in, and I'll get to the station and overhaul him!"

"Overhaul who?"

It was the Professor, hurrying by, but he paused.

"Ira Bean," replied Mr. Clark. "He's picked up my watch somewhere in this snow." And then he told the story. "Dick here saw him go along soon after I went up to the store, and nobody else has been along since, and if he's going to the city of course he'll trade it off. I'm going up and overhaul him on the spot."

"Ira Bean!" repeated the Professor. "Why, he's the most honorable boy in school, Mr. Clark. And all the evidence you've got is that you think you've dropped your watch in the snow, and that you've been along here, and that he's been along here! Overhaul nobody, Mr. Clark!"

"I know he's got it!" repeated the storekeeper. "Of course, if he saw it he'd pick it up. His mother's sick, and they're poor, and he'll sell it to-day in the city. I've got to prevent it here on the spot." And he turned toward the station.

The Professor laid his hand on Mr. Clark's arm. "See here," said he, "Ira may have picked it up, but you've no evidence. It would be rather rough on a young fellow to walk into the station and accuse him, and make a scene! Now, I'm going to the city on the freight, and I'll quietly keep an eye on the boy, and I'll promise you, Mr. Clark, he don't sell your watch without my knowing it."

"Yes," said Uncle William; "and to-night, Clark, if you don't find it in the course of a day, the Professor and I'll talk it over with Ira and see if he's known of anyone picking up a watch."

And I put in my voice. "Do wait, Mr. Clark!" I said.

I was filled with horror at the idea of Ira Bean's being questioned at all. Ira would have gone to somebody and told of it if he had found a watch lying in the snow, in our little village. Ira was younger than I, only thirteen, but a proud little fellow.

Mr. Clark, still angry at what he called "being prevented," by the Professor, walked away. "I guess I'll go along to the city too," said he. Uncle and I hurried in to breakfast and then went up to the station and got our load and set off.

We had a hard cold day of it, for it began to freeze long before noon, and it was considerably after dark, about seven, before we got home. We heard the whistle of the freight just before we drove in. Ira passed, in haste, just as I was setting the barn doors open, and spoke. The Professor came along afterwards, and Mr. Clark came too, presently, and came into the barn.

"You've got home, too, have you?" said Mr. Clark. "We'll go right over. You hain't heard of

any gold watch being found to-day, I suppose?" he asked my uncle.

"No, I haven't," Uncle William said.

"Didn't expect you had," said Mr. Clark. "The young scamp. He's got it fast enough. Anyway he'll have to give an account of himself. Dick here saw him go by, right up past the store. And you didn't see anybody else pass, now did you? We shall want you to come along with us, as a witness, Dick."

I felt heartsick at the thought of going over to Ira's house on such business. I said nothing. I had turned Jerry into his stall—Uncle William was taking care of John. I had just hung up Jerry's harness and was beginning to work on his feet—they were all balled up and caked with hard snow, and I was poking and prying at them with a sharp stick, when something dropped at my feet; and there, gleaming out faintly in a frozen cake of snow, was a gold object—and in less than a minute, at my call, we all saw what it was—a gold watch.

We all had hold of it in an instant, Uncle William, the Professor, Mr. Clark.

"Jehosaphat!" exclaimed Mr. Clark.

I couldn't see or speak, for I was all choked up with tears, and with laughing too.

Yes, it was Jerry's big scooping foot that had picked up the watch as we led him to water that morning. Yes, wedged so snugly and safely inside the curving hoof, and held so fast by the frozen hard-packed snow that it had not been one bit injured though driven over miles of the Mertonhill roads—there the gold watch lay, again in its owner's hand!

So none of us made a call on poor Ira Bean that evening.—*Clarissa Potter, in Little Folks.*

ELECTRIC LIGHT AND GOLD FISH.

SIR HERBERT MAXWELL, writing to the *London Times*, draws attention to a form of cruelty which, he claims, should be sternly discouraged. On a recent occasion he attended a most elaborately appointed dinner. The centre of the table was occupied by a crystal bowl in which were half a dozen gold fish. Among these an electric lamp had been introduced, and its strong light beat on the fish with an effect that must have been excruciating. Fish are extremely sensitive to light, not only in their eyes, but some of them over the whole surface of their bodies, as is shown by the faculty possessed by trout of altering their color according to that of the ground over which they swim. The peculiarity which renders exposure to strong light intolerable to fish is that they have no eyelids.—*Our Dumb Animals.*

WHEN Greeks joined Greeks then was the tug of war.—*Lce.*

RAILWAY MAIL CLERK'S EXAMINATIONS.

BY D. C. BOSSERMAN.

RAILWAY postal clerks are examined every six months on some one of the States of which they are required to distribute the mail.

This means they must learn on what railroad every post office in this State is situated, or supplied by mail. The chief clerk's method of finding out the mail clerk's knowledge, or of examining him, is a unique and practical test.

The offices are all printed on cards about the size of calling cards, on the backs of which, in a short-hand key, known only to the examiner, is the name of the railroad route. A number of small pigeon holes are labeled accordingly. The cards are very thoroughly mixed, so that seldom two alike (on the backs) are found together. The chief takes the time, and the sometimes trembling clerk proceeds to put each card into the case, under its proper label.

There are usually about from 1,000 to 2,000 cards in one examination, the States being divided into sections when necessary. There are usually about ninety separations to be made. On an average the clerk can "throw" a thousand cards in thirty minutes.

When the clerk is through, the time is again taken, and the examiner scans the back of every card to see if it corresponds to the label. All that are wrong he places back in the box where he found them. These errors are then counted, and a grade is made on a basis of 100 per cent.

The clerk is expected to make a grade of about 99 per cent, though 95 is passing. So, in an examination of a thousand offices, he ought not to make more than ten errors. And quite a number are able to make 100 per cent. This is recorded, and counts when time for promotion comes.

To give an idea how difficult it is to pass a perfect examination, I will show how similar the offices are in certain States. In the Territory of Oklahoma there are already Fair, Fairfax, Fairmont, Fairview, Fairbanks, and Fairvalley. In Ohio there are forty-nine offices commencing with the prefix *West*: Westfield, Westrichfield, West Clarksfield, West Williamsfield, Westville, Westerville, West Rushville, West Woodville, Westboro, Westpark, Westview, et al. And you must remember that Roy and Ray are different, Colton is in the north and Coalton is in the south part of the State, and that Lewisburg and Louisburg are not the same office. In the case of the separation into counties of Ohio, the mail clerks learn that New Athens is in Harrison county, Harrison in Hamilton county, Hamilton in Butler county, Butler in Richland county, Richland in Vinton county, and Vinton in Gallia county, etc., while many are in the county of the same name.

It is hard to remember that George is not in Washington county, Robert is not in Fulton, and that Pierpont is not in Morgan.

5321 Minerva Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

* * *

BIBLE INTERPRETATIONS.

THERE is no part of Africa, Egypt being excepted, the history of which is connected with so many objects of interest as Abyssinia. A region of Alpine mountains, ever difficult of access by its nature and peculiar situation, concealing in its bosom the long-sought sources of the Nile, and the still more mysterious origin of its singular people, Abyssinia has alone preserved in the heart of Africa its peculiar literature and its ancient Christian church. What is still more remarkable, it has preserved existing remains of a previously existing and widespread Judaism, and with a language approaching more than any living tongue to the Hebrew, a state of manners and a peculiar character of its people, which represents in these latter days the habits and customs of the ancient Israelites in the times of Gideon and of Joshua. So striking is the resemblance between the modern Abyssinians and the Hebrews of old that we can hardly look upon them but as branches of one nation; and if we had not convincing evidence to the contrary and knew not for certain that the Abrahamidae originated in Chaldea, and to the northward and eastward of Palestine, we might frame a very probable hypothesis; which should bring them down as a band of wandering shepherds from the mountains of Habesh ("Habeshinia"), and identify them with the pastor kings, who, according to Mantheo, multiplied their bands of the Pharaohs, and being, after some centuries, expelled thence by the will of the gods, sought refuge in Judea, and built the walls of Jerusalem. Such an hypothesis would explain the existence of an almost Israelitish people, and the preservation of a language so nearly approaching to the Hebrew, in intertropical Africa. It is certainly untrue, and we find no other easy explanation of the facts which the history presents, and particularly the early extension of the Jewish religion and customs through that country.

* * *

OBEYING ORDERS.

MR. CHITTENDEN tells an anecdote in his "Recollections of President Lincoln," which illustrates how ready the President was to obey orders. Mr. Chittenden had gone out to Fort Stevens, anticipating an attack on Washington from the Confederate forces under General Early. As he entered the fort he was surprised to find there President Lincoln and Secretary Stanton.

A young colonel of artillery, the officer of the day,

was in great distress because the President would expose himself. He had warned Mr. Lincoln that the Confederate sharpshooters had recognized him and were firing at him, and a soldier near him had just fallen with a broken thigh. The officer asked Mr. Chittenden's advice, saying that the President was in great danger.

"What would you do with me under similar circumstances?" asked Mr. Chittenden.

"I would civilly ask you to take a position where you were not exposed."

"And if I refused to obey?"

"I would send a sergeant and a file of men, and make you obey."

"Then treat the President just as you would me or any civilian."

"I dare not. He is my superior officer; I have taken an oath to obey his orders."

"He has given you no orders. Follow my advice and you will not regret it."

"I will," said the officer. "I may as well die for one thing as for another. If he were shot I should hold myself responsible."

He walked to where the President stood. "Mr. President," he said, "you are standing within range of five hundred rifles. Please come down to a safer place. If you do not, it will be my duty to call a file of men and make you."

"And you would do right, my boy," said the President, coming down at once. "You are in command of this fort. I should be the last man to set an example of disobedience."

The President was conducted to a place where the view was less extended, but where there was almost no exposure.—*Selected*.

LEARN TO DO ONE THING WELL.

ALMOST every working day in the year I am called upon to receive some young man who comes to me highly recommended for a position in our establishment. My questions to such applicants are somewhat in this vein:

"What can you do?"

"I can do anything, Mr. Ogden. I am an all-around man, and have filled many responsible positions."

"Can you take charge of our silk department and buy to advantage in the open market as well as sell in our store?"

"Well, no, I do not understand the detail of buying silk."

"Can you go down in our shipping department and take charge of the general freighting of goods, or direct our city deliveries?"

"I have been a shipping clerk, but I am afraid I couldn't quite take all the responsibility of the shipping department."

"Perhaps you can assume the management of our interior decorations department and suggest to patrons harmonious color schemes for floors, walls and draperies?"

"I am afraid I couldn't do that, sir. I can sell carpets and wall paper, but I don't understand interior decorating."

And it all ends in placing the name of the man on our waiting list as an ordinary salesman, if he is thought to be worth employing at all. They all know something about everything, but only once in many cases do I find a man who knows "everything about one thing."

There is no department of human activity in business or the professions where failure is not due to the lack of thoroughness.—*Saturday Evening Post*.

FOR THE LAST TIME.

DOES it ever strike you, my dear reader, that there will be a last time for every one of the common things which you do day by day? You will rise some morning and go to your work for the last time; some evening you will go to rest for the last time; the day will come when you will eat your last meal, take your last walk, read your last book. There is not a thing you are doing now that you will not some day do for the last time. And this, whether the thing be good or bad.

Do you frequent a place of worship? Some day you will go there for the last time. Do you neglect the house of God? Some Lord's Day you will hear the bell ringing and, as usual, pay no attention to it, and never hear it again. Are you a drinker? The day will come when your foot will cross the threshold of the dram-shop for the last time. Do you swear? Some day an oath will pass your lips, and, little as you may think so, will be your last.

O reader! when you have slept, and risen, and eaten, and drunk for the last time—when you have looked your last, and breathed your last, where will you be? Do you think of it every day and make it your first concern? Remember that solemn parable of our Lord in Luke 13: 6-9. Perhaps you have been like that fig tree, without fruit, and perhaps another year's trial has been allowed you, and this, it may be, is that last time of grace obtained for you, and when this is gone no more will be granted.

And what if it should be all in vain? What if this should be your last opportunity, and you should neglect it? What if the end should be close at hand, and you should remain careless and hard, impenitent, unpardoned?

I beseech you by the mercies of God, do not turn away from these thoughts, but think now of the time.—*Western Christian Union*.

FOLLOWING THE CROWD.

BY RILLA ARNOLD.

ONE Sunday morning when it was time to get the children ready for Sunday school, little Carl, five years old, could not be found. The family lived in a flat over a store in a little country town and as the street was Carl's playground, not much uneasiness was felt when it was discovered that he had run away, for it was not the first time.

In about an hour the little dirty-faced boy came home. "Where have you been, Carl?" asked his mother. "I was to Sunday school," the little fellow answered proudly. "Which church did you go to?" the astonished mother asked. "O, I don't know, I jes' follered the crowd."

How much grown up people are like this little boy, they have such a desire to follow the crowd. Only a few people have the will power to break away from the crowd and go in another direction, although they know it is leading them to a far different place than Sunday school.

In one town the crowd leads to one church, in another to some other church, and in some towns the public sentiment is so low it does not lead to any church—it goes no higher than the saloon, dance hall or card party. You ask some people what church they belong to, and they say, "O, I always hand my letter in to the most popular church in the town where I live. I find it pays to go where the crowd does, it helps my business." When those people move to a town where the crowd goes to dances, etc., they do not find it worth while to unite with any church.

O, yes, it's easy to follow the crowd! It takes no effort whatever. It is like sitting in a boat with folded arms, drifting, drifting, drifting. It is much easier than rowing against the current of public opinion.

What a god we do make of public opinion! A young lady was convinced that a certain principle of living was right, but she was too weak to break away from the crowd. She said, "I am not proud, but I just can't bear to be called 'peculiar.'" If that is not pride, pray tell us what is.

Why should we hate to be called peculiar? Do you suppose Socrates, Plato, Martin Luther, Alexander Mack, Oliver Cromwell, Patrick Henry, Lincoln, Clay, and scores of other religious, social and political reformers of different countries and ages, hated to be called peculiar? No, they were true to their convictions. They fought for the right and how strong it made them! It always makes us strong to fight for the right.

My dear young friends, live true to your ideals, stand firm on your convictions of right and wrong, whether on religion or the social questions of the day, and if you are called *peculiar*, consider it the greatest

compliment you ever received. It should only prove to you that you have strength of character, which is far more valuable than a great talent even, for without it talent is never powerful.

Cultivate a strong personality. Live your own life, do not spend your time trying to imitate some one else. Think your own thoughts, speak your own words and you may not be popular with the crowd, but you will win the respect of the people who are really worth while, the people who think.

Milford, Ind.

* * *

AFTER NINETY-NINE YEARS.

BY F. G. WINE.

THE following is the marriage bond of David Crockett, taken from the original in the courthouse at Dandridge, Jefferson Co., Tenn.:

Know all men by these presents that we David Crockett and Thomas Doggett are held and firmly bound unto John Sevier Governor and his successors in office in the sum of Twelve Hundred and fifty dollars to be void on condition there be no cause to obstruct the marriage of the said David Crockett with Polly Finley.

Witness our hands and seals the 12th day of August 1806

David Crockett
His
Thomas X Doggett
Mark

Test
J. Hamilton

Oak Grove, Tenn.

* * *

"DON'T GIVE UP THE SHIP."

FROM the battlefield we get many daring examples. During the War of 1812, Captain James Lawrence won great reputation as a naval commander. He was placed in command of the *Chesapeake*, one of the strongest ships in the American navy. He put out to sea, but was soon challenged by a British ship, on which a dreadful conflict ensued. The *Chesapeake* was wrecked. In a few minutes every officer on board was either killed or wounded. Lawrence himself fell dying on the deck. As they carried him down the hatchway, he was heard crying out, "Don't give up the ship." These were his last famous orders, and became the motto of American sailors.

The ship was captured by the British, but who can estimate the value of the last words which fell from the lips of that dying man? They have been the watchwords of brave men from that time until now. Surely they have given courage to many a storm driven sailor, causing him to win far greater victories.

Just so in the great battle of life these words should be an inspiration to us. We are sailing out on the ocean of time, we think, in a strong vessel. At times

all is well, and we glide smoothly on as if nothing but good was in store for us. But when temptations arise, and this old ship is rocked and tossed by the storms of life, then our courage is tested; then do we hear the Captain cry out: "Don't give up the Ship!"

How easy for the little child, the schoolboy and girl, to form vast ideas of life. Nothing is too hard to accomplish, no ideal too high to attain. But, ah! too soon there comes a time when these childish dreams vanish away, and we find ourselves out in the world, confronted with the trials and difficulties of life. Then it is that we first learn the reality of life. The problems once solved by our teachers are now left for us to solve. We must now fight our battles single-handed. Many times we become discouraged and would despair but for those words, "Don't give up the ship."

We have an account of Robert Bruce, who, discouraged by successive defeats, one night reached a poor hut, under whose roof he chanced to rest until morning. He threw himself on a heap of straw and fell asleep. When morning began to dawn, he awoke, and gazing about, noticed the rafters of the old hut very much entangled with webs. Forgetting for awhile his trouble, he became intensely interested in a spider which was trying to swing itself from one rafter to another. Twelve times it failed, yet it tried again, and this time reached the much desired point. "Thirteenth time," cried Bruce, as he sprang to his feet. "I shall risk my life once more for my beloved country." The spider taught him a lesson, and he at last won the independence of Scotland.

The most glorious victories, the most famous warriors, are not those who gain every battle, but those who fight their way slowly but earnestly through many difficulties and defeats. He who would win the crown of a successful life must fight, and many times against overwhelming odds. Remember, labor is the key to success, which only a strong, resolute will can unlock.

Failures and temporary defeats only strengthen, as the storms cause the oak of the forest to strike deeper root, sending forth new strength and vigor to every branch.

It is easy enough to be pleasant,

When life flows along like a song;

But the man worth the while is the one who can smile,

When everything goes dead wrong.

For the test of the heart is trouble,

And it always comes with the years,

But the only smile that is worth the while,

Is the one that shines through tears.

Be cheerful. Always look on the bright side of life, and thus make sunshine within when there is none without. Patience is the weight of the soul to keep it from being tossed about by every wind of trouble. Don't look for too hasty results.

Remember, Rome, with her magnificent temples and towers, was not built in a day. These crumble into dust, but we want to build a temple to last for time and eternity. A character, spotless, undefiled, with unwavering faith in God. You may boast of the dreams of childhood, and glory in the achievement of early manhood, but the end crowns the work. A Solomon's wisdom may all be lost in a sad ending.

"He who stops where bright deeds are done,

May look for stars beneath the midday sun."

Trials may surround us, difficulties confront us, the problems of life be hard to solve, but "Don't give up the ship." Cling to the mast as long as life's lamp holds out to burn, and let your dying cry be to those behind: "Labor on, boys. 'Don't give up the ship.'"
—*Elsie Dotterer, in College Rays.*

ROMAN BOOKS.

THE form of Roman books was very different from ours. In those days, 8vos, 4tos, and folios were unknown. The "copy" or first draft of a book, was written on wooden tablets, (codices) coated on one side with wax, the pen being an iron or steel rod, or stylus, one end of which, like our modern school-pencils, had an appliance for erasing any word or phrase which it was desirable to alter. We know that Horace wrote his poems in this way. These tablets were arranged and copied by the *Scribæ* (Roman compositors), an intelligent and well-educated class of slaves, trained by their masters for the purpose. It is said that a leading Roman publisher would have as many as five hundred *Scribæ* in his employment constantly engaged in the production of books. Copying, illuminating, binding, book-selling, and publishing were processes all carried on in the important book-producing houses. Book-binding then was a very simple operation. Two tablets joined together with a bit of wire (the earliest instance of wire stitching), was the primitive form of a bound book. But when a book was made of papyrus, sheet pasted to sheet, until there was enough to make a roll or volumen, (hence our own word volume,) the work was bound by having its ends fixed to a pair of rollers, very much in the same way as we affix our wall maps. The Roman book had also frequently an elaborate title beautifully written in red ink. It is impossible to form a correct estimate of the extent to which book production was carried on in the Roman Empire; but that it was an expensive industry is evident from the various allusions to be found in contemporary literature. The works of Virgil, Horace, Ovid, Terence, Propertius, and Martial were widely known; and Martial, in one of his epigrams, says, "Every one has me in his pocket; every one has me in his hands." What more could any one say of Tennyson or Burns?—*Selected.*

MOUTH PARTS.

BY EDITH L. POTTS.

THE most important organs in the animal system are those relating to digestion. An animal can do without a circulatory or a nervous system, but it must eat in order to live and grow. The opening by which the food is carried into the alimentary canal is the mouth.

The structure of the mouth differs in the different animals, but in all Metazoa the mouth is due to an in-pushing of the ectoderm. The edges of the mouth are usually called the lips, but true lips for the first time appear in mammals.

The mastication of food is brought about in many different ways. The mouth parts vary in different kinds of animals. In some they are suited for biting, such as the grasshopper. In this insect there are three pairs of mouth appendages. First, the true jaws, or mandibles, which are single-jointed, and are broad, short, solid, with a tooth-cutting and grinding edge, adapted for biting. The mandibles are situated on each side of the mouth opening. Behind the mandibles are the maxillae which are divided into three lobes, the inner armed with teeth or spines, the middle lobe unarmed and spatula shaped, while the outer forms a five-jointed feeler, called the maxillary palpus. The maxillae are accessory jaws, and probably serve to hold and arrange the food to be ground by the true jaws. The floor of the mouth is formed by the labium which, in reality, is composed of the two second maxillae soldered together in the middle, the two halves being drawn separately. To each half is appended a three-jointed palpus, within the mouth and situated upon the tongue, which is a large membranous partly hollow expansion of the base of the labium; it is somewhat pyriform, slightly keeled above, and covered with fine, stiff hairs, which, when magnified are seen to be long, rough, chitinous spines, with one or two slight points or tubercles on the side. These stiff hairs probably serve to retain the food in the mouth, and are apparently of the same structure as the teeth in the crop.

The base of the tongue is narrow, and extends back to near the pharynx (or entrance to gullet) there being on the floor of the mouth, behind the tongue, two oblique slight ridges, covered with stiff golden hairs, like those on the tongue.

In some insects the mouth parts are suited for sucking as in the butterfly. They have a long coiled tube by which they suck nectar from the flowers. When not in use this tube is coiled like a watch spring and concealed between the labial palps. The sucking tube consists of two maxillae, much lengthened and each grooved along its inner surface, so that when the two

are closely applied to each other they form a tube. The mandibles are but slightly developed.

In some insects the mouth parts are suited not only for lapping, but also for rasping. This is seen in the common house fly. The mandibles and maxillae are rudimentary. The proboscis is composed mainly of the labial palps, which are developed into broad plates which serve for rasping also lapping. The fly cannot bite although it often lights on the human skin to lap up the perspiration.

The mouth parts of the beetle differ from the rest of insects. The head is small, but has strong mandibles, and two pairs of maxillae. The mouth parts of the honey bee are peculiar. In the most of insects they are fitted either for biting or for sucking. In this insect we find both structures. Mandibles are present and sometimes are strongly developed. But the food of the bee is in liquid and the tongue is a conspicuous organ. The two maxillae with labial palps form sucking tube, within which the tongue moves up and down. The mouth of the cray-fish (craw-fish) is different from the others here named in being on the under surface of the head, as is seen in many animals. There are six pairs of mouth parts; one pair of mandibles, two pairs of maxillae and three pairs of maxillipeds. These jaws all move sidewise, and when all are closed the third pair of maxillipeds cover all the others.

Thus we see by the few different mouth parts described, that they differ widely in the different animals.

Union Bridge, Md.

THE "IRISH" POTATO.

THE planting of a potato by Clausius, in 1588, in the Botanical Gardens at Vienna, is named as the introduction of the potato into Europe. But there is good reason to believe that it was introduced into England and Spain a few years earlier, and from Spain into Italy and Belgium. It has been said, too, that Christopher Columbus was the first European who ever tasted a potato. What he tasted at Cuba, in 1492, and brought home to Genoa, was the sweet potato.

The potato is a native of Chili. It had been brought from South America by the Spaniards, when Sir Walter Raleigh found it in Virginia and took specimens of it to England.

During the seventeenth century it was quite a rarity in England. A committee of the Royal Society urged, in 1662, that all the Fellows who possessed land should "plant potatoes and persuade their friends to do the same, in order to alleviate the distress that would accompany a scarcity of food."

Before this a prejudice had existed against it, as

being poisonous and unwholesome, probably because the proper method of cooking it had not become generally known, and it had even been eaten raw. In 1738 the first field of potatoes was planted in the Lowlands of Scotland. Its cultivation in India, Bengal, the Dutch East Indies, China, and Australia, is of comparatively recent date.

It is not only as a food plant that the potato is of value. Starch is made of it for the laundry and for the manufacture of farina. The dried pulp from which the starch has been extracted is used for making boxes. From the stem and leaves a narcotic is extracted. In some places cakes and puddings are made from potato flour.

The potato disease, which has been the cause of famines in Ireland, is a species of fungus which first attacks and discolors the stalks, then spreads to the tubers, increasing the quantity of water in them, reducing the quantity of starch, and so altering the other substances as to render the potato unfit for food.—*Selected.*



THE ZODIAC.

THE ZODIAC is a belt in the heavens sixteen degrees in width, extending eight degrees on each side of the ecliptic. It receives its name from the Greek word *zoon*, meaning a living creature, for the reason that the constellations included in its boundaries, with the exception of Libra, are representations of animals.

The ecliptic, on each side of which the zodiac extends, is a great circle cutting the equator at two points one hundred and eighty degrees apart—the points being known as the equinoxes—and making, with the equator, an angle of twenty-three and one-half degrees. It is called the ecliptic, because it was long ago discovered that eclipses take place only when the moon is crossing it.

The ecliptic is the apparent path of the sun among the stars; hence its great importance in the celestial economy.

A belt on each side of it was therefore marked off, and within this space the moon and such planets as were then known were always to be found. The classification has come down from prehistoric times, when it was believed that the earth was the central body in space, and at rest, while sun, moon, and stars revolved around it—long before the Copernican system was adopted, the telescope invented or Uranus, the asteroids and Neptune discovered. It shows how much observation can accomplish, even when resting on an untenable foundation.

The zodiac is divided into twelve equal parts, thirty degrees in length, called signs, each sign representing the progress of the sun during a month, and thus illustrating the sun's annual journey. The names of the twelve signs are these: Aries, Taurus, and Gem-

ini for spring; Cancer, Leo, and Virgo for summer; Libra, Scorpio, and Sagittarius for autumn; Capricornus, Aquarius, and Pisces for winter.

The signs are unchangeable. Whenever the vernal equinox occurs, the sign Aries commences, and longitude is reckoned from that point. It is different with the constellations, for the vernal equinox falls back a little every year.

When the first catalogue of stars was formed, 140 B. C., the signs nearly corresponded to the constellations bearing their names; but in the two thousand years that have passed since that time the vernal equinox has fallen back twenty-eight degrees, so that the constellations seem to have advanced a whole sign. The sign Taurus now corresponds with the constellation Aries, Gemini with Taurus, and so on. The cause of this seeming advance of the stars is called the precession of the equinoxes.—*Youth's Companion.*



A MOVING MOUNTAIN.

A TRAVELING mountain is found at the Cascades of Columbia. It is a triple-peaked mass of dark-brown basalt, six or eight miles in length where it fronts the river, and rises to a height of almost two thousand feet above the water.

That it is in motion is the last thought which would be likely to suggest itself to the mind of any one passing it; yet it is a well established fact that this entire mountain is moving slowly but steadily down the river, as if it had a deliberate purpose some time in the future to dam the Columbia, and form a great lake from the Cascades to the Dalles. The Indian traditions indicate immense movements of the mountains hereabouts, long before white men came to Oregon, and the early settlers, immigrants, many of them from New England, gave the above described mountainous ridge the name of "traveling mountain," or "sliding mountain."

In its forward and downward movement the forests along the base of the ridge have become submerged in the river. Large tree stubs can be seen standing deep in the water on this shore. The railway engineers and the trackmen find that the line of the railroad which skirts the foot of the mountain is being continually forced out of place. At certain points the road-bed and rails have been pushed eight or ten feet out of line in the course of a few years.

Geologists attribute this phenomenon to the fact that the basalt, which constitutes the bulk of the mountain, rests on a substratum of conglomerate, or of soft sand-stone, which the deep, swift current of the mighty river is constantly wearing away, or that this softer subrock is of itself yielding, at great depths, to the enormous weight of the harder material above.—*The Astorian.*

A RELIC OF PIONEER DAYS.

BY D. Z. ANGLE.

THE city of Mt. Vernon, Ill., was founded in 1819; and the first record kept of the official doings within the county was written June 7, 1819, shortly after Illinois was admitted into the Union. Consequently the book containing these records is quite a memento of early pioneer days.

Jefferson county at that time was sparsely settled, public roads were few and far between, and railroads not yet dreamed of. The State of Illinois was then principally a wilderness, and over a large portion roamed the red men of the forest.

We obtained a partial copy of the proceedings of an important meeting by the County Commissioners just prior to the building of the first county courthouse, which was built during the fall of 1819, and as we note the various specifications of that primitive building, followed in time by the large and costly brick, stone and iron edifice of the present day, we are filled with wonder at the onward march of human progress and the growth of our beautiful city of Mt. Vernon.

Following we quote from the Record:

As it is inconvenient to hold court in a private house for several reasons, Ordered that the building of a court house be let to the lowest bidder on Friday the 25th Inst. to be 18 feet by 20 feet 13 feet high. to be built of hughed logs that will face from 10 to 12 inches. Closely notched down to have good roof, made of boards, also a good under floor of plank tough and closely laid, and joist plates with holes cut for joists the house to have one door and one window cut and faced and to them good shutters hung made of tough plank the house and all the work about it done in a workmanlike manner. Completed and delivered to the County Commissioners court at the next Sept. term subject to the inspection of the County Commissioners the said house to be built on the public square, or on the spot the said commissioners shall designate, the timber to be furnished by Isaac Casey, Wm. Casey and Joseph Jordan.

The building of said house to be paid for out of any money's that may be in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Zadok Casey	} County Commission- ers and Esquires.
Joseph Jordan	
Flemming Greenwood	

June 25, 1819.

After the building was completed as above specified, the worthy gentlemen of the court discovered that they must have fire sometimes, and as stoves were scarcely thought of those days, they provided at another meeting for the cutting out of the logs and the building of a fireplace in the vacant space on one side of the building; this fireplace to be similar to one then in use in one of the settler's houses, which was used as the model. They also arranged for a new ceiling of tough, sawed plank. After completing these details we suppose they were satisfied with their facilities for holding court and organizing government.

Mt. Vernon, Ill.

THE DRUMHEAD BUSINESS.

Few people know that more than half the banjo and drum heads sold in the United States are made on Long Island. Near the railroad station at Cold Spring is a little red building surrounded by frames, in which skins are stretched for drying, while near by is an artificial pond, with wooden sides and bottom, filled with a chemical mixture. It is an unpretentious establishment, but in our two wars and in the peace between it has fathered a great deal of noise. The business was established in 1860, and success was almost immediate. Competition was strong after the rush of war orders was over, but the business has advanced in importance until now there are but three factories in this country whose opposition can be felt. Two of these are in Brooklyn and the other at High View, N. Y.

New York markets furnish the salted raw skins from which the drumheads are made. The hair is removed from the skin by a chemical bath in the artificial pond, and the skins are then stretched on racks and dried. A thorough scalping removes any particles of fat or flesh that may have adhered to the dried skin, which is then the thickness of parchment. The skins are thoroughly bleached in the drying process and are then ready for cutting into heads. During the Spanish American war the factory was fairly swamped with orders for drumheads, 500 dozen heads often being ordered at one time. The principal demand was for the "tenor" drum, on which a loud accompaniment to the fife or brass instrument can be produced.

Kangaroo skins make the costliest drumhead. When dressed, they are showy, but beyond their appearance and name they are of no greater value than heads made from calfskin. Sheepskin is used for cheap toy drums.—*New York Post.*

BOOKS AND LABORERS.

"NOTHING is so homeless as a bookless house, unless it be a house whose books betray a vulgar and narrow conception of life," writes Miss Burt in her "Literary Landmarks." "A small library, well selected," she adds, "may, like Aladdin's lamp, turn the abode of poverty into a princely home." She illustrates her thought by recalling an old farmhouse where a tired mother, after a hard day's work, gathered her seven children about her, and with her knitting needles kept time to the measures of the verses read by one of the children from a great poet.

"The poetry which she knit into the lives of her boys has outlasted all the stockings, and crowned her memory with a halo of poetic recollections."

There are persons who urge that the children of

laboring people should be taught merely to read and write, lest they be "educated above their employment." Miss Burt, who taught in the Cook county, (Ill.) Normal School, once asked a class of pupils, most of them children of working men, which would make life more endurable to them if they were obliged to do the meanest labor—to be ignorant of good books, or to be acquainted with the classics.

A lively discussion followed, and only one child thought that a fine education would diminish one's power to endure the hardships of a menial life. All the rest were disgusted with his remark, and one little boy said he could be a better ditch-digger with the "Thoughts of Marcus Aurelius" to think of.

A little girl whose father kept a saloon said people would not come to the saloon to spend money if they loved good books; for her own part, she would rather stay upstairs with her books than tend bar. "The little library she had collected," adds Miss Burt, "was better than many which may be found in the homes of teachers and ministers."

Even John Ruskin speaks derisively of "the people who do not distinguish between books for the laborer and the school-man." Miss Burt indignantly answers this disparaging remark by saying, "Almost any teacher can show better writing from children than there is in Queen Victoria's Journal, and sentences equal to Ruskin's." She also tells of an uneducated workingman who, deploring his lack of early advantages, was in the habit of taking his little son on his lap at night to hear his lessons. He followed the boy through all his high-school work, and to-day is an educated man through the sympathy he gave the child in his studies.—*Selected.*

* * *

THE BIG DIPPER.

THE pole star is really the most important of the stars in our sky. It marks the north at all times. All the other stars seem to swing around it once in twenty-four hours.

But the pole star of Polaris is not a very bright one, and it would be hard to identify but for the help of the so-called pointers in the "Big Dipper," or "Great Bear." The outer rim of the dipper points nearly to Polaris, at a distance equal to three times the space that separates the two stars of the dipper's outer side. Various Indians call the pole star the "Home Star" and the "Star That Never Moves," and the dipper they call the "Broken Back." The "Great Bear" is also to be remembered as the pointers for another reason. It is the hour hand of the woodman's clock. It goes once around the North star in about twenty-four hours, the reverse way of the hands of a watch—that is, it goes the same way as the sun—and for the same reason—that it is the earth that is going and leaving them behind.—*Country Life in America.*

GREATEST POWER ON EARTH.

CHRISTIANITY is to-day the greatest power on earth and the most beneficent. The thrones of the whole world have not power to overthrow it. Like the sun, it shines without asking permission, and human power is no less impotent to the blotting out of the one than unequal to the eradication of the other.

The boundaries of empires will change; despotic thrones will chase each other to oblivion; new policies and potentates will rise upon the ruins of the old; names at which the world trembles, and altars at which it offers incense, will become unknown and crumble into nothing; but Christianity, surviving all and becoming more and more lustrous, must continue to lead on and lead out advancing civilizations, becoming itself not only the dominant but the one only power under heaven in whose name kings shall rule, and for the furtherance of whose ends policies shall prevail.—*Bishop R. S. Foster.*

* * *

ALASKA'S OVERLAND MAIL.

Dogs were the most useful means of transportation in the early days of Alaska. They helped the adventurous explorer to penetrate this arctic wilderness; they have been the inseparable companions and steadfast friends of the prospectors who have blazed the trails; they have drawn sleds in the winter and carried packs in the summer; they have suffered with their masters from cold and hunger, and more than one chapter of hardship has ended by the sacrifice of a faithful dog to feed his starving master. Now, when verdure covers the hill-slopes of California and the grain fields are green, and the orange orchards are yellow with ripening fruit, more than a hundred dogs in a score of sled teams are hauling the mail, posthaste down the mighty Yukon to every post office in Northwestern Alaska.

* * *

DIGGING OUT HERCULANEUM.

THE proposed formation of an international organization to conduct extensive excavations at Herculaneum is regarded at Naples as impracticable, because it is known that the greater part of the buried city was destroyed by incandescent lava, which has penetrated every fissure, and has now become with the old city itself an impenetrable vitreous mass too hard to excavate. The only successful work done by the Italian government at Herculaneum was in places where the ashes of the volcano had prevented the lava from penetrating. The success of the excavation at Pompeii was due to the fact that the whole city had been buried in ashes before the incandescent lava reached the place.

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The Inglenook contains twenty-four pages weekly, devoted to the intellectual, moral and spiritual interests of the young. Each department is especially designed to fill its particular sphere in the home.

Contributions are solicited. Articles submitted are adapted to the scope and policy of the magazine. A strong effort will be made to develop the latent talent of the constituency.

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THE SALOON: A LIE.

SOME one has said that the word "evil" is bad all the way through; as it stands it means the very worst of things; remove the "e" from the front and place it at the rear and it changes it to "vile," which changes the pronunciation of the word, but doesn't harm the meaning. Take the first two letters from evil and we have "il." While illness in itself is the result and not the evil itself, it becomes a part of this evil. Then the author of this still claims that we might remove all the letters but the last one, which is "l," of which it takes two to finish the word "hell."

What the author quoted above has to say of evil we think comes very nearly being true of the saloon. In the first place the "saloon" does not have the right name, it is a stolen one. Were you to select a hundred people and ask them what a saloon is they would refer you to a place where intoxicating liquors are sold. This has been taught by the saloon-keeper, who has stolen this name and placed it above his door. A saloon, in reality, is not a drinking place, nor ever was intended for such; the word comes from the French and means a very fine parlor, or reception room. The saloon-keeper stole it in order that his place of business might have that refining, drawing power which the parlor of a home carries with it; and since he has stolen it and confiscated it to his own use, the people have been foolish enough to keep on calling it that and advertising his business free.

The second way in which the saloon becomes a lie is by its furniture. In the majority of cases the very finest of furniture is placed in the front of the room, where it can be easily seen from the street and an attempt is made to make it resemble the original place of entertainment or a social parlor; but no sooner do you pass behind this delusive furniture than you come in immediate contact with the devil's workshop.

The third falsehood for which the saloon stands is the window decorations. Many times one may see

beautiful pot flowers, aquariums full of gold fishes, beautiful pictures, etc., thrown before the public as an inducement to enter. This is a positive lie; there is nothing like a home, and, in fact, every enemy of the home is behind it. It is an abuse of God's creatures, and neither the plants nor the animals would stay in such a hell-hole were they not compelled to do so.

The fourth great lie for which the saloon stands is the beautiful music which often peals forth through the open door, upon the air so heavily laden with the fumes of the intoxicating bowl—an outrage and disgrace upon the music itself. The whole thing is a lie from beginning to end. Instead of writing "saloon" above the door, why not put skull and crossbones and write such words as Destruction, Danger and Death? Instead of a name that carries with it the meaning of the finest and best place in the world, let it seek one that will represent it. Instead of the beautiful furniture, with which they are supplied, let them gather up some furniture from their customers, such as three-legged chairs, without a back; a two-legged cook stove, leaning against the wall; a table propped up by a store box, and such other furniture as may be had by searching diligently in a drunkard's home. This kind of furniture would well represent the results of investing in such an institution. Instead of the beautiful window decorations let us place in the window some of the tattered garments of the drunkard's child; a mortgage; crepe on a door knob; a portrait of a drunkard's wife, with a sad countenance, and around her knee the hungry little ones crying for bread. Let another frame contain the picture of the drunkard as he comes from the club in the small hours of the morning, and such other pictures as will show the thing just as it is. Instead of the beautiful instrumental music, let it be supplanted by the wails of a broken-hearted bride, whose hopes have been blasted because her husband has been ruined at this miserable den; let a phonograph be placed so as to catch her cries and let them be mingled with the screams and pleadings of the starving babies; to this add the uproar of a saloon fight, the breaking of glassware, cursings, shouts, and growls; the voice of policemen; the crack of a revolver; the slamming of doors, and such other fiendish sounds as would well represent what goes on inside, and it would also give the customer an idea of what his company would be in the future, after having been a devotee of one of these so-called saloons.

No, the whole thing is a lie; it isn't a saloon at all, in any sense of the word; they have stolen the name of a saloon, the furniture of a saloon, the windows of a saloon, the music of a saloon, and have given them all to these miserable places of drink, where men and women are led by the thousands every day to destruction. Don't call them saloons; the name is too good for them.

ANARCHY.

ANARCHY is matured selfishness. Before a man can become an anarchist he must lose his friends, that is, his real friends, and get pals in their stead. These pals he thinks sometimes he can trust, but they are not to be trusted, for he has lost his friends; even his pals betray him because that is part of the game. He soon measures all the people by the traitor and reaches the conclusion that "All men are liars." He loses the regard for the wants and needs of any and all others, fails to recognize the common benefit men are to each other and he wants to live to himself.

It is possible for this to be done for a short time, but it will not last long. No man can live unto himself; man is only one composite factor of a great life. We are creatures, not the creator; the creator is complete and is all in all; we are only component parts of one great whole, and are dependent upon each other. One man does not know it all, does not own it all, and is not all of it himself.

God did not calculate that man should live alone, and, as it is impossible for him to live happily without a helpmeet, so it is impossible for men to live outside of communities. Men are not skilled alike, and the different occupations are brought about as results of these differences in the skilled men. One man cannot labor in all the occupations necessary to life; since he does not know it all he cannot do it all. Therefore since communities are necessary and men and women must live with each other and for each other and by each other, it is a fullgrown conclusion that some system or government must obtain in order to maintain the rights and privileges of each.

As long as there are people there will be selfishness; as long as selfishness reigns there must be a law to enact justice. An anarchist is a person who despises law and order and lives only for self, regarding not the desires of others. The very fact that men spurn the idea of government is the best evidence in the world that they are most in need of them. The man who is purely unselfish in himself can get along without government; of course it is the man who needs it worst that doesn't want it. Why do not all the anarchists, and growlers and grumblers get out of politics, out of the government, out of the nation and go to some lonely island in the ocean and live by themselves? Why doesn't the anarchist in the home, who thinks he knows more than father and mother both, get out and root for himself and find out that a little law and order and system was the very thing needed. The anarchist in the church should not spend his life fighting the church and continually throwing bombshells in the camp, but if he will not submit to system and order and ruling, let him acknowledge himself to be an anarchist and get out of the church, clear out, and organize a religion of his own by himself; just for him

and no one else; that's what it all means; it is an unforgiving spirit; it is an uncharitable spirit; it is an uncompromising spirit, and above all it is a most selfish spirit.

Let it be a warning to you that when you find yourself seeking the company of two or three weaker ones, in the home, in society, in the church, or in the state, and forming a secret alliance with them that it is fateful; secrecy is a stepping-stone to anarchy; anarchy is the threshold of death, and death means separation.

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IN THE NEAR FUTURE.

MAIL now comes from Elder D. L. Miller, who has spent the winter in India, asking us to address him at Johannesburg, South Africa, which means that he has either already gone, or will very soon go to that place.

The readers of the INGLENOOK will remember that Brother Miller has kindly promised us a series of articles from that great Southland, under the title, "With Kodak and Pencil South of the Equator." Those who have been looking forward to this series of letters with fond anticipation are now soon to have their hopes realized. Most of us know the peculiar power Brother Miller possesses as a writer and appreciate his keen observation.

Although he had not promised to do so he has already sent us some interesting articles well illustrated from the Mediterranean Sea, Suez Canal and India. However, these have been mentioned more or less by other writers, but the new field into which he now goes will be of special interest because we do not often get articles from that country from those with whom we are so intimately acquainted.

Will you not do this much for the good cause? Tell your friends that the INGLENOOK can be had till January 1, 1906 for 50 cents. Tell them to subscribe now for two reasons: First, they will get more papers, and second, they will get all of his articles.

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A CORRECTION.

IN the INGLENOOK of May 9, in Bro. D. L. Miller's article on Industrial Work in India, p. 435, in the right-hand upper corner is the photograph entitled "Planing Mill." This is a mistake. It should read, "Sawing Boards to a Length." In this issue, on page 458, in the right-hand upper corner, is the picture that should have been placed in the other article, and we will have to ask you to read the other article over again and use this illustration in that place. You will notice in this issue that the hand saw is described, but you will have to look in last week's paper to see the photograph.

Current Happenings

THE CHICAGO STRIKE.

HOPES have almost been lost for a peaceful settlement of the teamsters' strike at Chicago. Mayor Dunne appointed a citizens' committee to bring about concessions from either side which so far have been a complete failure. The union leaders have repeatedly offered to arbitrate the question in dispute. The employers have steadily refused to have any dealings with the unions as unions. The unions have carried their troubles a little too far; they have abused their privileges; they have showed themselves to be a public nuisance, and the employers' association proposes to put them to an end.

In their desperation the unions, for fear of losing out altogether, have appointed a committee to wait upon President Roosevelt, Governor Deneen and Mayor Dunne, requesting them to investigate before sending state or federal troops. What little hope is left for them rests in their ability to delude the eyes of the law and the government for which they have no respect. Twelve indictments have already been made against that many labor leaders who have been charged with conspiracy against the law, especially in the delivery of merchandise. It is to be hoped that the employers will continue to refuse to arbitrate, and that they will be resolute in refusing to employ any union men hereafter. The only successful way to break the strike is to break the union and scatter it to the four quarters of the earth. It has ruined Russia, is ruining France and has reached an alarming degree in the United States.

AUGUSTA VICTORIA, the empress of Germany, has presented fifty-one nurses at North Brothers Island hospital, with diplomas, in recognition of their services at the Slocum disaster. To the head nurse, Miss Edith Smith, the empress presented a beautiful brooch. The diplomas bear the picture of the empress.

A LARGE number of striking bootmakers at North Hampton, England, have organized to march in a body to Windsor Castle and petition the king in person for redress of grievances. His Majesty may have opportunity to understand what Coxey's army was in this country.

THE Metropolitan Steamship Company has been duly incorporated with a capital of \$3,000,000, at Augusta, Maine. The company proposes to add to its service a line of fast steamers between Boston and New York, operating by turbine engines. It is esti-

ated that they can make a speed of twenty-five miles an hour, enabling them to leave New York at 5 o'clock in the evening and reach Boston at 8 o'clock the next morning.

SECRETARY MARTIN, of the Massachusetts State Board of Education, has recommended that the public schools of that State engage in special exercises for the purpose of emphasizing the blessings of peace, and showing the superiority of arbitration over war. May 18 has been chosen.

A TRAIN was buried in a tunnel by the caving of a mountain at Edson, Wyoming, April 23. The engineer, the fireman and the head brakeman are buried with the engine and it is supposed that they are dead.

NEAR Churubusco, Ind., is a small body of water called "Blue Lake," which is to have a fish broodery. This is a simple device, says Commissioner Sweeney, but its success will depend largely on geographical conditions. At Wawasee, last year, 200,000 fine bass were turned into the lake from the brooderies. They are placed in shallow water and an even temperature is necessary to their success.

TEN men were killed by the breaking of a rope attached to the cage in which they were being lowered into a tunnel of the Conygham mine at Wilkesbarre, Pa.

THE seal-fish season, which closed April 30, was one of the poorest in years. Last year the catch numbered 384,000, while this year there were only 170,000.

IN the federal court at Peru, Ind., Benjamin Wallace, the showman, recently brought suit against the Grand Trunk railroad for damages amounting to \$68,000 for a wreck at Durand, Mich., in August, 1903, in which twenty-seven persons were killed and the circus temporarily demoralized.

THE American railroad magnate, Mr. E. H. Harriman, and a group of his associates have received concessions of the Mexican government authorizing them to build a system of railroads in western Mexico, connecting with the main line of the Southern Pacific in Arizona. The new line is to be built from the port of Guayamas on the Gulf of California, north to the Arizona border, and southeasterly to the port of Topolobampo, touching at the port of Agiabampa.

THE noted bandit, Raisuli, who captured an American citizen by the name of Perdicaris and his English nephew, last summer, has been recently promoted by the Sultan of Morocco to the responsible position of comptroller of the Fash district. The Fash district is a province leading up to the very gates of Tangiers.

A MAILING machine, perfected by A. Eschenbach, of Dayton, Ky., automatically feeds, folds, wraps, pastes and addresses 5,000 papers an hour. The paper for wrapping is delivered from a large roll, and after the machine has folded a paper, the wrapper of required length is cut off and tightly wrapped about the paper. Electrotype addresses are fastened on a continuous brass belt, which is inked by a roller. The parcels are then automatically separated by post offices, routes and States.

THE cruiser *Galveston* reached Norfolk from the Gulf with more than forty men in irons, either for mutiny or an attempt to desert. Many of the men have already deserted. She was under command of Captain Cutler.

THE officials of the Harriman railroad system are planning a tour from ocean to ocean in a gasoline motor car. These officials think that they now have a practical gasoline motor, which is the beginning of a new era in railroad circles. The object of the invention is to enable steam roads to compete with electric lines in matters of expense, especially on their branch lines.

PROF. W. H. PICKERING, of the Harvard Observatory, has announced the discovery of a new satellite of Saturn. This now makes ten in all. The discovery of the new satellite came about through the photographic plates used at Arequipa, Peru. The sensitive plates of the camera proved to be more powerful than the eye when aided by telescopic vision. This new Saturnal moon makes a revolution in twenty-one days and is supposed to have a diameter of two hundred miles.

GROUND was broken May 1 for the new Agricultural Building at Cornell University. The students of the College of Agriculture pulled the plow, guided by Professor L. H. Bailey, and thus the first row was turned. Members of the faculty and students took turns at the shovel.

AN earthquake, lasting several seconds, was felt throughout Derbyshire and Yorkshire, England, April 23. While there was no serious damage, yet it is reported there was great alarm for a time.

DURING the first four months of this year 234 automobiles have been imported at a cost of \$865,000, aside from the enormous output of American automobiles since a year ago. During the same period last year only about 140 machines were imported. The demand is increasing at a rapid rate.

EXCAVATIONS at Bismya are being made by Dr. Edgar J. Banks, or rather a series of excavations, on behalf of a group of scholars, headed by President Harper, of Chicago University. Dr. Banks has announced the discovery of a marble statue of one David, a Sumerian king of the pre-Babylonian period. According to the style of dress the inscriptions and the known age of the stratum in which it was found, it is supposed to date at least 4500 B. C. So far as is known this is the oldest statue in the world by 1,500 years. This removes the date of the history of civilization back at least a thousand years.

THROUGH the Chinese ministry at Washington, the imperial government has assured the United States that it will do everything in its power to prevent Russia from violating Chinese neutrality. The authorities at Washington have forwarded this information to the Japanese government.

ALL of the \$100,000,000 short term loan offered by the Russian Government at Berlin has been subscribed by German bankers, applications from other sources being refused.

ABOUT sixty persons were killed and two hundred wounded, recently, by the troops of the Czar, in the streets of Warsaw. The troops attacked a procession of workmen and pursued them with brutal assaults. The workmen revenged their insults by fire and guns and throwing bombs. A general strike was proclaimed throughout Poland. All over the Russian Empire, a popular feeling is rapidly rising to revolution point.

PROF. MONTGOMERY'S aeroplane has had a successful test at San Jose, California.

A WIRELESS telegraph station, powerful enough to communicate with New York, is being established near San Juan, Porto Rico, by the DeForest Company.

A SIXTY-INCH telescope, recently purchased in England, is being mounted at Harvard University. It is the largest of its kind in the world, and will be the only telescope operated entirely by electricity. The observer can carry on his investigations in the coldest weather unexposed.



HOME DEPARTMENT



KEEP A WATCH UPON YOUR WORDS.

SELECTED BY LOTTIE BOLLINGER.

Keep a watch on your words, my darlings,
For words are wonderful things;
They are sweet like the bees' fresh honey;
Like the bees, they have terrible stings.
They can bless like the warm, glad sunshine,
And brighten a lonely life;
They can cut, in the strife of anger,
Like a cruel two-edged knife.

Let them pass through your lips unchallenged,
If their errand is true and kind,
If they come to support the weary
To comfort and help the blind.
If a bitter revengeful spirit
Prompts the words, let them be unsaid.
They may flash through a brain like lightning,
Or fall on a heart like lead.

Keep them back, if they're cold and cruel,
Under bar and lock and seal;
The wounds they make, my darlings,
Are always slow to heal.
May peace guard your lives, and ever,
From this time of your early youth,
May the words that you daily utter
Be the beautiful words of truth.

HEALTH.

BY MARY I. SENSEMAN.

THE body first; above, the mind; uppermost, the soul. Between the first and second, a nervous system, which is tangible *within* the body,—that is, up to the brain. For the brain is but the mind's storehouse. Beyond the storehouse exist nerve fibres that are intangible as the mind itself. Between mind and soul there is evidently some connective system also. We shall call it nerve extension.

Thus whatever good or bad something there is in a person's body or mind or soul is carried to both its colleagues.

First, a body; second, a mind; third, a soul.

A body is healthy when each part of its mechanism is in freedom. Ah! then it can send no burden to the mind and soul. What is this freedom? It is the condition existing when no part of the body attracts the individual's attention to itself. Is there freedom when an indigestible tidbit is in the stomach? When cramped limbs and cramped lungs vainly demand ex-

ercise? When an aching head says strained eyes or bad stomach, late hours or overwork?

The delicate nerves transmit the sense of weight to the mind. Did you ever learn as much in that hour of studying when that miserable ache bothered you all the time as you did when there was no ache to divert your thought toward your body?

The nerve extension system faithfully delivers its burden at the upper terminus. Borne downward by the weight, faith sinks below par; hope follows; love goes too. Can anybody pray—sincerely—with a stomach four-thirds full? Can he, with that bad taste in his mouth, smile fraternally among his fellows?

A mind is healthy when it is in freedom. Wrong thoughts. Down the body they go, up to the soul. Afraid? Thump goes the heart. The face is pale, the limbs quivering. Angry? Flushed and tense now. The worse the thought, the more powerful its effect on the body.

How do we know wrong thoughts poison the soul? A man may be pure, so you see him outwardly. His mind is reeking with sinful thoughts. The test comes finally and all men know him exactly as he is.

A soul is healthy when it is in freedom. No God? Bible untrue? Then the mind must be burdened with forcing its reason corkscrew into,—never through,—everything. The body must be tortured with the pleasures of the hour, in order to have Father Time by the forelock, forgetting eternity, endless.

Eat, sleep and exercise for health. Think for health. Believe and love for health.

Covington, Ohio.

SPEAKING OF BABIES.

"ARE babies worth what they cost?" asks an exchange.

The man or woman who would ask that question is to be pitied.

"Are babies worth what they cost?"

Bless their little hearts, the dividends they pay each day exceed their cost by as many thousand per cent as there are dimples in their faces and smiles on their lips.

The slightest touch of a baby's hand is ample compensation for all the pain and tears and heartaches and financial investment it brings. The men or women who would stop to consider what the baby cost while looking into its eyes or listening to its cooing, would talk through their noses to save wear and tear

on their teeth, or tip-toe down the street to save the wear on shoe-heels.

“Are babies worth what they cost?” The sight of a baby’s smiling face at the window can make bright and glorious the finish of a day begun in mental anguish and loaded to the Plimsoll line with financial difficulties and dread. The prattling welcome at the door could no more be measured in dollars and cents than the love of God could be measured by finite minds.

“Are babies worth what they cost?” Ask the mother and father who are weeping by the side of the little coffin that holds the mortal remains of the little one that brightened their home for a brief span, and catch the answer in their broken sobs and moans. All that they have, and all that they expect ever to have in this world, would they give just to call back to life for one brief day the little one too soon to be consigned to the bosom of mother earth.

Worth what they cost? As an investment they cost a few dollars in money and a few hours of pain and tears, but they return dividends of hope and love and light every day through the span of eternity.

“Are babies worth what they cost?” We’d pity the babe given into the keeping of a husband and wife who could quit looking into its eyes and fondling its chubby little form long enough to ask themselves that question.

As a matter of fact, we can not believe that any real father or mother ever asked such a fool question.

* * *

TO SAVE THE HANDS.

Use Mittens Made of Canton Flannel While Sweeping, Etc.

To protect the hands while sweeping I have never found anything else half so satisfactory as a pair of loose mittens made of extra heavy canton flannel, fleeced side in. The strong points about these mittens are, first, the material from which they are made, unless worn almost threadbare, is impervious to dust, thus keeping the hands clean and free from grit; the fleeced lining serves as a sort of cushion and affords double protection to the palms; being large and loose, they are easy to put on and prevent the hands from becoming red and swollen as they do when incased in tightly fitting gloves while sweeping; extending well over the wrist, they keep the dress cuffs clean; simple in shape, they can be made by even the most inexperienced needlewoman; they are cheap, one yard of material being sufficient for two pairs of gloves; they are durable and wash both easily and well, considerations not to be undervalued. I have always used the white canton flannel for the purpose, though, if preferred, the colored might be employed. Gray or brown would be very suitable.—*Good Housekeeping.*

A LICENSED LOTTERY.

The *Ram's Horn* recently contained a striking cartoon on the first page representing a bartender tempting a young man with liquor and at the same time holding out a lottery bill with the following inscription which needs no further comment:

THE DRUNKARD'S LOTTERY

Licensed by U. S.

TAKE A CHANCE

Prizes!

Out of every 1,000 drinking men there are:

600 habitual drinkers
 250 criminals
 10 suicides
 2 murderers
 50 lunatics

Among these are 400 paupers and tramps.

* * *

BRICK TEA.

CHINESE soldiers along the borders of Manchuria, who are mostly outlaws, consume vast quantities of tea, both as an infusion and as a solid vegetable. The latter is called “brick tea” in English. It is formed of the old and coarse kinds of tea leaves, the refuse and stalks of the better kinds, and the leaves of other shrubs, all incorporated with the serum of ox or sheep blood and fashioned into thick four-sided cakes or bricks. It supplies those nomads with a portable food which renders the very worst waters of the steppes drinkable. They are in the habit of rubbing it up with water and boiling it with the addition of some flour and suet of beef, mutton or horse (or in case of need a tallow candle) into a kind of broth, which they take with the salt on the steppes, and, if possible, with ashes or other alkaline salts. The latter are obviously used, though unwittingly, to dissolve the caseine as much as possible.

* * *

No woman is worth very much until she has been through a good deal of sadness, a great deal of wanting that which she cannot get. I hope you will go through that. But, dear, if you turn bitter under it, you had better not have lived, and certainly you had better die, for death is better than bitterness. But if you take the woe and the sadness which is inseparable from life, without bitterness, it strengthens and cleanses you. And you will certainly emerge from it a far finer creature than if you had never been through it. Emerge? Ah! it may last till the day of your death, but what then? What does that matter?—*E. F. Benson, in The Challoners.*

Reading Circle and Christian Workers' Topics

By ELIZABETH D. ROSENBERGER.

THE THREE LEAVENS.—1 Cor. 5:6-9.

For Sunday, May 28, 1905.

I. The Leaven of the Pharisees—Hypocrisy.

- Luke 12:1
 1. Desire to be Seen and Heard, Matt. 6:5
 2. Narrow-minded and Critical, Mark 2:23-28
 3. Proud and Boastful, Luke 18:12

II. The Leaven of the Sadducees—This Life Ends All.

1. Deny the Resurrection, Matt. 22:23
 2. The Existence of Angels and Spirits.
 3. Future Reward and Punishment.

III. The Leaven of Herod—Duplicity.

1. Jealous of the Babe Jesus, Matt. 2:7-9
 2. Tries to Kill Him, Matt. 2:16-19
 3. Herod's Miserable Death.

Text.—For sin shall not have dominion over you; for ye are not under the law but under grace.—Rom. 6:14.

References.—Matt. 24:50, 51; John 15:6; 6:70; Luke 14:34; 20:46, 47; Matt. 25:41-45; 7:15; Mal. 3:14; Zech. 13:6; Hos. 11:12; Isa. 65:5; Jer. 17:9; Prov. 25:19; Psa. 101:7; 5:9; 55:12-14; Ezek. 33:30-32; 1 Tim. 4:2; 1 Peter 2:1; James 3:17; 1 John 4:20.

Hypocrisy.

Jesus reproved the Pharisees in words of terrible condemnation. It seems to me they must have quailed beneath his glance and trembled at the awful woes he pronounced against them. They were prominent in the church councils of that time, but their religion could be measured by a foot-rule. If the hem of their garments was the exact width, if their robes were just the prescribed length, then it mattered not that they oppressed the widows, and orphans, and looked with scorn at the poor, they were honored in the church, and their prayers rang out long and loud on the street corners. Is it any wonder that Jesus said, "Now do ye Pharisees make clean the outside of the cup and the platter; but your inward part is full of ravening and wickedness. Ye lade men with burdens grievous to be borne, and ye yourselves touch not the burdens with one of your fingers"?

Nothing Hid.

Jesus says, "For there is nothing covered that shall not be revealed; neither hid that shall not be known," and in this lies the punishment of the hypocrite. His real self always appears, sooner or later; the things he says in a whisper are repeated from the housetops. His deeds done in secret are made known in public. When Jacob disguised himself and brought his father some venison, he succeeded in deceiving his father for the moment and gaining his own ends. But he had

to flee from his home and live in a strange land many years; he never saw his mother again, and the blessing of the firstborn so dearly purchased proved only a sorrow, not a joy, to him.

Uriah Heep.

One of the most detestable hypocrites in literature is Uriah Heep. He is always "umble," and so worms his way into the good graces of people who trust him. Then he repays their confidence by ruining them, leading them wrong and obtaining their money. When at last his villainy is discovered, Dickens thus describes him: "Though I had long known that his servility was false, and all his pretences knavish and hollow, I had no adequate conception of the extent of his hypocrisy, until I saw him with his mask off. The suddenness with which he dropped it, when he perceived it was useless to him; the malice, insolence and hatred that he revealed; the leer with which he exulted, even at this moment in the evil he had done—at first took even me by surprise."

Be True to Yourself.

"This first of all—to thine own self be true;
 And it must follow, as the night the day,
 Thou canst not then be false to any man."

"Beware of the Leaven of the Sadducees."

Jesus himself gave this warning, and we need it to-day. The Sadducees said there is no resurrection; this life ends all. Jesus was crucified and laid in the rock-bound tomb to open up the way for our resurrection. Do we fully realize that after this life there comes a larger hope, a larger life? That as the plants go to sleep in the fall and are dead during the winter, only to take on new life in the spring, so we shall sleep in the grave, and then waken on the morning of the resurrection?

If Death Ends All.

If death ends all, then indeed our hope is vain. Men who think they have only this one life to live, will very often attempt to crowd into it all the pleasures that they fancy, self only needs to be thought of,— "eat, drink and be merry, for to-morrow we die."—let us live while we live, they say. So thought the French people in the earlier part of this century, and the Reign of Terror in France was to a great degree an outcome of this belief.

Resurrection an Established Fact.

"Dear Jesus, we remember thee,
 The words thou spak'st in Galilee,
 That thou wouldst die and rise again,
 A Savior thus for sinful men."

The resurrection of our Lord is one of the best attested facts in human history. One of the greatest of French infidels used to say if he could explain away the resurrection of Christ and the conversion of Paul, the overthrow of Christianity could be accomplished. But are you not glad that they stand beyond dispute?

The Leaven of Herod.

Some way, Herod has always seemed a type of that class which shrinks from no sin, no matter how black or terrible. Jesus warned his disciples to be beware of the leaven of Herod. The crimes of Herod shock every human feeling, and violate every sense of what is good and pure. But there are men who have gone so far down the slippery paths of sin that they pause for nothing, no crime too dark for them to commit. The leaven of Herod is working in them, and they stop at no deed. Their last days shall be like Herod's, filled with terrors, remorse of conscience shall be theirs, night and day, haunting them, driving sleep from their eyes, and peopling the solitude with their victims.

Topics for Discussion.

1. What was Haman's purpose? Esther 3.
2. What was the result of Haman's plans? Esther 7.
3. Was Ananias a hypocrite? Acts 5: 1-11.
4. Describe Jacob's course. Gen. 27: 6-23.
5. Jacob's sons deceived him. Gen. 37: 29-35.
6. A hypocritical critic. 7: 5.
7. When do we worship God in vain? Matt. 15: 9.
8. A thankful Pharisee. Luke 18: 11, 12.

* * *

EMPLOYMENT BUREAU.

That Program Committee.

IN our Circle here, the program committee consists of but three members. They have divided our Circle of 112 members into three divisions. Division A is under the care of Sister Clark, division B under the care of Brother Smith and division C under the care of Brother Brandt. Our lookout committee assists the program committee. When division A has the meeting, division B and division C have no part whatever in the work beyond attending the meeting and helping to sing and pray, the entire program is given by division A. The same rule is followed all through the year, the meeting being in charge of each division alternately, and better programs are the result because more time and thought can be given to them.

The program committee is also an advisory committee, they advise and plan with the young people. All matters of special interest and importance are first discussed by this program committee before they are brought before the Circle. They also help to plan some Christian work for these young people, such as

visiting our older members, or those who are sick, providing for the poor and any work that their hands find to do for Jesus.

If your work is not moving along as it should, speak to your program committee, and prayerfully talk it over with them. They will gladly do all they can to help you, but talk it over; better plans are agreed upon when you look at the situation on all sides; you can then see what is lacking and provide for it.

Mission Study.

It is a matter for encouragement that so many Circles have been organized throughout our church for mission study. The fields in which the missionaries are to-day toiling are white with harvest sheaves already gathered; and a study of the work done not only gives one a fund of useful information but thrills the heart as well. We know that it does more than this, it has loosened the purse strings of our brethren. We wish you would notice the difference in our church collections before and after our Circle studies of missions; it has made us to thank the Lord and take courage. And it has done more than this. Our missionaries in India, in Europe and in our cities are there because of their love for dying souls, they were impelled by their knowledge of the dire need of people who have not the Gospel. Why should we not be enthusiastically interested in missions?

Calls for Circulars.

"Please send me some of your new circulars," is a request that always sets our heart a-tune with praise and gladness, because, as a rule, the new circulars mean more new members. It is impossible to place too much stress on a personal canvass; see your Sunday-school workers, and your church members and enroll as many as possible, each one enrolled will influence others to join too. Have faith in the power of God to use this mission study to his glory. We enrolled more of the elders of our church last year than in any three preceding years, which shows that our elders and ministers see the necessity of their members reading up on missions. Circles need not be large in order to be successful; where two or three are gathered together studying the lives of men and women who sacrifice themselves for Jesus' sake, there he is in the midst of them. But such a band will draw others into the Circle, and soon a large number will be at work.

* * *

Please send us the names of your Sunday-school workers, your superintendents and others. We want to write to them about introducing our Circle in their Sunday schools. Address Our Missionary Reading Circle, Covington, Ohio.

*

Next week we will give you our program for our Circle meeting at our coming conference in Bristol, Tenn.



OUR YOUNG PEOPLE

THE GEOGRAPHY CLASS.—Chapter XXVIII.

Malmö, Sweden.

Dear Mr. Maxwell:—

In speaking of the hospitality of the people, in my last letter, I had neither time nor space to tell you about some of our interesting experiences in Swedish hotels. Each country we enter has a new custom for us to learn, and we are learning to expect something new each time. But the Swedish hotel was such an entire departure from anything before visited that we were all particularly interested in the proceedings. Our first meal at a Swedish hotel was at the little town Kjöfänge. It was a nice hotel; the dining room was very large. In the center of the large room was a long table just fairly stacked and piled with bread,—black bread, white bread and spisbrod; there was liverworst, souse and dried beef; smoked eel, fried eel, and pickled eel; there was butter, cheese and limburger; without attempting to enumerate all that was on the table, I can make it shorter by saying there was nothing that heart could wish in the way of meats and pastries, except pie. Pie was painfully, woefully absent.

Agnes had looked in vain for pies ever since we entered the European continent and her hopes were never realized until we took dinner at the house of a friend who was born and raised in America and is now a missionary in this country. The good lady of the house, knowing that we were Americans and knowing the failings of the American appetite for pie made us some fine lignon pie. But I never finished telling about that hotel. Beside the long table in the center of the room that was loaded almost to breaking, there was a series of small tables around the edge of the room which were large enough to comfortably accommodate from two to four people each. These tables were supplied with plates, knives and forks. When we entered the room a young lady seated us at the tables, and we sat there expecting to be handed a bill of fare, and we continued to wait. The boys suggested that they had gone to London for the victuals, and finally the young lady, noticing our ignorance, approached the table, made a few gestures, and told the rest of it in Swedish. Roscoe said he didn't know whether she was talking about the icebergs in Greenland or the price of oats.

About this time Miss Gertrude saw some people on the other side of the room, arise and take their plates and forks and go to the center table and make such selections from the overburdened table as their appetite suggested. When she called our attention to this it began to dawn upon us that we had come in touch with a new custom, and the best thing we could do was to fall in line and get to work. Oscar thought he was brave enough to take the lead, and, seizing the necessary utensils, proceeded to proceed. As soon as he made the attempt the blushing little blond greeted him with an assuring smile that he was doing the right thing. The ice was broken; we fell to, and loaded our plates according to our appetites, which had been slightly imposed upon. We, like all Americans, didn't want to leave in debt to our

appetites and were on the point of expressing ourselves to each other that we had had a very nice meal, and that the Swedish custom was not so bad after all; whereupon the blushing young damsel beckoned to a waiter in the other room, who appeared in uniform, bearing a steaming roast, hot boiled potatoes, accompanied with hot drinks, etc.

Again our horizon broadened. Again it dawned upon us that another lesson was ahead. Oscar ventured that these Swedish customs are a thing one has to get used to. We tried to conceal our chagrin and did our best to act comfortable under the situation; but no doubt it was evident to the little maid that we had made a mistake, for, in spite of the dainty viands that were so tastefully served, we could not do them justice. We all thought, of course, that such a royal entertainment as this and such a meal as we had eaten would come at a good, high price, but we were utterly astonished when the clerk charged us a half a kroner each, which is about nineteen cents. There are a great many advantages we observed about this Swedish custom at hotels, but Roscoe thinks most favorably of the fact that there was not a row of waiters from the kitchen door to the vestibule lined up to receive the tips as we went out.

As I have often written you before, and as you very well know, we are making this tour to learn and to study geography, and don't forget the old definition, "Geography is a description of the earth as the home of man." In order to have a new experience we thought we would ride from Kjöfänge back to Malmö in a fourth-class tram. I think I have told you before that there were four different classes of traffic on railway trains. The first is like our observation palace cars; second, like our coaches; third, like our cabooses, and the fourth like our freight box cars, with no seats at all. A hand rail is fastened to the car all the way around, and the passengers stand clinging to this rail to keep from staggering when the train is in motion. We enjoyed this experience very much. Certainly this day has been full of interest, but it is time to retire for the night.

Fraternally,

Marie.

(To be continued.)

A TYPO'S ROMANCE.

We see saw a Uth gazing at the *ry heavens with a † in 1 2 and a ~ of pistols in the other. We so 2, nd his at10tion by pointing 2 a ¶ in a paper we held in our 2, rel8ing 2 a young :el in that § of the :ny, who had 4cibly left home in a st8 of gr8 agit8tion. He dropped the † and ~ of pistols from his 2,2 with the ! "It is I of whom U read. I left home be4 my rel8tion could stop me. I so the 2 of a buT in this :ny who refused 2 lis10 2 me, but smiled be9ly on a naval nder. I —ed madly away, uttering a wild ' 2 the god of love, and without stopping 2 reply 2 the ??? of my friends, came here with this † and ~ of pistols 2 put a . 2 my existence. My case has no ¶ in this §."—Selected.

INTRUST thy fortunes to the powers above.—*Dryden.*

The Q. & A. Department.

Please explain the Monroe Doctrine.

The Monroe Doctrine is a statement by President Monroe in his seventh annual message to Congress, Dec. 2, 1823, in which he declared: "We owe it to candor and the amicable relations existing between the United States and the allied Powers to declare that we should consider any attempt on their part to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere as dangerous to our peace and safety. With the existing colonies or dependencies of any European Power we have not interfered, and shall not interfere; but with the Governments which have declared their independence and maintained it, and whose dependence we have, on great consideration and just principles, acknowledged, we could not view an interposition for oppressing them or controlling in any other manner their destiny by any European Power in any other light than as a manifestation of an unfriendly disposition toward the United States." Also: "The American continents should no longer be subjects for any new European colonial settlement." The occasion that prompted President Monroe to make this declaration was the formation of the so-called "Holy Alliance" between Russia, France, Austria and Prussia to maintain the monarchial system of government in Europe. It was the President's aim to serve notice on them not to attempt to extend their operations to the new world as the United States would afford political protection and guarantee freedom from European interference to all states of North and South America.

❖

When will the next Indian reservation be thrown open to the public; where is it located and how much land is there?

It is expected that the Crow and Uintah reservations will be thrown open this summer and possibly also the Wind River or Shoshone reservation. The Crow Indians have ceded 1,115,000 acres to the Government, and this will be given to the white men. It lies along the Valley of the Big Horn River just over the northern boundary of Wyoming in Montana and is very fertile. The Uintah land is in eastern Utah and the Shoshone tract is in Wyoming. For further information write to W. A. Richards, Commissioner of the Land Office, Washington, D. C.

❖

When is the rainy season of Oregon and how long does it last?

The dry season usually extends from May 1 to October 15, and the wet season the rest of the year.

Will we know our friends in heaven?

Why not? Are we to be imbeciles in heaven? Or blind? Or will it be too dark to see the faces of those about us? Will we know less there than we know here? Will we know Moses and Elias whom we have not seen and not recognize father and mother whom we have seen? Will we be happy in a land of strangers? "Some have doubts," says Spurgeon, "whether there will be recognition in heaven; there is no room for doubt, for it is called my Father's house, and shall not the family be known to each other?"

❖

What is the altitude of Portland, and is it near the ocean?

Portland is thirty feet above sea level, according to the United States geodetic survey. It lies in the northern part of the Willamette Valley, between the coast ranges and Cascade Mountains, which are in plain view. The city is one hundred twenty miles from the ocean, but being at the head of deep water navigation, on the Columbia and Willamette Rivers, makes it practically a seaport. The largest steamships are able to go direct to the city wharves at all seasons of the year.

❖

What is the maximum and minimum of the temperature of Oregon during the winter and summer?

In Western Oregon the average spring temperature is 52 degrees and summer 67 degrees, autumn 53 degrees and winter 39 degrees. The rainfall averages 44 inches in the Willamette Valley.

❖

Is it necessary to get an article patented before you can put it on the market for sale?

You can get a caveat for one year for ten dollars. This is a notice to the Patent Office of your patent and entitles you to notice in case another person tries to get a patent on your invention.

❖

What will it cost to get an article patented which would sell for ten or fifteen cents?

It costs fifteen dollars on filing the application and twenty dollars on getting the patent for seventeen years.

❖

When is Flag Day?

June 14, 1905, when "Old Glory" will be one hundred twenty-eight years old.

MISCELLANEOUS

OLD SAYINGS IN RHYMES.

As poor as a church mouse, as thin as a rail,
As fat as a porpoise, as rough as a gale,
As brave as a lion, as spry as a cat,
As bright as a sixpence, as weak as a rat.

As proud as a peacock, as sly as a fox,
As mad as a March hare, as strong as an ox,
As fair as a lily, as empty as air,
As rich as was Croesus, as cross as a bear.

As pure as an angel, as neat as a pin,
As smart as a steel trap, as ugly as sin,
As dead as a door nail, as white as a sheet,
As flat as a pancake, as red as a beet.

As round as an apple, as black as your hat,
As brown as a berry, as blind as a bat,
As mean as a miser, as full as a tick,
As plump as a partridge, as sharp as a stick.

As clean as a penny, as dark as a pall,
As hard as a millstone, as bitter as gall,
As fine as a fiddle, as clear as a bell,
As dry as a herring, as deep as a well.

As light as a feather, as hard as a rock,
As stiff as a poker, as calm as a clock,
As green as a gosling, as brisk as a bee,
And now let me stop, lest you weary of me.

* * *

USEFUL INFORMATION.

THE following countries, it is said, were originally named by the Phœnicians, the greatest commercial people in the world. The names, in the Phœnician language, signified something characteristic of the places which they designate:

Europe signifies a country of white complexion, so named because the inhabitants were of a lighter complexion than those of Asia and Africa.

Asia signifies between or in the middle, from the fact that the geographers placed it between Europe and Africa.

Africa signifies the land of corn or ears. It was celebrated for its abundance of corn, and all sorts of grain.

Siberia signifies thirsty or dry—very characteristic.

Spain a country of rabbits or coons. It was once so infested with these animals that it sued Augusta for an army to destroy them.

Italy, a country of pitch, from its yielding great quantities of black pitch.

Calabria, also, for the same reason.

Gaul, modern France, signifies yellow-haired, as yellow hair characterizes its inhabitants.

The English of Caledonia is a high hill. This was a rugged mountainous province in Scotland.

Hibernia is utmost, or last habitation; for beyond this westward the Phœnicians never extended their voyages.

Britain, the country of tin, great quantities being found on it and adjacent islands. The Greeks called it Albion, which signifies in the Phœnician tongue either white or high mountains, from the whiteness of its shores, or the high rocks on the western coast.

Corsica signifies a woody place.

Sardinia signifies the footsteps of men, which it resembles.

Syracuse, bad savor, so called from the unwholesome marsh on which it stood.—*Selected.*

* * *

A LIVING ROPE.

QUICK thought and prompt action in time of danger have averted many an otherwise fatal accident, as is well illustrated in what came near being a case of drowning last winter. A dozen boys were skating on a pond, when one of them broke through the ice, and the next moment was struggling in the water.

The accident occurred near the middle of the pond; there was no house near to which the boys could run for help; no rope which they could throw to their unfortunate companion, nor yet a pole or stick of any kind. For a minute they stood aghast, huddled together, watching the poor boy's struggles in the icy water, and his futile efforts to hold himself up by grasping the treacherous ice.

Suddenly Dave Small threw himself, face down, upon the ice and cried, "Quick! Shove me up to the edge. John, you lie down and get hold of my feet, and Si, you get hold of his. I'll catch hold of Rob; and when I give the signal, the rest of you fellows grab Si and haul us out of this."

The brave boy took the post of danger himself, the others followed his directions, and when he had securely grasped Rob the signal was given. All hands pulled with a will, and the drowning boy was saved.—*Selected.*

* * *

WESTWARD the course of the empire takes its way.—*Berkeley.*

Good Land Cheap



The basis of my business is absolute and unvarying integrity.

SAMUEL S. THORPE,
Founder of the Brethren Colony, Brethren, Mich.

Let us sell you farming land where the soil is productive and the crops dependable; where we have no drouths or failures; where grasshoppers are not; where we have few storms and no destructive winds; where products are greatly diversified; where the markets are as good as they are easily reached; where the climate is uniform and salubrious; where you will be cordially welcomed and helped along. We state without fear of contradiction that we have the best land at the least money, possessing more advantages and fewer drawbacks, than can be found in this country to-day. A few years' time is all that is necessary to prove that we are in one of the most productive areas for fruit, root crops and live stock. The **possibilities** are here, largely undeveloped as yet; all that we want is the **people**. Those we are getting are the right kind, **your own kind**, and the country will soon be dotted with green fields and cosy homes. Don't get the idea that you are going to a **wilderness**; not at all; on the contrary, we have sold lands in our **BRETHREN COLONY** to over 120 families, nearly half of whom are already on the ground,

others coming next spring. In the vicinity of **BRETHREN, MICHIGAN**, we have thousands of acres of productive soil, splendidly adapted for fruit, root and vegetable crops and live stock, at prices from \$7 per acre upwards, on easy terms. Our lands are sold to actual settlers.

BRO. JOHN A. MILLER, BRETHREN, MICH.,

is Resident Agent in charge of the work at our Brethren Colony. It will only cost you a postal card to drop him a line for our illustrated booklet, entitled "The Brethren Colony in the Fruit Belt of Michigan." This will give you an accurate idea of the lands and all conditions surrounding them. The booklet contains letters giving the opinion of many Brethren in regard to our lands and work. Every statement can be borne out by facts.

Reduced rates will be furnished homeseekers desiring to look our country over and every opportunity will be accorded them to conduct their investigations satisfactorily by Bro. Miller on their arrival at Brethren, Michigan.

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SAMUEL S. THORPE,
Cadillac, Mich.,
DISTRICT AGENT

or

BRO. JOHN A. MILLER,
Brethren, Mich.,
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Michigan Land Association.

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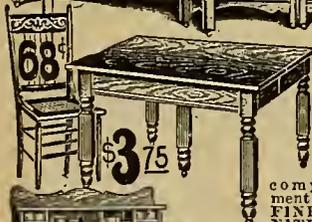
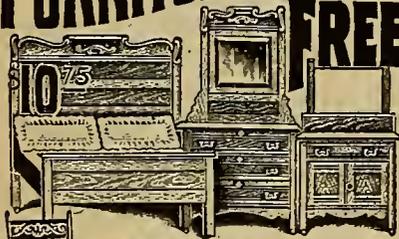
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We cure you of chawing and smoking
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YOU NEED NOT SUFFER LONGER.

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at home and thereby save big doctor
bills and embarrassing examinations.
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I suffered for ten years, had tried
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Finally, by the help of a noted Ger-
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treatment, which has cured thousands
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SEND NO MONEY.

My great desire to help others justifies
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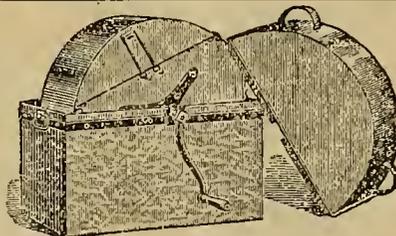
DO NOT LAY THIS ASIDE.

This opportunity may not come to you
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DON'T NEGLECT THE BABY!

Keep the stomach and bowels in good
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eign Balm Baby Powder. Only 25 cents
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D. B. SENGER & CO.,
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A KIND HUSBAND

Will not allow his wife to stand over a
tub of hot suds and rub his dirty
clothes when he can purchase a Steam
Washer at the price we offer. It re-
duces the labor of wash day one-half.
It thoroughly cleans the badly-soiled
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any description from delicate laces to
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more than a Modern Steam Laundry re-
duced to family size.
No. 80—Price without faucet, ...\$3.45
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Are you interested in receiving full value for your
money? Are you opposed to paying jobber's and
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we buy large amounts; we pay much less for goods
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Silverware, Fountain Pens, etc., send for our spe-
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Our goods must be entirely satisfactory to purchaser
or we refund the money. We can fill your order for
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it in our catalogue. Be sure you get the value of your
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weights, especially in spoons. Get the best Rogers.
They are fully guaranteed. You run no risk.

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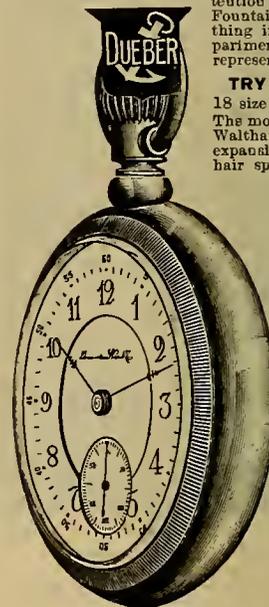
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This movement is genuine
Waltham, 7 jewels, cut
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When sent by
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7A5. 18 size, silverine, open face,
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LARGEST ASSORTMENT.
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Send Postal Card for Free Sam-
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"COLLAR BUTTON!"



Plain; just what you have been look-
ing for. You will be delighted.
Pearl, 12 cts. each; bone, 10 cts.
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GEO. B. HOLSINGER
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WE MAKE PURE, HOME-MADE

Apple Butter

None better made. Safely shipped anywhere.
Write to-day for particulars to

C. J. MILLER, - - - Smithville, Ohio.

ADVERTISE IN THE INGLENOOK.

A CALIFORNIA COLONY OF BRETHREN

On the 21st of February, 1905, a party composed of S. W. Funk, of Glendora, J. Overholtzer, of Colton, Wm. Platt, of Charter Oak (Ministers), T. M. Calvert, M. P. Custer (deacons), M. N. Overholtzer, F. L. Hepner, E. O. Overholtzer, of Covina, Cal., L. S. Ober, of Laotta, Ind., together with a number of friends, including J. P. Funk, of Charter Oak, and C. R. Greider, of Los Angeles, left Southern California on a trip to investigate the land under the Sacramento Valley Land Company's Canal system of irrigation just completed.

Ten of the party were old Californians who have had considerable experience in irrigating, fruit growing and farming in Southern and some in Central California, and are acquainted with the resources, climatic conditions, etc. of this country.

The party spent several days thoroughly investigating the water rights, character of soil, climate, health conditions, etc., in Glenn and Colusa Counties, and were well convinced that the richness of the soil, unfailing and cheap water supply, reasonable prices of land, transportation facilities, cool, pure, soft water for drinking, pleasant and healthful climate, etc., would insure a safe investment and deserve recommendation to others for settlement.

The party selected the Packer ranch of 6,600 acres, as a location, and secured an option for 15 months on 2,000 acres of this Ranch at prices ranging from \$25 to \$100 per acre, including water right, according to distance, west from the River, character of soil and drainage. Out of the 2,000 acres the party bought almost 800 acres, selecting from the cheapest to the highest price.

This tract runs about three and one-half miles west from the new town site of the Brethren.

As soon as the 2,000 acres are sold the Company agrees to open the balance, 4,600 acres, of the Packer ranch for the Brethren and their Friends.

The new town site on this tract will be located $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles north of Princeton. The tract is in the Southern part of Glenn County, extending from the river west. It is about 80 miles north of Sacramento.

All the water that is needed for any kind of farming or fruit growing is furnished by the Company for \$1.00 per acre per year, and the Company keeps up the ditches. The water can be had almost any day in the year.

This is an opportunity that perhaps has never before been offered in California or in any other part of the United States. A number of those who have purchased

will soon move to their new location and others are purchasing, and in a short time this tract will all be settled by the Brethren and their friends, especially by those from the eastern States who desire to do general farming in California.

This is certainly an opportunity to eastern people, as they can reap the benefit of the many years of experience these old Californians have had in irrigating and farming in California.

Wm. Platt and J. Overholtzer, two ministers, expect to move soon to Princeton, Colusa County, California. (The latter went about the 27th of March.) They will gladly answer any inquiries and welcome those who come to investigate this country with a view of locating. Any of this party will also gladly answer inquiries regarding the new Colony.

A town site will soon be laid out and in the near future there will be a school, post office, stores and preaching services.

There is a trading vessel which comes up the River once a week and will take produce of all kinds in exchange for groceries and pay cash. With the advantages here and the conditions well adapted to general farming, there is no doubt but what one of the largest congregations of the Brethren in California will be located on this tract in the near future, and those desiring to take advantage of this opportunity should do so as soon as possible.

We have a climate that is no doubt equal to any valley of any consequence, for health and agreeableness. There is an occasional case of malaria in the lower and undrained lands of the county where water stands, but as the lands are becoming more thoroughly drained, this has almost entirely disappeared. For throat and lung trouble our climate is excellent. The weather is a little warmer than near the coast in Southern and Northern California, but not so warm as Riverside, Redlands, San Bernardino, etc.

The continual flowing water of the great Sacramento River directly from Mt. Shasta and the Mountains add greatly to the health of the country.

Any one desiring to see this tract will go to Colusa Junction, thence to Colusa on the Narrow Gauge, and, by notifying the Farmers and Merchants Bank of Colusa, they will be taken direct to the Tract in automobiles free of charge.

For catalogues or any further information address,

C. M. WOOSTER, President,
Sacramento Valley Land Company,

648 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.

READ THIS!

Do you canvass for a livelihood? Are you a widow without any support. Is your health poor and not able to do much work? If so, write to Bro. F. C. Renner, New Midway, Md. He is a minister in the Brethren church and wants to help you to help yourself. Sister Sophia A. Stong, Newville, N. Dak., sold 3,564 boxes, and Bro. E. B. Stern, Noblesville, Ind., sold over 9,000 boxes. Many widows support their families with it. It is a pleasure to sell it, because it gives full satisfaction and is wanted by everybody. People come to your home for it, if they know that you have it. Here is what Sister Hannah Royer did. She had canvassed for other things, and when we sent our circular to each minister named in the Brethren Almanac, Bro. Koontz got one and he handed it to Sister Royer. Now notice her orders and the dates of them: Aug. 12, \$1.50; Aug. 22, \$5.00; Aug. 29, \$7.60; Sept. 9, 17.00; Sept. 25, \$16.50; Oct. 12, \$30.50. Just two months ago she wrote us that she cleared from \$2 to \$5 a day. Now you can see that it is no fake or catch penny article. Over four million boxes have been sold, and not one complaint. It suits every one. It has gone to all nations, England, Russia, Sweden, Belgium, Palestine, India, Mexico, Canada, Hawaii and the Islands. Many poor widows and orphans are supporting themselves with it. Write for particulars, or send two stamps for a sample and full particulars. Address:

ROSE JELLY CO.,
Frederick Co., New Midway, Md.

IT'S FREE

Our new No. 64 Mail Order Catalogue is now being sent out by the hundreds. Have you received one? If not, order at once. We also have a number of special department catalogues which will be sent on request. Sporting Goods, Watches and Silverware, Cameras and Photographic Goods, Artists' Materials, Stationery and Perfumery, Spy Glasses, Opera Glasses, Musical Instruments and Talking Machines, Sewing Machines, Baby Carriages, Clothing and Furnishing Goods.

You can enjoy the privileges of a large department store and remain in your own home. We handle a very large line of goods and can supply your needs. A glance at our large catalogue will convince you. Your patronage is solicited only on a competitive basis with other houses. Drop us a postal card and a new catalogue will be delivered at your door.

ALBAUGH BROS., DOVER & CO.,
341-343 Franklin St. Chicago, Ill.



GOOD BICYCLES at from \$5.45 to \$9.85 are out of the question but we can sell you the machine illustrated here as quoted and guarantee it to give absolute satisfaction in every detail. We could sell you a Bicycle as low as \$7.00 but we do not want the kind of reputation that sort of merchandise brings, neither do you want the disappointment that is sure to come from the purchase of an unreliable article offered at so low a price. WRITE for our **SPECIAL DEP'T. CATALOGUE** of Guns, Revolvers, Ammunition, Foot Ball, Base Ball, and Tennis Goods, Bicycles and Bicycle Supplies, etc. It costs you nothing and will be invaluable as a reference book. **DO IT NOW.**

ALBAUGH BROS., DOVER & CO.,
341-343 Franklin St. Chicago, Ill.

A SPECIAL TRAIN TO THE ANNUAL MEETING

Leaves Chicago Friday, June 2, 1905, via the
WABASH RAILROAD

For the accommodation of our many friends among the Brethren, we wish to announce that for the Annual Meeting at Bristol, Tenn., to be held in June, the Wabash Railroad will run a special train of high-backed coaches and chair cars, through from Chicago to Bristol without change of cars, leaving Chicago, Dearborn Station at ten o'clock A. M. We invite all living in the city, or in the vicinity, to purchase tickets via the following route in order to take advantage of this special service: Wabash Railroad Chicago to Toledo; Ohio Central Lines Toledo to Columbus, and Norfolk and Western, Columbus to Bristol.

This special train will run through the rich farming lands of northern Indiana, picking up our friends who live in this district, arriving at North Liberty about 12:30 P. M.; Lakeville, 12:50 P. M.; Wakarusa, 1:15 P. M.; New Paris, 1:30 P. M.; Millersburg, 1:45 P. M.; Topeka, 2:00 P. M.; Wolcottville, 2:15 P. M.; arrive Toledo 6:00 P. M.; Columbus, 9:00 P. M., and arrive Bristol 2:00 P. M., Saturday, June 3. It is our desire that train reach the meeting grounds as early as possible on Saturday, to enable our patrons to get comfortably settled before dark. A special train will also be run from Bristol to Chicago at close of the meeting. Representatives of the different lines will accompany this train through to Bristol, thus insuring kind treatment and a comfortable journey, in a train occupied only by the Brethren and their families. A low fare has been named for this meeting as usual. Inform your local ticket agent that you wish to accompany this special train, and he will see that your tickets read as per above route. For further information write to,

R. S. Greenwood, M. P. A., Chicago, Ill.
J. Halderman, T. P. A., Chicago, Ill.
F. A. Palmer, A. G. P. A., Chicago, Ill.

The Reedley Tract

The Gem of the San Joaquin Valley.

Is destined to be the home of many Brethren. Those settled here are well satisfied and are advising others to come.

The undersigned expects to be at the Annual Meeting at Bristol, Tenn., and will be pleased to meet the brethren, and talk with them about the Reedley Country. My headquarters will be at the Union Pacific Office, Annual Meeting grounds, Bristol, Tenn.

Elder D. L. Forney, late Missionary from India, has just purchased land near Reedley. Other leading brethren will locate soon.

Write for booklet and full information.
Address:

O. D. LYON,
Reedley, Fresno Co., California.

PORTLAND, ORE., EXPOSITION.

May 23-24 and 25th, the C. M. & St. P. will sell round trip tickets to Portland, Ore., for \$56.50 good for 3 months, also stop overs allowed going or returning at Yellowstone Park.

J. B. HOPKINS, Agent,
Elgin, Illinois.

FREE

This complete outfit, RAZOR, STROP and BRUSH, worth \$2.00 wholesale, is given free

With an Order for \$20 Worth of Goods (not including sugar) to be selected from our "Equity" or any other catalogue. This celebrated Rogers' ready-for-use, extra hollow ground Razor is hand forged from selected Sheffield steel and

Fully Warranted. A genuine HORSE-HIDE Leather Strop, fine, soft finish, best English linen web, with leather handle, nickel-plated trimmings. A plain, well made, reliable strop 23 1/4 in. long, 2 1/4 in. wide. Also an Ideal Shaving Brush. To those wishing to order and pay for this complete outfit to test the merits of our

goods before sending larger orders, we will send it postpaid for \$1.00. Send for our large catalogue of Bargains.

EQUITY MFG. & SUPPLY COMPANY,
Lancaster, Pa., or Chicago, Ill.

I Will Exchange

160-acre improved and irrigated Farm, containing over 50 acres alfalfa and good buildings, near Denver, Colorado, for a Farm nearer to Fort Wayne or Chicago. This Farm is in a thickly-settled country, and where a goodly number of Brethren already own land.

For the man who can move on to this Farm there is no better proposition out of doors to-day.

Investigate this offer at once.

I. N. SOMMERS,
Care of Equity Mfg. & Supply Co.,
Chicago, Illinois.

UPPER PENINSULA LAND CO., Ltd.,

F. J. MERRIAM, Gen. Mgr., 935 First
Nat'l Bank Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

Howard Miller, Elgin, Ill.

Des Moines, Iowa, April 26, 1905.

Dear Bro.:—I have just returned from a visit to the lands you represent in the Upper Peninsula of Michigan. I have purchased a half section of the same, near Rudyard, with the expectation of making it my home in the near future. The soil here is a rich clay loam, from 60 to 300 feet in depth. Hay is the great farm crop at present, and a constant cropping from the same ground for twenty-four years is said to show no diminishing of the yield, which is from 1½ to 2 tons of timothy, and from 2 to 3 tons of clover per acre. The crop is always heavy, as the ground in winter is covered with snow, which prevents heaving, and drouths are unknown. Other farm crops, except corn, are equally profitable, and some of them probably more so, but hay being the easiest farming done, is the most prevalent crop, here, and the farmers seem satisfied with it. The market for it is good, and if nothing else were grown the yield obtained would fix a value to the land of from \$50 to \$75 per acre.

The great vegetable crop is potatoes. In fruits, red raspberries and strawberries run riot everywhere, in a wild state. Peas take the place of corn for fattening, and are sown broadcast, with a resulting yield of from 25 to 40 bushels per acre. Most other vegetables, fruits and grains are successfully grown, but the ones named have been made a specialty, and seem to be so unusually successful that the farmers have not tried to explore the possibilities of the land in all lines. All staple crops common to central United States seem profitably grown except in grains, corn; in vegetables, tomatoes; and in fruits, peaches. The country is well watered, and stock of all kinds do well, and sheep remarkably so.

All the residents say that the south-of-Rudyard-district, where I purchased, is the best soil in the largest body in the upper peninsula, and the country is dotted with farms in a high state of cultivation. There is quite a bunch of wild land in this region from 4 to 8 miles from Rudyard, along good graded roads, with schools near. This is in what is called "the flowing-well region." That is, here wells may be had at a cost of from \$35 to \$100 which flow out above ground the year round. The flow is sometimes raised to the second story of a house with pipes. The water is clear and usually quite soft.

I saw the country at the worst season of the year for looks, and the looks were against it. Timber, timber, and still more timber, and brush without end, in the wild tracts, along good roads. A formidable-looking task is the clearing of it for farming, but investigation proves that it is not as great as it appears to a man from the prairie. The wood is soft and cuts rapidly, the roots run on top of the ground and stumps sprout but little, and they are easily pulled, and there is a profitable market for most of the timber. Were the work of clearing the average wild lands in the Rudyard district hired, an estimate of the cost, to get it into cultivation, is about \$10 per acre, according to the people here who ought to know. The best of the land can be had for from \$5.00 to \$10.00 per acre from the Upper Peninsula Land Company, in this section, and the net value of the timber often runs as high as \$5.00 per acre. That is, it may be sold in the tree at that price. Therefore, while the task of clearing is considerable, the land has a financial value of from two to three times its cost, based upon its yielding capacity, as already shown, and the excellent markets of the Upper Peninsula. If a person does his own clearing, the cost of the land is a trifle and the wood from the land will make his living as he works.

I think the South-of-Rudyard district ought to be taken up by our people rapidly, as I understand this spot will be reserved for them for a short time, and there is no like opportunity open anywhere else to get as rich land as there is in the United States at such cost, were the work of clearing even hired.

The health of the country is excellent. The winters are long, but not usually severe. Last winter the United States Weather Bureau gives the lowest temperature at any time as 21½ below zero. The summers average about two weeks shorter than in central Iowa, and nights are always cool.

I expect to make this my permanent home and would like to have others of our members here with me. There is a splendid market for butter, eggs, poultry, vegetables, fruits and grains. There is a constant demand for heavy horses in the lumber camps, at \$500 per team. Society here is splendid and our people will find a congenial social home in it.

Fraternally,
John E. Mohler.

In going to the Upper Peninsula see that your ticket reads over the North-Western railroad. There is no other way of getting there direct. It connects with the "Soo" line, along which the Rudyard district lies.

At the very last this: Address all letters of inquiry to,

HOWARD MILLER,
Elgin, Illinois.

Paints - Varnishes

Enamels, Stains, Leads, Oils and everything else in the paint line. Only the best material is used in making our paints. We guarantee entire satisfaction when our material is properly applied.

Send for color card showing 72 different shades and quoting very low prices on a full line of material used by painters.

A copy of our new catalog containing 872 pages which is just from the press will be sent free to any interested party free on application.

Inform us of your needs.

ALBAUGH BROS., DOVER & CO.,
341-343 Franklin St., Chicago, Ill.

SHEET MUSIC For the Organ

All pieces are suitable to teach or for one's own use. Send 10c for sample. If easy, mention it. Address, A. H. Brubacher, R. R. No. 1, Lebanon, Pa.

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Send for Color
Card.

EUREKA INDESTRUCTIBLE POST.



Cheap as cedar. Made where used. No freight to pay. Great inducements to agents who can work territory. For terms, etc., address with stamp.

W. A. DICKEY,
1378 North Manchester, Ind.

CHAMPION MAIL BOX.



Made from Heavy Galvanized Sheet Steel. Cover overlaps the top, making it weather proof, protecting the contents from rain, snow and ice. Cover closes automatically and cannot be left open, has red painted signal to notify carrier of outgoing mail. Brass hasp, made of brass spring wire strong and substantial. Approved by Post Office authorities.

No. D50—Price without lock, 60 cents. If you have not sent for our large No. 64 Catalogue, send for it.

ALBAUGH BROS., DOVER & CO.,
341-343 Franklin St., Chicago, Ill.
The Mail Order House.

The 3=C's of Business Competition

"Money Saving Prices" is a hackneyed phrase true in but a few instances. Of forty competing merchants in a town each claims the lowest prices. Investigation proves that their prices are almost alike. **They Must Be. They Are Standard.** All these forty merchants buy their goods from the same or similar sources. Their expenses of business are practically the same.

Business acumen and shrewd management obtains advantages in buying goods and saving expenses as against inferior management; but the advantages gained by good management are not shared by the buying public. They simply make more money for that particular merchant. Money Saving Prices. Prices that save the consumer money—Prices that are really "Money Saving" can only be established by doing business on a New System. These forty merchants operate under the Old System. They are bound hand and foot by conditions.

Combination

The department store—a combination of small stores—established lower prices, because it did business on a New System, the main feature of which was to sell many things to the same customer. This New System became very popular because it meant convenience to the buying public; the large purchasing power, backed by ability to pay cash for goods, established a lower standard of prices with manufacturers.

The people benefitted because the goods cost less to produce, cost less to sell, and the large volume of business at half the profit still meant greater net profits to the **Combination**. The people quickly saw their opportunity to save their hard-earned money, and so the combined stores secured their trade because the New System made lower prices.

But its patronage was limited, so the next step in this commercial evolution was the Mail Order Department Store. It burst the limitations of city patronage and successfully appealed to the entire country. Here, again was a New System of Trading, a New Plan, and again Prices tumbled.

Co-operation

Now commercial evolution takes its final step in organizing the Mail Order Department Store on the Co-operation plan. An entirely new and original plan aiming to sell still more goods to still more customers, through the interested personal selling force of thousands of co-operators in every section of the country.

Co-operation makes a new and much lower standard of Prices; it reduces the cost of selling, and returns to its interested shareholders not only all the excess profit they have paid on their own goods, but their proportionate share of the profits made on the sales to the country at large.

Our plan of Co-operative dealing and profit sharing is entirely original with Mr. H. P. Albaugh, President of our Company, and has never been used in connection with any other business enterprise. The plan has been universally pronounced "Co-operation reduced to a Science."

That American consumers are quick to see an opportunity to save their hard-earned money is shown by the instant appreciation of the advantages offered by Scientific Co-operation. While nearly 1500 Christian people have already become financially interested in our Co-operative Company, it can safely be predicted from the present rate of increase that hundreds more will become interested during the ensuing 12 months.

If you want to know more about this New Plan of co-operative dealing, and profit sharing, address our President, Mr. H. P. Albaugh.

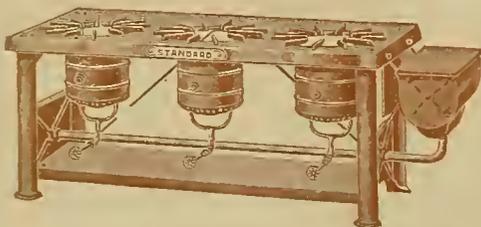
Albaugh Bros., Dover & Co.

The Mail Order House,

341-343 Franklin St. = - Chicago, Ill.

"THAT'S THE PLACE"

DRAW YOUR LIGHT AND FUEL FROM THE SAME BARREL THIS SUMMER



- 3 Burner Blue Flame Oil Stoves,\$5.00
- 2 Burner Blue Flame Oil Stoves,\$3.75

The above are exactly as illustrated, 12 1/2 inches high, suitable for use on top of kitchen range or table.

Order one of our Blue Flame Oil or Gasoline Stoves. With ordinary care they are as safe as a kerosene lamp. Half the time saved in cooking your meals. No wood to chop or fire to kindle. All that is needed, apply match and your fire is ready for cooking.

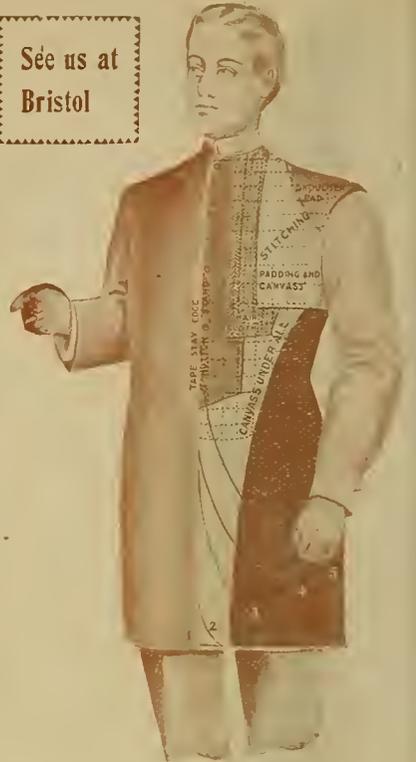
Gasoline Stoves from \$2.58 to \$22.50.

Blue Flame Oil Stoves from \$3.75 to \$17.25.

Send for our large No. 64 Catalogue, which fully illustrates our line of stoves.

Albaugh Bros., Dover & Co.,
341-343 Franklin St., Chicago, Ill.

See us at
Bristol



BRETHREN'S PLAIN CLOTHING

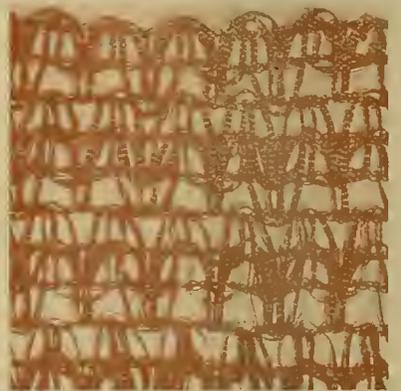
We go to Annual Conference at Bristol, Tenn., this year with a larger assortment of goods, better equipment, better building, more help than heretofore and will be able to handle our increasing trade in a satisfactory manner. We will have one of our expert tailors along to assist us in taking measures or making alterations on suits already made.

Our tailoring department has more than doubled its capacity the last year. We will have quite a stock of ready-made clothing with us, such as suits, overcoats, rain coats, collars, etc. Call and examine them.

Our prices are right, the cloth the best that money can buy. We guarantee a fit and satisfaction or refund your money.

We make all kinds of clothing, either for gentlemen or ladies. Style to suit customer. Those who cannot attend the Conference, should write for samples, stating about what kind of suit they want, and samples and prices will be mailed promptly; also instructions for measuring and tape measure.

ALBAUGH BROS., DOVER & CO.,
341-343 Franklin St. Chicago, Ill.



BONNET AND CAP GOODS DEPARTMENTS

We will have a very large stock of Cap Goods, Bonnet Straw Cloth, Chenille; Rice Net in colors, Ribbons, Wire, Braids, etc., at Annual Conference this year at Bristol, Tenn. Call and see them. Our new Bonnet and Cap Goods Catalogue will be ready in a short time. Send for it. It is free. We make Bonnets and Caps to your order. Prices quoted in Catalogue.

ALBAUGH BROS., DOVER & CO.,
341-343 Franklin St. Chicago, Ill.

THE INGLENOOK

A WEEKLY MAGAZINE

Spide, Sarah
Jan 21, 1906

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HAVING A PURPOSE.

STARTING WRONG.

SOME DAY.

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At

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Omaha, Nebraska.

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(To Sterling, Colorado.)

South Platte Valley

AND RETURN

First and Third Tuesday
Each Month.

C. S. Morey Makes Remarkable
Prediction in Regard to Beet
Growing Here.

"Colorado as a beet sugar producing state will soon leave Michigan far in the rear, if the present developments continue."

This assertion was made this morning by C. S. Morey, head of the Morey-Boettcher syndicate. He has just returned from a trip to the East. While there he made arrangements for the transfer of one of the largest Michigan factories from Saginaw to Sterling, Colo. The new factory will have a capacity of 600 tons and will give employment to hundreds of men.

This will make the seventh beet sugar factory in the South Platte Valley owned by this syndicate.

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Which is known as "The Overland Route," and is the only direct line from Chicago and the Missouri River to all principal points West. Business men and others can save many hours via this line. Call on or address a postal to your nearest ticket agent, or GEO. L. McDONAUGH, Colonization Agent, Omaha, Nebr.

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Omaha, Nebraska.

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Represent a few of the choice gems of Music being sold by us in full Sheet Music size at 10 cents per copy. Postage prepaid on any quantity.

INSTRUMENTAL PIECES FOR THE ORGAN OR PIANO.

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 Do They Think of Me at Home? Glover
 I Know That my Redeemer Liveth,
Handel
 One Sweetly Solemn Thought, Ambrose
 Rocked in the Cradle of the Deep,
Knight
 Savior, Breathe an Evening Blessing,
Spencer
 Shepherd Divine,Jerome
 The Palms (high or low),Faure
 Then You'll Remember me,Balfe
 Thy Will be Done (duet),Jerome
 To the Haven of Thy Breast (Quar-
 tet),Jerome
 Watchman, Tell Us of the Night,
Gounod

Order from the above list and ask us for our special catalogue of 10-cent Sheet Music; also request our special music catalogue No. 125. They are free.

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Only 75 cents from now to January 1, 1906, if you are not now a subscriber.

BETTER YET.—By sending \$1.00 we will send you the MESSENGER the remainder of this year and the book "Eternal Verities" prepaid to your address. This book alone is worth \$1.25. It is the latest and best book of Eld. D. L. Miller, and if you do not have a copy, you can't afford to miss this opportunity to get it.

Send your order to

BRETHREN PUBLISHING HOUSE,

Elgin, Illinois.

...Beautiful Stories... FROM THE GOOD OLD BOOK

By **ISABEL C. BYRUM.**

The story of the old Bible is told in such an interesting and simple way that it becomes intensely interesting. It is especially adapted for boys and girls of from 10 to 15 years old.

It is a new publication and one that will do much toward interesting the children in further Bible study. It is copiously illustrated and contains 311 large pages. It is printed in clear type on good book paper, and is substantially bound in cloth.

Send for a copy. You will be pleased with it. Price, prepaid, \$1.00.

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FREE 

This complete outfit, RAZOR, STROP and BRUSH, worth \$2.00 wholesale, is given free.



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(not including sugar) to be selected from our "Equity" or any other catalogue. This celebrated Rogers' ready-for-use, extra hollow ground Razor is hand forced from selected Sheffield steel and

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A genuine HORSE-HIDE Leather Strop, fine, soft finish, best English linen web, with leather handle, nickel-plated trimmings. A plain, well made, reliable strop 23 1/4 in. long, 2 1/4 in. wide.

Also an Ideal Shaving Brush. To those wishing to order and pay for this complete outfit to test the merits of our

goods before sending larger orders, we will send it postpaid for \$1.00. Send for our large catalogue of Bargains.

EQUITY MFG. & SUPPLY COMPANY,
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"COLLAR BUTTON!"

Plain; just what you have been looking for. You will be delighted. Pearl, 12 cts. each; bone, 10 cts. each; three for 25 cents.

GEO. B. HOLSINGER,
1678 Bridgewater, Va

VERY LOW RATES TO TORONTO, ONT.,

Via the North-Western Line. Excursion tickets will be sold on June 18, 19, 20, 21 and 22, with favorable return limits, on account of Triennial Convention, International Sunday School Association. Apply to agents Chicago & North-Western R'y.

VERY LOW RATES

To Illinois Sunday School Association at Clinton, Ill.,

Via the North-Western Line. Excursion tickets will be sold on May 22, 23 and 24, limited to return until May 27, inclusive. Apply to agents Chicago & North-Western R'y.

LOW RATE EXCURSION TICKETS TO MILWAUKEE, WIS.,

Via the North-Western Line, will be sold June 15, 16, 17 and 18, with favorable return limits, on account of Biennial Meeting of Modern Woodmen. Apply to agents Chicago & North-Western R'y.

IN ANSWERING ADVERTISEMENTS
PLEASE MENTION THE INGLENOOK.

CUT THIS OUT



Of every Nook for six months, send us the **26 LION HEADS** and we will send you any one of our sixteen "**HOME TREATMENT**"

Remedies **FREE**.

Send for descriptive list and make your selection. Live agents wanted. Profitable business.

SUFFERING WOMEN

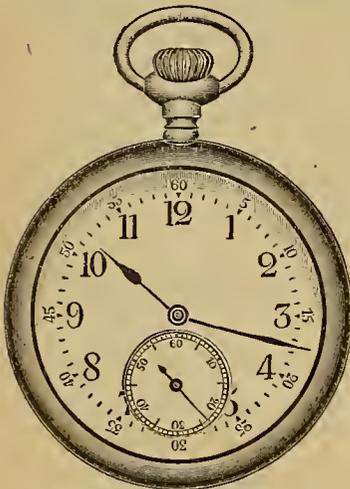
Can be relieved by the use of **WILD OLIVE** and **MYRTLE TONIC**. In use over twenty years. It has cured thousands of Lucorrh^{ea}, Ulceration, Inflammation or Displacement of the Womb, Painful or Irregular Menstruation, Diseased Ovaries, Canceration, Tumors and Polypus without surgery. Send for **Free Samples and Booklet**.

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This elegant 16 size Gents' Watch, with an order for goods amounting to \$72.00, sugar excepted. An excellent time-keeper, stem set and wind, guaranteed to give satisfaction. Very latest product of the watch market. Your choice of either Gun Metal or Silveroid Case. This is a watch we stand back of in every particular. Make up a club order from our "Equity" Catalogue and secure one.

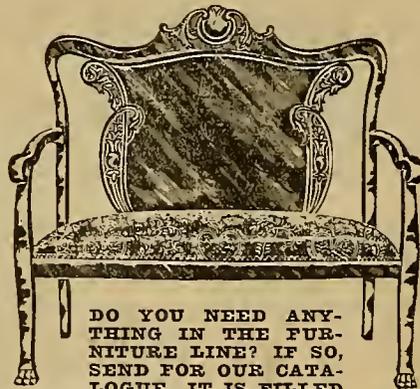
EQUITY MFG. & SUPPLY CO.,
Lancaster, Pa. Chicago, Ill.

Victor Headache Specific

Cures all Sick and Nervous Headaches, Neuralgia, Brain-Fag, Sea and Train Sickness. Eleven cures 10 cents. Mailed on receipt of price.

Victor Remedies Co., Frederick, Md

SPECIAL 3-PIECE SUIT



ONLY
\$18.75

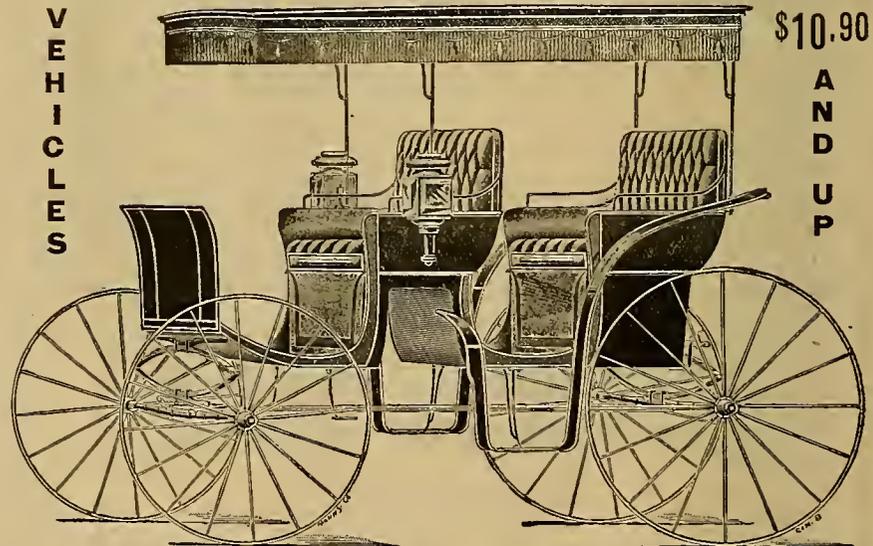
DO YOU NEED ANYTHING IN THE FURNITURE LINE? IF SO, SEND FOR OUR CATALOGUE. IT IS FILLED WITH BARGAINS IN DINING-ROOM CHAIRS, TABLES, STANDS, ROCKERS, PARLOR SUITS, BEDROOM SUITS, DRESSEES, CHIFFONIERS, BEDS, BOOKCASES, COUCHES, ETC., SENT FREE.

No. 1301A. We offer here an exceptional bargain in a three-piece Parlor Suit, consisting of a divan, arm chair, and reception chair. The frame work is made of selected and thoroughly seasoned northern birch finely finished and polished in mahogany.

It has mahogany veneered panel backs. Each piece is ornamented with heavy and artistic hand carvings; has neatly-carved claw feet. The material used in the upholstering is high grade, and the workmanship is first class. This suit would cost you \$25.00 or \$30.00 at your retail store, but our special price brings it within reach of all who want a parlor suit low in price but not cheap in quality. Price, Velour.\$18.75

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Don't Buy a Vehicle of any Kind Whatever before sending for our large catalogue and examining our prices. **We can Save you Money.** We handle a full line of Buggies, Carriages, Spring-Wagons, Farm Wagons, Road Wagons, Delivery Wagons, Carts, Milk Wagons, etc., together with a complete list of vehicle supplies.

We also carry a full line of harness, fly nets, lap robes, etc. No matter what your needs in these lines, it will pay you to send for our catalogue.

ALBAUGH BROS., DOVER & CO.,
341-343 Franklin St. Chicago, Ill.

Now is the time to renew your subscription for the **INGLENOOK**. If you have not already done so, hand your subscription to one of our regular appointed agents. If it is not convenient for you to do this send your subscription direct to us.

IN ANSWERING ADVERTISEMENTS PLEASE MENTION THE INGLENOOK.

The 3=C's of Business Competition

"Money Saving Prices" is a hackneyed phrase true in but a few instances. Of forty competing merchants in a town each claims the lowest prices. Investigation proves that their prices are almost alike. **They Must Be. They Are Standard.** All these forty merchants buy their goods from the same or similar sources. Their expenses of business are practically the same.

Business acumen and shrewd management obtains advantages in buying goods and saving expenses as against inferior management; but the advantages gained by good management are not shared by the buying public. They simply make more money for that particular merchant. Money Saving Prices. Prices that save the consumer money—Prices that are really "Money Saving" can only be established by doing business on a New System. These forty merchants operate under the Old System. They are bound hand and foot by conditions.

Combination

The department store—a combination of small stores—established lower prices, because it did business on a New System, the main feature of which was to sell many things to the same customer. This New System became very popular because it meant convenience to the buying public; the large purchasing power, backed by ability to pay cash for goods, established a lower standard of prices with manufacturers.

The people benefitted because the goods cost less to produce, cost less to sell, and the large volume of business at half the profit still meant greater net profits to the Combine. The people quickly saw their opportunity to save their hard-earned money, and so the combined stores secured their trade because the New System made lower prices.

But its patronage was limited, so the next step in this commercial evolution was the Mail Order Department Store. It burst the limitations of city patronage and successfully appealed to the entire country. Here, again was a New System of Trading, a New Plan, and again Prices tumbled.

Co-operation

Now commercial evolution takes its final step in organizing the Mail Order Department Store on the Co-operation plan. An entirely new and original plan aiming to sell still rarer goods to still more customers, through the interested personal selling force of thousands of co-operators in every section of the country.

Co-operation makes a new and much lower standard of Prices; it reduces the cost of selling, and returns to its interested shareholders not only all the excess profit they have paid on their own goods, but their proportionate share of the profits made on the sales to the country at large.

Our plan of Co-operative dealing and profit sharing is entirely original with Mr. H. P. Albaugh, President of our Company, and has never been used in connection with any other business enterprise. The plan has been universally pronounced "Co-operation reduced to a Science."

That American consumers are quick to see an opportunity to save their hard-earned money is shown by the instant appreciation of the advantages offered by Scientific Co-operation. While nearly 1500 Christian people have already become financially interested in our Co-operative Company, it can safely be predicted from the present rate of increase that hundreds more will become interested during the ensuing 12 months.

If you want to know more about this New Plan of co-operative dealing and profit sharing, address our President, Mr. H. P. Albaugh.

Albaugh Bros., Dover & Co.

The Mail Order House,
341-343 Franklin St. - - - Chicago, Ill.

"THAT'S THE PLACE"

Missionary Collection Envelopes

Just the thing for taking up your collections. It is arranged so that you can place the amount, date, and name on the outside, if you so desire, and you can then seal it and hand to your solicitor or treasurer.—Size, 2¼x3½ inches. Price, 15 cents per hundred. Address,

BRETHREN PUBLISHING HOUSE,
Elgin, Illinois.

See us at
Bristol



BRETHREN'S PLAIN CLOTHING

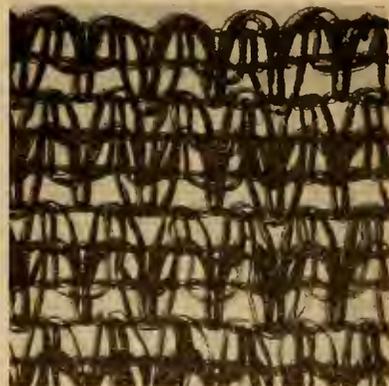
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ALBAUGH BROS., DOVER & CO.,
341-343 Franklin St. Chicago, Ill.

A CALIFORNIA COLONY OF BRETHREN

On the 21st of February, 1905, a party composed of S. W. Funk, of Glendora, J. Overholtzer, of Colton, Wm. Platt, of Charter Oak (Ministers), T. M. Calvert, M. P. Custer (deacons), M. N. Overholtzer, F. L. Hepner, E. O. Overholtzer, of Covina, Cal., L. S. Ober, of Laotta, Ind., together with a number of friends, including J. P. Funk, of Charter Oak, and C. R. Greider, of Los Angeles, left Southern California on a trip to investigate the land under the Sacramento Valley Land Company's Canal system of irrigation just completed.

Ten of the party were old Californians who have had considerable experience in irrigating, fruit growing and farming in Southern and some in Central California, and are acquainted with the resources, climatic conditions, etc., of this country.

The party spent several days thoroughly investigating the water rights, character of soil, climate, health conditions, etc., in Glenn and Colusa Counties, and were well convinced that the richness of the soil, unfailing and cheap water supply, reasonable prices of land, transportation facilities, cool, pure, soft water for drinking, pleasant and healthful climate, etc., would insure a safe investment and deserve recommendation to others for settlement.

The party selected the Packer ranch of 6,600 acres, as a location, and secured an option for 15 months on 2,000 acres of this Ranch at prices ranging from \$25 to \$100 per acre, including water right, according to distance, west from the River, character of soil and drainage. Out of the 2,000 acres the party bought almost 800 acres, selecting from the cheapest to the highest price.

This tract runs about three and one-half miles west from the new town site of the Brethren.

As soon as the 2,000 acres are sold the Company agrees to open the balance, 4,600 acres, of the Packer ranch for the Brethren and their Friends.

The new town site on this tract will be located $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles north of Princeton. The tract is in the Southern part of Glenn County, extending from the river west. It is about 80 miles north of Sacramento.

All the water that is needed for any kind of farming or fruit growing is furnished by the Company for \$1.00 per acre per year, and the Company keeps up the ditches. The water can be had almost any day in the year.

This is an opportunity that perhaps has never before been offered in California or in any other part of the United States. A number of those who have purchased

will soon move to their new location and others are purchasing, and in a short time this tract will all be settled by the Brethren and their friends, especially by those from the eastern States who desire to do general farming in California.

This is certainly an opportunity to eastern people, as they can reap the benefit of the many years of experience these old Californians have had in irrigating and farming in California.

Wm. Platt and J. Overholtzer, two ministers, expect to move soon to Princeton, Colusa County, California. (The latter went about the 27th of March.) They will gladly answer any inquiries and welcome those who come to investigate this country with a view of locating. Any of this party will also gladly answer inquiries regarding the new Colony.

A town site will soon be laid out and in the near future there will be a school, post office, stores and preaching services.

There is a trading vessel which comes up the River once a week and will take produce of all kinds in exchange for groceries and pay cash. With the advantages here and the conditions well adapted to general farming, there is no doubt but what one of the largest congregations of the Brethren in California will be located on this tract in the near future, and those desiring to take advantage of this opportunity should do so as soon as possible.

We have a climate that is no doubt equal to any valley of any consequence, for health and agreeableness. There is an occasional case of malaria in the lower and undrained lands of the county where water stands, but as the lands are becoming more thoroughly drained, this has almost entirely disappeared. For throat and lung trouble our climate is excellent. The weather is a little warmer than near the coast in Southern and Northern California, but not so warm as Riverside, Redlands, San Bernardino, etc.

The continual flowing water of the great Sacramento River directly from Mt. Shasta and the Mountains add greatly to the health of the country.

Any one desiring to see this tract will go to Colusa Junction, thence to Colusa on the Narrow Gauge, and, by notifying the Farmers and Merchants Bank of Colusa, they will be taken direct to the Tract in automobiles free of charge.

For catalogues or any further information address,

C. M. WOOSTER, President,

Sacramento Valley Land Company,

648 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.

"Happiness Lies First of all in Health."

—CURTISS.

The above sentiment is found frequent expression by sages, philosophers and men of learning since time immemorial. The secret of good health lies in temperate and careful living and in correcting the little physical irregularities of the system as soon as they appear by the use of a reliable blood and constitutional remedy such as:

Dr. Peter's Blood Vitalizer

It Purifies the Blood.

It Strengthens the Body.

It Builds Up the System.

It Rejuvenates the Old.

It Makes the Weak Strong

It ceased to be an experiment more than a hundred years ago. Thousands have testified to its remarkable health-giving powers.

A GRATEFUL MOTHER.

Oshkosh, Wis., March 13, 1904.

Dr. Peter Fahrney, Chicago, Ill.:

Dear Sir,—I consider your **Blood Vitalizer** a God's blessing. I have often thought how I would like to see you personally and tell you how much good it has done for us. I must, however, write you a letter although I am such a poor writer.

Our four-year-old daughter had been ailing a long time, and all doctors had failed to help her. One said she had dropsy, another kidney trouble, and others jaundice. She was operated on, twice on her left side and once on her right, but without avail. Finally, when the doctors gave her up, we commenced using your **Blood Vitalizer**. That was ten years ago. She is now a fine-looking girl of fourteen years.

I would like to be agent for your remedies, and supply the people with them; in fact, I think it is my duty to do it. Kindly let me hear from you.

Yours very truly,

389 Iowa Street.

Mrs. Bertha Schultz.

SHE WRITES FOR GRANDMA.

Kendallville, Ind., May 20, 1904.

Dr. Peter Fahrney, Chicago, Ill.:

Dear Sir,—Grandma is now eighty-four years old and almost too old to hold an agency for your medicines,

but she says she cannot live without the **Blood Vitalizer** in the house. It has done wonders for her. She wanted me to write and tell you that she will do all she can to get some one to take the agency here.

Yours truly,

Theresa M. Alexander.

DID NOT THINK HE COULD LIVE.

Afton, Tenn., December 9, 1903.

Dr. Peter Fahrney, Chicago, Ill.:

Dear Sir,—When I ordered the box of **Blood Vitalizer**, my husband was apparently at death's door. The neighbors who came to see him would go away declaring that he could not live more than two or three days. Some thought that evening that he would not live until morning.

I had almost lost all hope when the **Blood Vitalizer** arrived. I commenced giving it to him at once according to directions, and by the time I had given him three doses I could see a change. He is eighty-three years old and he can now sit up in his chair all day. He will, of course, on account of his age never be robust, but I am certain your medicine has prolonged his days.

Yours truly,

Mrs. Mary Bayer.

BEATS ALL MEDICINE.

Rochester, Pa., Aug. 15, 1904.

Dr. Peter Fahrney, Chicago, Ill.:

Dear Sir,—Please send me some more **Blood Vitalizer**. I am improving greatly from its use. I have been taking it regularly for a short time and I must say it beats all medicines I have come across. I have put my crutches away and can now walk with a stick. There are several afflicted the way I was who are watching the results in my case. I am a living advertisement for your **Blood Vitalizer**.

Respectfully yours,

W. J. Ware.

DR. PETER'S BLOOD VITALIZER is known as a plain household remedy. It comes in a plain bottle encased in a plain carton, but there is the element of cure in every bottle. No one is so low with disease but what this remedy gives hope, and no one so well, but what it will still do good.

Do not ask for the **BLOOD VITALIZER** in drug-stores. It is not a drugstore medicine, but is supplied direct to the people through local agents appointed in every community. Should you know of no agent in your neighborhood, write at once to the sole proprietors,

DR. PETER FAHRNEY & SONS' CO.,

112-118 S. Hoyne Ave.

CHICAGO, ILL.

The Land of Promise In Southern Idaho!

The Oregon Short Line Railroad

Will be represented at the Annual Meeting at Bristol, Tenn., by their General Immigration Agents, S. Bock and J. E. Hooper, who will be pleased to meet the Brethren and their friends at our office, opposite the Tabernacle, where they will find a welcome during the meeting.

The Oregon Short Line Railroad is the popular route to points in Idaho, Oregon and Washington. Homeseekers, tourists and business men will find this route interesting and train service unsurpassed.

Homeseekers' round trip excursion rates from Chicago on June 6th and 20th and July 4th and 18th, 1905. Return limit 21 days.

D. E. BURLEY,
G. P. & T. Agt. O. S. L. R. R.,
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

THE INGLENOOK

VOL. VII.

MAY 23, 1905.

No. 21.

HAPPINESS.

Happiness is like a crystal
Fair and exquisite and clear,
Broken in a million pieces,
Shattered, scattered, far and near.
Now and then, along life's pathway,
Lo! some shining fragments fall.—
But there are so many pieces
No one ever finds them all.

You may find a bit of beauty,
Or an honest share of wealth,
While another, just beside you,
Gathers honor, love or health.
Vain to choose or grasp unduly,
Broken is the perfect ball;
And there are so many pieces
No one ever finds them all.

Yet the wise, as on their journey,
Treasure every fragment clear,
Fit them, as they may, together,
Imaging the shattered sphere.
Learning ever to be thankful
Though their share of it be small,—
For there are so many pieces
No one ever finds them all.

—Washington Echo.

SNAPSHOTS.

BY MARY I. SENSEMAN.

Self-conceit is not self-reliance.

Simplicity is the offspring of good sense.

Large quantity cannot compensate for small quality.

Honesty is a vice, if used as a means to a vicious end.

The bigger we think ourselves, the smaller we become.

To win a battle only because we fear defeat is not victory.

We are not good simply because nobody knows our meannesses.

No incident, however small in itself, has ever ended or ever will end.

We are not bad simply because everybody discusses our shortcomings.

Life shapes itself toward perfection unless we distort it. It is our lot to fill it to perfection.

Sometimes the reason that we have not done bad is that we had no chance to carry out our thought.

A tree, if its wood is full of holes bored by worms, although the bark is perfect, will fall at the first high wind.

If we fully realized what exact photographs of our thoughts are our expressions, a good many of us would strive more to improve the originals.

Some are born good, some achieve goodness, and some have goodness thrust upon them; but it is the goodness achieved that will probably count for most in the final summing up.

Covington, Ohio.

A WEEK IN HAVANA, CUBA.

BY C. M. WENGER.

THE first thing one looks for and the first thing one sees on approaching the city of Havana is "Morro Castle." This old fortification is built on a solid rock that projects far out into the waters of the gulf. Between this and the sea wall of the city is the channel through which boats and vessels pass in entering the harbor. This channel is rocky and dangerous and a pilot is always sent out to meet incoming vessels and guide them safely through. No foreign vessels are allowed to land at the wharf and all passengers as well as freight are transferred by small boat to city.

Our boat was anchored in the channel near the wreck of the ill-fated *Maine*. Some of the ruins are still seen, clearly reminding one of that cruel deed and awful destruction. Here the doctor comes on board and all passengers go through quarantine inspection. This inspection is quite formal, yet simple. The passengers gather in dining saloon and door is closed. The official gentleman comes in, removes his cap, counts heads and says, "All right," bows very gracefully and passes out. And for his services, I presume, draws a very satisfactory salary.

On reaching the wharf you at once come in contact with hotel runners, each claiming to have the best and most favorably located house. Here you get your first impressions of foreign customs and people. The dark-skinned natives are everywhere in evidence and the language they speak is a dead blank. These runners, however, speak broken English and are very persistent in advancing their claims. By this time you will have decided on some hotel and pass out through custom house, have your baggage examined by an official, and on through gates to the street where you take cab, show driver your hotel card and in a moment you are off, winding through extremely narrow streets until hotel is reached. The hotel may please you and it may not, more often it does not, but American comforts and luxuries must not be looked for here.

There are no elevators and stair climbing is one of the trials of a sojourner in Havana. Everything is very much oriental and at every turn some strange and novel sight presents itself and you at once feel that you are in a foreign land among strange scenes. Havana has a population of 275,000, and is very compactly built. There are no vacant lots and each house adjoins another, making a continuous solid block. The streets are extremely narrow and buildings stand close up to the curb. There are no rear alleys and all houses have only front entrance. This entrance is through a large reception hall which contains staircase, some furniture, and where the carriage, if they possess one, is stored.

The horse is taken through this hall to his stall in the rear beside the kitchen. There is an open court in center of the buildings extending from the ground to the sky, affording light and ventilation, and around which are located the living rooms. In the wealthy homes this court is often beautiful with tropical plants and flowers, but with the poorer class it serves as a back yard to the place, where wash lines are strung about, and where one sees goats, chickens and children all having equal freedom.

On the second floor, between the living rooms and the open court, is a large corridor where the family spends much time in the shade and pleasant breeze. The roofs are flat and have no chimneys. The tem-

perature never reaches the frost point and heating stoves are not required. The cooking is done with either gas or a charcoal fire. A number of arches are built along one side of kitchen wall, forming a shelf and over each arch is an iron grate on which the fire is built and the cooking utensil is placed directly on the coals; the few crude kitchen utensils are hung around the wall of the room.

The parlor is a large, spacious front room with one or two windows facing the street. The windows have iron bar grating with no glass, with blinds or solid shutters on inside, extending from floor to ceiling, which is from eighteen to twenty feet high on an average. The stair steps and floors in halls and living rooms are largely of marble with no carpets or matting, and only occasionally a rug is seen.

The Cuban store is a small affair compared to our large retail establishments in America. The room is small and shallow and extends the long way on the street. Often several merchants with different wares occupy the same room. The merchant's family as a rule lives in rear of store. On some of the streets, and especially those fronting on the parks and the Prado, are large colonnades extending over sidewalk, furnishing shade and protection to pedestrians from the hot rays of the noonday sun.

The Prado is a magnificent avenue of unusual width, extending from Colon Park on the south to the gulf sea-wall on the north. There is a double promenade lined with shade trees through the center, and a carriage drive on each side, making a fine promenade and parade ground.

Central Park, located about midway along the Prado, forms the central convenable point of the city, and at any hour of the day or evening one can see hundreds of people enjoying the beautiful shade and cool breeze of this delightful place. Around this park and on either side of the Prado are located the large hotels and theaters and some of the finest residences.

Original Cuban custom keeps the ladies in rather close retirement and when on the streets they are always accompanied by some member of the family. But our American freedom and sociability is fast gaining ground and ere long many of the strict old customs will be a thing of the past. Yet the orthodox Cuban is loud in his denunciations of our American "flim-flam" ways. The people are only medium in size, but finely featured and have handsome faces. The ladies are fond of dress and when out driving or for a promenade one can see feminine beauty hard to excel anywhere.

The people are mild and quiet in manner and no loud, boisterous talking is heard. Instead of yelling, "Hello!" or "Hey, there!" they call each other by a simple "Hist," and it is strange how effectually and generally this signal is used. They can attract

one on opposite side of street, call a carriage, stop a street car, get the attention of a clerk or waiter, and do it satisfactorily. The carting and hauling is done with the two-wheeled ox cart. Mules are used for city work and are driven tandem; often as many as five mules are hitched tandem to one cart.

Oxen do the heavy hauling, with two and three oxen hitched to the cart. In the country oxen are used generally and the one-handled wooden plow is still the standard farm implement. The yoke is fastened across the forehead of the ox just below the horns, instead of resting on the neck and shoulders. Much of the produce is brought to market on horseback, and early each morning may be seen whole caravans of pack beasts weighted down with immense loads of vegetables, going either to the public market or to be peddled about the streets, and it is a common sight to see dispensers of milk, fruits or groceries on horseback, going about the streets at all hours of the day. The milk dairies are found in any portion of the city, in the business as well as residence districts, and often a shop, residence, restaurant or store may be their next-door neighbor. Havana has an excellent and extensive street railway system, built and owned by American capitalists, but operated with native help.

The old Cuban horse car, a wagonette drawn by a span of burros or mules, is still doing service, but is patronized largely by laboring Cubans, the fare being three cents, while that of the electric cars is seven cents. The victoria, a one-horse cab, is much used for carriage transportation in the business district, and for pleasure driving.

There are numerous old forts about the city that have a history dating far back into the centuries. The largest and most conspicuous of these is Fort Cabanas, adjoining Morro Castle on a high prominence overlooking the city, but a recital of the torture and cruelty perpetrated there on the unfortunate victims makes the place appear most ghastly and horrifying to the present-day visitor. The religion of Havana had been universally Catholic, until the past few years, when American immigration begun, there have been Protestant missions established and now services are held by various sects with regularly stationed pastors.

The visitor rarely comes to Havana without seeing Colon Cemetery, one of the notable institutions of the place. The grounds are enclosed with a stone wall and the arch over the main entrance bears a sculptured panel representing the raising of Lazarus from the dead, and surmounting the whole is a group of heroic figures representing Columbus bringing the light of religion to the New World. The prevailing mode of burial is in stone-cased graves covered with a marble slab extending several feet above the ground and one is at once attracted by the uniform appearance of these receptacles for the dead. Many are of sufficient depth

to hold four or five bodies, one casket resting immediately above the other. The very rich bury in vaults above the ground, while the poor class, of which there is a large number, deposit their dead in plainly dug graves without any rough box, which is immediately filled, and often the top of the coffin is crushed in by the heavy clods of earth dropping on it. Funerals in Havana lack much of the solemnity and order which are characteristic of such occasions in the United States. Women do not attend funerals from the home to the cemetery, but the men attending follow on foot. Sometimes the undertaker and attendant are the only persons to accompany the remains to their final resting place.

South Bend, Ind.

HAWAIIANS AND THE JAPANESE.

WE are now in the seventh year since the annexation of Hawaii to the United States. The group consists of eight inhabited islands and seven small barren islands. In 1900 the total number of Hawaiians of both pure and mixed blood was 37,635, little more than half the number of pure bloods half a century ago. About thirty thousand of these are of pure blood. The Hawaiians are therefore a dying race. They have small families. Many of the children die in infancy. Among the adults, consumption and other diseases indicating low vitality are prevalent. The mixed Hawaiian blood is more vigorous, and presents in two general types, the Caucasian Hawaiian and the Chinese Hawaiian. Of these two, it is the common testimony that the latter is both physically and mentally superior.

But Japanese are entering the islands in large numbers—a fact full of significance. According to the report of the Pinkham Commission, which was appointed by Governor Carter to investigate the labor and industrial conditions of the islands, and whose report has just been completed, the Japanese have numerically become upwards of half of the total population—"more than half when the effective force of production is considered." The Chinese element shows a tendency to reduction, but the Japanese element is an incoming sea. Of the Porto Ricans who were imported into the islands to relieve the labor situation, the report says that "never was a community cursed by a larger per cent of worthless vagrants, public charges in hospitals and jails, and dastardly murderers, than come from these people." Of the Japs, it is said that they "have eagerly adopted the practical material ideas of the Western civilization and subjected themselves to severe courses of training and education for their individual and race advancement."—*World's Events*.

GOODNESS is the only investment that never fails.—*Thoreau*.

"DHOBIES AND DHOBIE WORK IN INDIA."

BY S. N. M'CANN.

A DHOBIE is a man who does laundry work for a living. They, like all artisans in India, are born to their trade. A man is born a dhobie, lives and dies a dhobie, his ancestors were dhobies and all his posterity will be dhobies. His trade makes a caste called the dhobie caste; he cannot rise above this and he will not associate with any below him in caste.

Well do I remember my first days in India, when in the early morning long before daylight I could hear the thud, thud of what seemed to be a dozen or more men chopping in dry timber. On inquiry I was told it was the dhobies at work, but I could form no conception of what was going on until on an early morning walk I came to the dhobie tank or pond, where I beheld what since has grown a very common sight: A number of men standing in the tank in the water above the ankles, a flat stone on an angle of about thirty degrees sloping away from them, a miscellaneous lot of clothes, belonging to Parsees, Musselmen, Hindoos of the various castes, Eurasians and Europeans, piled around them in the mud and water.

The clothes are dipped in the water at the feet and with a long full sweep bringing them around over the shoulder they come upon the stone with a thud that soon calls for new clothes, but much sooner for new buttons and fringed-out seams.

To the newly initiated American, with his western



LELOU MAH DAVE AND HIS BROTHER, PERSHOTUN.
Photographed by W. R. Miller. All Rights Reserved.



LELOU MAH DAVE DOES THE WASHING, HIS MOTHER
DRAWS THE WATER.—Photographed by W. R.
Miller. All Rights Reserved.

idea of cleanliness, the washed clothes are rather repulsive to his sense of smell, and when he sees the mingling of vermin and disease-laden clothes, he feels like turning laundryman himself at least once a week. This feeling grows on him as the tank dries away to only a puddle of muddy water here and there, and finally a puddle with water turned into it drawn from an improvised well dug into the bottom of the tank close by the slanting stone and mud puddle.

The clothes when not colored by some fading garment of many colors generally look fairly clean. They are steamed together, then bleached in the hot sun.

The dhobie always goes dressed in the best that his customers afford. He never or seldom has any clothes of his own, but he chooses the best in his laundry, washes it, wears it about four days, washes again and either rents it or brings it to its owner.

Our dhobie, Lelou Mah Dave, and his brother Pershotun had on the following clothes when this picture was taken: Lelou's coat, Musselman; shirt, Varnia Hindoo; dhotie, farmer. Pershotun's coat, Varnia Hindoo; shirt, Parsee; undershirt, Parsee; dhotie, Varnia; socks, Varnia.

Lelou Mah Dave says he never owned but one sewed piece of clothes (meaning his own) in his life and that was when he was a child. He says, "What use to buy clothes?" he always has plenty.

Once when Bro. Lichty's shirt came from the wash it had great tucks in the arms, which he could not account for. The dhobie explained that the tailor wanted a pattern but the sleeves were too long hence he tucked them up. But the dhobie now says the sleeves were too long to wear without the tucks. We asked if he wore our clothes, and he said they were too large, else he would.

Washing is generally done by the week, at so much per week and if it does not come back for ten days or two weeks the next wash is only counted for a week. It seems to puzzle the newcomer how the dhobie can afford to keep clothes for two weeks or more and then take the wash for only one week. This is all clear to the dhobie, however. Good clothes often rent for much more than the price of the week's laundry. It clears up to the impatient Westerner if he meets his clothes walking about the street or at a Hindoo festival.

It seems to puzzle the dhobie when the European objects to some one else wearing his clothes. Were not clothes made to wear? Has a dhobie not his rights? The American fumes and frets and the dhobie smiles and goes on his accustomed way.

Anklesvar, India.

A BEAUTIFUL YOUNG WOMAN THE DEVIL'S AGENT.

A YOUNG man in a Wisconsin town gave his heart to God and was converted through and through. He was very bright and before his conversion was very wild. There was a young lady in that town he had been wont to visit often. She said to a familiar friend of hers, when she heard of his conversion, "I wonder if he will come to our parties now?" That friend replied, "I don't believe he ever will; and after hearing what he said, I don't think he will play cards any more." "I'll bet I can get him to play," said she. "I'll bet you can't," said her friend, and they made some kind of a bet together, the two girls, both members of the church, though they had no interest in religion. "Now, I'll tell you," said the first, "I'll give you two weeks, then will report to you." A few nights after the meeting closed he came down to spend the evening with the girl. He put his things on the rack in the hall and stepped into the parlor. She invited him to a chair. By and by she said, "Well, let's have a little game of cards to-night." "No, thanks," said he; "I am not going to play any more."

"You are not? What do you mean?"

"I mean just that—that I am not."

"Well, I know you are not going to play with bad men, or gamble any more, but you will play with me."

This was his reply: "I played my first game in a

parlor with a girl, and my last with a gambler in a gambling den. Before I knew it I was gambling with all I could get. I don't propose to start again where I did the first time."

A brave, kind, polite answer. He had turned out a miserable gambler, and he did not propose to be caught a second time that way.

They talked on a few minutes together, and then she said: "Oh, pshaw! I am not going to let you be so particular. What will we do if we don't play cards?" Continuing, she said: "There is such a thing as being really fanatical. I am glad you have changed, but I don't want you to be fanatical. I wouldn't have you fanatical for anything. And right here alone, just you and I—will you play a little game with me? I'll never tell."

She pulled out a little drawer and from it took a pack of beautiful enameled, gilt-edged cards, and as she held them out to him she gave them that quick snap—music to the player's ear.

"Come on! any game you say! your deal!" He looked at the cards; he looked at her; she was almost trembling with excitement. He looked into that eager face and she smiled upon him out of those beautiful eyes; he saw those pearly white teeth as they flashed out from behind coraline lips; she smiled at him again so temptingly. He thought the world of that girl.

He stood for an instant, hesitatingly looking into her face, then he reached out and took the cards from her hands and—tossed them over into a corner of the room. He turned and said: "I have a lesson to prepare to-night for to-morrow's recitation; I guess I had better go home and get it. Good evening." And he bowed and walked out of the room.

Young man, are you made of this sort?—*Selected.*

AN UNOSTENTATIOUS EMPEROR.

THE Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria is a man of simple, frugal habits and a hard worker. He is an early riser, and for many years after ascending the throne he was up at five o'clock in the morning to begin his day's work after a breakfast of coffee and bread and butter. The amount of work he is able to get through is amazing. For recreation he goes to one of his shooting boxes for a few days, wearing Tyrolese costume and devoting himself entirely to the chase.

A VERY interesting scientific discovery has lately been made in regard to the current naval manœuvres in Cuban waters, that it is impossible to transmit wireless messages to as great a distance in the warmer zones as farther north.

A TOWN OF THE PAST.

BY D. Z. ANGLE.

IN the southern part of Jefferson county, Ill., is located the village of Spring Garden. This place probably took its name from a large dug well many feet deep and with a never-failing spring at the bottom. This well is in the center of the town. The surface of the country in and around the town is nearly level, which in itself would be suggestive of a garden.

We presume the founders here thought to build a mighty city, and the site surely was a promising one, for the place reminds one of the prairies of the north where skyscrapers can be seen as far as the eye will reach.

Spring Garden was first started probably about sixty-five years ago, and made rapid progress for twenty-five or thirty years. During that time it was one of the chief trading points for the inhabitants in a radius of twenty miles around. It had reached the zenith of its prosperity in the 70's. About that time the Louisville and Nashville railroad was built through Jefferson county from west to east about midway of the county. This road (the first one completed within the county), struck Mt. Vernon just right, and by its help (and also being county seat), she was enabled to outstrip Spring Garden and other inland towns.

Just prior to this one of Spring Garden's main business men failed. He was very wealthy, but got to speculating in the St. Louis cotton exchange, and for a time was very fortunate, being worth at one time, 'tis said, \$80,000. But finally his luck turned, and he lost about all he had; and down with him, in a measure, went Spring Garden. Still the place continued to transact considerable business up till about ten years ago, when the Chicago and Eastern Illinois railroad was built through the county from north to south, missing Spring Garden again by two or three miles. The towns of Ina and Bonne soon sprung up on the new road, and of course being so near could easily put Spring Garden out of business.

Now they have but one store in operation with probably half a dozen empty storehouses; some of them of brick, on the road to decay. A large two-story brick structure designed and formerly used as a hotel and erected about the time the South rebelled, is in a fair state of preservation. The somewhat pretentious buildings now stand as monuments marking the place where once was bustle and activity.

Could those crumbling, weather-beaten walls but talk, what stories they might tell of proud dreams and fond hopes, of wealth and power, of magnificence and commercial supremacy, rivalling the cities of the East. Starting as it did probably before Chicago, fondly might they have hoped to here found the metropolis

of the West, to flourish like a London or Paris and become the capital of an empire.

Mt. Vernon, Ill.

WHAT CÆSAR DID FOR ROME.

CAIUS JULIUS CÆSAR was born in the year 100 B. C. Among the many men who have secured for themselves a prominent place in Roman history, this man stands out preëminent. It has been said of him: "That Julius Cæsar was a famous man; with what his valour did enrich his wit; His wit set down to makes his valour live; Death makes no conquest of this Conqueror; for now he lives in fame; though not life."

In the sixteenth year of his age he assumed the toga and was appointed Flamen Dialis, high priest of Jupiter. This was the beginning of his political career. From the first he had but one aim—to advance himself by all means, risks and sacrifices, to supreme dominion. He now set to work to gain this end. It was his first object to become popular among the citizens. He courted the favor of the people by lavishing enormous sums of money on public games and tables and by every other method within his power.

In the year 63 B. C., he set forth into Spain in command of a military expedition. The men against whom he warred were brave but undisciplined, and Cæsar, with his well-drilled legions, completely conquered them. He killed a great many of these people needlessly. In fact, his object in conducting the campaign was to attain military glory, not to quell a rebellion, for none existed until he purposely stirred up one.

After returning from Spain, he obtained the consulship in 59 B. C., through the influence of Pompey, whom he bribed by giving him his daughter in marriage. This and other similar briberies at this time caused Cato to say that it was intolerable that provinces, armies and governments should be bartered for women.

While consul, Cæsar used his power justly, and won the favor of all the classes. To twenty thousand poor citizens of Rome he gave allotments of public land in Campania; he favored the equestrian, or middle class, by remitting one-third of their rent as revenue farmers in Asia; and the highest class of citizens by securing the passage of some laws restricting governors of provinces, so as to prevent extortion, facilitate justice, etc.

The popular assembly then granted Cæsar what he much desired—a province for a term of ten years. This was about equal to giving him control of it for life. He would now have command of an army in the very jaws of the republic, assuring him means of conquering it when a suitable opportunity arrived.

About this time the Helvetians, fierce mountaineers of Switzerland, began to migrate southward, intending to settle in or near the Roman province, Gaul. This greatly alarmed the Romans, and, at his own instigation, the Senate gave Cæsar the control of the provinces of Cisalpine Gaul and Illyria, for a term of five years, with an army of three legions. The Senate would have opposed him, but was powerless because the populace favored him; so, either hoping to keep him at a distance, or conciliate him to their party, they gave him Transalpine Gaul and another legion. When Cato heard this he said that the Senate had elected their king and planted him with a body-guard in the Capitol. Cæsar conquered the Helvetians, thus ridding Rome of a hitherto constant and formidable enemy.

The Senate now foresaw danger and commanded Cæsar to resign his office and disband his Gallic legions by a certain day. The long-sought opportunity now presented itself. He led his army across the Rubicon, the boundary line between Cisalpine Gaul and what was then Italy proper. This was a declaration of war. As the great leader entered the river, he said, "The die is cast."

He overran Italy and captured Rome. Pompey and the Senate fled to Greece. After conquering the western part of the Roman world Cæsar led his army into Greece and defeated Pompey at Pharsalus. The battle of Thapus, in Africa, ended the war.

The ambitious general had now attained the object which, with his great energy and powers, he had been striving to gain; he was supreme ruler of Rome.

When he entered the city, it was thought that he, like Sulla and others, would proscribe those who had opposed him: but he gave assurance that life and property would be respected.

His reign was a good one. Cæsar reversed the narrow policy of Rome in the past, rebuilding both Carthage and Corinth, and founded numerous colonies, where he settled a hundred thousand poor citizens of Rome. He conferred upon some of the provincials Roman citizenship, upon others, Latin rights, thus striving to form a community of interests and sympathies.

While it is true that Cæsar was one of the principal factors in the overthrow of the Roman Republic, and by thus destroying the liberties of the people was indirectly responsible for the tyrannical rule and oppression of some of the emperors who succeeded him; yet, considering the corrupt condition into which the republic had fallen, and recognizing the improvements under his good rule, and the fact that he conquered for Rome some of her most formidable enemies, it is questionable whether he deserved the reward (assassination) which he received at the hands of his countrymen.—*Geo. E. Roop, in College Rays.*

THE STAR-SPANGLED BANNER.

THE flag of to-day contains forty-five stars and thirteen stripes. The original contained but thirteen stars arranged in a circle, and was designed by Washington and his staff. The Colonial flag, consisting of a red cross on a white ground in the upper right hand corner and the body of red, was used by the New England States previous to the Revolution. This was succeeded in the navy by the Pine-Tree flag. Then came the Rattlesnake flag, representing a rattlesnake coiled ready to strike, and underneath these words in large letters: "Don't Tread On Me." On the breaking out of the Revolution a new national flag was needed, and the stars and stripes were chosen. Since that time we have clung close to the star-spangled banner, and with a few changes it is to-day the same as the original.

What changes the old flag has looked upon! It has looked upon scenes of carnage and death, fields red with human blood, and men gasping in the last throes of death. Again it has looked on peace and prosperity, people happy and contented, on fields of cotton, corn, and wheat where the cannon once boomed. During the bombardment of Fort Moultrie, in the thickest of the battle the flag-staff was severed, and the flag dropped outside of the fort. Sergeant Jasper immediately leaped over the breastworks, seized a sponge staff, and fastened the flag to it, amid the hail of bullets, and sprang inside unharmed. Such is the love of a soldier for the flag under which he fights. The gallant Jasper lost his life not long after while rushing to the front with the national colors. For five years it was cannonaded, and had shot and shell fired into it by its own countrymen. Still, torn and powder-stained though it was, it fluttered true and loyal to the Union. Again the flag, with Gen. Grant at Appomattox, sees another surrender, more imposing than the one which took place almost eighty-five years before.

Now in times of peace, on Decoration day, the flag under which the soldier fought is unfurled over his grave along with the garlands of peace and friendship. On the Fourth of July and Washington's birthday it floats from the highest pinnacles of courthouses and business places. What nation has a more beautiful flag than ours? How long will it be before our old flag is again brought into active play on the field to the time of martial music and bugle notes? God grant that we may never see the day but that it may still wave over contented and happy homes and peaceful people. As the words of our national song go, may it always be, "The Star-Spangled Banner, and long may it wave o'er the land of the free and the home of the brave."—*Homer Daniel, in Treasure Trove.*

AN HISTORIC SPOT.

BY J. W. VETTER.

BATTLEGROUND is a small town of between six hundred and seven hundred people located in Tippecanoe county, Indiana, four miles north of the city of Lafayette, on one of the main lines of the Monon railroad, and is so named because of its being just immediately north of the spot where the battle of Tippecanoe was fought between the United States troops, under William Henry Harrison, governor of Indiana Territory, and the Indians under Olliwacheca or "The Prophet."

The battle ground contains eleven acres, owned by the State, and is inclosed by an iron fence with two entrances, one on the north and one on the east. Over each of these entrances is an arch with the words "Battle of Tippecanoe, Nov. 7, 1811." Each arch is surmounted with a large spreading, screaming eagle bidding defiance to any who shall endeavor to intrude upon the sacredness of the spot and guarding the graves of the thirty-seven brave soldiers who fell in that bloody struggle.

The field lies square at the north end, the east side running square half the length, then angles to the southwest. The west side lies square about one-third the length and then angles southwest over a hillside, again turning south and southeast, meeting in a point similar to the letter A.

The ground contains between one hundred and two hundred large trees which stand as silent witnesses of this decisive struggle, and bearing on their trunks numbers of scars under which lie imbedded the deadly missiles of lead and iron hurled at each other by the facing foe.

History records the cause of this battle being "the accusing of Governor Harrison" by the great chief Tecumseh, "The Crouching Panther," "of defrauding the Indians in the recent treaty made at Ft. Wayne and that the lands should not be given up." Governor Harrison determined to visit the Prophet at Tippecanoe. He took with him a military force of one thousand men and arrived within three miles of their town on the 6th of November, 1811. The Indians met him and asked why he came so near with so large a force, but were assured of friendly intentions and arrangements were made for the council fire the following day.

"Governor Harrison, being accustomed to Indian treachery, ordered his men to sleep on their arms." At about four o'clock the following morning the camp was attacked by the Indians and a bloody battle ensued which lasted until after dawn. "The Indians were defeated, leaving on the ground sixty-one killed and one hundred and twenty wounded."

This was the only battle of any consequence ever fought on Indiana soil, which makes the place all the more prominent, and thousands of people visit the battlefield every year.

The place is also noted for its beautiful summer resort and camp grounds where annually hundreds spend their summers and where good revival services and camp-meetings are held every year.

Plymouth, Indiana.

* * *

RADIUM AND THE AGE OF THE EARTH.

FOR half a century and more there has been a controversy among scientists as to the duration of life on the earth, which Lord Kelvin put at probably not more than one hundred million years, basing his conclusions on arguments as to the duration of the heat of the sun and earth, and on the action of tides in altering the period of the earth's rotation. In an article on radium, which he contributes to the February *Harper's*, Prof. Ernest Rutherford, of McGill University, Montreal, refers to these calculations.

Helmholtz, says Professor Rutherford, calculated that the heat generated in the sun through its contraction would be enough for the sun to shine with his present brightness for a period of about forty million years. The calculation is uncertain within limits, for we do not know how the density of the sun varies from the center outward. Kelvin came to a very similar conclusion, and stated that "it seems, therefore, on the whole, most probable that the sun has not illuminated the earth for one hundred million years, and almost certain that he has not done so for five hundred million years. As for the future, we may say, with equal certainty, that inhabitants of the earth cannot continue to enjoy the light and heat essential to their life for many million years longer, *unless sources now unknown to us are prepared in the great storehouse of creation.*"

This last remark, says the writer, seems almost prophetic in the light of the discovery of a body like radium.

The emanations of radium and of other radioactive substances are present everywhere in the atmosphere. These radioactive gases possess the property of being transformed into a nonvolatile kind of matter, which is deposited on the surface of bodies and can be collected on a wire charged with negative electricity. Every falling raindrop and snowflake carries some of this radioactive matter to the earth, while every leaf and blade of grass is covered with an invisible film of radioactive material. These emanations are not produced in the air itself, but are exhaled from the earth's crust, which is impregnated with radioactive matter. As a means of detection of radioactive matter, the gold-leaf electroscope far transcends in delicacy even

the spectroscope; for with only a gram of matter, the presence of radium to the extent of only one part in one hundred thousand million can readily be detected.

As to whether the amount of radioactive matter in the earth is enough to heat it appreciably, Professor Rutherford says that, even with our present knowledge, this question must be answered in the affirmative. That is to say, a source, formerly unknown to us, was all the time prepared in the great storehouse of creation.

If radioactive matter is distributed throughout the whole earth to the extent that experiment indicates, the heat evolved by the radioactive matter would compensate for the heat lost by the earth by conduction to the surface. According to this view, the present internal heat of the earth tends to be maintained by the constant evolution of heat by the radioactive matter contained in it. The calculations of the age of the earth made by Lord Kelvin, which were based on the theory that the earth was a simple cooling body in which there was no further generation of heat, cannot apply, for the present temperature gradient of the earth may have been nearly the same for a long interval of time. On this theory of the maintenance of the internal heat no definite limit can be set for the age of the earth, but some deductions can be made of the probable variation of the internal heat with time. If an immense store of atomic energy is really available in the air, as is supposed, it would suffice to keep up the present output of energy from the earth for about five thousand million years . . . while the duration of the sun's heat in the future may possibly be extended for a hundred times the estimate made by Kelvin.

Nevertheless, there is no escape from the conclusion of Kelvin and Helmholtz, "that the sun must ultimately grow cold, and this earth must become a dead planet, moving through the intense cold of empty space."—*Review of Reviews*.

LARGEST ASPHALT LAKE.

ALTHOUGH the asphalt lakes of Trinidad and Venezuela furnish over ninety per cent of the asphalt used, small deposits are found in the limestone of Val de Trivas, in Switzerland; Seyssel, on the Rhone; Cuba, and America. The largest South American asphalt lake consists of a dark-brownish deposit of a semi-fluid and semi-solid substance, surrounded by banks from three to six feet high. In the center of this lake is a continual ejection of hot fluid asphalt, accompanied by large bubbles of gas.

The dark-skinned workmen excavate it in pieces weighing in the neighborhood of twenty-five pounds, sections forty feet in area and about four feet deep being worked at one time. As quickly as freed from

its surroundings it is placed in large tubs, resting upon small, flat-topped tramcars operated upon a narrow-gauge road. The entire surface is constantly moving, thus necessitating a continual relaying of the tracks.

The freshly excavated asphalt is conveyed to the shore, where the tubs are lifted by hydraulic power to an aerial tramway, by which it is conveyed to the large wharf situated on the Guanoco River, about five miles distant from the lake. Here it is weighed and dumped into the vessels which convey it to the foreign lands.

Upon its arrival at a factory it is heated until the water is expelled and the earthy material cast to the bottom of the large vats, and it is poured through a sieve into barrels, where it solidifies. It is then ready for commerce.

THE IRISH LAND ACT.

THE act of 1903, by which the British government advances money to Irish tenants to enable them to buy at low prices the farms they occupy, may not kill the demand for political independence, but it is making a big hole in the British treasury. Money has been advanced to tenants to the amount of \$23,150,000, and agreements have been lodged with the land commission for advances aggregating over \$84,500,000. The land thus passes from the landlords and the class favoring English rule is being weeded out. Home rule is correspondingly favored. There have hitherto been two main reasons why self-government has been denied; namely, the strategic consideration and the belief that an Irish Parliament would be unjust to landlords. In proportion as the landlords sell out this second objection to home rule vanishes.

FROG-FARMING IN AMERICA.

LESS than a quarter of a century ago only a few people ate frogs, but now they are generally eaten. The United States citizen will not acknowledge that Canada produces finer frogs than the United States. He contends that in the marshes back of the Potomac, the Louisiana swamps, and the swamps and marshes of New York State, are to be found the largest, finest and most succulent frogs in the known world. It is admitted, however, that the Canadians understand the art of preparing frogs' legs for market in a manner superior to the people of the United States, and that this fact has brought the Canadian frogs prominently before the lovers of good things to eat. Frog-farming is one of the most profitable industries in many parts of the country, and already many men are engaged in it.

ONE LEARNS BY FAILING.

BY J. G. FIGLEY.

LIFE is a mighty ocean bearing us onward on its broad bosom from time into the verging shores of eternity. We learn by past failures, for life is made up of a never-ending series of failures and successes. And our success or failure depends a great deal upon our interior knowledge of *self*. Thales, the ancient philosopher of Greece, had for a motto, "Man, know thyself," implying that such knowledge comprised the sum of existence. A study of self familiarizes one with his own possibilities and warns him of his weak parts, and guides him through pitfalls and marshes till his feet are placed upon solid ground.

In childhood our self-knowledge is weak and very limited because our reflective faculty is not yet awakened. But advancing life brings many occasions for observation of self, in failures and in successes. Our outer or exterior characteristics are first recognized, and then those internal. We can always notice them singly, and by more attention we can trace their relation collectively and see how they are all bound together, showing how action, purpose and conscience are interrelated, and also of their relative predominance; and thus we gain a general knowledge of ourselves. From self-knowledge being purely intellectual it broadens till we see the practical side of life showing us the regulation of conduct, development of faculties, and a correction of faults and failings, and a cultivation of excellencies.

As applied to daily life, the pages of history are full of instances where nations and individuals are successful only after many failures. One man learns that a too-trusting disposition has led him into disaster in business, while another man may attribute his successes to the same cause. It requires a good perception of human nature for every person to be generally successful, and they only learn this from repeated failings in the same channel. Mistaken perceptions or constructions of some nature have caused utter failures often life-lasting where a reasonable knowledge of such would have guided men out of such positions. Success and failure, then, depend largely upon the study and knowledge of self.

May we not suggest that a dependence upon and acceptance of the teachings and precepts of him who was crucified, the Great Teacher, himself, as exemplified by his life upon earth, will aid us in our struggle for success in life?

Bryan, Ohio.

HE that hath the Son hath life; and he that hath not the Son of God hath not life.—1 John 5: 12.

TO-DAY IS THE DAY.

Now is the time. To-day is the day of salvation. Not to-morrow. Not yesterday.

The majority of people destroy the beauty, the security, and the comfort that life ought to bring by failing to live in the present. Regrets as to the past, misgivings as to the future, are the devils that possess most people.

To-day demands the full measure of our interest, our vitality, and our appreciation. Yesterday is past. We cannot fix it up at all. If we made mistakes, let them go. Brooding over them will not help the matter one bit. Such conduct only weakens us for the duties of to-day.

Arise each morning on a new day. Let the dead past bury its own dead. Concentrate your whole being into the present. Do not worry about the future. To-morrow will take care of itself, if we do our duty to-day. Take no anxious thought about the morrow. After awhile to-morrow will come, then we will deal with to-morrow the same as we are dealing with to-day.

For millions of years the created universe has been working together to produce to-day. To-day is crowded with all of the improvements of past centuries. To-day is a day that all creation has suffered and travailed to produce, and here it is. Providence has presented us with a new day, which is the consummation of all the days that have passed.

It is a grave offense against ourselves to turn our attention from to-day, to look back with longings or regrets as to what has passed.

Neither ought we to destroy to-day—the greatest of all days that has ever dawned upon this earth—neither ought we to destroy this day by dread or foolish concern as to the future.

Let us live to-day, and enjoy all its benefits. Let us live to-day, and be true to all its responsibilities. Let us live to-day, and use all the strength that we have to make this day the most complete day of our lives.

Forget the past. We should not drag after us the animosities, the disappointments, and the painful experiences of yesterday. Forget everything. Forgive everybody. Begin with a clean score. In the hurry and scurry of to-day we will need all our forces.

If the unrighteousness and treachery of the world about us annoy us to-day, and cause our indignation to rise, and wrathful expressions to leap from our lips, if these things must happen to-day let them end when the peaceful shades of night approach. Let not the sun go down upon your wrath. Let old scores be balanced. Begin to-day with a clean slate, and the scrawls and splotches of yesterday, let them be removed.

To-day is a new day. The last day of the creation of the world. The capstone of evolution. No king or prophet of olden time ever enjoyed the complete fullness and beauty that has come to us to-day. They looked forward to this day, and pronounced their blessings upon those generations that should arise to enjoy these days.

It is a pity for us to turn away from to-day, to give no heed to the hours as they pass, and to the opportunities as they slip away. The only way to atone for the past is to make reparation that it should be. The only way to prepare for the future is to fill this day full of good work and service.

Remember only the things that will help you to-day. Take forethought only of those things as will assist you now. If the past is mispent, whining will do no good. Be up to-day, and make this one day what every other day should have been. Then when to-morrow comes it will find us ready for the privileges and duties which it brings.

Do not allow yourself to become absent-minded, wrapped up in a brown study. Look about you. Speak to those that you have been in the habit of ignoring. Make friends with every one. Strive to touch life everywhere you can. You will accomplish your tasks better by so doing than by going forward blindly absorbed in meditation, or engrossed by internal musings.

To-day is a great day. The greatest day history has ever produced. Crowded into this day is everything that history and art and literature and science and poetry and music has consummated in the past. We have laid at our feet the treasure of the learning of untold generations gone by. Let us make the most of it. Do not allow a guilty conscience, nor an hysterical dread of the future to disturb this present hour.

The way to be healthy is to receive and adjust to the present. Let the present sensations and perceptions do their work unhindered within you.

The way to be wise is to keep your attention on the present. Every little thing that happens to you now is worth your attention.

Do not worry. Do not dread. Do not fear. Just go calmly about the things that are before you now, and the future will take care of itself. You will be a thousand times better able to-morrow and next day to solve your problems after having refused to be bothered with them beforehand. Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof. Do not borrow trouble from to-morrow. Wait until you get there. Maybe you will find that there is no trouble after all.

Do not becloud your present life by ruminating on what might have been. Let it all go. Enjoy yourself. Bestir yourself. Ennoble yourself, just now. Just now.—*Medical Talk.*

POLICE DOGS OF BELGIUM.

THE police of Belgium have their strongest allies, the rogues their most watchful foes, in the dogs that are attached as auxiliaries to the Police Department of the kingdom. The "dogs of gendarmes," as the thieves call them hatefully, are trained at stations at St. Gilles and Shaerbeek, outside Brussels; Mons Charlerov, Sha Antwerp and Louvain. At the St. Gilles police barracks there is now an auxiliary dog for each man.

The dog's usefulness is widening; they are beginning to train dogs at Antwerp and other frontier posts for the Dutch customhouse service, to catch smugglers.

The Beance shepherd's dog is chosen for the police service; bloodhounds, mastiffs and dogs of other ferocious breeds are not trained for it. The dogs from Beance, the meadow country of France, are supposed to have a far remote wolf cross. They are patient, persistent, tenacious creatures, whether holding a thief or keeping a sheep in the marching line of the flock.

The Beance dog has a stronger scent than it has been credited with. Some police auxiliaries have learned to distinguish the smell of dynamite and other explosives and to understand what this odor may mean when it lingers on the hands of an anarchist.

The Beance dog, too, is taught to take to the water, but it is not so much at home there as a Newfoundland. However, its muzzle is most useful in saving the drowning. A police dog named Tom, promoted for good work from Ghent to Brussels, has saved three children at different times.

THE RIGHT WORD.

ONE day Coleridge was standing in a picture-gallery absorbed in gazing at a new painting. After looking at it for fifteen minutes he deliberately came to the conclusion that the only epithet which could be applied to the picture was the adjective "majestic." Just as he reached this conclusion a gentleman entered the saloon with two ladies. "What a majestic scene!" exclaimed the gentleman, as he stopped before the painting. Coleridge walked up to him, and bowing, said, "My name is Coleridge. I thought I knew the English language, but it has taken me fifteen minutes to discover that the word 'majestic' applied to this picture. You have hit upon the right word at once." "Yes, yes," replied the gentleman, with a gratified simper; "it is a splendid, a beautiful, a lovely painting!" "Ah," rejoined Coleridge, immediately, "I retract my previous statement! You used the word 'majestic' only by chance, and not after deliberation."

QUEBEC.

BY JULIA C. SPRENKEL.

QUEBEC "the Gibraltar of Canada," is the capital of the province of Quebec in the Dominion of Canada. It is the strongest fortified city in America and is the best type of an ancient walled city in the western hemisphere.

Most of the people are of English and French descent and speak both those languages, although one-fifth cannot speak English. Both languages are taught in the schools.

Among the famous historic places, the Plains of Abraham are the most famous. On these a great battle was fought between the French and English in seventeen hundred and fifty-nine, where Wolfe died victorious and Montcalm received the wound which ended his career. In this battle Quebec fell and with it passed away much of its glory.

Another famous historic place is where Montgomery fell in seventeen hundred and seventy-five while trying to scale the cliffs to capture Quebec.

Quebec is divided into upper and lower town. If you take the elevator from lower town to upper town you land on Dufferin Terrace, a fine promenade extending to the citadel.

Martella towers guard the entrance to the city from the west. The Parliament building is beautiful, costing several millions. Some of Quebec's streets are so narrow that it is impossible for one vehicle to pass another. Chateau Frontenac is a fine modern hotel situated on Dufferin Terrace.

The Duke of Kent, the late Queen Victoria's father, had his winter residence in this city and his summer residence at Montmorency Falls, a falls eight miles from the city.

York, Pa.

THE ABSTEMIOUS JAPANESE.

THE Japanese are naturally abstemious in the matter of eating. Rice is the staple diet, with dried fish as almost the only meat and with plenty of vegetables and fruit when they can be obtained.

A traveler in Nagasaki was amazed one day at seeing the swiftness with which the Japanese men and women, boys and girls, passed baskets of coal from lighter to ship, chattering meanwhile as if it were play.

When noon came and they stopped for lunch he went among them and examined their provisions. One had an apple, a tomato, and an onion. Another had about three heaping tablespoons full of boiled rice. Another had two tomatoes and a tiny rice cake. Of the man with the onion the traveler asked:

"Is that all you have?"

"Why, yes," was the reply. "I would not care to

eat more just now, for I have five hours more work this afternoon."

"What did you eat for breakfast?"

"Oh, something very fine, a bowl of rice with some little strips of dried fish."

"And what will you eat to-night, when work is done?"

"Probably some boiled rice, fish, lettuce, tomatoes, onions, and cucumbers."

Accustomed to such a dull diet from infancy, the Japanese build great endurance, and it, endurance which is being tested to the uttermost all. If during the present war,

over them
"I produce only IT."

A SUCCESSFUL business man says there were two things which he learned when he was eighteen, which were ever afterwards of great use to him, namely, "Never to lose anything, and never to forget anything."

An old lawyer sent him with an important paper, with certain instructions what to do with it. "But," inquired the young man, "suppose I lose it; what shall I do then?"

"You must not lose it."

"I don't mean to," said the young man, "but suppose I should happen to?"

"But I say you must not happen to; I shall make no provision for such an occurrence; you must not lose it!"

This put a new train of thought into the young man's mind, and he found that if he was determined to do a thing, he could do it. He made such a provision against every contingency that he never lost anything. He found this equally true about forgetting. If a certain matter of importance was to be remembered, he pinned it down in his mind, fastened it there, and made it stay. He used to say, "When a man tells me he forgot to do something, I tell him he might as well have said, 'I do not care enough about your business to take the trouble to think about it again.'"

"I once had an intelligent young man in my employment who deemed it sufficient excuse for neglecting an important task to say, 'I forgot it.' I told him that would not answer. If he was sufficiently interested, he would be careful to remember. It was because he did not care enough that he forgot it. I drilled him with this truth. He worked for me three years, and during the last of the three he was utterly changed in this respect. He did not forget a thing. His forgetting, he found, was a lazy, careless habit of the mind, which he cured."—*Selected*.

BEAUTY is the mark God sets upon virtue.—*Emerson*.

THE USES OF ELECTRICITY.

CONSIDERED in detail, the possible ways in which electric currents may be utilized are multifarious. Yet, by the way of recapitulation, they may be roughly classified into three divisions as follows:

First, cases in which the current of electricity is used to transmit energy from one place to another, and reproduce it in the form of molar motion. The dynamo, in its endless applications, illustrates one phase of such transportation of energy; and the call-bell, the telegraph and the telephone represent another phase. In one case a relatively large quantity of electricity is necessary, in the other case a small quantity; but the principle involved—that of electric and magnetic induction—is the same in each.

The second method is that in which the current, generated by either a dynamo or a battery of voltaic cells, is made to encounter a relatively resistant medium in the course of its flow along the conducting circuit. Such resistance leads to the production of active vibrations among the particles of the resisting medium, producing the phenomena of heat and, if activity is sufficient, the phenomena of light also.

The third class of cases in which the electric current is commercially utilized is that in which the transformations it effects are produced in solutions comparable to those of the voltaic cell. By this means a metal may be deposited in a pure state upon the surface of another metal made to act as a pole to the battery; as, for example, when forks, spoons and other utensils of cheap metals are placed in a solution of silver compound, and thus electroplated with silver.

THE FLYING-SQUIRREL.

AMONG the small animals which are quite a rare sight to city folks, although familiar enough in the country, is the cunning little flying-squirrel. This is really a wonderful creature, and seems to be a sort of compromise between a bird and an animal. It is about five inches long as to its body, which is black, and gray, and white, and carries a bushy tail about five inches in length, having a peculiar construction, which assists in its flight from tree to tree; but the main apparatus used in flying—or, in reality, leaping—is a loose membrane connected to the front and hind legs on each side, which the squirrel has a power to expand at will, thus increasing the surface presented against the air.

When they desire to go from one tree to another, they first ascend to the topmost branch and boldly leap off into space. Then it is that their kite-like appendages make themselves useful. They spread out, and the little animal, guiding itself by the tail, takes a downward, circular flight toward another tree. When it arrives within six or eight feet of its in-

tended landing-place, it changes its position so as to light upon its feet against the tree, when the membranes become greatly reduced and are not at all in the way.

They live in decayed trees, where, if not disturbed, they become quite numerous. They are difficult to catch, and bite viciously when captured; but they are easily domesticated and make admirable pets, and soon become an unfailing source of amusement to the children. They live upon nuts, acorns and insects.—*Selected.*

HOW TO DRINK A FARM.

BOB BURDETTE gives this simple recipe: "My homeless friend with a chromatic nose, while you are stirring up the sugar in a ten-cent glass of gin, let me give you a fact to wash down with it. You may say you have longed for years for the free, independent life of the farmer, but have never been able to get money enough together to buy a farm. But that is just where you are mistaken. For some years you have been drinking a good, improved farm at the rate of a hundred square feet a gulp. If you doubt this statement figure it out yourself. An acre of land contains 43,560 square feet. Estimating, for convenience, the land at \$43.56 an acre, you will see that it brings the land to just one mill per square foot. Now pour down the fiery dose and imagine you are swallowing a strawberry patch. Call in five of your friends and have them help you gulp down that five hundred-foot garden. Go on a prolonged spree some day and see how long it requires to swallow a pasture land to feed a cow. Put down that glass of gin! there is dirt in it—one hundred feet of good, rich dirt, worth \$43.56 per acre."—*Exchange.*

A DREAM OF FOUR RATS.

A POOR workingman told his wife, on awakening one morning, a curious dream which he had during the night. He dreamed that he saw coming toward him, in order, four rats. The first one was very fat, and was being followed by two lean rats, the rear rat being blind. The dreamer was greatly perplexed as to what evil might follow, as it had been understood that to dream of rats denoted calamity. He appealed to his wife concerning this, but she, poor woman, could not help him. His son, who heard his father tell the story, volunteered to be the interpreter. "The fat rat," he said, "is the man who keeps the saloon you go to so often, the two lean rats are my mother and me, and the blind rat, father, is yourself."—*American Issue.*

TRUTH forever on the scaffold, wrong forever on the throne.—*Lowell.*

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SUNDAY SCHOOL ORGANIZATION.

SUNDAY SCHOOLS, like every other religious agency, must grapple with conditions. In speaking of their organization and the rules governing them, as well as the methods of conducting Sunday schools, they do not necessarily need to be alike; neither can they be. It is hardly possible that two Sunday schools are alike,—alike in environment, in size, in constituency and in their relation to the church; all these considerations, and more too, make it impossible for an iron-clad rule of any kind to be applied to Sunday-school work. For example: Brother A might be just the man for superintendent of a certain Sunday school, and for years his work be crowned with success. Let him now become the superintendent of another school, taking with him the methods used in the former school, and he will prove an utter failure; the same thing is true with teachers and other officers of the school.

The organization of the Sunday school is one of the very vital features. A Sunday school, though it has good material, may fail under a poor organization. There is more hope for a Sunday school of crude material, under a good organization, than for one of first-class material under a poor corps of officers.

There are three ways more common than others of organizing Sunday schools:

First, all Sunday-school officers to be selected by the church. This is the ideal way; this holds good when the church is in proper condition. A church which has a membership of really wide-awake Christians, husbanded by a shepherd filled with the Holy Ghost, will love Sunday-school work, will be present at Sunday school, and will have the interest of Sunday school at heart in a ballot. When conditions are such, this church will select the right men and women for their Sunday-school officers. But this plan will not be the ideal, when one-third or one-half of the mem-

bers do not attend Sunday school and a few of them oppose it and absent themselves from it; such people are not eligible to vote on such a question, neither would their vote be intelligent; they do not know the needs of the Sunday school; they do not know the ability of the ones they vote for; their basis for calculations must be from an entirely different angle than that it should be, hence this method is only ideal where a very large per cent of the membership encourage Sunday-school work with their presence as well as their prayers.

Second, when the plan named in the above paragraph is not the ideal, because of conditions, it is often a very good plan to have a nominating committee of Sunday-school workers who will place in nomination names of suitable persons and then allow the church to elect by ballot. This affords suggestion to the church member who wants to do the right thing for the Sunday school, but for reason of distance, sickness or other excusable causes, is hindered from being an intelligent voter. This plan is almost sure to unify the sentiment of the Sunday-school party; besides, it serves as a bond with which to unite the church and Sunday school. It makes the church feel that the Sunday school recognizes her authority, and yet it makes the Sunday school feel as if she had a voice in her own administration. In the majority of cases, under existing conditions, this probably is the most popular method.

Third, in spite of the good reasons assigned above for the methods mentioned, there is still a condition where these could hardly be said to be the best. In certain local districts, where isolated members of the congregation are doing evangelistic work, through a mission Sunday school, and where it is almost absolutely necessary to unite with members of some other denomination, or people who are not members of any church, in order that they may get the use of their house of worship, it becomes necessary for them to act among themselves. The body of the church is too far away to know the conditions; the time of the council is too far away to meet the requirements; under these conditions it is not wrong for the school to organize itself, not as an independent organization, but a union Sunday school as a part of some church; that is, the members in this Sunday school should not fail to make a report of its work to the mother church. At the same time the church would hardly see her way clear to give them an organization while ignorant of the facts necessary to eligibility. Where organization forms the tie between the church and school, the report will have to serve that purpose in the latter case.

Remember that in applying any one of these methods of organization the proper conditions must exist, and in order that the method within itself may be

successful, the rights of the church, the Sunday school, and the officers should be observed respectively.

HAVING A PURPOSE.

SINCE the days of Plato men have dreamed of and planned for successful airships. Quite recently inventors claim to have accomplished this feat, and aerial navigation will, in all probability, soon be a commonplace thing. Like the automobile and other extravagant luxuries, it will, for a while, remain out of reach of the common people, but later on will seek their level.

Between the initial point and present successful experiments, several thousand years have elapsed; but the firm purpose to make such a ship has never been lost sight of in the minds of industrious men. If a purpose concerning airships can be carried for centuries, in the minds of men, why cannot purposes be fully carried out in other directions? It was thought by ancient mariners that there was a world in the west, and the determined purpose of Columbus proved it. The determined purpose of Napoleon made a Simplon road over the Alps.

Purposes are ghosts unless carried out. Men have died in order to accomplish their purposes; there are men alive to-day who will either accomplish their purpose or die in the attempt; these are purposeful men. They never let go; they stick to their aim unceasingly. To keep continually changing purposes means failure. If you would merit life's reward you must stick to your bush. There is little merit, if any, in having a purpose only to dream over it. You should make it a part of your waking hours as well. A good way to get well acquainted with your purpose is to make a companion of it; suit your appointments and engagements to it, in order that there be no conflict; it will ultimately become your intimate friend. Then, too, we must work to carry it out, devise ways and means to make it go. It is only a question of time, with unflinching efforts and a determined purpose, until such work will bring you the shining light of success as a compensation for your battle. You will be better, stronger and happier for having held closely to what you had planned to do. If what you want to do is right, don't let go.

STARTING WRONG.

Boys, did you ever finish buttoning your vest, only to find that one corner protruded much farther than the other? It was evident to you that you had started wrong. No system or series of reasoning would ever change the looks of things, except unbuttoning the whole thing and beginning over. You had started wrong. The result would have been the same had you started at the bottom or at the top. The place of be-

ginning is not so much in question as is the manner of beginning. A man may start wrong any place and he may start right almost any place; of course there are a few places where it is impossible for a man to start right.

The reason why it is so vitally important to start right is because a man has to start, that's one thing. Second, a man has to undo what he has done, and, third, he has to do it over again, that is, by beginning wrong. By beginning right he has to perform the thing but once.

The boy that tells a lie, like the boy who puts the second button in the first hole, has started wrong. He tells another lie to get out of the first and it does not make the first one right any more than buttoning the third button in the second hole. And when done with the whole thing he is still a liar, and a willful one. No matter how much truth he tells later on, it never rectifies the lies which he has told. The boy who has buttoned his vest wrong may button all of his other vests right, that would not remedy that one.

A boy struck his brother, the brother retaliated; mother reprimanded; the boys fought; they became enemies; they submitted to the dictation of hateful dispositions; they dissipated; they became murderers in the end; this was all the result of starting wrong.

SAME WAY HERE.

THE German chancellor asked the national assembly for three hundred million dollars the other day for the annual needs of the navy. The frugal Teutons thought that was a lot of money and they balked. Emperor William himself might not have been able to get the bill through the Reichstag. The chancellor, however, in a tone of vehement sarcasm, reminded the lawmakers that a country which spends \$750,000,000 yearly for spirituous liquors ought not to find it hard to pay \$300,000,000 as an insurance premium for national safety. That argument prevailed. How much more effective it would be in America, where our drink bill far exceeds that of Germany. Here we spend approximately a billion and a quarter dollars each year for drink. One could find better use for that money than by building warships. We might apply it to the public highways and very shortly every country road would be a boulevard. We might use it to reclaim arid lands and shortly we would have a fertile area which would give every head of a family in the nation a chance to own a quarter section of land. Some day the economical folly of the drink traffic will be realized by the majority as it is now by a growing minority.

SET your affections on things above, not on things on the earth.—*Col. 3: 2.*

Current Happenings

MISS ELLA J. MCKEE, daughter of the late Wm. McKee, founder of the *St. Louis Globe-Democrat*, died at Asheville, N. C. Miss McKee owned a controlling interest in the *Globe-Democrat*.

* * *

EMPLOYEES of the First National Bank of Milwaukee have been ordered to give the officials their photographs and submit to certain measurements for the purpose of identification.

* * *

SERIOUS anti-Jewish riots have occurred again at Zhitomir, in southwestern Russia. In this case the Jews were armed and fought bravely for their families against great odds. Hundreds were reported dead and wounded in the streets before the authorities acted. In the province of Bessarabia a general revolutionary movement was reported in progress on Tuesday, the peasants having made an organized attack on several estates.

* * *

THE anti-cigarette law is being enforced to the letter at Marion, Ind. One of the judges sent to jail a man arrested for vagrancy, because one cigarette paper was found on his person.

* * *

A HEAVY storm occurred in Omaha May 3. A four-story brick building, occupied by the Omaha Casket company, was blown down. Three men were killed and six were injured.

* * *

DURING twelve hours' operation of the government quarantine station at New York, May 7, 12,039 immigrants were examined and admitted. These were brought on ten transatlantic liners.

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IN order to meet the competition of the electric trolley lines, the Illinois Central Railroad has announced a reduction of nearly one hundred per cent on passenger fares between Chicago and suburban points.

* * *

THE largest brick-making plant in the world is being planned for by surveyors at Catskill, N. Y. It will be owned and operated by the United States Brick Company, which already owns extensive plants at Reading, Pa., Baltimore, Md., and Buffalo, N. Y. The new plant is supposed to employ one thousand men, and will turn out one million bricks a day.

* * *

THE San Francisco Board of Education has declared itself opposed to the promiscuous association of

white and Mongolian pupils, and in favor of the establishment of separate schools for Chinese and Japanese children.

* * *

THE Federal Supreme Court has decided in favor of the Chicago Board of Trade against outside commission houses, in cases involving the right of a private concern to use the continuous quotations of the Board without paying for the privilege. Judge Holmes claims that dealings in "futures" is not gambling. He says that speculation of this kind by competent men is the self-adjustment of society to the probable. The difficulty is that competent men never get hold of these stocks, because they all lose out in the end, which proves their incompetency. If such injustices were carried on among the poorer class of people, it would be called highway robbery and gambling. But as it is, it has a more pleasant name—dealing in "futures." Nevertheless it remains nothing more nor less than gambling, legalized by law.

* * *

AMONG the laws, recently enacted by a session of the New York Legislature, was one establishing a sort of hospital-jail for drunkards. This is to be located in the City of New York, and the Magistrate of modern Gotham is empowered to commit to this hospital such men and women as are known to be habitually intoxicated by the use of alcoholic beverages, or addicted to the use of opium, cocaine, or other chloral drugs. Victims may be committed to this place on complaint of father, mother, brother, sister, or even children. What a pity it is that, while the legislature is providing for these unfortunate people, it did not provide for life imprisonment of the miserable thieves who sell the drink, and the lawmakers who license it.

* * *

THE United States Supreme court denies John A. Benson's motion for rehearing of the order directing his removal from New York to District of Columbia for trial on charge of defrauding the government in the misappropriation of timber on public lands.

* * *

GERONIMO, an old Apache warrior, to whom President Roosevelt made a visit recently, is homesick and very much dissatisfied. He wants to go back to the wild lands of Arizona. Mr. Roosevelt explained to him that he had been a bad Indian and would have to suffer his punishment in bondage until he was ready to do right. This chieftain is one of the leaders in the massacre of the whites. Mr. Leupp has been given charge of the Indian affairs by the President.

THE White Star and Dominion Steamship lines have given notice of their withdrawal from the North Atlantic conference, first and second-class agreements, and third-class British, Scandinavian and Continental agreements. These two lines are members of the Shipping trust.

THE authorities of London, England, after investigating the large numbers of unfed children in the primary schools, have ordered superintendents and teachers to notify the overseers of the poor in all cases of hungry children. The overseers will then supply the actual food needed. The parents will be given opportunity to supply the necessary provisions before charity is offered. If the parents fail to respond, the Relief Committee takes charge of the work. This is a good move in the right direction. Some of the crowded cities of our country would do well to pattern after this example.

THE Board of Supervisors, of Denver, Colo., is urging the passage of a city ordinance which will prohibit discrimination by landlords against parents with children. The proposed law will compel apartment houses to accept tenants with children unless it can be proved by worthy authorities that the children are unruly, or are detrimental to the interests of other tenants. To date this has been the great barrier in the way of people, having children, renting desirable properties. And, by the way, this has been no small factor in the race suicide problem in our cities.

UNDER the auspices of the Civic Club, the Vacant Lot Association, opened in Philadelphia, recently, the most extensive school gardens in this country. Nearly four acres have been divided into twelve hundred separate gardens, in which pupils have individual instruction by trained and competent instructors. When this proves a success, other gardens will be opened in other parts of the city.

PROF. LUCY M. SALMON, of Vassar College, says: "The college woman of to-day is living a healthy normal life. She marries, has children, takes care of her home, or teaches, practices law, medicine, dentistry, enters business, or the various industrial occupations. Equipped thus, the college woman is said to apply science to the cooking art, home decorations, and sociology to child training."

MR. W. B. RIDGLEY, in his speech before the National Bank Cashiers' Association, declared that the cause of the great bank failures of our country is principally speculation. He claims that no man should be allowed to hold any position of management what-

soever, in banking circles, who deals in any way whatsoever with outside enterprises to profit himself, in addition to the salary he receives in the bank. He says, "Speculation is the greatest financial evil of the day." It is evident that Mr. Ridgley does not see his way clear to agree with Justice Holmes, when he says that speculation is not gambling.

WIRELESS telegraph stations now form a chain from Portland, Maine, to Galveston, Texas. In a very short time each of these stations will be prepared to receive weather reports from all the ships fitted with wireless telegraph apparatus, and will forward same to the weather department, Washington. They will also be able to forecast weather conditions for the use of ships in the neighborhood. Science still moves on.

THE Philadelphia Ship Repair Company is in receipt of their new floating dry dock from the makers at Rondout, N. Y. There can be no question about the increase of facility at the great port of the Delaware for handling commerce. The lifting capacity of the docks is two thousand tons. This new improvement overcomes all difficulties with the tide.

IT is said that South Carolina has no divorce law, and is the only State in the Union which makes no provision for the granting of divorces. A gentleman, who has had a great deal to do in the courts of that State, says there is a degree of domestic felicity existing there that he knows nowhere else. The men who are in a position to know, say that Carolina has the advantage of every other State in this respect.

COMMANDER EVA BOOTH, of the Salvation Army, left Chicago recently when the physicians expected her not to live, and, in spite of her condition, filled her engagement at Kansas City, saying, "I would rather die than to disappoint the people who are expecting to hear me speak."

ELEVEN yachts started from Sandy Hook, May 16, for Lizard Point, England, a distance of three thousand miles in a race for the Kaiser's Cup. It is supposed that two or three weeks will be required to cover the distance. The participants in the race vary from one hundred sixteen tons to one hundred forty-eight tons.

SINCE the investigation of the Postal Department, by the government, proved beneficial, an attempt is now being made by a congressional committee to investigate the extravagance of government printing. Senator Platt, of New York, and Charley Landis, of Indiana, are appointed to investigate.



HOME DEPARTMENT



DON'T TAKE YOUR TROUBLES TO BED.

You may labor your fill, friend of mine, if you will.
 You may worry a bit, if you must:
 You may treat your affairs as a series of cares,
 You may live on a scrap and a crust;
 But when the day's done, put it out of your head:
 Don't take your troubles to bed.

You may batter your way through the thick of the fray,
 You may sweat, you may swear, you may grunt:
 You may be a jack-fool if you must, but this rule
 Should ever be kept at the front:
 Don't fight with your pillow, but lay down your head
 And kick every worriment out of the bed.

That friend or that foe (which he is, I don't know),
 Whose name we have spoken as Death,
 Hovers close to your side, while you run or you ride,
 And he envies the warmth of your breath;
 But he turns him away, with a shake of his head,
 When he finds that you don't take your troubles to bed.
 —Edmond Vance Cooke.



THE POLITE BOY.

Boys, you may turn up your noses as much as you choose at the polite boy, the boy who waits on his mother and sisters, the boy who takes off his hat to a lady, and who does the numerous little things that you boys probably call "putting on airs," but right down in your heart you wish you were like him, and could do as he does, and as easily and gracefully.

Simply because a boy is polite and wellmannered isn't going to always give him success in life, but if all other things be equal, and the other boy stands with his hat on, or tips back in his chair and spits on the floor, or if the person wanting the services of a boy drops a book or paper and the other boy leaves it for the polite boy to pick up, though much nearer him, let me tell you the chance is for the polite boy every time.

Begin all these polite, graceful, obliging helps young. Don't say because it is at home and no one but the family that it isn't any matter if you do lots of things you know you would be ashamed to do in company.

Be particular to eat nicely, and handle your knife, fork and spoon in a proper way at your own table. People in ordinary life are excusable if they do not know the use of a half dozen changes of knives and forks and the numberless things that go with a fashionable course dinner; but no matter where a person is, a plain, simple dinner, or a grand one, there are certain little things that always tell a person's bringing up.

Do not keep your politeness to put it on with your

good clothes, because if you do you will surely forget it some time when you most wish it, even if you remember in which pocket you have it you will be stiff, and plainly show that it is not natural.

Cultivate politeness, not only for what outsiders will say, but because it is the right thing to do, one of your many talents, to make good use of, and anything that improves always increases our self-respect as well as the good opinion of the world.

Begin this young, as young as you can; there will always be some one to help and tell you, and politeness will become so natural that you will never have to stop to think where you are, if you have it with you; but even if you have to put it on, do not do it with a flourish, but as quietly and easily as you can.

Whether at home or in company, or wherever you are, boys, try to learn and practice the numerous little things that help to make the polite boy.—*Selected.*



A WOMAN WITH POCKETS.

WE have seen a woman with pockets. It was at the St. Louis Exposition. In our opinion she was the greatest exhibit of them all—a woman with pockets. She was not on exhibition, but like the rest of the thousands of women who attended the fair, was there to enjoy what others had to exhibit.

From the far off state of Washington she came. Fair to look upon, full of the red blood of the north-west, with springy step, steady nerve and clear eye, as wholesome as sponge cake, business-like, frank, straightforward, and yet she was fair to look upon.

She had pockets. She had a pocket in her jacket, a nice little ornamental but commodious pocket. She had another pocket inside of the jacket, and still another one deeper down in the recesses of her habiliments. These pockets, in all, would hold as much as that universal nuisance, the hand-bag.

This woman (and may her tribe increase) had the nerve to break away from the hand-bag slavery. No rattling chain or leather handle hanging to her arm. Both hands free to help herself with. She had stricken off the manacles of fussy fashion from her fair wrists, and stood forth a free woman, bagless and beautiful, ready to shake with either hand.

This is not all. Her property was secure, her belongings safe. No danger of dropping a chatelaine here, and a satchel there. No rattling of coins and souvenir spoons as she approached. These things

were nicely packed away in the warm security of a pocket, in no danger of being left somewhere, or dangled about to tempt some pocketbook snatcher.

She did not like hand-bags, she said, so she made pockets.

"But the other women do not have pockets in their clothes," we said.

"I don't care," was the laconic reply, and that ended the matter.

She came to see an exhibition. Unconsciously, she gave an exhibition of far greater worth than all the rich gowns and jewel bespangled fabrics exhibited by European royalties.

Said she, "Hand-bags are like hand-cuffs, they are unhandy. I never handle them. I prefer pockets. That's all there is about it." And with a deep inspiration of the crisp morning air she went her way, a queen among her enslaved sisters who have neither the courage nor the tact to free themselves from the clanging chains that fashion has fastened on their wrists.—*Medical Talk*.

SEEK THE SUNSHINE.

DID you ever notice that when animals are sick or tired they seek a sunny place to lie down? The uncivilized races of men do the same. Savages and animals alike lie down in the sun when they are sick or fatigued. It is instinct that prompts them to do this. They know nothing of the color of the sun's rays, nothing as to the size of the sun or its distance from the earth, or the revolution of the earth around the sun. They are simply led by an unerring instinct of nature to seek the sun for healing. They lie in the sun, bask in it, and its potent rays penetrate every tissue and fiber of their bodies, bringing to them a soothing balm, a calming nervine, and the real elixir of life.

Did you ever notice what civilized man does when he is sick or tired? He goes into a house, into an unwholesome room, no sunlight, no fresh air. If he must have heat, he gets artificial heat. He saturates every tissue and fiber of his body, not with the rays of the sun, but with poisonous drugs. The whole atmosphere about him is depressing and ruinous to both mind and body. Sometimes, in spite of it all, he manages to live and get out in the air and sunlight again. Sometimes he doesn't though, and the undertaker comes.

Instinct in some cases is better than civilization. Instinct teaches the savage and the animal that the main sources of life are sunshine and fresh air, that both are necessary to maintain life or to restore health. So the animal and the savage have sense enough, instinct enough, to stay outdoors in the sunlight and fresh air, while civilized man shuts himself up in a

close, darkened room, away from the very elements that would heal him.

HAVE YOUR FARM VACCINATED.

HAVE you had your farm vaccinated? If not, you should proceed to have it done at once. Science has done a great deal for the farmer. It has killed the bugs and worms that prey on his crops, it has treated his animals when sick and saved their lives, it has experimented with seeds and raised the quality and quantity of their yields, it has done a great many things to help him achieve success. The latest service of special interest of which we have heard is that of the process of inoculating sterile ground by which the bringing forth of fruit in abundance is an easy task. Inoculation to prevent smallpox, diphtheria, rabies, etc., we knew about, but it is quite as mysterious as the inoculation of the old worn-out soils to make them fertile. Certain germs make for fertility of the soil. They are collected or generated by the Department of Agriculture according to this veracious authority, and sent by mail in a small package about like a yeast cake. The cake is said to contain millions of dried germs. It is thrown into a barrel of pure water and turns it a milk white. Seeds of grain and grasses are washed with this water, and when planted are said to produce wonderful results even on what is regarded as exhausted soil. The land is really treated to an inoculation and cured of its disease of barrenness.

THE DINING ROOM.

BY MRS. E. H. SILLEY.

THE dining room is where we get our meals day after day. So it should have plenty of windows for letting in the fresh air.

The first thing we should do is to paper our walls in the spring; then they are fresh and clean during summer. Then have screens for keeping flies out so the paper doesn't get soiled.

Oil cloth for the floor is the thing for dining room floors for it is easily kept clean. Straw matting is also nice. For window curtains a dark green shade with a white curtain either of lace or some other nice cloth. Cheese cloth makes very pretty curtains; tie to one side with either red or blue ribbon.

Unnecessary furniture should not be in the room. A table and chairs and a center table is enough, I think. On the walls you may have a few nice pictures, but not too many.

A very convenient piece of furniture is a cupboard in the wall, opening from dining room and kitchen.

Riga, N. Dak.

Reading Circle and Christian Workers' Topics

By ELIZABETH D. ROSENBERGER.

LOYALTY TO CHRIST.—Job 13: 15.

For Sunday, June 4, 1905.

I. Loyalty to His Word.

1. We are begotten by it,1 Peter 1: 23; John 1: 12
2. Preserved by it,John 17: 17
3. Saved by it,Matt. 4: 4
4. Contains no Nonessentials,Rev. 22: 18, 19

II. Loyalty to His Family.

1. An Heir of His Family,Rom. 8: 17
2. His Will has been Opened,Heb. 9: 16
3. The Inheritance Priceless,1 Peter 1: 3, 4
4. The Substance Enduring,Heb. 10: 34

III. True to Our Profession.

1. Made in Good Faith,1 Tim. 6: 12
2. The Covenant is Sacred,Matt. 6: 27
3. Danger of Denying the Faith,Heb. 6: 4-7

IV. Blessings Arising from True Loyalty.

1. Gives Strength of Character,2 Tim. 1: 12
2. Insures God's Blessings,2 Tim. 2: 19
3. Brings Peace and Eternal Joys,2 Tim. 4: 6-8

Text.—Though he slay me, yet will I trust in him.—Job. 13: 15.

References.—1 Thess. 2: 2; 2 Thess. 1: 4; Heb. 13: 13; Matt. 10: 16; Eph. 4: 14; 1 Cor. 15: 58; 16: 13; Mark 13: 9; Matt. 5: 10-12; 20: 22, 23; Heb. 13: 13; 2 Tim. 4: 16, 17; Rev. 7: 13-17; 12: 11.

Loyalty of Daniel.

Our hearts grow warm and our eyes fill at some of the instances of loyalty we know. Think of Daniel, a mere boy, carried away from his home, a captive in Babylon. Loyal to his early teachings, he prayed daily to God, too loyal-hearted to turn aside because persecution awaited him. A good many young men forget God and outgrow churchgoing who have not gained the position of or who do not have half the political honors that Daniel enjoyed at this time. He was the chief of governors over all the wise men of Babylon and he sat in the gate of the king. But these honors did not make him forget God, he needed wisdom and strength, and he prayed to the Lord, who gave him all needed power.

Loyal though Tempted.

It may be that some boy is thinking, "I would almost as lief face the lions that Daniel encountered as to submit to the unspoken criticism and slightly-veiled contempt that I am subjected to. I am not openly sneered at, but I can tell that they think me goody-good because I can't go with them to places of which they say, 'Where is the harm?'" Be patient and wait just a little longer, and you will have an opportunity

of proving that your loyalty to Christ has not made you less a true, honest boy; these things try your mettle, but be true as steel and you will never repent it. When you are tempted to be disloyal to Christ, think of how you scorned the character of Benedict Arnold when you studied the history of our country. You scorned him as a traitor, then resolve to be true yourself at whatever cost.

"In loyalty to Jesus we will ever do his will,
The God that leads our forces will direct and bless us still,

His everlasting promises he will in us fulfill,
As he is marching on."

Loyal, though in Prison.

While the general was away, an inferior officer began to oppress the Christians in Canton, China. He called one and asked, "Are you a Christian?" "Yes," was the unhesitating reply. "Strip off his uniform," was the command to the underlings, immediately obeyed. He was taken to prison. Three other Christians were taken with him. They were taken to an inner prison, placed in a wooden cage fitting closely around their necks. The door was locked, friends were forbidden to minister to them and they were left to starve. They prayed for help and protection, their hearts were lightened and they began to sing. The keeper, attracted by the music, came in astonishment and asked them, "Do you know you are in prison and what fate is before you? How can you be so happy?" They said, "Yes, we know, but we have something in our hearts that gives us peace." The prisoners who could gathered around, and they preached to them, and some of them were converted, and joined church after they left prison. When the general returned these Christians were released. But they were faithful as Paul and Silas when called to endure for Jesus' sake.

What shall Jesus Have?

"All of my life I pledge thee,
All of my ransomed powers,
All of my service and my love,
All of my days and hours.
"My hands to labor for thee,
My feet to walk thy ways,
My life to magnify thy grace,
My lips to speak thy praise."

The Way to be Loyal.

The way from thinking only of self to thinking of Christ is always by the way of defeat of self. Too often our prayers and our wishes all tend toward get-

ting certain blessings from God. Let us surrender ourselves fully and let God get out of us what he is seeking. If we can truly say, "O God, have thy way with me. Give me something or nothing, as seems good to thee," then God can use us in his service.

Not Loyal to his Mother.

If you have read Laddie, you will remember how the famous London physician had almost forgotten his mother,—it had been so long since he had seen her. But to her he was always "her laddie," and so she came to see him one evening, without announcing her coming. And, craven-hearted and cowardly, he was ashamed of her and with a mother's intuition she saw that he was ashamed of her, and she left her bed that night and went out into the streets alone, broken-hearted. Be loyal to your parents and your home. Give them your best, as they have always given to you. And you will be spared the sorrow and remorse of Laddie. God has promised a blessing to those who honor their parents.

Neither Joshua nor Esther could be tempted to disloyalty. Joshua stood out alone before the whole assembly and said, "As for me and my house we will serve the Lord." Esther went in before the king to intercede for her people, saying, "If I perish, I perish." Read again the lives of these two, it will thrill your heart.

Topics for Discussion.

1. Are we safe in putting our trust in God? 2 Sam. 22: 31; Prov. 14: 26.
2. Does God recognize our loyalty? Jer. 17: 7, 8; Nah. 1: 7.
3. Dare we be disloyal in little things? Luke 16: 10; 1 Cor. 4: 2.
4. What is the secret of our loyalty? John 15: 4-9.
5. Will we be tested? Heb. 12: 3, 4; 2 Tim. 1: 8; Rev. 7: 13.



EMPLOYMENT BUREAU.

A Book Plan.

SISTER AMANDA MILLER, of Goshen, Ind., tells us a good plan by which she manages to get the books in their Circle. She says, "I send you six new names for the Circle. We have decided to have each new member buy a book, and so exchange books. We have ordered the books in the Christian Workers' and in the General Course."

From Daleville, Virginia.

Bro. C. S. Ikenberry says they expect to attend the coming Annual Meeting, and will be especially interested in our Circle meeting. Their class is enjoying "Rex Christus."

Need a Circle.

Bro. Amos Yordy, of Roanoke, Ill., says, "Please receive me as a member of your Circle, and then send

me circulars. We sadly need a Circle in our church, but it seems as if no one is willing to make a start; we should have had one long ago."

Circle Meets Once a Week.

Bro. H. M. Hanawalt, of Lordsburg, Cal., says, "We have a missionary study class which meets once a week in the college to study missions. The members find the subject both delightful and interesting."

A Mission.

Sister Eva L. Trostle, from Dixon, Ill., says, "I need some circulars. This is a mission point and I have been placed here by the district board to help build up a church. There are only a few young members, but we are anxious to get them interested in Circle books. I have several I have read and am now loaning them to others to get a start and rouse their interest."

About Thirty in One Class.

Sister Eva Lichty, of Mt. Morris, Ill., says: "We have organized our Reading Circle here, and I am glad to tell you we have one of the most enthusiastic classes that has met here for some time. About thirty are engaged in the work. We want to do that which will serve the best interests of the Circle. God bless the work."

Second Year's Work.

Sister Maggie Bowman, of Oakton, Va., says: "At this place we are reading on the second year of the course. Several have completed it and the others are continuing. We meet every two weeks to talk over this reading, and we find it very beneficial. We are hoping to send some new names soon."

Deserves a Certificate.

Sister Laura E. Jennings, of Brownsville, Md., says, "I have distributed the circulars. The work is moving along slowly. I would like to send more names, but have only one. I have enjoyed reading my books very much, especially 'Do Not Say.' I am ready for my certificate. At school we studied the 'New Era' and liked it."



NEW NAMES.

- 2766. Mary Hoke, Goshen, Indiana.
- 2767. Amanda Miller, Goshen, Indiana.
- 2768. Irvin Miller, Wakarusa, Indiana.
- 2769. I. S. Burns, Wakarusa, Indiana.
- 2770. Susie Miller, Wakarusa, Indiana.
- 2771. Hiram Roose, Wakarusa, Indiana.
- 2772. Mary E. Jennings, Brownsville, Maryland.
- 2773. Amos Yordy, Roanoke, Illinois.



THE greatest incitement to sin is the hope of immunity.—*Cicero*.



THE last day does not bring extinction to us, but change of place.—*Cicero*.



OUR YOUNG PEOPLE

THE GEOGRAPHY CLASS.—Chapter XXIX.

Malmö, Sweden.

Dear Mr. Maxwell:—

After having seen quite a good deal of the cities and towns of Sweden and the way the people live there, the boys planned for us to take a trip up in the country among the mountains to see how the people live in the rural districts. We were not surprised to find the majority of the people very poor financially.

In some parts of central Sweden, on the higher ground, we find the mosses to be two and three inches thick, which alone is an indication of very poor soil; and, as a matter of course, it does not have the best of cultivation. It is generally to be observed that where soil is best and produces most, the better implements of agriculture are supplied, which in turn brings good results from the land. But, where the soil is thin, it requires all the product of it to support the laborer who has no money left with which to buy improved implements; and when obliged to use the poorer class of implements it handicaps him, and, not only the laborer, but the soil as well must suffer because of it.

We saw many, many fields of wheat and rye that had been sown by hand, raked in with a hand rake or a brush, and when ripe the grain was harvested with the old-fashioned cradle, or scythe and in many instances the old reap hook was yet used; this will furnish you an idea of how far back these people are living. They live in very small houses and, as a rule have very large families; the ground hardly supports them and therefore necessitates a trade or occupation of some sort outside of agriculture; and I remember yesterday that we saw one man who helps to support a family of nine by making wooden shoes at 10 cents a pair, besides he preaches the Gospel one or two days out of a week. We have spent a great deal of time within the last few days, walking over the fields and mountains and coming in direct contact with the people as they live. At one place we saw a threshing outfit; the machinery was run by an old-fashioned horse-power and tumbling-jack like we used to have in America when my father was a young man.

Instead of having a large machine for a separator they have very small ones, with only a cylinder and a very narrow concave which Roscoe says is very similar to our old-fashioned chaff pilers. Some girls throw the bundles of grain to the machine, another one cuts the bands and a man feeds the grain into the machine. At the rear of the thresher a young lady stands with a long-handled rake and rakes the straw and chaff away, leaving the pile of wheat. Some men take the straw outside of the barn and stack it. When the threshing is over and the machine has gone the young ladies, who are hired hands on the farm, winnow this wheat by opening the barn doors, so as to cause a draft and then toss the grain into the air with the winnowing shovel, and the wind literally "Driveth the chaff away." I have gone into detail with this description to show what the life of some of the young women there is; they receive for such

work a handsome sum of thirty-six dollars a year. Young men receive about forty-four dollars a year. Agnes and I have decided that when we get home and we find some girls who are dissatisfied with their lot, who don't get to play the piano all the time, and mother won't hire the washing done and do the rest of the work herself, that we will induce them to come to Sweden and try this life awhile and they will probably enjoy it so well they will stay here. I believe it is a fact the better people have it, the more they are dissatisfied. These people seem to be perfectly happy; you don't see the girls here with pinched-up faces and sallow complexions, artificial colors on their cheeks, penciled eye brows, and false teeth filled with gold, in short devotees to the goddess of fashion, but they wear modest clothing, loosely, and not a superabundance of it, enjoy simple habits and are the very pictures of health.

One thing to which we can hardly become accustomed, is their manner of sleeping. The beds are built as a permanent fixture by some pins being driven in the side-wall, upon which crosspieces are laid so as to form a box couch, and they are invariably too short. They would be long enough for one person or one set of persons, but where houses are so small and every particle of space must be utilized, it is no uncommon thing for three or four people to occupy one bed, two with their heads at one end of the bed and the others with their heads at the other end; this arrangement of things, of course, makes it possible for a little dispute over territory, sometimes in the middle of the night; but as we said before the limited quarters in which they are compelled to live necessitates the utilizing of all the room.

The boys wanted me to tell you about the way the farmers drive their horses; instead of saying "whoa" to stop them, and "get up" to start them, or making the common clucking noise that Americans do, they make a peculiar noise by causing their tongue to vibrate rapidly, very similar to the way the American school-girls attract each other's attention on the street. And the peculiar thing about it is that they use the same signal for both stopping and starting; when they are going it means to stop, and when they are stopped it means to start. Roscoe just now said, "That would be a cinch for a balky team." But here this letter is full again and I must close.

Fraternally,
Marie.

(To be continued.)

I WOULD rather plant a single acorn that will make an oak of a century and a forest of a thousand years, than sow a thousand morning-glories that give joy for a day and are gone to-morrow. For the same reason I would rather plant one living truth in the heart of a child that will multiply through the ages, than scatter a thousand brilliant conceits before a great audience that will flash like sparks for an instant, and like sparks disappear forever.

The Q. & A. Department.

Is there a neutral strip of water called the high seas in the middle of the Atlantic Ocean, and, if so, how far is it out from New York to the line? If a child is born on this strip of water and landed at New York and stayed there would it be an American, with all the rights of a native-born American citizen?

The term "high seas" means the open sea or ocean; the highway of waters. In law the term is used to designate the area within which transactions are subject to cognizance in Courts of Admiralty. This area formerly included the waters of the ocean exterior to low-water mark, but now it is extended with the flow of the tide to high-water mark, returning with the ebb to low-water mark. The term is used in international law to designate the area which is not within the territorial jurisdiction of any nation, but the free highway of all nations, being the waters of the ocean exterior to a line parallel to the general direction of the shore and distant a marine league therefrom. A marine league is equal to one-twentieth of a degree of latitude, or three nautical miles. A nautical mile is 6,089.9 feet, while a statute mile is only 5,280 feet. The distance of the high seas from the shore was fixed at one marine league, because at the time it was done that was the limit of the area of coast water that could be commanded by cannon on the shore. It is measured with reference to headlands, so as to include in the territorial jurisdiction those inlets and arms of the sea over which the nation can justly claim and actually enforce its power. The great lakes are not deemed high seas. A child born of American parents on the high seas or even in a foreign country is considered a natural-born American, and, if a boy, is eligible for the office of President of the United States. This, of course, does not apply if the parents had been Americans but had renounced their allegiance to this country and become citizens of another country. It refers only to those whose parents are Americans at the time that the children are born into the world.

❖

What is the best method to grow peanuts?

Wait until you are sure the frost is over. Plow the soil well, harrow fine. Check two and a half to three feet apart. Plant two kernels in a hill. Cover two inches deep, and be careful not to break the thin skin around the kernel. Plant two and a half bushels per acre. Watch the moles and cut-worms carefully. Manure lightly with good quality, and use some lime or leach ashes. Harvest in dry weather. Stack around a center pole, keeping the stack well ventilated. Market your peanuts before the hulls are discolored.

What is the total capitalization of the steam railroads of the United States; number of employes; miles of railroad; number of railroad companies; number of locomotives; number of cars; earnings and expenses?

The total capital stock is \$6,355,287,335; bonded debt, \$6,722,216,517; unfunded debt, \$448,199,448; sinking and other funds, \$115,201,683. Number of employes, June 30, 1903, 1,312,537. The total single track mileage, June 30, 1903, was 207,977.22 miles; the aggregate length of mileage, including tracks of all kinds, was 283,821.52. Number of persons on the pay rolls of railroads in the United States, June 30, 1903, 1,312,537. Locomotives, 43,871. Cars, 1,753,389, of which 38,140 were for passengers, 1,653,782 for freight, 61,477 employed by railways in their own service. The gross earnings for year ending June 30, 1903, were \$1,900,846,907. The operating expenses were \$1,257,538,852. The net earnings were \$643,308,055.

❖

How did Russia get possession of Port Arthur and Manchuria? Does Mukden belong to Russia?

Russia obtained possession of Port Arthur and Talienshan by agreement with the Chinese Government, March 27, 1898, also the adjacent territories and waters, for twenty-five years. To the north is a neutral zone in which Chinese troops were not to be quartered except by consent of Russia. In 1900, in consequence of the "Boxer" uprising, Russia occupied Manchuria, but in September, 1903, undertook to restore Newchang and evacuate Mukden on October 8, but did not do so. Mukden, as well as the rest of Manchuria, belonged to the Chinese, but Russia had been holding it until driven out by the Japanese.

❖

Please state the chief causes and their antecedents of the present war.

Commercial and political dominance in China and Korea. In the war of 1894 Japan defeated China on land and sea, but the allies, to preserve the autonomy of China and enhance their own commercial interests, ordered Japan to take a money indemnity, which went mainly to London, and relinquish Manchuria, including Port Arthur. Russia, by negotiations with Empress An and her following, secured a lease on Port Arthur and control over that part of Manchuria where the Siberian railroad is located. This made Japan indignant, hence the war.

❖

How wide is Behring Strait?

About twenty-five miles in the narrowest place.

MISCELLANEOUS

LAUGH A LITTLE BIT.

Here's a motto just your fit,
 Laugh a little bit.
 When you think you've trouble hit,
 Laugh a little bit.
 Look misfortune in the face,
 Brave the beldam's rude grimace;
 Ten to one 'twill yield its place
 If you have the wit and grit
 Just to laugh a little bit.

Cherish this as sacred writ,
 Laugh a little bit.
 Keep it with you, sample it,
 Laugh a little bit.
 Little ills will surely betide you,
 Fortune may not sit beside you,
 Men may mock and fame deride you,
 But you'll mind them not a whit
 If you laugh a little bit.

—Exchange.

MT. PELEE DID GOOD.

"MT. PELEE is still boiling and bubbling and smoking, or at least it was when I passed it," says American Consul Ayme, who was the sole representative of the State Department on the island of Martinique after the frightful eruption a few years ago.

"The island of Martinique has prospered marvelously as a result of the great eruption," said the consul, and then, in answer to a look of surprise on the face of his auditor, he explained: "Yes, I know it is remarkable, but true, and resulted from this fact. At the time of the eruption St. Pierre was the metropolis of the island, and everything substantial—all of the wealth in concrete form—centered there. Well, along came this eruption and wiped the town off the face of the earth, almost, but not quite. It did wipe off every single paper and admission of indebtedness, mortgages, notes, I. O. U's, and the like, so that there was no means for any creditor to collect a debt. All the debtors on the island, and most of the people outside of St. Pierre who were more or less in debt at the time, suddenly found themselves free.

"But what the eruption did not destroy was the large store of specie and metallic wealth at St. Pierre, and all this came into the possession of the surviving inhabitants of the island, so that they were really much better off than before the eruption."

EXPERIMENTS IN SOUND.

1. VIBRATIONS.—Tie one end of a rubber string to a nail, and, holding it taut with one hand, pluck the string, and note how its elasticity causes it to vibrate. Hold it more and more taut, and see if you can observe any effect on swiftness of vibration. If you now shorten the string by taking hold of it near the nail and repeat the experiment, you can obtain a musical tone. Find what effect a greater tension has upon the pitch of tone. Each vibration of the cord must condense the air in front of it and send out a condensation as the bursting of the bag did.

2. TO OBSERVE VIBRATIONS.—Hold a sounding fork or a ringing bell against a piece of paper, against the face, in contact with the surface of water, and note the effect. In so far as possible, try the same conditions with a rubber cord. Touch the cord while sounding and note the effect.

3. NODAL LINES.—Remove the end from a paste-board box and replace the cover. Scatter upon the cover dry sand, emery, or powder. Now sing tones of varying pitch into the open end and note the nodal lines; *i. e.*, the lines of no motion, by seeing where the sand lies still. Where the box vibrates with the voice the sand is violently agitated.

4. CONDUCTION—COTTON TWINE.—Take an iron poker and tie strings to the two ends. Suspend the poker, winding the strings around the fingers and pressing them into the ears. Now strike the poker with a stone. What carries the sound to the ears? Instead of a poker any solid piece of metal, as a silver fork, may be used with a single string.—*Selected.*

THE "POOR MAN'S CLUB."

THE saloon is truly the "poor man's club"—to beat and bruise his poor brain into a state where he cannot think or plan wisely. He frequents it to the injury of his body as well as of his soul. It lures him away from his home on the week day and from the house of God on the Lord's Day. It robs him of his hard-earned cash and begets in him habits of idleness and dissipation, which, in the end, unfit him for the duties of life and make him a drain upon society. Andrew Carnegie once said he attributed much of his success to having never entered a saloon and never allowing the contents of a saloon to enter him.

Good Land Cheap



The basis of my business is absolute and unvarying integrity.

SAMUEL S. THORPE,
Founder of the Brethren Colony, Brethren, Mich.

Let us sell you farming land where the soil is productive and the crops dependable; where we have no drouths or failures; where grasshoppers are not; where we have few storms and no destructive winds; where products are greatly diversified; where the markets are as good as they are easily reached; where the climate is uniform and salubrious; where you will be cordially welcomed and helped along. We state without fear of contradiction that we have the best land at the least money, possessing more advantages and fewer drawbacks, than can be found in this country to-day. A few years' time is all that is necessary to prove that we are in one of the most productive areas for fruit, root crops and live stock. The **possibilities** are here, largely undeveloped as yet; all that we want is the **people**. Those we are getting are the right kind, **your own kind**, and the country will soon be dotted with green fields and cosy homes. Don't get the idea that you are going to a **wilderness**; not at all; on the contrary, we have sold lands in our **BRETHREN COLONY** to over 120 families, nearly half of whom are already on the ground,

others coming next spring. In the vicinity of **BRETHREN, MICHIGAN**, we have thousands of acres of productive soil, splendidly adapted for fruit, root and vegetable crops and live stock, at prices from \$7 per acre upwards, on easy terms. Our lands are sold to actual settlers.

BRO. JOHN A. MILLER, BRETHREN, MICH.,

is Resident Agent in charge of the work at our Brethren Colony. It will only cost you a postal card to drop him a line for our illustrated booklet, entitled "The Brethren Colony in the Fruit Belt of Michigan." This will give you an accurate idea of the lands and all conditions surrounding them. The booklet contains letters giving the opinion of many Brethren in regard to our lands and work. Every statement can be borne out by facts.

Reduced rates will be furnished homeseekers desiring to look our country over and every opportunity will be accorded them to conduct their investigations satisfactorily by Bro. Miller on their arrival at Brethren, Michigan.

For booklet, information as to rates and all details address:

SAMUEL S. THORPE,
Cadillac, Mich.,
DISTRICT AGENT

OR

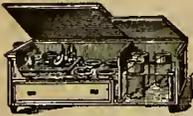
BRO. JOHN A. MILLER,
Brethren, Mich.,
RESIDENT AGENT

Michigan Land Association.

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Building the Digestive Organs.
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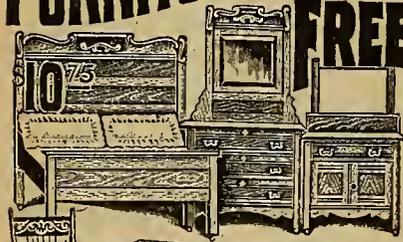


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WRITE TO - DAY

for our big free furniture catalog. It represents the largest and most complete assortment in the world of FINE MADE FURNITURE for parlor, dining room, bed

room, library, hall, veranda, kitchen, store, office or any part of a house. We sell furniture in single pieces at same prices dealers pay for furniture in wholesale quantities. We sell

Library Tables at \$3.80 up
Bookcases..... at 4.75 up
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and every style and kind of reliable furniture at correspondingly low prices. From this catalog you can select any article of furniture with best judgment and greatest economy. **WE FURNISH HOMES COMPLETE** at factory prices with furniture, carpets, curtains, stoves, tableware, and everything needed to furnish and adorn a home from top to bottom. Write to-day stating goods wanted and we will send a catalog of the goods desired by return mail, free with postage paid. Address

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—A CURE THAT NEVER FAILS—

YOU NEED NOT SUFFER LONGER.

I hold in my possession the secret whereby any one having female weakness, falling of the womb, leucorrhoea, inflammation, ulceration, irregular painful menstruation, nervousness, headache, indigestion, liver troubles, constipation, piles, fistula, catarrh, etc., can be cured at home and thereby save big doctor bills and embarrassing examinations. I do not ask you to buy a patent medicine, nor to try a free sample.

I HAVE NOTHING TO SELL.

I suffered for ten years, had tried many advertised remedies, and subjected myself to the humiliations which doctors usually require of their patients; and all without being benefited.

Finally, by the help of a noted German doctor, I discovered the secret whereby I was cured, a simple home treatment, which has cured thousands of others where everything else had failed.

SEND NO MONEY.

My great desire to help others justifies me in sending full information, concerning this secret, FREE to everybody.

DO NOT LAY THIS ASIDE.

This opportunity may not come to you again. **SEND FOR IT NOW.** A card will do. Write to-day to Mrs. Ada Warm, Dept. A., Box 198, Indianapolis, Indiana.

Safe and Convenient

If you want a good safe, conservative investment, write the Peoples State Bank, McPherson, Kans., about their "First Mortgage Bonds."

Ten interest Coupons with each bond. The interest is payable Semi-Annually. All you need do is to clip off the Coupon and send to them, and they will collect and remit to you "Free" of charge.

Have had eleven years experience in making First Mortgage Loans in McPherson County, Kans., and have never lost one dollar interest or Principal on any of these loans.

Customers are well pleased.

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Eld. J. J. Yoder, Conway, Kansas.
Galen E. Royer, Elgin, Ill.
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PEOPLES STATE BANK,

F. A. VANIMAN, PRES. McPHERSON, KAN.

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Our Goods are Reliable. Our Variety is Large. Our Prices are Low.

All orders filled promptly, postpaid. Satisfaction guaranteed or your money refunded. Send us a sample order and be convinced. Write us for a booklet of unsolicited testimonials and new line of samples, which will be furnished free. Send at once to

E. E. ARNOLD, Elgin, Ill.

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Our goods must be entirely satisfactory to purchaser or we refund the money. We can fill your order for most any make or grade watch, though you do not see it in our catalogue. Be sure you get the value of your money when buying silverware. There are different weights, especially in spoons. Get the best Rogers. They are fully guaranteed. You run no risk.

We also call special attention to our line of fine Fountain Pens. Everything in our jewelry department must be just as represented or no sale.

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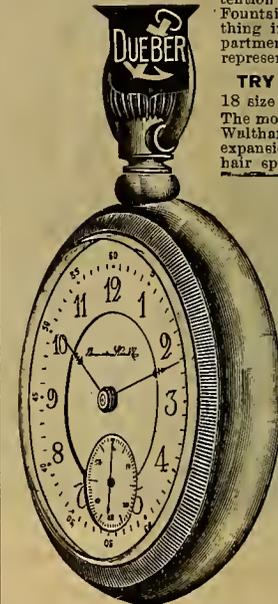
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The case is solid silverine; stronger than silver; will not tarnish. It is just the watch for any person in need of a good, strong time piece. You never could buy it before at our price, only

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We have just received three new numbers of these "Fine Art Pictures" as follows:

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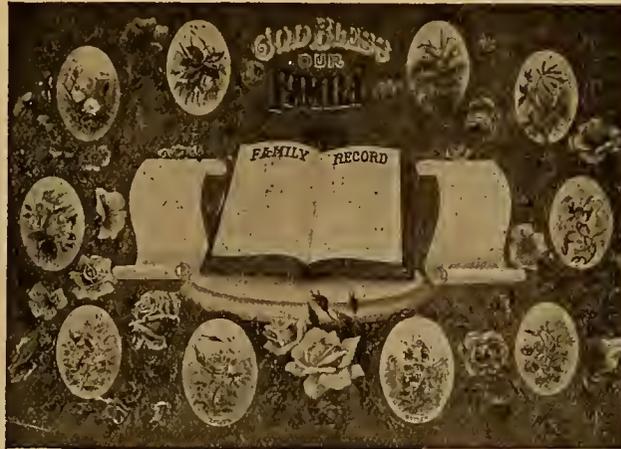
We have had a number of calls for the above numbers and are pleased to state that we are now prepared to furnish them.

The Memorial picture is printed on black paper, which makes it very appropriate, while the other two are printed on gilded paper in many beautiful colors.



No. 125.—Marriage Certificate.

We have sold more than **5,000** of these Pictures in the last two months and are still receiving many orders each day. A great many order from 12 to 25 at a time, and a number of orders are received for 40 and 50. Our customers are so well pleased that it is no uncommon thing for the same person to send us two or three orders. Size of picture, 16 x 20 inches. **Former price, 25 cts.**



No. 123.—Family Record.

These numbers are all exceedingly fine. Send us an order and we are sure you will be delighted with them.

TWENTY SUBJECTS

Besides these we have 20 other subjects that are very popular.

OUR SPECIAL PRICE

For one or more and less than six, each,	15 cts.
For six or more, each, - - - - -	12½ cts.
One dozen or more, each, - - - - -	11 cts.

SEND FOR OUR ILLUSTRATED CIRCULAR OF 20 SUBJECTS

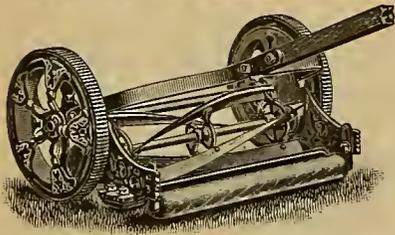
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The Auto Ball Bearing Lawn Mower represents the highest art in Lawn Mower making—has 10-inch drive wheels. Made in three sizes.

14-inch, price each, \$6.00
 16-inch, price each, \$6.50
 18-inch, price each, \$7.00

Dover Triumph Lawn Mower.—Light-running, High Wheel, 10-inch drive wheel, 7-inch reel with 4 cutters, made in four sizes.

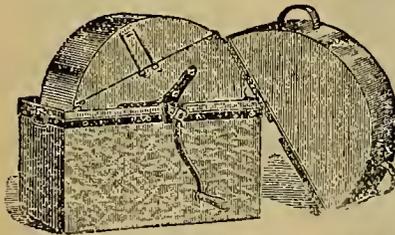
14-inch, \$4.00
 16-inch, \$4.50
 18-inch, \$5.00
 20-inch, \$5.50

Sterling Lawn Mower.—A simply constructed, durable, low-priced mower. Made in four sizes.

12-inch, \$2.25
 14-inch, \$2.50
 16-inch, \$2.75
 18-inch, \$3.00

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A MODERN STEAM LAUNDRY REDUCED TO FAMILY SIZE.

It will wash clothing of any description from delicate laces to bed quilts and comforts.

No. 80—Price without faucet, ...\$3.45
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ONLY \$3.48 FOR THIS ASSORTMENT OF GROCERIES AND OUR LARGE \$48-PAGE CATALOGUE. Every purchaser of this assortment will be placed on our mailing list and receive free every 60 days a special grocery catalogue.

The large catalogue explains our Freight and Express refund, making it possible for you to purchase goods from us and have the freight and express charges refunded.

- 6 lbs. Sterling Brand Java and Mocha Coffee, \$1.00
- 1 lb. Uncolored Japan Tea,34
- 1 lb. Sterling Baking Powder,20
- 1 lb. Sterling Baking Soda,05
- 6 Bars Borated Naphtha Soap,24
- 2 Bars Sterling Scouring Soap,10
- 1 lb. Perfect Soap Powder,05
- 1 lb Pkg. Corn Starch,05
- 3 lbs. Fancy Head Rice,20
- 3 lbs. Fancy Prunes,20
- 3 lbs. Fine Sago,10
- 3 lbs. Pearl Barley,10
- 10 lbs. Rolled Oats,25
- 6 Cans Fancy Early June Peas,60

Total, \$3.48

ALBAUGH BROS., DOVER & CO.,
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SPRING MOHAIRS AT REDUCED PRICES

On account of a delayed shipment just received from ENGLAND, we are closing out these handsome light weight Mohairs at an astonishingly low price. They are 36 in. wide and of an excellent quality. The STOCK is VERY LIMITED and the LATE ORDERS may have to go UNFILLED. After what we have laid in stock has been used, we may not be able to procure any more. A hint to the wise is sufficient. Write for samples at once.

The colors are a pretty dark brown with a raised silk "splash" in self color; a very light champagne color, almost a cream, with a self color raised silk "splash"; a green check on a background of blue, and black with a small figure in silk. They are very handsome, the patterns being selected by a lady, who, naturally, knows best what would suit another lady.

While they last, per yard, ... 45 cents

ALSO, in Gingham, a pink with a white stripe; a large fancy green and white check with a black line; a large fancy check in pink and white; a large fancy check in blue and white; plain blue; small pink and white check; plain pink. Special price, ... 10 cents

Summer Dress Goods in light tan and white with an open work check and the stripes one way in silk. Special price, 25 cents

Summer Dress Goods with an open work stripe. Color, black with a small white figure. Price, 12½ cents

Coarse Basket Weave for shirtwaists or dresses for summer, in white. Price, 21 cents

Calico in dark blue, with a white dot; red with a small white dot close together; pink with a clouded white stripe; gray with a black and white design, and a plain pink. Price, 5½ cents

Percale in red, with a white flower and vine. Price, 7 cents

Percale in buff, with a tiny red and green flower and a scroll design in white. Price, 9 cents

White Vesting for shirtwaists with a fancy stripe in self color. Price, 19 cents

Silk in turquoise blue with an inch wide lacey stripe in self color. Price, 41 cents

Persian Lawn, good quality, white. Price, 15 cents

Extra fine dainty India Linen. Price, 39 cents

Fine Mohair in navy blue. Price, 69 cents

One piece of very dark blue Mohair, excellent quality. Price, 67 cents

A few remnants of Broadcloth and Fancy Suitings, length ranging from 1 to 3½ yards in all the leading colors. They are of an extra fine quality and the price which we quote is at a loss to us, in order to get them off of our shelves. Price, 75 cents.

Tan summer Dress Goods with an open work stripe and a small green dot. Price, 13 cents

Beautiful piece of Swiss mull, white. Price, 29 cents

Soisette, the new dress goods which looks exactly like pongee and is often mistaken for same. Sells here in the city for 29 cents. Price to Inglenook readers, 24 cents

Finest grade of Sateen made, in black. At a short distance it might be mistaken for satin, it is so glossy and heavy. Special price to Inglenookers, 25 cents

Extra fine piece of Butcher Linen, the goods so much used now for shirtwaists and shirtwaist suits. Special price, 69 cents

Fine piece of Basket Weave, white. Price, 18 cents

Note.—From now on we intend to give the readers of the Inglenook, and our friends, the benefit of the low prices which we are forced to make on remnants and dress goods in small quantities. Watch for them!

ALBAUGH BROS., DOVER & CO.,
 341-343 Franklin St., Chicago, Ill.

Real Estate in Kansas

If you are thinking of changing location you had better come to Kansas, where you can get land at reasonable prices and raise nearly all kinds of crops, fruit and vegetables, and be close to railroads, churches and schools. Farms from \$25 to \$60 per acre, according to improvements and locations. Write for full description of special bargains.

N. P. J. SONDERGARD,
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GET THE BABY'S PICTURE

or any other picture you may desire with one of our high grade cameras.

TRY OUR No. 2 ANSCO.



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A SPECIAL TRAIN TO THE ANNUAL MEETING

Leaves Chicago Friday, June 2, 1905, via the

WABASH RAILROAD

For the accommodation of our many friends among the Brethren, we wish to announce that for the Annual Meeting at Bristol, Tenn., to be held in June, the Wabash Railroad will run a special train of high-backed coaches and chair cars, through from Chicago to Bristol without change of cars, leaving Chicago, Dearborn Station at ten o'clock A. M. We invite all living in the city, or in the vicinity, to purchase tickets via the following route in order to take advantage of this special service: Wabash Railroad Chicago to Toledo; Ohio Central Lines Toledo to Columbus, and Norfolk and Western, Columbus to Bristol.

This special train will run through the rich farming lands of northern Indiana, picking up our friends who live in this district, arriving at North Liberty about 12:30 P. M.; Lakeville, 12:50 P. M.; Wakarusa, 1:15 P. M.; New Paris, 1:30 P. M.; Millersburg, 1:45 P. M.; Topeka, 2:00 P. M.; Wolcottville, 2:15 P. M.; arrive Toledo 6:00 P. M.; Columbus, 9:00 P. M., and arrive Bristol 2:00 P. M., Saturday, June 3. It is our desire that train reach the meeting grounds as early as possible on Saturday, to enable our patrons to get comfortably settled before dark. A special train will also be run from Bristol to Chicago at close of the meeting. Representatives of the different lines will accompany this train through to Bristol, thus insuring kind treatment and a comfortable journey, in a train occupied only by the Brethren and their families. A low fare has been named for this meeting as usual. Inform your local ticket agent that you wish to accompany this special train, and he will see that your tickets read as per above route. For further information write to,

R. S. Greenwood, M. P. A., Chicago, Ill.
J. Halderman, T. P. A., Chicago, Ill.
F. A. Palmer, A. G. P. A., Chicago, Ill.

Good Openings in South Dakota

An important railroad extension through Lyman county, South Dakota, is being built by the

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway

Land in Lyman county is now selling at from \$5.00 to \$15.00 per acre and values will probably increase 100 or 200 per cent as soon as the new line is completed.

This is a splendid opportunity to secure a good farm at a low figure. Low rates to South Dakota every Tuesday this summer.

Ask the ticket agent about train service and rates, or address

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We expect to publish a report of the meeting at Bristol, Tenn., in full. It will include the Educational, Sunday-school, and Missionary Meetings, as well as the complete report of the General Conference.

The re-baptizing and church name questions, which are of more than ordinary importance, will be thoroughly discussed at this meeting and a full account will be given in the report.

Price only 25 cents. Send your order at once and we will mail you the report the week following the Conference.

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The undersigned expects to be at the Annual Meeting at Bristol, Tenn., and will be pleased to meet the brethren, and talk with them about the Reedley Country. My headquarters will be at the Union Pacific Office, Annual Meeting grounds, Bristol, Tenn.

Elder D. L. Forney, late Missionary from India, has just purchased land near Reedley. Other leading brethren will locate soon.

Write for booklet and full information.

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Howard Miller, Elgin, Ill.

Des Moines, Iowa, April 26, 1905.

Dear Bro.:—I have just returned from a visit to the lands you represent in the Upper Peninsula of Michigan. I have purchased a half section of the same, near Rudyard, with the expectation of making it my home in the near future. The soil here is a rich clay loam, from 60 to 300 feet in depth. Hay is the great farm crop at present, and a constant cropping from the same ground for twenty-four years is said to show no diminishing of the yield, which is from 1½ to 2 tons of timothy, and from 2 to 3 tons of clover per acre. The crop is always heavy, as the ground in winter is covered with snow, which prevents heaving, and drouths are unknown. Other farm crops, except corn, are equally profitable, and some of them probably more so, but hay being the easiest farming done, is the most prevalent crop, here, and the farmers seem satisfied with it. The market for it is good, and if nothing else were grown the yield obtained would fix a value to the land of from \$50 to \$75 per acre.

The great vegetable crop is potatoes. In fruits, red raspberries and strawberries run riot everywhere, in a wild state. Peas take the place of corn for fattening, and are sown broadcast, with a resulting yield of from 25 to 40 bushels per acre. Most other vegetables, fruits and grains are successfully grown, but the ones named have been made a specialty, and seem to be so unusually successful that the farmers have not tried to explore the possibilities of the land in all lines. All staple crops common to central United States seem profitably grown except in grains, corn; in vegetables, tomatoes; and in fruits, peaches. The country is well watered, and stock of all kinds do well, and sheep remarkably so.

All the residents say that the south-of-Rudyard-district, where I purchased, is the best soil in the largest body in the upper peninsula, and the country is dotted with farms in a high state of cultivation. There is quite a bunch of wild land in this region from 4 to 8 miles from Rudyard, along good graded roads, with schools near. This is in what is called "the flowing-well region." That is, here wells may be had at a cost of from \$35 to \$100 which flow out above ground the year round. The flow is sometimes raised to the second story of a house with pipes. The water is clear and usually quite soft.

I saw the country at the worst season of the year for looks, and the looks were against it. Timber, timber, and still more timber, and brush without end, in the wild tracts, along good roads. A formidable-looking task is the clearing of it for farming, but investigation proves that it is not as great as it appears to a man from the prairie. The wood is soft and cuts rapidly, the roots run on top of the ground and stumps sprout but little, and they are easily pulled, and there is a profitable market for most of the timber. Were the work of clearing the average wild lands in the Rudyard district hired, an estimate of the cost, to get it into cultivation, is about \$10 per acre, according to the people here who ought to know. The best of the land can be had for from \$5.00 to \$10.00 per acre from the Upper Peninsula Land Company, in this section, and the net value of the timber often runs as high as \$5.00 per acre. That is, it may be sold in the tree at that price. Therefore, while the task of clearing is considerable, the land has a financial value of from two to three times its cost, based upon its yielding capacity, as already shown, and the excellent markets of the Upper Peninsula. If a person does his own clearing, the cost of the land is a trifle and the wood from the land will make his living as he works.

I think the South-of-Rudyard district ought to be taken up by our people rapidly, as I understand this spot will be reserved for them for a short time, and there is no like opportunity open anywhere else to get as rich land as there is in the United States at such cost, were the work of clearing even hired.

The health of the country is excellent. The winters are long, but not usually severe. Last winter the United States Weather Bureau gives the lowest temperature at any time as 21½ below zero. The summers average about two weeks shorter than in central Iowa, and nights are always cool.

I expect to make this my permanent home and would like to have others of our members here with me. There is a splendid market for butter, eggs, poultry, vegetables, fruits and grains. There is a constant demand for heavy horses in the lumber camps, at \$500 per team. Society here is splendid and our people will find a congenial social home in it.

Fraternally,

John E. Mohler.

In going to the Upper Peninsula see that your ticket reads over the North-Western railroad. There is no other way of getting there direct. It connects with the "Soo" line, along which the Rudyard district lies.

We expect to be at the Conference at Bristol, the coming month, and will go on the Wabash Railroad, hoping to meet many friends on the way.

Address all letters of inquiry to JOHN E. MOHLER, Des Moines, Iowa, or

HOWARD MILLER, Elgin, Illinois.

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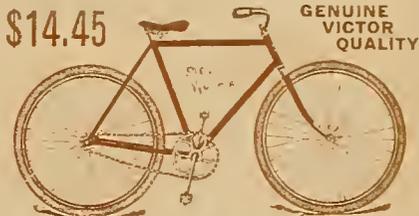
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J. J. BALLOW, Cumberland, Va.

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A WEEKLY MAGAZINE

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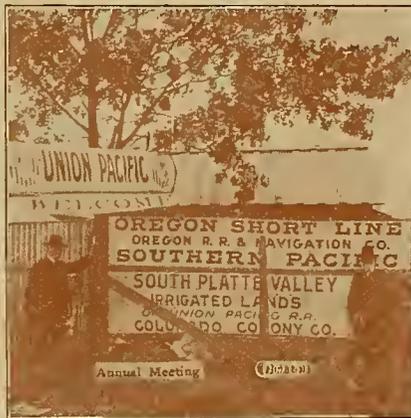
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ANNUAL MEETING

At

BRISTOL, TENN.



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Many of the Brethren from the west have advised us they will make our office their headquarters during the meeting.

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This assertion was made this morning by C. S. Morey, head of the Moroy-Boettcher syndicate. He has just returned from a trip to the East. While there he made arrangements for the transfer of one of the largest Michigan factories from Saginaw to Sterling, Colo. The new factory will have a capacity of 600 tons and will give employment to hundreds of men.

This will make the seventh beet sugar factory in the South Platte Valley owned by this syndicate.

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E. L. LOMAX, G. P. & T. A.,
Omaha, Nebraska.

READ THIS!

Do you canvass for a livelihood? Are you a widow without any support. Is your health poor and not able to do much work? If so, write to Bro. F. C. Renner, New Midway, Md. He is a minister in the Brethren church and wants to help you to help yourself. Sister Sophia A. Stong, Newville, N. Dak., sold 3,564 boxes, and Bro. E. B. Stern, Noblesville, Ind., sold over 9,000 boxes. Many widows support their families with it. It is a pleasure to sell it, because it gives full satisfaction and is wanted by everybody. People come to your home for it, if they know that you have it. Here is what Sister Hannah Royer did. She had canvassed for other things, and when we sent our circular to each minister named in the Brethren Almanac, Bro. Koontz got one and he handed it to Sister Royer. Now notice her orders and the dates of them: Aug. 12, \$1.50; Aug. 22, \$5.00; Aug. 29, \$7.60; Sept. 9, 17.00; Sept. 25; \$16.50; Oct. 12, \$30.50. Just two months ago she wrote us that she cleared from \$2 to \$5 a day. Now you can see that it is no fake or catch penny article. Over four million boxes have been sold, and not one complaint. It suits every one. It has gone to all nations, England, Russia, Sweden, Belgium, Palestine, India, Mexico, Canada, Hawaii and the Islands. Many poor widows and orphans are supporting themselves with it. Write for particulars, or send two stamps for a sample and full particulars. Address:

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Via the North-Western Line, will be sold June 15, 16, 17 and 18, with favorable return limits, on account of Biennial Meeting of Modern Woodmen. Apply to agents Chicago & North-Western R'y.

IN ANSWERING ADVERTISEMENTS PLEASE MENTION THE INGLENOOK.

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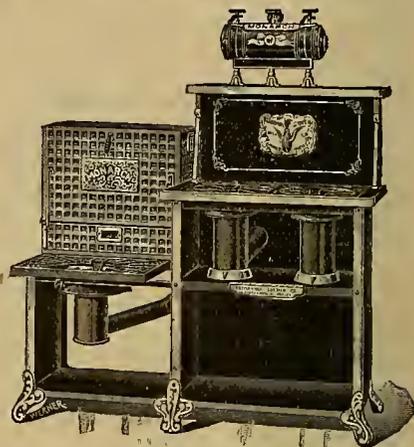
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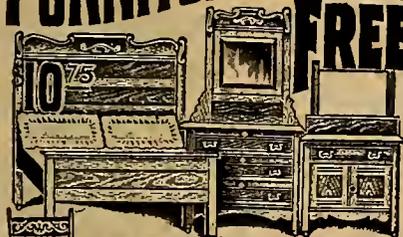


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It represents
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the world of
FINE MADE
FURNITURE
for parlor,
dining room,
bed room, library,
hall, veranda,
kitchen, store,
office or any
part of a house.
We sell furni-
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pieces at same
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We sell

Library Tables at \$3.80 up
Bookcases.....at 4.75 up
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Iron Beds.....at 2.05 up
Sideboards.....at 8.75 up
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Parlor Suites at 8.70 up
and every style and kind of re-
liable furniture at correspond-
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catalog you can select any article of
furniture with best judgment and greatest
economy. **WE FURNISH HOMES
COMPLETE** at factory prices with
furniture, carpets, curtains,
stoves, tableware, and every-
thing needed to furnish and
adorn a home from top to bot-
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goods wanted and we will send
a catalog of the goods desired by
return mail, free with postage
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EQUITY MFG. CO.
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Safe and Convenient

If you want a good safe, conservative
investment, write the Peoples State Bank,
McPherson, Kans., about their "First
Mortgage Bonds."

Ten interest Coupons with each bond.
The interest is payable Semi-Annually.
All you need do is to clip off the Coupon
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Have had eleven years experience in
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County, Kans., and have never lost
one dollar interest or Principal on any
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Customers are well pleased.
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LARGEST ASSORTMENT.
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Send Postal Card for Free Sam-
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Lock Box 144,
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Inglenook Cook Book

This cook book has become so pop-
ular that we were compelled to get
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We are printing it on much bet-
ter paper this time and are binding
it in our own bindery, insuring a
much better book than previous edi-
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It contains 1,000 recipes by the best
cooks in the country and are all sim-
ple and practical. Many good cooks
tell us they have laid all other cook
books aside and use only the Ingle-
nook Cook Book.

It is being bound in a substantial
paper binding and also good oil cloth.
Price in paper binding, each, 25 cents
Oil cloth binding, each,35 cents

If you do not have a copy, send
now, and you will be pleased.

Brethren Publishing House,
Elgin, Illinois.

ATTENTION!

Are you interested in receiving full value for your
money? Are you opposed to paying jobber's and
middlemen's profits? We deal with manufacturers;
we buy large amounts; we pay much less for goods
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most any make or grade watch, though you do not see
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money when buying silverware. There are different
weights, especially in spoons. Get the best Rogers.
They are fully guaranteed. You run no risk.

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18 size watch for \$4.42.
The movement is a genuine
Waltham, 7 jewels, cut
expansion balance, Breguet
hair spring.

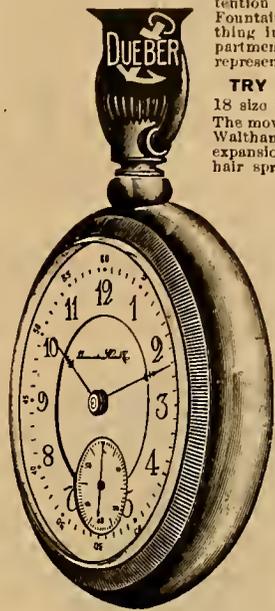
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silver; will not
tarnish. It is
just the watch
for any person
in need of a
good, strong time
piece. You never
could buy it be-
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A postal will
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7A5. 18 size, silverine, open face,
screw back and front case.

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WE MAKE PURE, HOME-MADE

Apple Butter

None better made. Safely shipped anywhere.
Write to-day for particulars to

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Victor Liver Pills

The superior Family Liver Pills.
Very mild in their action and act as
a Laxative, by taking one before re-
tiring. In larger doses they are anti-
bilious Pills and cure Biliousness,
Liver and Stomach troubles. A fa-
vorite among the Ladies. If your
dealer does not have Victor Liver
Pills you can get them for twelve 2-
cent stamps by addressing

VICTOR REMEDIES CO.,
Frederick, Md.

IN ANSWERING ADVERTISEMENTS
PLEASE MENTION THE INGLE-
NOOK.

A Delightful and Profitable California Home for Brethren

As heretofore announced in the Inglenook there is now forming, on the banks of the beautiful Sacramento River, in Glenn County, California, in the heart of the Sacramento Valley, a Colony of German Baptist Brethren.

Feb. 21, 1905, a party of Brethren composed of S. W. Funk, of Glendora, J. Overholtzer, of Colton, Wm. Platt, of Charter Oak (Ministers), T. M. Calvert, M. P. Custer (deacons), M. N. Overholtzer, F. L. Hepner, E. O. Overholtzer, of Covina, Cal., L. S. Ober, of Laotta, Ind., together with a number of friends, including J. P. Funk, of Charter Oak, and C. R. Greider, of Los Angeles, left Southern California on a trip to investigate the land under the Sacramento Valley Land Company's Canal system of irrigation just completed.

Ten of the party were old Californians who have had considerable experience in irrigating, fruit growing and farming in Southern and some in Central California, and are acquainted with the resources, climatic conditions, etc. of this country.

The party spent several days thoroughly investigating the water rights, character of soil, climate, health conditions, etc., in Glenn and Colusa Counties, and were well convinced that the richness of the soil, unfailing and cheap water supply, reasonable prices of land, transportation facilities, cool, pure, soft water for drinking, pleasant and healthful climate, etc., would insure a safe investment and deserve recommendation to others for settlement.

The party selected the Packer ranch of 6,600 acres, as a location, and secured an option at prices ranging from \$25 to \$100 per acre, including water right, according to distance, west from the River, character of soil and drainage. The party bought almost 800 acres, selecting from the cheapest to the highest price.

This tract runs about three and one-half miles west from the new town site of the Brethren, which is located $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles north of Princeton near the banks of the Sacramento, amidst large oak trees. It is about 80 miles north of Sacramento City, the capital of the State.

All the water that is needed for any kind of farming or fruit growing is furnished by the Company for \$1.00 per acre per year, and the Company keeps up the ditches. The water can be had almost any day in the year.

"This is an opportunity that perhaps has never before been offered in California or in any other part of the United States." A number of those who have purchased will soon move to their new location and others are purchasing, and in a short time this tract will all be settled by the Brethren and their friends, especially by those from the eastern States who desire to do general farming in California.

This is certainly an opportunity to eastern people, as they can reap the benefit of the many years of experience these old Californians have had in irrigating and farming in California.

Wm. Platt and J. Overholtzer, two ministers, have already moved to Princeton, Colusa County, Cal. They

will gladly answer any inquiries and welcome those who come to investigate this country with a view of locating. Any of this party will also gladly answer inquiries regarding the new Colony.

A town site will soon be laid out and in the near future there will be a school, post office, stores and preaching services.

There is a trading vessel which comes up the River once a week and will take produce of all kinds in exchange for groceries and pay cash. With the advantages here and the conditions well adapted to general farming, there is no doubt but what one of the largest congregations of the Brethren in California will be located on this tract in the near future, and those desiring to take advantage of this opportunity should do so as soon as possible.

We have a climate that is no doubt equal to any valley of any consequence, for health and agreeableness. There is an occasional case of malaria in the lower and undrained lands of the county where water stands, but as the lands are becoming more thoroughly drained, this has almost entirely disappeared. For throat and lung trouble our climate is excellent. The weather is a little warmer than near the coast in Southern and Northern California, but not so warm as Riverside, Redlands, San Bernardino, etc.

The continual flowing water of the great Sacramento River directly from Mt. Shasta and the Mountains add greatly to the health of the country.

Any one desiring to see this tract will go to Colusa Junction, thence to Colusa on the Narrow Gauge, and, by notifying the Farmers and Merchants Bank of Colusa, they will be taken direct to the Tract in automobiles free of charge.

This is the land where the great oak and sycamore trees grow. The river banks are covered with wild grape and blackberry vines entwined amidst the large trees.

The river abounds in trout, salmon, bass and other delicious fish. The soil is rich sediment, 20 to 60 feet deep. It will produce 10 to 15 tons of alfalfa, 10 to 15 tons of peaches, pears or prunes. Oranges ripen there four weeks in advance of those of Southern California and always command higher prices for that reason. The present crop of wheat and barley will pay 10 per cent on \$100 an acre. It has the best supply of water for irrigation in all the west. I am a native of California. I have been actively engaged in developing California lands for 30 years. I am familiar with every large ranch and every section of California, and I know the Packer Ranch to be the best ranch of equal size in California. Its location is on the banks of California's largest river, where steamboats regularly ply. Its climate and its soil renders it ideal. Its productiveness is certain, not guess work.

Illustrated catalogues will be sent to any address free.

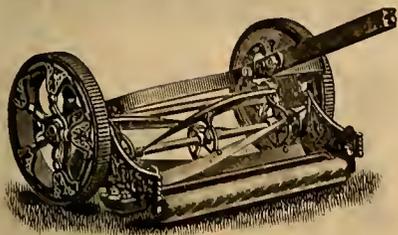
At request of the Brethren who have visited and located on the Colony, I will have a representative at Bristol during the Conference with photographs, and, if possible, I shall be there in person to meet any of the Brethren who may desire a home in California.

C. M. WOOSTER, President,

Sacramento Valley Land Company,

648 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.

LAWN MOWERS



The Auto Ball Bearing Lawn Mower represents the highest art in Lawn Mower making—has 10-inch drive wheels. Made in three sizes.

14-inch, price each,\$6.00
 16-inch, price each,\$6.50
 18-inch, price each,\$7.00

Dover Triumph Lawn Mower.—Light-running, High Wheel, 10-inch drive wheel, 7-inch reel with 4 cutters, made in four sizes.

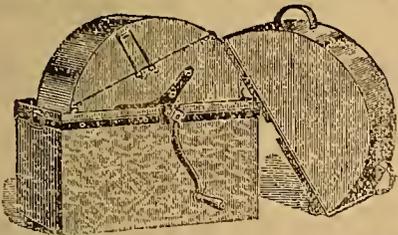
14-inch,\$4.00
 16-inch,\$4.50
 18-inch,\$5.00
 20-inch,\$5.50

Sterling Lawn Mower.—A simply-constructed, durable, low-priced mower. Made in four sizes.

12-inch,\$2.25
 14-inch,\$2.50
 16-inch,\$2.75
 18-inch,\$3.00

ALBAUGH BROS., DOVER & CO.,
 341 Franklin St., Chicago, Ill.

Steam Washer



A MODERN STEAM LAUNDRY REDUCED TO FAMILY SIZE.

It will wash clothing of any description from delicate laces to bed quilts and comforts.

No. 80—Price without faucet, ...\$3.45
 No. 697—Price with faucet, ...\$3.95

ALBAUGH BROS., DOVER & CO.,
 341-343 Franklin St., Chicago, Ill.

GROCERY ASSORTMENT

ONLY \$3.48 FOR THIS ASSORTMENT OF GROCERIES AND OUR LARGE 348-PAGE CATALOGUE. Every purchaser of this assortment will be placed on our mailing list and receive free every 60 days a special grocery catalogue.

The large catalogue explains our Freight and Express refund, making it possible for you to purchase goods from us and have the freight and express charges refunded.

- 6 lbs. Sterling Brand Java and Mocha Coffee,\$1.00
- 1 lb. Uncolored Japan Tea,34
- 1 lb. Sterling Baking Powder,20
- 1 lb. Sterling Baking Soda,05
- 6 Bars Borated Naphtha Soap,24
- 2 Bars Sterling Scouring Soap,10
- 1 lb. Perfect Soap Powder,05
- 1 lb Pkg. Corn Starch,05
- 3 lbs. Fancy Head Rice,20
- 3 lbs. Fancy Prunes,20
- 3 lbs. Fine Sago,10
- 3 lbs. Pearl Barley,10
- 10 lbs. Rolled Oats,25
- 6 Cans Fancy Early June Peas,60

Total,\$3.48

ALBAUGH BROS., DOVER & CO.,
 341-343 Franklin St., Chicago, Ill.

SPRING MOHAIRS AT REDUCED PRICES

On account of a delayed shipment just received from ENGLAND, we are closing out these handsome light weight Mohairs at an astonishingly low price. They are 36 in. wide and of an excellent quality. The STOCK is VERY LIMITED and the LATE ORDERS may have to go UNFILLED. After what we have laid in stock has been used, we may not be able to procure any more. A hint to the wise is sufficient. Write for samples at once.

The colors are a pretty dark brown with a raised silk "splash" in self color; a very light champagne color, almost a cream, with a self color raised silk "splash"; a green check on a background of blue, and black with a small figure in silk. They are very handsome, the patterns being selected by a lady, who, naturally, knows best what would suit another lady.

While they last, per yard,....45 cents

ALSO, in Gingham, a pink with a white stripe; a large fancy green and white check with a black line; a large fancy check in pink and white; a large fancy check in blue and white; plain blue; small pink and white check; plain pink. Special price, ...10 cents

Summer Dress Goods in light tan and white with an open work check and the stripes one way in silk. Special price,25 cents

Summer Dress Goods with an open work stripe. Color, black with a small white figure. Price,12½ cents

Coarse Basket Weave for shirtwaists or dresses for summer, in white. Price,21 cents

Calico in dark blue, with a white dot; red with a small white dot close together; pink with a clouded white stripe; gray with a black and white design, and a plain pink. Price,5½ cents

Percalé in red, with a white flower and vine. Price,7 cents

Percalé in buff, with a tiny red and green flower and a scroll design in white. Price,9 cents

White Vesting for shirtwaists with a fancy stripe in self color. Price,19 cents

Silk in turquoise blue with an inch wide lacey stripe in self color. Price,41 cents

Persian Lawn, good quality, white. Price,15 cents

Extra fine dainty India Linen. Price,39 cents

Fine Mohair in navy blue. Price,69 cents

One piece of very dark blue Mohair, excellent quality. Price,67 cents

A few remnants of Broadcloth and Fancy Suitings, length ranging from 1 to 3½ yards in all the leading colors. They are of an extra fine quality and the price which we quote is at a loss to us, in order to get them off of our shelves. Price,75 cents.

Tan summer Dress Goods with an open work stripe and a small green dot. Price,13 cents

Beautiful piece of Swiss mull, white. Price,29 cents

Soisette, the new dress goods which looks exactly like pongee and is often mistaken for same. Sells here in the city for 29 cents. Price to Inglenook readers,24 cents

Finest grade of Sateen made, in black. At a short distance it might be mistaken for satin, it is so glossy and heavy. Special price to Inglenookers,25 cents

Extra fine piece of Butcher Linen, the goods so much used now for shirtwaists and shirtwaist suits. Special price,69 cents

Fine piece of Basket Weave, white. Price,18 cents

Note.—From now on we intend to give the readers of the Inglenook, and our friends, the benefit of the low prices which we are forced to make on remnants and dress goods in small quantities. Watch for them!

ALBAUGH BROS., DOVER & CO.,
 341-343 Franklin St., Chicago, Ill.

Real Estate in Kansas

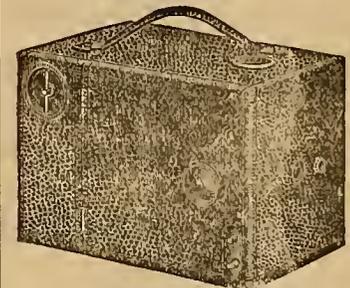
If you are thinking of changing location you had better come to Kansas, where you can get land at reasonable prices and raise nearly all kinds of crops, fruit and vegetables, and be close to railroads, churches and schools. Farms from \$25 to \$60 per acre, according to improvements and locations. Write for full description of special bargains.

N. P. J. SONDERGARD,
 Marion Co. 14113 Ramona, Kans.

You Can GET THE BABY'S PICTURE

or any other picture you may desire with one of our high grade cameras.

TRY OUR No. 2 ANSCO.



Well Worth Twice What We Ask for it \$6.50

Very compact and covered with best grade seal grain leather; metal fittings nickel-plated. Fixed focus and always ready for use. Fitted with high-grade single achromatic lens, and improved form of finger release automatic shutter for both time and instantaneous exposures. Has set of three diaphragms.

The No. 2 Anso is fitted with two of the latest improved brilliant finders and two tripod sockets, enabling the operator to make pictures either way of the film. It uses Daylight Loading Film Cartridges of six or twelve exposures. Outside dimensions, 6 7/8 x 4 7/8 x 4 7/8; weight, 25 oz.

No. 2 Anso, not loaded,\$6.50
 Carrying Case, 1.50
 Six Exposure Film,35
 Twelve Exposure Film,70

If this camera does not suit you as to price or style, send for our catalogue of Cameras and Photographic goods. We can supply cameras of all kinds. Prices range from 99c and up. Catalogue sent free.

ALBAUGH BROS., DOVER & CO.,
 Dep't. 10, Chicago, Ill.

I Will Exchange

160-acre improved and irrigated Farm, containing over 50 acres alfalfa and good buildings, near Denver, Colorado, for a Farm nearer to Fort Wayne or Chicago. This Farm is in a thickly settled country, and where a goodly number of Brethren already own land.

For the man who can move on to this Farm there is no better proposition out of doors to-day.

Investigate this offer at once.

I. N. SOMMERS,
 Care of Equity Mfg. & Supply Co.,
 Chicago, Illinois.

The Land of Promise In Southern Idaho!

The Oregon Short Line Railroad

Will be represented at the Annual Meeting at Bristol, Tenn., by their General Immigration Agents, S. Bock and J. E. Hooper, who will be pleased to meet the Brethren and their friends at our office, opposite the Tabernacle, where they will find a welcome during the meeting.

The Oregon Short Line Railroad is the popular route to points in Idaho, Oregon and Washington. Homeseekers, tourists and business men will find this route interesting and train service unsurpassed.

Homeseekers' round trip excursion rates from Chicago on June 6th and 20th and July 4th and 18th, 1905. Return limit 21 days.

D. E. BURLEY,
G. P. & T. Agt. O. S. L. R. R.,
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

THE INGLENOOK

MAY 30, 1905.

No. 22.

OUR NATION'S SILENT VICTORS.

BY CLAUDIA M. FERRIN.

With mystic tread they rally
On battlefields of yore,
And march to present conflicts
Unheeding cannon's roar.
From mountain, plain and valley,
From ocean's pearl-strewn way,
Their spirits come to greet us
Upon Memorial Day.

We feel their martial presence
When foes approach our strand,
And rise to save our country—
Their own beloved land.
We now bring wreaths of laurel
To deck each hero's grave,
And with the wreaths pay tribute
To loyal hearts and brave.

Asleep, but not forgotten;
Unnamed, but victors still;
Each lowly mound is sacred
To those whose dauntless will
Shall seek the slab of marble,
And trace with loving care
The carved or uncarved records
Of him who slumbers there.

SEEDTHOUGHTS FOR THE HEART'S GARDEN.

BY JOSEPHINE HANNA.

*A small key may unlock a great door if you have
the grip to turn it.*

✦

*While justice may not in every case be ours, it may
yet exceed that due us.*

✦

*Forgiveness is a bridge to heaven, which rests up-
on both God's love and ours.*

✦

*If your patience becomes exhausted, it will be when
you most need it—mark that!*

*The itching ear is responsible for the tattling tongue.
Are you and I? Are we, friend?*

✦

*He who is unequal to small duties proves his lack
of a fraction of ability for great ones.*

✦

*Were it not for superstition's signs, on what would
the events in some men's lives depend?*

✦

*The tattling tongue is responsible for itching ears
—the feast of carcass for the gathering vultures.*

✦

*Opportunity raises the standard of success so high
as to be seldom cheated by counterfeit endeavor.*

✦

*Persist not so much in doing that which you now
wish to do, as that which you will finally wish you
had done.*

✦

*If you come to "the end of the string," save the
pieces: the experience gained in failures is often util-
ized to advantage, later.*

Flora, Ind.

"MOUNTAIN OBSERVATIONS."

BY GEO. L. STUDERAKER.

IN our western trip last year we had the pleasure
of crossing the famous Rocky Mountains, one of a
vast system of mountain ranges. The greatest breadth
of this mountain system in the United States is one
thousand miles and their total area is nearly one mil-
lion square miles.

These mountains are very helpful to man. In our
western states we have acres of land that a few years
ago were barren and unproductive. To-day this land
abounds in some of the finest hay, grain and fruit that
our land produces.

The lofty summits of these mountains serve as a
great reservoir, held in the form of snow and ice. In
the summer these gradually melt, and flow down fur-

nishing abundant supply to the plains below, and the dry, barren, sandy plains are thus brought into the highest state of cultivation, and some of the finest oranges, lemons, apples, peaches, pears, apricots, cherries and other fruits, are brought from these plains where they grow almost to perfection.

The nether lip overflows freely when one thinks of the pleasure enjoyed in going into these fine orchards and eating of the tempting fruit to one's heart's content. We, like the ten spies, came back with a favorable report. When Sister Studebaker told of picking seventy-nine cherries from a little twig less than three inches long it was a hard story for some of the eastern people to believe. Not a fish story, but a real cherry story. You westerners know how they grow.

As you travel over, through, and around the mountains you are meeting with scenes that are ever changing. Had our world been formed without mountains, or hills, it would lack many of the beautiful scenes that are now enjoyed by the traveler. How very tiresome it would be to take a trip from the Atlantic to the Pacific, across the United States and all one level plain. No hills to see, mountains to climb, tunnels to penetrate, or canons to cross. How very monotonous it would soon become, and how tedious the journey would be!

After leaving Ashland, Oregon, we soon came in sight of Mt. Shasta. This mountain peak is in the coast range in northern California and is 14,000 feet



MT. SHASTA.

high. Towering high above the surrounding mountains, covered with snow, it presents a beautiful scene of which one never tires.

For one half day we traveled in sight of this snow-capped mountain. At times it seemed as though our train was going to leave it, as it would wind around among the mountains, but soon our train would come nearer to it until we were traveling almost at the foot of this noted mountain. As the evening came on we

were traveling alongside of a deep canon. On looking down we saw some houses. We thought, Can it be possible that people are living between those mountain ranges? Soon we discovered a railroad track, which proved to be our road, and it was evident that we would soon be down from the mountain top to the valley below. So it is in life. We are sometimes on



CREEPING ALONGSIDE THE MOUNTAIN ON THE TRESTLE.

mountain tops and then we go down into the valley. Our life is largely made up of ups and downs.

It evidently required great engineering skill to build a railroad through this country. After winding around considerably we were soon traveling in this deep canon, and came to the famous Shasta Springs. Here, from the mountain gushed forth a stream of clear, sparkling soda water. Our train stopped five minutes and all the passengers could help themselves to this soda water without money and without price. After enjoying the contents of more than two glasses and taking a look at the spring and the surroundings, we heard the call, "All aboard," and we were soon on our way.

Mark, my son, had a desire to bring a bottle of the soda water home with him as a relic. At Ashland, Oregon, he purchased a self-sealing bottle, and at the springs he filled his bottle and sealed it, carefully laying away his coveted prize. Before starting home he went to get his much-prized bottle of soda water, and found only a few pieces of glass to tell the story. This little incident gives one an idea of the strength of this water, and will also show how Mark was disappointed in not getting to bring home with him a bottle of pure soda water.

As the morning came on we were not far from Cal-

ifornia's State capital, Sacramento City. The mountains over which we had passed were now behind us and we were traveling on California's plain.

The impression these mountain scenes make on one's mind can never be forgotten, and we were made to say, "O Lord, how manifold are thy works! in wisdom hast thou made them all: the earth is full of thy riches." Psalm 104: 24.

Muncie, Ind.

* * *

STORKS IN GERMANY.

As the return of our robins and bluebirds signifies their message of spring, with warmer airs and greening fields, so the arrival of the storks in Germany is hailed as the most welcome sign to announce the beginning of a new season. The children greet them with songs, and grown-up people when they pass each other on the streets are apt to say: "The storks are here: do you know it?" Such interest is manifested in their presence. Allied to our herons, with long legs and a straight conical bill, both of a bright red color, the body and long neck covered with white feathers, the wings of a deep black, the stork is a remarkable bird, frequenting in its search for food the marshes and low meadows where lizards, frogs, snails and snakes have their abode. Standing about three feet high, nature has provided it with such feet and bill that it can walk in the tall grasses and rushes and approach cautiously with a slow step for the capture of a creature it wants. In the last days of March or the first of April the male bird arrives over night, and is seen standing in his old nest early some morning. When the conditions of food and weather are favorable he departs again, after a few days' stay, and then returns with his mate in three or four days, according as the outlook has been in their favor.

Invariably they occupy their old nest, which is built in the village on the gable end of the houses, preferably those with straw-thatched roofs, and on which the owner fastens two crossboards to invite their nesting. He is always a welcome guest, especially to the children, not alone for bringing the babies, but his presence means luck, and to harm a stork is considered a great wrong. Many people believe a house where his nest is is charmed against evil, and lightning also will never strike it. Occasionally he builds on church towers, if some provision for his safe location is made. Trees he does not frequent. Like the swallows, once mated, the pair is constant in its affection and keeps together during life, which is a long one. The female lays five white eggs, and both parents care for and feed the young. They sleep standing on one leg, the male alone while the female is breeding, but he never deserts the nest at night, but stands guard over her like a sentinel. Their clattering noise with their

bill is the expression of content or of signaling. It can be heard at a great distance.

In the Baltic provinces, in Mecklenburg and Holstein, are very many of them during the summer, while there are extensive meadows to supply their food. In September they migrate to warmer climes. It was long a conjecture where they went, but since steam and telegraph communication has been discovered many doubtful questions of this kind have been settled. It is known that they cross the Mediterranean and inhabit the islands as well as the delta of the river Nile and other points in Africa.—*Cincinnati Enquirer*.

* * *

THE RECLAMATION OF THE SAHARA DESERT.

THERE are many surprises in the geography of Africa. One of the greatest of these, perhaps, is the truth about the Desert of Sahara, which has for so long been supposed to consist exclusively of bleak, vast, uninhabitable wastes of sand. The truth seems to be that within the limits of the so-called desert there are vast stretches of land potentially fertile, awaiting only the touch of irrigation to make them blossom like the rose. The increasing importance of French interests in the Sahara and the Soudan has furnished the theme for a book, recently issued in Paris, under the title, "The Sahara, the Sudan, and the Trans-Sahara Railroads." In reviewing this book and analyzing its suggestions, M. Robert Doucet, writing in the *France de Demain*, declares that, after twenty-five years, M. Paul Leroy-Beaulieu's struggle to destroy the legend of the Sahara Desert has succeeded. We now know that there are vast agricultural and economic possibilities in the Sahara. A number of French "missions," says M. Doucet, have proven that, not only is the Sahara inhabitable, as far as nature is concerned, but the bands of robbers and brigands are not anywhere near so frequent or terrible as has been imagined. In the south and central portions, the Sahara is comparatively free from sand dunes, and the oases are frequent and fertile. Moreover, the climate, speaking generally, is healthful. "The heat is not excessive in these regions, and the nightly frosts compensate largely for the fatigues and heat of the day." The temperature throughout the southern and eastern portion is moderate. M. Leroy-Beaulieu, says this writer, advocates a number of railroads across the desert strip to exploit the commercial possibilities of this vast region.—*Review of Reviews*.

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THAT is what we are put into the world for—to help one another. You can pass on the kindness by serving my good friends, who, in return, will do their best for you.—*Louisa M. Alcott*.

AIDS TO BIBLE STUDY.

BY J. G. FIGLEY.

It has not been so very many decades since the International Sunday-school lesson system was inaugurated, and lesson-leaves and other helps were introduced, to be followed by beautiful political and topographical maps, illustrations, cards, etc., for the enlightenment of the Sunday-school scholar, especially the little ones.

Formerly the Bible was read from, and very, very often no one but the minister was able to instruct the school in multitudinous points connected with the lesson, describing the life and times of the characters introduced in the lesson. The little children must have been sadly neglected and not fully appreciated, when their little hearts and minds were thirsting for a better comprehension of what had been read and commented upon. And it is not to be so much wondered at that they sometimes disliked to go to church and Sunday school where everything seemed so gloomy and cheerless—to them.

But now, *now*, with the great wealth of helps and conveniences, where children, both of larger and smaller growth, are not too distant from such services, I cannot conceive why there should be a lack of interest in Sunday school and church. When it is not convenient to attend, there is the Home Department in every well-regulated Sunday school to busy the little ones.

Children have now learned that Palestine, or the Holy Land, is not some vague, indefinite, far-off country, they could not tell exactly where, but that it is east of the Mediterranean Sea, in southwestern Asia; that the valley of the Jordan river is east of it, and that Syria is on the north, the dividing line being the Lebanon mountains and the Leontes or Litany river; and the desert of Sinai is on the south; that it extends from thirty-one degrees, fifteen minutes, to thirty-three degrees, twenty minutes, north latitude; and from thirty-four degrees, thirty minutes, to thirty-five degrees, thirty minutes, east longitude. Thus many scenes of the most thrilling incidents in the world's history are found in a small territory, averaging in width 45 miles, and in length 145 miles. The phrase "from Dan to Beer-sheba" has been used so often that, without thinking, many people have supposed that they were probably thousands of miles apart, while the fact is, Dan is near the Leontes river, in the north, and Beer-sheba is a trifle west, at the southern limit.

Every place in Palestine is noted for many things. For instance, take Beer-sheba, or "Bir-es-seba," which means, "well of the oath," or "well of the seven," because at that place Abraham made an alliance with Abimelech, the king of Gerar, a city to the west of

that place, and ratified the alliance with an oath and a gift of seven ewe lambs. Abraham lived here, and here was commanded to offer his son Isaac as a sacrifice. Here Esau was lost to his birthright and blessing. Here Jacob offered sacrifice before going down into Egypt—only a short trip as we would view it to-day. Here Samuel's sons were made judges. And all that now remain of the place are two circular wells of good water, and a stretch of ruins about a half mile long by a quarter of a mile wide. Again, it might be noticed that the visit of the Queen of Sheba to King Solomon could not have been a very great distance, there being some discussion whether Sheba was Abyssinia, Libyan Egypt or toward India.

Jerusalem at present is considerably west of the ancient city, which was about twenty-nine miles from the Mediterranean Sea, and is now called El-Khuds. Bethlehem, or Beit-lahem, meaning House of Peace, is about five miles south of Jerusalem, in a beautiful piece of country. In the east are the mountains of Moab and the plains of the Jordan. The hill of Tekoa is south, and is familiar as the place where the prophet Amos lived. Beyond, and farther to the east, is the wilderness of En-Gedi, where David retreated to escape from Saul, and where the allied armies of the Amorites, Moabites and others, encamped when they were on an expedition against Jehoshaphat. North of Bethlehem is the road to Jerusalem, and the mountains of Judea, and the tomb of Rachel.

The country of Galilee extended from the Mediterranean Sea to the Jordan, occupying the whole northern part of Palestine, and contained the important cities of Cana, Capernaum, Nazareth, and Nain, and of course could not have covered much territory. Here is where Jesus did some of his mightiest works.

Thus we find that a little study of sacred and modern geography will enable us to realize the stupendous workings of an Almighty Father and Creator, in allotting to this small country of the past an almost incredible amount of historical evidence in the space of a few thousand years, the like of which it is difficult to compare with any contemporaneous, preceding or subsequent history, and not only must this be looked at and carefully considered, but a fair knowledge of the rise and progress of the religions of the world, many of which find some mention in the Bible, must be had to clearly understand some parts of it. These must be known to understand why sacrifices of sheep, cattle, etc., were made; why perfumes and incense were burned; what the difference is in worshiping God in person and in symbol, and what the difference is between these and the worship of idols and images; why fishes, and bulls, and birds, and crocodiles, and fire, and the sun, and stars, were considered as sacred by some nations, as the names of the attributes of God were by other nations.

And besides these things, some knowledge should be had of the habits, manners and customs of the people of the world during the Bible time. In hand with the Bible I would recommend the use of Josephus' works on the Jews, to explain much concerning the Jews. Any reliable ancient history could be used to advantage in posting one's self on the ancient peoples, and some good Bible dictionary, such as Smith's, a book on biblical natural history, and a concordance, would be great helps. Bro. D. L. Miller's works are most valuable helps. The Brethren Publishing House has other works of kindred value on sale. At an outlay of a very few dollars, every person, so inclined, could supply himself with the books and materials necessary to make the study of the Bible a recreation of great value to him, and not as some think a dry chronicle of history and things hard to understand. Many churches and Sunday schools have libraries where may be obtained all the books I have named as well as many more that would be of wonderful assistance in studying the Sunday-school lesson.

And considered apart from these things, how beautiful are the nineteenth and twenty-third Psalms! How exalted are the esoteric and spiritual teachings of the greatest ethical sermon ever delivered—the Sermon on the Mount! How deeply spiritual are Paul's writings to the Corinthians! How personal his letter to the Romans! How terrible to contemplate, yet how beautiful to consider, is the account of the crucifixion! In conclusion, if these few thoughts have aided the desire of any to a better or deeper study of the Bible, the World's Greatest Classic and Guide, I shall feel gratified. Rom. 16: 24.

Bryan, Ohio.

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THE SUN-DIAL MOTTO.

WE ran across a motto the other day. It is called the "Sun-dial Motto." It says: "I record none but days of sunshine."

This little motto is full of suggestion. There the sun-dial stands, and on sunshiny days it makes a record of every sunshiny hour; telling them off, one at a time; recording them as they go gladly by. But when the cloudy days come with the dark hours and tempestuous storms and boisterous winds and the gloomy, dreary stretches of time, the sun-dial makes no record. It stands there, the same sun-dial that recorded the sunny hours, its face turned in the same direction, but quietly, persistently and everlastingly refusing to make a record of the hours that creep by in gloom and silence.

If we could each be like the sun-dial, recording only the pleasant things that come into our lives, the happy, joyful days, the things that have added to our happiness and the experiences that have been filled with

the sweetness of love and hope, our bodily health, and our mental activity would be tenfold greater. The trouble with most of us is, we make the deepest and most lasting record of the cloudy days. The days when the sun does not shine, when everything goes wrong. The days when our heads are bowed with sorrow and our hearts torn with grief. The days when troubles gather all about us, and friends disappoint us; the dark dreary hours of life; these are the ones that we are ever prone to give the most vivid record.

One great secret of being healthy both in mind and body, and of being young when old is, like the sun-dial, to record only the sunny days, the experiences that tend to health and happiness.

If as the years go by we adopt the sun-dial motto, "I record none but hours of sunshine," then when old age comes on we will still be young in thought and our whole life filled with the memory of happy, sunshiny hours.

True, troubles and sorrows, erstwhile shadows and clouds, will have done their beneficent work in molding our characters into symmetry and beauty, but they will not have left any deep, dark, black scars that canker-like will eat away the happiness and youthfulness and joy and contentment that should be predominant as years go by.

Yes, it is a pretty good motto. Forget the vexing, troubling things and cherish the memory only of the gladsome, life-giving experiences, recording "none but days of sunshine."—*E. P., in Medical Talk.*

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YOUR DUTY AND A LITTLE MORE.

MR. ANDREW CARNEGIE, in an address before a graduating class in New York, gave some excellent advice to the young men on how to attain success in life. Among other good things he said:

"There are several classes of young men. There are those who do not do all their duty; there are those who profess to do their duty; and there is a third class, far better than the other two, that do their duty and a little more.

"There are many pianists, but Paderewski is at the head because he does a little more than the others. There are hundreds of race horses, but it is those who go a few seconds faster than the others that acquire renown. So it is in sailing yachts. It is the little more that wins. So it is with the young and old men who do a little more than their duty.

"No one can cheat a young man out of success in life. You young lads have begun well. Keep on. Don't bother about the future. Do your duty and a little more, and the future will take care of itself."

THE ORCHARD.

BY S. Z. SHARP.

WHILE studying Latin nearly half a century ago and reading Cicero's admirable work, *De Senectute*, we then decided, should we live to an advanced age, to spend our declining years largely in an orchard. In this book, Cato Major is represented as teaching Lælius the younger how best to spend old age happily, what employments are best adapted to an old man and for which he is better fitted than a youth. By judicious exercise of both mind and body, sufficient strength may be retained to the very close of life to enjoy many innocent pleasures. This exercise is best afforded by the study and practice of horticulture and pomology. These may be pursued without the drudgery incident to some other branches of agriculture. The study of literature treating on the successful pursuit of fruit growing, affords ample exercise for the mind to keep it in a healthy condition, while the pruning, grafting, cultivating, and irrigating of trees and the gathering of fruit, afford ample exercise for the moderate bodily strength of an old man to promote good appetite and refreshing sleep. In the book above mentioned, written about the year B. C. 45, it is shown that at that early age the science of fruit growing had made considerable advancement and the propagation of improved fruit by grafting and by cuttings, was already well understood.

The art of fruit growing should not only be classed among the fine arts, but may well be called a royal art. Cicero mentions that the king of Persia prided himself that he could entertain his friends with fruit from trees which his own hands had planted.

Again, the fruit and flower garden is the spot on earth which most nearly resembles the Garden of Eden. It was into such a garden that man was placed to "dress it and to keep it." It corresponds with God's idea of what is best suited to give employment and happiness to an innocent man.

The orchard affords many rich and harmless enjoyments. We mean one that is a real garden and not a wilderness, one which the Germans call *Baumgarten*,—one that is well pruned, cultivated and kept clean. Among the innocent pleasures afforded by the orchard we may mention first the irrigation. It is a pleasure, at least to us, to turn the life-giving fluid into the little ditches that run along each side of the rows of trees and let them drink and grow. We imagine it affords us about the same kind of satisfaction as it does a mother when she gives her little one to drink from her own fountain of life.

The next pleasure afforded us is when the trees are

in bloom. Apple blossoms are simple roses and belong to the rose family. They are especially beautiful. Their red, white and pink colors most artistically shading into each other, challenge the skill of the greatest masters among artists. We admire a California orange grove surrounded by stately palms, the rich green foliage of the orange trees contrasting strongly with the golden fruit, presenting one of the most beautiful sights in landscape gardening. It is a thing of beauty. An apple orchard of forty, eighty or a hundred and sixty acres, as may be seen on the western slope, all apparently a mass of blossoms, presents a scene of grandeur.

Another pleasure found in the orchard, is afforded by the feathered songsters attracted by the thick foliage offered as protection. Scores of turtledoves, cooing their love to each other, build among the branches their nests from which they peer at you through their innocent eyes as you pass, seeming to say, "You would not hurt me?" Then there are hundreds and thousands of quails, protected by law and making their homes in the orchards. They are none of your somber kind east of the Rocky Mountains, but a gay set, dressed in gaudy apparel and sporting a topknot on their foreheads and waving saucily these few gaudy feathers and saying, "Look, David, look, David." Of course it is the female that says this. She never calls her lover or her husband, "Bob White," as the quails do in the East.

Then there is the pony rabbit. He is none of the big, long-eared gawky Jacks of the plains, nor of your mischievous cottontails which ruin your apple trees, but a smaller kind, wearing a yellow patch on the back of his neck. (Can any of the Nookers tell what it is for?) We never heard of a pony rabbit peeling a fruit tree. If you sit quietly under an apple tree, one may come close to you and look at you so quizzically as much as to say, "May I?"

There is much in a well cultivated orchard to arouse and stimulate the æsthetic and the poetic feelings. Some of the finest paintings of some of the great masters are copied from an orchard or its products. With a little play of the imagination different kinds of fruit trees can be made to represent different ideas. For example, the pear tree, tall and stately, and with such a noble form, may be considered as the aristocrat among trees.

It is a pleasure to have among your neighbors so many persons of intelligence and culture, as lawyers, doctors, ministers, and college professors. It is quite a satisfaction when sitting under your own apple or pear tree to feel that no one of your neighbors is envying you or trying to deprive you of what you have secured by your genius and hard labor, for there is a

kindly feeling among fruit growers, an *esprit de corps*, which rejoices in the neighbor's welfare and success.

To see an orchard at its best one must go to an irrigated country where water is plenty, the climate, soil and elevation favorable to the production of all kinds of fruit adapted to the temperate zone, and then one may see such an abundance that it seems almost fabulous.

Now after an experience of nearly three score and ten years, here in the famous Grand Valley, a few miles from the home of the first seedless apple, we are made to realize the wisdom of Cato's advice to Lælius that in the orchard is found the occupation for a happy old age.

Fruita, Colo.

A FILIPINO WEDDING.

A WEDDING in the Philippines is like a scene from a comic opera. I have in mind one that took place at Cagayan, island of Mindanao, in a picturesque house curtained with jasmine and inhabited by three charming sisters. The bride—the eldest—was a soft-eyed, plump beauty, with a skin like brown velvet. Her white muslin gown would have passed muster in New York, and she wore a veil of costly and delicate pina gauze which would have turned an American bride-elect green with envy. Several necklaces were hung around her neck, while bangles loaded her wrists, and her fingers were stiff with gold and silver rings. The roads were in a deplorable state, being knee-deep in mud in places, and many of the guests wore top-boots. They began arriving early in the morning, on horseback, on bicycles, and driving the famous trotting-bulls of the country, or the rough-coated island ponies hitched to carts or ancient victorias. The majority came on foot, though, and everybody was welcome. Long tables made of planks on empty barrels and guiltless of linen were spread under the trees in the front yard, as it was too hot to eat indoors, also the house was not nearly large enough to accommodate the guests. Directly over the bride's table a magnificent fire-tree (*orbol de fuego*) dropped its flaming blossoms. Every kind of native dish was there, and many imported from the United States by way of Manila, but the chief delicacy was considered to be canned corned-beef, which occupied the place of honor usually accorded to the wedding-cake in other countries, and was flanked by onion omelet and ham and eggs. Other dishes were chicken fried in cocoanut oil, dried fish made in a kind of stew with rice, potatoes, and red pepper enough to raise it to the rank of a curry. Caribou steaks, jam, honey, various kinds of sweet cakes, cocoanuts in the shell, and wine—much wine—completed the menu. While the feast was in

progress the hens scratched industriously under the tables, and a bold rooster flew up among the plates, pecked at a few stray crumbs, and crowed until driven off by Antoine, the bride's brother. The marriage was performed by a very fat priest, who wore a suit of bright red calico under his flowing robes, the wind blowing through open doors and windows lifting his vestments and revealing the incongruous attire beneath. The ceremony was followed by the supper, and that in turn by dancing, the music being furnished by a harp and piano. After supper a man and woman entered and caused much merriment by singing impromptu verses about the guests, introducing each one by name and accompanying themselves on mandolins. Spanish fandangoes were danced, also the spirited yotas, which is like a constantly shifting kaleidoscope when danced by girls wearing dresses of the rainbow-colored native cloth. The bride's mother, Senora Felicita Sulunga (literally Happiness-go-along-now), did a skirt dance and did it well, despite her forty-odd years and *avoirdupois*. The festivities were kept up until long after daybreak.—*Minna Irving, in May Lippincott's.*

A HOLY CARPET.

THE departure of the Mahmal, or holy carpet, on its annual pilgrimage from Cairo to Mecca, has just taken place, with the usual ceremonies. Every year this custom is faithfully carried out by the devout Musselmen of Egypt, and is one of the most splendid of Cairo's street pageants.

The Khedive, escorted by a detachment of lancers, arrives at nine o'clock at Mohammed Ali place, and all the ulemas, or ministers, of the city, and a great many of the noble Musselmen receive him. The camel which carries the holy carpet, a sort of embroidered scarlet velvet dais, is led three times around Mohammed Ali place. The animal is elaborately decked out in gold and tinsel harness, and after it has made three trips around the sacred ground, the Khedive takes the halter, kisses it, and hands it on to the others, who pass it from one to another in succession. When this is done the Khedive then intrusts the holy carpet to the Emil El Hag, and the cortege leaves Mohammed Ali place for Abbassyeh. Troops head the procession, followed by prominent Musselmen and a great number of the faithful. All along the way crowds of waiting pilgrims join the procession of the Mahmal on its journey to the "sacred city."

WHERE there is no confidence in God, there will be no continuance with God. When the wind of faith ceases to fill the sails, the ship of obedience ceases to plow the seas.—*Secker.*

THE BUTTERFLY.

BY KATHRYN YOURTEE.

THIS conspicuous little animal takes its name from the color of a yellow species, and claims its adoption in the great family *Arthropoda* and classes itself under *Insecta*, distinguished by the body being divided into three distinct parts,—the head, thorax and abdomen.

On the head are found the antennæ, eyes and mouth. The antennæ are organs of feeling, and are supposed to be also organs of smelling, and are commonly called "feelers."

In connection with the simple eyes, called ocelli, they have two large, compound eyes. These are quite interesting in their structure. The surface of a compound eye is seen to be marked off in little spores called facets, which are six-sided, resembling honeycombs, and crowded closely together, each eye containing from six to ten thousand facets. Each facet of the compound eye represents, in some way, a single eye, but the animal cannot discern color and movement. The ocelli probably can discern objects very close by—within a half inch.

Another distinctive characteristic is the mouth-parts, which form a long sucking tube; this, when not in use, is coiled into a spiral, like a watchspring. On the second division, the thorax, is the organ of locomotion, consisting of two pairs of wings and three pairs of legs. The wings are large and slow in motion.

One of the most noticeable features of the butterfly is the presence of scales on the wings and body. These scales are modified hairs and on the body they are very slender. And it is this feature that places the butterfly under the *Lepidoptera*, meaning "scaled winged." The scales are of use to the butterfly in shedding water, strengthening the wing and serve as an ornament. When flying they act together as one wing.

The legs are small and weak, and some forms have only two pairs; others have the posterior pair, but do not use them.

Butterflies are not much given to walking, but in the use of their legs they have many little peculiarities which generally mark whole groups. Thus the *Satyrids* always walk by a series of nervous twitches in a very bungling fashion. Others, *Theclini*, never remain on a twig or leaf on which they have pitched, facing in the direction in which they have alighted, but turn part way around to face another way and that with no reference to the sun; they do the same when the sun is wholly obscured.

The butterfly has a complete metamorphosis. In the late summer and the autumn months the butterfly may be seen depositing its eggs on leaves. From the

egg there hatches a worm-like larva. This stage is commonly known as a caterpillar or "worm," but a true worm never has legs. Thus we see "worm" is not the true name for the larva, for they are provided with eight to sixteen legs. Of these, three pairs are on the thoracic segment, while the abdomen has from one to five pairs; and when the new butterfly emerges these three pairs of thoracic legs are seen, while the abdominal ones are lost.

When the larvæ hatch from the egg, they are small, but they are great eaters and may be seen going to and from their place of eating with all their might, and indeed they spend most of their time in eating, therefore they grow rapidly. Growth is made possible to them by frequent moltings of the skin. Finally there comes a molting by which the appearance is greatly changed and the pupal stage is reached. In the pupa the body is shortened and covered with a harder skin in which one can trace the legs, antennæ and wings of the future butterfly, folded over the breast. This stage lasts for months, no food is taken and no motion possible, except of the abdominal rings; then the pupal skin is molted and the perfect insect (the imago) emerges. At first the imago is soft, and the wings soft bags; but they are rapidly distended by blood, dried by the air, and the wings are ready for flight.

While the larvæ are biting insects and have strong jaws, the adult is adapted for taking liquid nourishment by means of a so-called tongue, and may be seen through the long sunny day, visiting the nectaries of flowers, unconscious of its mission in carrying pollen from flower to flower and fertilizing them.

Few species of butterflies do enough harm to require attention on that account. The Mourning Cloak occasionally does some damage to shade trees, and this is about the only species that lays its eggs in clusters, and the caterpillars of which feed close together, so that their damage is conspicuous.

Of the entire group the cabbage butterfly is the only serious pest, and is unfortunately our commonest species. It was brought from England to Quebec about 1860, probably in imported cabbages. In three years it had spread over an area of about sixty miles in diameter, and by 1871 it covered eastern Canada and the New England States. Ten years later it was common over the eastern half of the continent from Hudson Bay to Texas, and, for some years now, it has had possession of every cabbage patch from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Over five hundred ovules, in the ovaries of a newly emerged cabbage butterfly, have been counted; hence a new insect without natural enemies practically owns the earth.

One of the most curious features of a butterfly's life

is its sportive or playful moods and ways. De Garmo noticed this feature. He says that he saw them start vigorously after other insects on the wing, at first he thought in self-defense, but after watching he found it to be the spirit of playfulness; and it prevailed more toward sundown than in the morning, and never in the absence of sunshine. This is true only of some forms; others are sluggish and lazy.

Then, too, butterflies, as a general rule, are very dainty about alighting after flight, appearing to regard the position they shall take with some concern, hesitating more or less about the place they choose; sometimes they hover over a spot, or approach and leave it many times before pitching.

Butterflies go in clusters or swarms. One evening, when about ten miles from the bay of San Blas, we saw a band of them,—countless myriads,—extending as far as the eye could range. Even by the aid of a telescope one could not see a space free from butterflies.

Union Bridge, Md.

EDUCATIONAL GUIDANCE.

MEMORY is the much abused power of the soul. It must act as the hack-horse to carry all sorts of ill-considered loads when a poor teacher is at work. The law is this: Only things understood should be placed in memory. Memory will hold things understood much more readily than it can hold things not understood. Frequent recall makes knowledge facile. The laws of association aid mightily in the recall of knowledge. Thus memory keeps knowledge in the everlasting present. When recalled to consciousness the soul recognizes the past fact for what it is. Thus the identity of one's experience is maintained.

Consider the memorizing of selected material from the Bible and literature. Consider also the value of catechetical and other forms of religious instruction in which the memory is potential. Be very sure to link the new fact with as much of the knowledge in the soul as possible.

In recalling knowledge the soul may recall it (1) as it is (Memory); (2) as it never can be (Phantasy); (3) as it ought to be to meet the soul's own ideal (Imagination). In each case the fundamental data is furnished by memory. Memory moulds the bricks that Imagination builds into an ideal. Memory furnishes the threads that Imagination weaves into a fairy fabric.

What makes the imagination product more pleasing to the child than the memory product? The Soul enjoys to build freely. To recall a series of facts as they are is not always pleasing. To build a

series of facts as the soul loves to have them is pleasing. The freedom of the process is a source of joy.

Note, too, that where the soul is free to build it finds place for rich feeling elements in the system of thought it erects. The imagination is the feeling power of the Soul.

We have an area of thought and an area of feeling in the soul. How are they joined? What is the bridge? The imagination is this bridge. At one end it rests in thought, at the other in feeling. Study the stream of feeling that flows to thought. This complex of thought and feeling is the product of imagination—an ideal. In language it is poetry, etc. In color it is painting. In sound it is music. In stone it is architecture and sculpture. In short, it is art.

This flow of feeling is to be controlled. Note what happens when the feelings sweep in and overcome our thoughts. The soul is under the stress of storm. It is in confusion and in peril. This flow of feeling puts the quality of interest, the basis of involuntary attention, under our thought. Interest is only refined feeling. All knowledge may be figured as interest since all thought begins in feeling.

Memory and Imagination thus use the products of perception to build our knowledge always into the present and into ideal forms.—*Dr. M. G. Brumbaugh, in Rays of Light.*

LENGTH OF ELECTRIC WAVES.

ELECTRIC waves measured by Hertz—and named after him—were found by the great scientist to be 150 feet from the top of one wave to the top of the next. The waves used by Marconi in telegraphing across the Atlantic are much longer. They are said to be 600 feet or more. They travel at the same speed as light, 184,000 miles a second. But the light wave measures only a few millionths of an inch.

IN *Britain's Opium Harvest* we read of an interesting proclamation that has recently been issued by the Governor-General of Sz-Chuan, West China. It is "An exhortation to desist from opium smoking and foot-binding." He says: "Men who smoke opium and women who bind their feet may be classed as cripples or maimed persons. Out of pity for you people," he goes on, "I will expressly point out to you the sufferings which follow the smoking of opium and the binding of the feet." These he sets forth fully, and concludes, in true patriarchal strain, as follows: "Those of you who are my good people will not go against this earnest exhortation, which has been issued with nothing but good intent by me. Do not disobey this special proclamation."

A GLIMPSE OF ALASKAN LIFE.

WHENCE came the native Alaskan, is the question that has puzzled the scientists for the last thirty years. They have searched for proofs without finding many to determine the history of the race. In former years every event was chronicled by picture-signs, suggestive of the chief occurrences, carved on rocks, walls, pillars and on poles. These may be seen in some parts of the country now, but many have been carried away by tourists and collectors for museums. The scientists will never understand them until they can interpret the writings in picture forms, which are just as mysterious as the appearance of the race in this country.

The legends of these people are so vague and shadowy that facts can scarcely be distinguished from myths. However, it was told that Raven, one of the great heroes of the legends, was the creator. We have the story of the flood, and the creator is said to have peopled the desolate country after that. He also caused vegetables to grow, and told the people what to eat and what not to eat. But with all his powers, he was never popular, for it is said he was not honest.

The Alaskans have been a very superstitious people, and believed in witches. The punishments were terrible, the most cruel being to starve the witch until he confessed being one. This punishment is inflicted upon them when a chief or a person of high caste is bewitched, and if they should die, the witch is then starved to death. This may seem a terrible thing to you, but every native was taught to endure hardship and starvation from childhood, so that anyone can go without food for many days and not show much physical weakness. The Puritans and the European nations burned their witches alive, and yet they were an intelligent race and had had Christian teaching for centuries. This evil belief is dying out slowly, but surely. The belief in the Indian doctor was another evil custom. The Indian doctor alone wears long hair, for in that lies all his power. One day, one of these doctors told a tourist that if his hair were cut all the spirits would leave him, and he would become an ordinary man. He gave so much trouble to the missionaries and others that a warrant was sent out for his capture and when caught, he was sent to the states and served a number of years in a penitentiary. His hair was cut, and to-day he is a peaceable Christian man. There are three more yet to be caught. The Indian doctor claims to have the power to communicate with the spirits, and in a trance they tell him what is to happen. He does not use drugs or herbs for his patients, but sings and dances, calling on all the spirits that possess him. The natives also believed in the bad and the good spirits. The souls of the dead are said to live on the other side of an unseen river and this land is spoken of as the "Land of Silence,"

for the spirits do not talk there. When once over this river, they cannot return until a certain time, when the soul migrates to the family of the next generation and lives again. The Northern Lights are said to be the spirits of the braves who were slain in battle. They are seen only when there is to be a conflict among the tribes. When the wonderful crackling sounds of electricity are heard distinctly, they say the spirits are very much excited, causing the bravest men to tremble with apprehension.

The creed of these people, like the Golden Rule of the Christians, is that all men should treat others as they would be treated. If any harm is done to one member of the clan, his friends must avenge that wrong. They have no word for God, so they say for the Great Spirit, "King Above Us" or "Maker of Our Souls." The natives feel that there is a spirit, great and powerful; where this spirit is they do not know, and in order to please it they hold all things in nature sacred. They feel that there is a spirit in the lofty mountains, in the numerous rivers, in the smoky volcanoes, yes, in the very depth of the sea and all that live in it. Thus the Alaskans are pure worshipers of nature. This belief influences them to be kind to the dumb animals. They never kill any but what they need for food and clothing. The Alaskan boys and girls were taught to observe this same reverence for Mother Earth.

From childhood, the Alaskan boy is taught to love the occupation of his father. If the father is a canoe-maker or a carver, a miniature canoe or any carved toy is fastened to the child's cradle and in this way he learns. As soon as he is able to handle tools he begins to make things for himself. The girls are taught to weave blankets, baskets and to make garments. These are their chief accomplishments.

The native Alaskan is very hospitable, and this is one of the teachings of Raven. A man must ever be ready to entertain a stranger, whatever his mission may be. If he is a messenger of war, he is kindly treated at the house of the Chief or his Councillors, and he is allowed to depart unmolested. This is an unwritten law of my people.

Twenty years ago the first mission was started among my tribe. The life of a missionary is a hard one, and what they have done among us is great and they have our thanks. We are striving to show the fruits of their untiring efforts.

The largest mission work is done by the Presbyterians, and there are many other denominational schools, all doing excellent work. Each year, the attendance at school increases and the children are beginning to realize their need of education. They are bright and well-behaved, comparing favorably with children of any community. It is very difficult for them to put into practice the English they learn in

schools, as their conversation at home is carried on in their native tongue. But when they enter any boarding school, they are strictly forbidden to use their native dialect, so that a child can talk English in three months fairly well.

In the history of the Alaskans there are two names that will always be prominent as the educators of these natives, that of Dr. Jackson and Mr. William Duncan.

Dr. Jackson, with aid from the government, started the Sitka Mission school, which has academic and industrial departments where the boys and girls are taught, not only the art of reading and writing, but some trade by which they may be able to earn their living. This school turns out well-equipped students every year. Some take chances to come east where they attend colleges and seminaries and return home as teachers. Dr. Jackson will always be remembered by the natives and all those who are interested in his great work.

Mr. Duncan is an Englishman, who came among one of the most ferocious tribes of British Columbia, some forty years ago. He had many difficulties with the natives, but with tact, patience and love he conquered their savage wills. Having found that the traders interfered with his work, he petitioned Congress for a grant of land in Alaska. It was given him and he with eight hundred men and women made homes in Alaska. Mr. Duncan taught them how to use tools and make things to improve their homes. With his help, the natives erected their own houses, churches, schools and factories, and along with the art of industry, he taught them Christianity and civilization. To-day, you will find these Indians the best civilized tribe in southeastern Alaska.

The Alaskans and the white men have been working together side by side under the same employer in the mines, in the saw-mills, in the fish-canneries and there has never been any trouble between these two distinct races. The government has never spent any money for the support of the natives alone and it need never do so. They are hard-working people and can take care of themselves. They do not ask why you have taken possession of their country, they are glad that you have come to live among them, rather than be controlled by the iron rule of the Russians. We are not a conquered race, our fathers have never smoked the pipe of peace with you. You have not directly driven us from our hunting and fishing camps. You call Alaska yours by right of purchase. The country certainly is yours, but what about the original inhabitants? Are they not yours also? There is not one Alaskan who is not proud to own that he belongs to the United States. There is not one who would not proudly salute the flag of your nation which had set him free. We are proud of your liberal government and all the generous law-makers. To these good

friends we turn for strong laws forbidding all unnecessary work on the Sabbath and laws that would prohibit the sale of liquor, which is taking them on the downward road, and making the natives a curse to the community.

Teach these primitive people the same trade in which any American is engaged and he will learn it, for as a general rule the Alaskans are intelligent and apt. Give him leave to come East and live among you and he will be a blessing and not a blot on the pages of the wonderful American history.—*Mary Kadashon, Alaskan.*

A BOILING LAKE IN NEVADA.

RECENTLY an item has been going the rounds in regard to a boiling lake near Lassen's Peak, California. It is not generally known, but we have in Nevada a similar boiling lake. It is situated at the eastern base of the first large mountain range east of the Sink of the Carson. It lies on the edge of an immense desert—a desert so large and scorching that in summer the Indians never attempt to cross it except at night, and even then they go provided with large supplies of water.

On three sides of the lake are rocks two or three hundred feet high, which are perfectly bare, and are burned to deep brick red. The area of the lake is about two acres. Though steam is constantly rising from the water, the whole surface of the lake does not boil. The agitation—boiling—is confined to the great springs which burst up at several points. These springs force columns of water from a foot to two or three feet in diameter to a height of over twenty inches above the general surface of the lake, causing a loud rippling sound and considerable local commotion.

The water of the whole lake is doubtlessly boiling hot, though not seen to boil, for a brook flowing from it down into the sands of the desert sends up a cloud of steam for a distance of several hundred yards. About a mile from the lake is a great deposit of sulphur, running through which are streaks of pure alum, from two to six inches wide.—*Selected.*

CRYSTALLIZATION.

DISSOLVE a small handful of alum in about twice its weight of hot water. Hang a thread down into the middle of the liquid and stand it aside in a quiet place free from dust. In a few hours or days there will be found on the thread crystals of alum more or less perfect. Similar experiments may be made with copper sulphate, common salt, and other substances.—*Selected.*

LEFT-HANDED PEOPLE.

To understand why some people are left-handed and other people are right-handed requires quite an intimate acquaintance with the structure and workings of the nervous system.

The brain is divided into two hemispheres. The left hemisphere controls the right side of the body. The right hemisphere controls the left side of the body. That is to say, colitions or impulses to move the right side of the body originate in the left cerebrum.

For some reason or other, the development of the left hemisphere begins a little earlier in some infants. In some unaccountable way, the left hemisphere gets a slight advantage over the right hemisphere. The slight advantage which this gives the left hemisphere of the brain causes greater activity on the left side of the brain, and consequently greater activity on the right side of the body. Impulses to move the hands in a very young infant originate oftener in the left hemisphere and hence the right hand is moved oftener. This leads to right-handedness, which is a habit formed long before the infant can be taught anything by word.

For some unknown reason, however, the right hemisphere of the cerebrum gets the advantage in exceptional cases. When this happens the person will be left-handed.

It may be that other causes enter into it occasionally. The right arm may be lame or tender, or some disadvantage placed upon it so that the left hand is used by necessity. Heredity may play a slight part in the matter, too. Left-handed parents may convey their peculiarity to their children in a few cases. But mostly it appears to be in the nature of human anatomy to develop right-handedness.

There are exceptions, of course. It is stated that among the savages left-handed people are more common than right-handed. It is also alleged that underwitted people and idiots are quite as apt to be left-handed as right-handed. It is, however, true that most left-handed people are normal, and quite as active and intelligent as other people. Some writers have inferred that left-handedness indicates a slight inferiority of brain structure. This, however, is probably not true.

It must be admitted, however, that left-handed people are more inclined to awkwardness than right-handed people. This may arise as a sort of prejudice in the mind of the onlooker. We expect to see people use the right hand. The use of the left hand might appear as awkwardness, even though it was done with deftness and accuracy.

Some of the leading baseball pitchers have been left-handed men. Surely, no more trying position can be imagined than that of a pitcher of a professional

ball team. Those who have given the subject much attention state that a left-handed pitcher is more likely to confuse the batter with his manner of pitching than a right-handed pitcher, and therefore makes a valuable pitcher. But, at the same time, a left-handed pitcher is regarded as rather an uncertain man on other parts of the field.

In Japan, it is stated, the children are taught to use both hands. They are taught to draw and write with one hand as well as the other. To the facility of using both hands has been ascribed their superiority in the arts of warfare.

Many carpenters practice using the plane and saw with both the left and the right hand, in order to distribute the labor more equally on both sides of the body.

Farmers, using the rake and hoe, acquire the same facility, to guard against fatigue.

But, excepting a little awkwardness in the appearance of left-handed people, there is nothing about this habit that need occasion any concern. Some of the greatest artists have used the left hand in drawing and painting masterpieces. A few jugglers and athletes have, by practice, acquired an equal control of both the left and right hand.

It may develop in the future that some special advantages will be derived from the ability to use both hands with equal facility. Certainly this would have the effect of developing both sides of the body equally, and muscular strain could be better endured. But the subject of left-handedness, like all other questions of physiology and psychology, is still in its infancy. Very little scientific knowledge has been attained.

At present, it is a good thing for the mother to guard against left-handedness in children. By watching them closely in their first attempts to do things with their hands, the tendency to be left-handed can be discovered very early. A little care and instruction will correct the habit in most cases.—*Medical Talk*.

FOUNDER OF THE STANFORD UNIVERSITY.

THE death of Mrs. Stanford leads a correspondent of the *New York Tribune* to give some new facts relating to the origin of Leland Stanford, Jr., University. He writes:

“Early one morning in 1884, the chaplain of the American Church in Florence, Italy, was called to the Hôtel de la Paix, in that city, by a message that stated Mr. Stanford’s son had just died and that Mr. and Mrs. Stanford would very much like to see him.

“He went at once and was taken into a darkened chamber, where the young man’s body had been temporarily arranged. There he had prayers, Mr. and

Mrs. Stanford and the former's secretary being present.

"When he had finished, Mr. Stanford, who, though a strong man, seemed stunned, said to the chaplain: 'I have just had a very strange experience, and if you will be kind enough to come into the next room I would like to tell you about it, and ask your advice.' As they were about to enter he paused a moment and said: 'Would you object to my asking my wife to come, too?' The chaplain, of course, said he would not, so the three entered the room, and as soon as the door was closed and all were seated Mr. Stanford said: 'Just after my son died I sank into a chair and for a time became unconscious. While I was in this state my son, who seemed to be standing just beside me, said: "Father, I want you to build a university for the benefit of poor young men, so that they can have the same advantages the rich have." After that he left me. Now, tell me what you think of that, and do you think I ought to do it?' This question was addressed to the chaplain, who, with Mrs. Stanford, had been listening intently.

"The chaplain replied: 'It seems to me more important what you think about it; that is, are you in sympathy with the idea, and is it in your power to carry it out?' 'Yes,' said Mr. Stanford, 'I do think it would be a good thing, and we have no one to leave our money to now.'

"'Why not do it, then?' asked the chaplain, 'for it would be a fine and noble life work for you, as well as a fitting memorial to your son.'

"'I will, and I want you to come and advise me what to do and how to do it.' For this the chaplain was unprepared, and he tried to explain that his relations to his work in Florence were of such a nature as to make an acceptance impossible. Mr. Stanford, apparently thinking it was a financial matter, offered to pay all debts or claims, and asked the chaplain what salary he would come for, offering him various sums as high as \$50,000, after which he wished him to state what sum would induce him to go. Nor could he seem to realize that it was not a question of money, or that the chaplain would gladly go with him without any salary, being financially independent himself, if he felt free to do so, as he was deeply interested in this project which had been so unusually and so unexpectedly introduced.

"The conversation then turned upon a memorial marble group of the parents and son, with the latter as the central figure, after which Mr. Stanford made a final effort to persuade the chaplain to accompany him, and when they parted his manner was that of a man who was at a loss to understand what sort of a person it could be that could not be hired if the offer

was big enough. He seemed amazed and perhaps a trifle disgusted, but it did him good, for it diverted his thought in some measure from the blow he had just received.

"It was in this way that the idea of the Leland Stanford, Jr., University originated."

WIRELESS TESTS ON TRAINS.

TRAIN dispatchers may soon be relieved in part of the responsibility now attaching to their post when once a train has passed their station without receiving forgotten orders, if the experiments about to be undertaken at Purdue University result in determining a practical method of adapting wireless telegraphy instruments so they may be successfully used on moving trains. The intention of the professors is to conduct a series of tests, to the end that a receiver may be placed in the cab in reach of the engineer, from which he may take his running orders from the dispatcher without stopping his train. Prof. Kelsey, of Purdue, has already conducted a series of experiments which lead him to believe the difficulties hitherto encountered in working with trains have been overcome, and the university at Lafayette, Ind., is exceptionally well situated to put to a practical test his theories, since the electrical engineering building of the institution commands a view of long stretches of four railroads, and instruments will be placed on various trains for testing purposes.

THE MIRACULOUS SCIENCE.

How Surgeons Piece Out Injured Spinal Cords With Silver Wire.

WHAT can not surgery do? A Philadelphian broke his back. Such a mortal hurt is not necessarily mortal now. A surgeon cut away the injured part of the spinal cord, and sewed the ends together. At this writing, the physicians say that this patient has a good chance of recovery. In Philadelphia, too, a rare operation was performed on a Michigander who had been paralyzed for two years from a bullet in his spine. He heard that a Philadelphia woman had been cured by this operation, and he insisted on having it tried on him. The bullet was removed from the spine. Three shattered vertebrae were spliced with silver wires. The paralysis decreased gradually. A complete recovery is expected.—"*With the Procession,*" *Everybody's Magazine for May.*

Look upon the bright side of your condition; then your discontents will disperse. Pore not upon your losses, but recount your mercies.—*Watson.*

THE INGLENOOK

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The Inglebook contains twenty-four pages weekly, devoted to the intellectual, moral and spiritual interests of the young. Each department is especially designed to fill its particular sphere in the home.

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TAFFY AND EPITAPHY.

BY THE EDITOR.

You're sick at heart; folks do not seem
To understand your worth;
Because the good you try to do
Remains unknown on earth.
No palms of vict'ry in your hands,
No crown upon your head;
Don't be discouraged; wait awhile:
Just wait until you're dead.

You're sad at heart because your faults
Are gossiped far and wide;
While all your virtues seem to be
So gently laid aside.
Why let the thing dishearten you?
Why not rejoice instead?
The vict'ry is awaiting you;
Just wait until you're dead.

Folks do not understand your plans;
Appreciate your deeds.
They do not praise you when you meet
Some weaker brother's needs.
They do not say kind things of you,
Nor credit what is said.
They'll praise you all in goodly time—
Just wait until you're dead.

Wait till you're dead; they'll tell it then;
They'll chisel it in stone,
And put it in a chosen spot
Secluded—all alone.
No doubt your splendid traits will then
In epitaph be read.
At any rate they'll stretch the truth.
Just wait until you're dead.

But work for Christ; he knows your worth
And wants your service, too.
And promises his present help
Lo!—all your journey through.
He recognizes each day's work;
Due credit will be giv'n.
The world may not appreciate:
The record is in heav'n.

Yes, work for Christ; his burden's light;
His yoke is easy, too.
There are so many little things
For each of us to do.

If in Christ's name, or "one of his,"
A quenching draught be giv'n,
The world may never know it, but
The record is in heav'n.

Yes, work for Christ; you'll happy be
If what you know is done,
And all is done in Jesus' name,
The name of God's dear Son.

No monument may e'er be wrought,
No epitaph be giv'n;
The world may quite forget you, but
The record is in heav'n.

A farm like Barnabas you have—
Perhaps a widow's mite—

An alabaster box or two—
Such things are useful quite
When consecrated to his cause.

Your talents may be giv'n.
The world may never recognize:
The record is in heav'n.

A Dorcas' needle you may have
To clothe the orphan child.
Your raiment may be camel's hair,
Your meat, the honey wild.

In prison you may lie in chains;
Your life, if need be, giv'n.
The world indeed may mock and scorn,
The record is in heav'n.

Then work for Christ; toil on each day;
A mansion he insures.

No matter what the world may say
The vict'ry will be yours.

And when your labors all are o'er,
And robes and crowns are giv'n,
You'll then, acquitted and redeemed,
Find rest, sweet rest, in heav'n.

SUNDAY SCHOOL OFFICERS.

LAST week we had something to say about the method of organization, ideal and otherwise; now let us discuss the different officers of the Sunday school. As a superintendent is generally spoken of first, in relation to the Sunday school, it might be well to begin there.

In the first place the ideal way would be to have a superintendent without either an assistant superintendent, associate or a substitute. The superintendent is one of the factors of the Sunday school who ought always to be present. If he has an assistant superintendent he often feels more at liberty, saying that if I am not present to-day the assistant will take my place, and therefore will be absent a great many times when he would not were there no such office as assistant superintendent. This would be better for him individually as well as for the school. When an as-

sistant superintendent is notified by the superintendent to take charge of the school, it is often at a very late date, and almost always gives him an insufficient amount of time to prepare. You say he ought always be prepared; true, so ought everyone else, but we know we are not. Then there is a difference in preparing to recite, preparing to teach, and preparing to superintend. The office of an associate superintendent is worse yet than the office of assistant superintendent; for in the latter case the superintendent has charge of the school and his wishes are to be respected even when the assistant is caring for the school. But in the case of the associate you have two superintendents with an equal share of responsibility and authority; in fact, your school has two heads, and a thing which has two heads is considered a monstrosity, which is an evidence that it is not natural to have such. Oftentimes associate superintendents do not see things exactly alike, with reference to the government of the school, and therefore cause division; division, decay, and then comes the end.

Of course it is impossible for a superintendent always to be present. There are such things as lawful excuses; sickness or death is liable to prevent anyone's presence. In case it is necessary for the superintendent to be absent he should substitute at the very earliest moment when he knows he cannot be present at the next Sunday school. This substitute, if properly selected, will conduct the school just as well as an assistant or an associate. He has just as much time in which to prepare. It leaves the impression upon the school that he is only very temporary and the proper officer will return at the next session. While in the case of the associate the impression goes out, "Well, he has just as much authority as the other superintendent," and thereby two heads are recognized, which is evidently a failure sooner or later. The assistant superintendent leaves a very similar impression upon the school, except that they think he becomes acting president through the absence of the proper officer.

It has been thought for the above-named reasons, by some of our most prominent Sunday-school workers, that the superintendent alone should be the head of the school, the same as the elder is the head of the church, with the same power to substitute, but not to have an associate who is equal in power and authority; or one who assumes his rights in his absence. In a future chapter we will discuss the qualifications of the superintendent.

THE BATTLE TO SAVE.

Nor long since a little book by the above title was placed upon our desk by the author, Rev. A. L. Morse, of Chicago. The book contains two hundred and sev-

enty pages of red-hot matter on the temperance question.

The author has spent several years in the temperance work and the chapters are brimful of life and sparkle like dew before the morning sun, which makes every page very readable.

"The Golden Rule," "A Vivid Vision of Duty," "The Modern Seventh Plague," "An Awakened Church," "Do-ology," "The Inactive Nine-tenths," "Save the Boys," "Save the Girls," "The Poisoned Beverage" "The Slavery of Appetite," etc., are the names of some of the chapters that adorn the pages of the book. The person would be hard to reach, who, when done reading this book, would say that he did not feel that he ought to do something for the temperance cause.

There are forty-three missionary songs in the book, which are either written by the author or carefully selected by him for the use of the temperance people in their work, which makes it very convenient.

Several pages of quotations have been carefully selected from the Bible and from noted authors to be used in the preparation of lectures and sermons along this line.

About one hundred questions and answers have been selected from the Holy Scriptures bearing directly upon the subject, which can not be otherwise than convicting in their very nature.

The book is well illustrated and cannot fail to impress those who read its pages that the temperance work is a great one and that they want a part in that work:

The motto of Rev. Morse is:

Do all I possibly can
In all the ways I can
As long as ever I can
To rescue all the people I can
From sin and the evils of intemperance.

The book may be had for fifty cents of the author, Rev. A. L. Morse, 3548 South Rockwell St., Chicago.

INGLENOOK MEETING.

WE now have permission from the Committee of Arrangements to hold our INGLENOOK Reunion in the tabernacle, Monday, June 5, at 4:30 P. M. This will give us a splendid opportunity for a good meeting. We want just as many of the INGLENOOK family present as possible, and want you to bring your friends along. The editor will have something to say about the future policy of the INGLENOOK, its character and contributors, and several of the INGLENOOK family have promised to be present and tell us what they think about the magazine. Come prepared to offer any advice that you may have that will enable us to make a better paper of it and be more useful to our young people.

Current Happenings

IN riots at Militopol, Russia, thirteen Jews were killed and at Zhitomir, twelve Jews were killed and fifty injured.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT has decided to set apart a million acres of land in Idaho as a forest reserve, at the suggestion of the Department of Agriculture.

A SPECIAL train on the Reading railroad, between Camden and Atlantic City, made a run of fifty-four miles in forty-three minutes, making a new record for that distance.

CHINA has fully decided to boycott the United States. American goods will be refused until the United States makes some concessions as to its policy of the Chinese exclusion. What they want is a modification of the law that will permit respectable and well-to-do Chinamen to enter the United States under the same conditions which govern other foreigners. They do not ask that "coolies" be admitted. Thousands of Chinese merchants have signed an agreement not to purchase any article of foreign manufacture until it is examined closely and found not to bear the American trade-mark.

IN New Mexico is to be established what will be known as the "Fraternal City." It will cover 80,000 acres of land and will be used as a sanitarium for consumptives. It will be open to members of all fraternal organizations.

THE price list committee of the Mississippi Valley Lumbermen's association, the Wisconsin Valley association and the Northwestern Hemlock association, has agreed to advance the prices of all classes of lumber fifty cents per thousand.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT says that henceforth he will receive no complimentary transportation, but expects to pay his way wherever he goes. His idea of doing this is to discourage the practice among public officers of accepting passes. He also announced that he paid something like three thousand dollars in transportation for his recent trip west.

At a meeting of the Isthmian Canal Commission at Washington recently, it was decided that in the future, material for use on canals will be bought wherever it can be procured the cheapest, whether in American or foreign markets. This is a move in the right direction.

THE Chicago strike seems to be losing its strength. Mayor Dunne has served formal notice upon the strike leaders that he would ask for troops if the strike is extended. He will also revoke the license of every driver who refuses to drive passengers to boycotted stores. The nuisance of the strike has reached the public schools, and thousands of children are acting as silly as their parents. A large force of truant officers has been sent out to enforce attendance at the schools.

THE government report for the condition of the weather during the week discloses the fact that we have had a backward season in nearly all sections of the country. The temperature has been too low for the germination of seeds, especially in the Missouri, Ohio, and the Mississippi Valleys. Excessive rains have suspended agricultural operations in many sections. Conditions for winter wheat are favorable in general, as well as the cotton crop in the South.

A NEW tariff bill was passed by the Austrian Reichsrath, affecting the increase of duties on all importations from every country whatsoever, without discrimination. Of course the bill has not been passed by the Hungarian parliament yet, nor has it been presented to the Emperor for his signature. This measure proves that Austria can provide for home consumption.

A MOVEMENT has been started to make a strong demonstration of the theory of Dr. Frederick Sohon, of Washington, D. C., that a sojourn in the Arctic regions will cure consumption. The doctor speaks from experience, since he was a sufferer from tuberculosis, and has spent two years in an Arctic expedition. He claims that during his long stay in the ice-land he found that he was entirely cured. His views have attracted wide attention in the medical world. A number of prominent citizens have decided to have a test made. The steamer *Havana* is to leave Halifax, June 15, for a health cruise along central Greenland.

STATISTICS show that America expends three hundred thirty million dollars a year on diseases, and that sixteen thousand people are sacrificed each year because of filth.

OWING to the difficulty of obtaining further supplies of uranium, the price of radium has increased to three million dollars an ounce. It is said that not more than half an ounce of this material has been manufactured since it was discovered.

THE Presbyterian church, in session at Winona Lake, Indiana, are having a heated controversy over the Westminster Confession of Faith. Objections have been raised to the unfavorable idea of a real hell at the end of the race for the unfaithful. Rev. Dr. Carter calls this a God-dishonoring theology. It is to be remembered that this same body decided a few years ago that it was not necessary for infants to go to hell, and now possibly they will be able to remove a liability for older people. The doctor thinks such a doctrine would be a farce if it were not so serious, but being so serious it is a crime.

FOR the first time in sixty years the Baptist church North and the Baptist church South have met in a joint session at St. Louis and adopted a constitution, asking for a permanent convention of these churches, which have been separated for three score years. Over three hundred and fifty thousand dollars was contributed to foreign missions.

THE "Coxey Army," of England, has finally made their way to London and are making some demands of the House of Commons. The government has promised to investigate their claims.

THE senior merchants of Berlin, Germany, have decided to found a commercial university.

THE latest reports of the schools of New South Wales, Australia, show remarkable attendance. Ninety-seven per cent of the children between six and fourteen years of age are in attendance, besides many pupils under six and over fourteen, are enrolled.

GENERAL MILES strongly favors a revival of the old Continental uniform of cocked hats and knee breeches, to be worn by the entire militia of Massachusetts, on parade occasions. He reasons from the standpoint that it would inspire respect and raise patriotic interest of both troops and citizens. Governor Douglas is said to approve of the idea.

THE Union Pacific Railway company has filed with the Secretary of State at Salt Lake City, amended articles increasing the amount of its preferred stock \$100,000,000.

THE war situation in the East has taken another grave aspect. The Russian fleet is at the south end of Formosa, toward which the Japs are advancing, who are now near the north end of the island. Oyama is ready, at any moment, to attack the land forces of Linevitch at a given signal of the engagements of the fleets. This may be the decisive battle of the war.

Rojestvensky is contemplating a raid on the coasts of Japan, while the other forces are engaged.

COUNT CASSINI, Russian ambassador to the United States, has been transferred to Madrid. Baron Rosen, until recently Russian minister at Tokio, becomes ambassador to the United States.

AN inkstand, costing \$500, has been ordered for Vice-President Fairbanks. The government will pay the bill. The inkstand will be used by Mr. Fairbanks during his official term and will then become his personal property.

IN various parts of Illinois the farmers are engaged in a battle against the locust, known as the seventeen-year variety. It is feared that great damage will come to the fruit trees.

OKLAHOMA CITY, which is barely sixteen years old, has, during its existence, spent \$250,000 in churches, \$200,000 in school buildings, and \$35,000 in a public library. This is a good example of progress and reform.

AUSTRALIA has 210 churches to every 100,000 people. England has 114, and Russia about 55.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL BROWN, of Nebraska, holds that the State has the right to assess property, money or credits of fraternal insurance companies.

FRANK D. BRANDAGE, of New London, Conn., a member of Congress from the Third Connecticut district, was chosen United States senator to succeed the late O. H. Platt.

A NEW and ingenious pocket calculator, automatic in its action, has been designed by a German inventor. The device comprises a small case about six inches in length made of steel and aluminum. There is a keyboard of nine figures corresponding to the numerals, and it is additionally provided with a small spring for the supply of the tens and hundreds. There is also a small dial, and by pressing the requisite keys the total amount is recorded upon the dial.

THE representatives of the Armour car lines have offered to reduce the icing charges from fifteen to thirty per cent over the entire Michigan fruit belt, if what is known as the "Michigan fruit case" against the Armours is dismissed.

THE director of the census estimates the present population of the United States at 82,518,000.



HOME DEPARTMENT



ECONOMY.

BY D. Z. ANGLE.

ECONOMY is saving the pennies, 'tis said the dollars will take care of themselves.

Economy is saving strength from unnecessary waste.

Economy builds good houses and barns and keeps them in good repair.

Economy forces the farmer to put live stock and farming tools under shelter from inclement weather.

Economy buys labor savers for the kitchen as well as for the farm or shop.

Economy is not present when a grand piano is secured for the parlor, while the farm is secured by a big and growing mortgage.

Economy furnishes plenty of fuel ahead for the stoves.

Economy is found in having plenty of pure water for drinking and cooking.

Economy spends money for education and books, and but little for gewgaws of dress and useless home adornment.

Economy spends nothing for liquor and tobacco, but dollars for church and Bible instruction.

Economy asks the price before making the purchase.

Economy is the conservator of health, the maker of wealth, and aid to a moral, contented and religious life.

Mt. Vernon, Ill.



THE HABIT OF SETTLING DOWN.

DON'T settle down.

Settling down will put you into a rut quicker than anything else. It may be a wide rut, but nevertheless a rut is a rut and not a good thing to stay in.

Some people buy a house or rent one, furnish it and settle down with the thought that there they will remain all the rest of their lives. If anything happens that makes it necessary for them to change, it is tremendously hard for them to do so, because they had it fixed in their minds that they were going to stay here. In other words, they had settled down.

Some people find themselves employed in a certain kind of work, in a position that gives them a fair living, and they proceed to settle down to stay at it as

long as they live or as long as they are able to work. Better opportunities may offer, but they are afraid to venture out, they dread to make a change, simply because they have settled down.

Such people oftentimes put up with all sorts of inconveniences, and even hardships, because to them a change is such a fearsome thing. It is a great bugbear to them, a horrible incubus that weighs them down and keeps them in the same old place, at the same old task, when they might be launching out into more congenial, more comfortable surroundings, wider fields, greater opportunities. But they hesitate and fear to do it because they have settled down.

Don't settle down. Keep yourself open for changes. Welcome them as good things. Many people settle down, not to contentment, but to endurance, simply because to them a change would be appalling. They have lived in a certain place all their lives, and their fathers before them, and their grandfathers and their great-grandfathers, and so they have settled down to live and die there, too. For them to move into another locality would be like breaking up the foundations of the universe.

It is wrong, all wrong to settle down to the thought that we are going to spend our whole life in a certain place or in doing a certain work. Adverse circumstances may drive us to a change, and then it is horribly hard to adjust to it, or favorable openings may beckon to us, and just because we have settled down we permit them to slip by us.

The place we happen to live is not the only spot on the globe. The world is full of fair and beautiful places, teeming with lovable and congenial people, overflowing with honest and remunerative work.

Now this doesn't mean that a person should be forever discontented with the work he is doing or with the place he calls home. Not that. But while he is enjoying the home where he now lives, and is getting all the comfort and joy out of it that is possible, while he is doing with all his might the work he has to do, doing it cheerfully and conscientiously and contentedly, from day to day, yet he can do all this, and enjoy all this and still not be a fixture. He can live and work each day as though he would live and work the same every day forever, and yet be ready to make a change to-morrow if need be.

Don't settle down. Better far be an Arab ready to fold up your tent and steal away, any moment, than be a stick stuck in a hole, which can only be moved by some providential upheaval. Of course, your tent

may be a heavier, more complicated affair than that of the Arab, but you have as good facilities for transporting your more cumbersome tent as the Arab had to transport his more simple one.

No, don't allow yourself to be tethered to any certain place or to any particular work simply because you have settled down. Keep yourself free—free in thought. It isn't things that bind you, and limit you, and hold you—it is your thought. You are compelled to stay in a certain place or do a certain work only because you think so. You are just as big as your thoughts are, just as free as your thoughts are.

Don't settle down. Don't limit yourself. Don't fear changes. Be free. Be an Arab, rather than a stick in the mud.—*E. P., in Medical Talk.*



HOW TO BE BEAUTIFUL, THOUGH HOMELY.

It is entirely possible. It has been accomplished hundreds of thousands of times; so often, indeed, that beauty has come to have in the minds of all close observers but little connection with regularity of feature, color, complexion, or form.

A beautiful face is only the window of a beautiful soul.

What does it matter if the panes of glass are small, and if the sash is a little crooked, if through the window you see a warm, cozy fireside, a bright evening lamp, happy children at their games, a contented father and mother, well-read books, a full work-basket, a bouquet of fresh flowers, and, in the room beyond, a bountiful supper table laid for the family?

Is not that a beautiful scene?

These things are symbols of what any face may reveal—happiness, content, intellectual capacity, joy in work, appreciation of beauty, and a generous spirit.

A face that reveals these characteristics cannot be ugly; it cannot be repulsive; it must be attractive and winning; it cannot help being beautiful in the best sense of the word.

Why bother about the panes of glass or the sash? It is what the window shows us that we care for, not the window itself.

The face may be homely; but "homely" in its original sense, is to be homelike, and what is more truly beautiful than homelikeness? The picture we saw through the window is homelike, and that made it beautiful.

No face can be so plain that it may not be beautiful if through it we show glints of happiness, content, intellect, generosity.—*Rev. F. E. Clark.*



BLESSED BE DRUDGERY.

A WOMAN, who did her own work, complained to a friend that she found the duties of housekeeping to

be frightfully monotonous and uninteresting. "Why," said she, "the other day I washed seventy-five different articles after dinner and sometimes the number is over a hundred. I get thoroughly disgusted with the whole thing."

How different was the experience of the young lady who said to her pastor: "My sister and myself find the work of the house very interesting. We sing over the dish-washing and our hearts are gladdened as we think of how we are helping the other members of the family by leaving them free to attend to other duties."

The latter is the true conception of service. Even drudgery may be made a means of grace if it is regarded as an opportunity of doing God's will. "The trivial round and the common task," if done cheerfully and heartily, will help in the development of Christian character and may be made a great blessing to others. This is a lesson which many people need very much to learn.



STAY ON THE FARM.

Boys on the farm think their lot is very hard. They compare the long hours, monotonous work and severe trials of their lot with other occupations, but fail to compare the freedom of their life in the country with that in the city. While their pleasures are few they are not detrimental morally, mentally or physically.

There is hard work on the farm, but other things also have their early and late hours. The pay may seem small, but the expenses are not what they are in the city. The question is not what you make, it is what you save.

The farm builds character, makes the boy strong, keeps him busy, trains his ingenuity and brings him in contact with nature, while the city will destroy his character, use his strength, train him in idleness, offer no field for ingenuity and can not make him acquainted with nature, as they are strangers.

Think well of what you are doing before you decide to leave the farm. You know farm life and all the rough and stony places, but the new occupation will have its rough places, too, and they will be there ready to meet you.



REMEDY AGAINST OLD AGE.

CURDLED milk of a special kind, prepared only on a Bulgarian recipe, is now supposed to be a remedy against growing old. The substance is called "yag-hurt" and it is said to be death to all the inimical bacteria in the intestines, while not harming the friendly microbes. The substance looks like ordinary cream cheese turned bad and tastes much like it. The solid portion is mixed with a white, thin liquid which is exceedingly sour.

Reading Circle and Christian Workers' Topics

. By **ELIZABETH D. ROSENBERGER.**

IN CHRIST'S SCHOOL.—Matt. 11:29, 30.

For Sunday, June 11, 1905.

I. Study to Show Thyself Approved Unto God.—(a) What to Study.

1. The Bible, John 5: 39
2. Thyself.
3. The Situation, John 4: 35
4. How to Please God, Acts 4: 19

II. A Workman that Needeth not to be Ashamed.—(b) How to Become Proficient.

1. Love the Work, 1 Peter 5: 2
2. Follow Leader's Instruction, 1 Cor. 11: 1, 2
3. Learn by Doing, John 13: 15
4. Don't Graduate too Soon, 2 Tim. 4: 7

III. Rightly Dividing the Word of Truth.—(c) Application of Principles.

1. We Cannot Impart what We do not Have, 1 Cor. 11: 24
2. Generalize, Beware of "Hobbies."
3. Discriminate Between "Milk" and "Meat," 1 Cor. 3: 2
4. All Scripture is Divinely Inspired, .. 2 Tim. 3: 16, 17

Text.—Take my yoke upon you and learn of me; for I am meek and lowly in heart: and ye shall find rest unto your souls.—Matt. 11:29, 30.

References.—Prov. 5:21; 9:9; Jer. 12:3; Psa. 94:11; 1 Sam. 16:7; Psa. 90:12; 1 Kings 8:36; Psa. 119:33; 86:11; 32:8; 27:11; 119:66; 143:10; 25:9; John 3:2; 7:14; Luke 19:47; Mark 4:2; 12:14; Isa. 28:26; Ezek. 44:23; Gal. 6:6.

Our Teacher.

He is very near and dear to us. We would not willingly grieve him or disappoint him. He is not a harsh disciplinarian, his voice is sweet and his rule is love. When he walked over the hills and through the vales of Galilee, there were many who followed him, and the common people heard him gladly, and others said, "Never man spake as this man." M. G. Brumbaugh says: "He opened no school. He announced no course of study. He is himself the great university of mankind. Every hungry soul becomes his pupil by the very fact of his hunger. He assigns no limited time for study, but requires of each enlistment for life in his service under the will of the Father. He makes it possible for the humblest and the weakest to begin at once and to continue for all time in the service of the Master."

Our Lessons.

Our Teacher has assigned to each learner his lesson; these lessons are sometimes easy, sometimes dif-

ficult; they are always needed lessons. And Jesus, our Teacher, says, "Learn of me." And that is our method of getting our lesson. Am I inclined to be cross, ill-tempered and impatient, I look at Jesus and study his patience. When the scribes derided him, and he was poor and tired, he would go to some mountain-side and spend the night in prayer with his Father; we learn that prayer drives away our discouragement, our discontent and gives us new strength and zeal to continue our task.

Willing Learners.

"My boy shall have a fine education, I'll give him every advantage, here and across the water," said a man to a farmer across whose fields they were walking.

"Ye can pour on all ye want to, but ye can't make it soak in," replied the deaf old farmer, catching only the last word and applying it to the rocky strip of land on which his own eyes and thoughts were fixed. But he spoke the truth, as many a father knows who has tried to educate a son, who did not care for school or education. And it is so in Christ's school. All the home training, church privileges, God's love and his Word, and all the wondrous discipline of life cannot make a fine Christian character, except as we care to have it so.

Discipline.

"This is the hard school kept by Pain
With pupils sad and white:
While some shed tears like falling rain
From dreary morn till night.

"But those that study very hard,
And learn that Pain can bless,
Are sent out in a leafy yard
To play with Happiness."

"I am the Word."

The one subject that we shall never finish is the life of Christ. We learned stories of Jesus when we were children, we studied his sayings and miracles in the Sunday school, and listened to the minister's sermons about him. We read the Gospels and the prophets and the Revelation and still we know only in part—such a little of him. But the more we know about Jesus, the more we want to know; let us study the Bible every day, and then at last we shall be satisfied when we awake in his likeness.

Will you Finish the Course?

The freshman classes enrolled in our colleges and high schools footed up a vast total last fall. No one expects that in four years there will be an equal num-

ber of graduates. Neither do all who are enrolled in Christ's school hold out. The beginners may seem about equal in enthusiasm, hope and zeal. But the steady "keeping at it" day after day is the real test. The enthusiasm of a few dies down like a blaze of shavings, some grow disheartened because the work is harder than they expected. All honor to those who daily take up their cross and their work, be it heavy or light; who are ready to endure all things for Jesus' sake; who never think of turning back, no matter how hard the lessons they must learn. These will one day hear the Master say, "Well done, good and faithful servant, enter thou into the joy of thy Lord."

When School is Done.

It is well to remember that the object of all these lessons in the school of Christ is to make lives that are most fully rounded, most completely developed on every side, beautiful, helpful lives that will glorify God. Look at the men and women who come nearest to you in the way of sympathy and influence. They appeal to you because they are large-minded, sympathetic, and loving; the large, breezy, hopeful outlook is theirs. But when our school days are nearly done, and most of the lessons are learned, excepting the lesson of patient continuance in well-doing which will never be quite perfect, as well as our hope of heaven which will grow brighter as we near the end, then we shall see what our Master meant by many of the lessons which we could not understand, no matter how hard we tried. Let us trust our Master fully, and say with David, "Thou shalt guide me with thy counsel, and afterward receive me into glory."

Topics for Discussion.

1. God promised to teach Moses. Ex. 4: 15.
2. David wanted to learn the Lord's way. Psa. 27: 11; 86: 11.
3. The prophets were anxious to be taught by the Lord. Micah 4: 2.
4. We are to bring up our children to love this school of Christ. Deut. 11: 19; 4: 10.
5. Jesus taught the scribes and Pharisees. Matt. 26: 55; 13: 54; Luke 19: 47.
6. Jesus taught the common people. Luke 23: 5; 5: 3; Mark 4: 1.

* * *

EMPLOYMENT BUREAU.

Circle Meeting at Bristol.

PRAY for us that the Holy Spirit may move every speaker to tell us our duty or rather what a blessed privilege we have in being able to do these little things for Jesus. We trust that the meeting will give us new life, zeal and an unflagging enthusiasm. We want to meet as many of the members as possible, get acquainted with each other, exchange views on our

work, help each other all we can. Take all your friends with you to this meeting, and pray fervently for a blessing, that it may prove an inspiration to all.

Program for Our Missionary Reading Circle and Christian Workers' Meeting at Bristol, Tenn.

1. What Contribution Shall the Christian Workers Make to Missions?—J. Kurtz Miller.
2. Symposium: Growth of Missionary Spirit, D. W. Kurtz, Juniata College; Reflex Influence of Missions, a member from Mt. Morris College; Perpetual Claims of Missions, Annie Nelson, Lordsburg College; Some Factors in Missionary Education, D. Owen Cottrell, Union Bridge College; The Financial Side of Missions, C. S. Ikenberry, Botcourt College; Hopeful Signs of Missions, a member from Bridgewater College; The Pastor and Missions, Mrs. E. M. Crouch, North Manchester College.
3. Possibilities of Our Missionary Reading Circle, I. N. H. Beahm.

One Sister at Work.

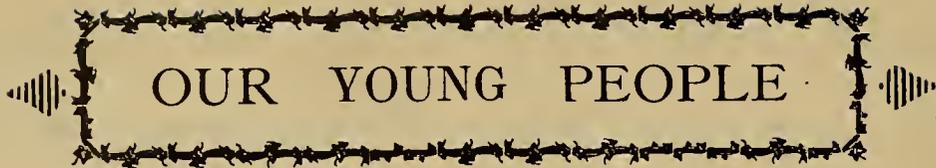
Sister Emma Bowman, of North Manchester, Ind., gives us some of her experiences; we pray the Lord to send us more workers like her. She writes as follows: "About a month ago, I felt that the work must be started again. I succeeded in getting the old members interested. Then we went to work among the students and members and succeeded in sending you fifteen new names. We have a number of young people here in the church and we want to interest them in missions. We are meeting once a week and are studying 'The Key to the Missionary Problem.' What needs to be done is to work up an interest, so that when school closes we can just continue the work. I do feel that we as a church should be doing more for missions. Let us pray to be found up and doing when the Lord comes."

Growing Interest.

"I have the pleasure of sending one more name. We have meetings twice a month, every first and third Saturday night. The interest is growing as well as the attendance. May the work of the Lord prosper and may our every effort be to the honor and glory of God. Oh, that we would all awaken to a sense of our duty. Jesus has left us the task of giving the Gospel to others. Are we doing it, or are we indifferent, slothful servants?"—*Cora N. Ringgold, Bridgewater, Va.*

Encouragement.

"We have great reasons to be encouraged over our Circle here. Much interest is taken in the book, 'The Key to the Missionary Problem.' This book is an excellent one for Circle work. We have chosen Sister E. M. Crouch to represent us at the Circle meeting at Bristol. I enclose one new name."—*Dorothy Shaf-ford, North Manchester, Ind.*



OUR YOUNG PEOPLE

THE GEOGRAPHY CLASS.—Chapter XXX.

Copenhagen, Denmark.

Dear Mr. Maxwell:—

While we were in Sweden we had many opportunities to get into the homes of the people and see how they really lived. In the morning when you arise you will always find your boots or shoes blackened, for the host considers it his duty to show this mark of hospitality. Wherever we went there was a constant demand for us to sing English songs. The Swedish people seem to be very fond of English music. One place where we stopped the people were weavers, and showed us how they wove some very fine tablecloths and blankets; none of them ever forget their coffee and "tak sa mycke." One peculiar thing we found out from the people, who were not able to own property and were compelled to rent, was this: upon renting a property you rent two rooms lagenhet (leg-gen-hate) or three rooms lagenhet. Lagenhet means kitchen, and these people rent as many rooms as they want, kitchen included; and unless it is included in the bargain, the renter gets no kitchen.

There were plenty of interesting things for the boys as well as for us girls. While the boys were studying the old-fashioned, one-handed plow, similar to the ones they have in Egypt and Palestine, and the harrows the men have made out of brush, we girls were studying some of the preparations for the table; we went into the lagenhet and found a lady making gröt. Gröt is a jelly pudding made from the juice of lignon and whortle-berries. We also saw her make driche, which is a sort of drink very similar to sugar-water beer. The Swedes are very fond of it.

While we were at Hesslehölm we saw quite an extensive glue factory. The material, of course, is bought from the butcher shops, thoroughly cooked in the vats, allowed to form itself into jelly, cut into thin slices by means of a wire and laid on a screen in the sun to dry. When thoroughly dried it is commercial glue and is put on the market.

Miss Merritt said that I should be sure and tell you about some mottoes that we saw in churches at different places. One place we saw this motto painted on the front of the pulpit: "Se Jesus Kommer Snört"—Jesus comes soon. At another place was, "I dag om I hören Herrens röst sa laden icke edra hjartan"—To-day if ye hear the Lord's voice harden not your hearts.

We had the pleasure of visiting a coffin factory; it was interesting, from the fact that their burial cases differ so greatly from ours. The coffin tapers at either end, being larger in the middle and is separated in such a way that the top is just as large as the bottom, that is, on removing the lid half of the casket is taken away. They are made of simple pine boards, painted with black paint and sprinkled with sand before the paint is dry. Everyone of these burial cases are made alike, whether they are for the rich or poor; some of the very wealthiest people have little flowers of plaster of paris placed upon the lids of their caskets. These caskets range in price from \$1.50

to \$7, and serve just the same purpose as the ones in our country do, which cost a great many dollars, that in many cases would be more wisely spent if spent for the good of the wife and children that are bereft. The funeral services are very strange; there are only two burial days in a week,—Wednesday and Sunday. People who die on Saturday are kept till Wednesday, and those on Wednesday till Sunday. The caskets are kept in state in a certain room at the church and when the next burial day comes the priest of the State Church has these caskets set in a row in the yard, and, passing by them, he stops at each and places three small shovelful of sand on each casket, saying as he does so, (1) "Dust thou art." (2) "Unto dust shalt thou return." (3) "Jesus Christ, our Savior, will raise thee up at the last day."

It was with considerable regret that we left Sweden, but the time came when we had to go. We spent just a week there and it certainly was a great schooling. We came by boat to Copenhagen, where we spent the day. The Thorwaldsen Museum was the object of our study almost the entire day. It is the finest collection of statuary we have ever seen, and all one man's work, practically. The statuary hall is built in the form of a hollow square, in the center of which is the grave of Thorwaldsen; it seems his whole life was spent in making a monument for himself.

Another place of great interest to us all was old Round Tower; it is one hundred eleven feet high, and stands in front of an old church; the top of it is reached by a winding drive-way, upon which the king drives his chariot when he goes up to view his city. While we were viewing the beautiful city of Copenhagen Miss Gertrude told us of an instance that once happened at this spot: When Peter the Great visited the king of Denmark, and the king was showing him his city, the Russian boasted that he could command any of his subjects to jump from the top of that tower and he would obey, wanting to demonstrate his power of authority. The king heard him and then remarked: "I can do more; I can lay my head in the lap of any of my subjects and sleep peacefully; this you would dare not undertake." Thus the king showed him how much more power there is in love than fear.

Respectfully yours,

Marie.

(To be continued.)

I HAVE a profound respect for boys. Grimy, ragged, tousled boys in the street often attract me strangely. A boy is a man in the cocoon—you do not know what it is going to become—his life is big with possibilities. He may make or unmake kings, change the boundary lines between States, write books that will mould characters, or invent machines that will revolutionize the commerce of the world.

WHAT, though the field be lost, all is not lost.—
Milton.

The Q. & A. Department.

When and under what circumstances was Booker T. Washington's Industrial Institute at Tuskegee, Ala., founded?

During the time that I had charge of the Indians and the night school at Hampton, I pursued my studies myself, under the direction of the instructors there. One of these instructors was the Rev. Dr. H. B. Friswell, the present principal of the Hampton Institute, General Armstrong's successor. In May, 1881, near the close of my first year in teaching the night school, in a way that I had not dared expect, the opportunity opened for me to begin my life-work. One night in the chapel, after the usual chapel exercises were over, Gen. Armstrong referred to the fact that he had received a letter from some gentleman in Alabama, asking him to recommend some one to take charge of what was to be a Normal School for the colored people, in the little town of Tuskegee, in that State. These gentlemen seemed to take it for granted that no colored man, suitable for the position, could be secured and they were expecting the General to recommend a white man for the place. The next day General Armstrong sent for me to come to his office, and much to my surprise asked me if I thought I could fill the position in Alabama. I told him that I would be willing to try. Accordingly, he wrote to the people who had applied to him for the information that he did not know of any white man to suggest, but if they would be willing to take a colored man, he had one whom he would recommend. In this letter he gave them my name.

Several days passed before anything more was heard about the matter. Some time afterward, one Sunday evening during chapel exercises, a messenger came in and handed the General a telegram. At the end of the exercises he read the telegram to the school. In substance, these were its words: "Booker T. Washington will suit us. Send him at once." I began to get ready at once to go to Tuskegee. I found that about a year previous to my going to Tuskegee, some of the colored people, who had heard something of the work of education being done at Hampton, had applied to the State legislature, through their representatives, for a small appropriation to be used in starting a Normal school in Tuskegee. This request the Legislature had complied with to the extent of granting an annual appropriation of \$2,000.—"Up from Slavery," Chap. 7.

❖

What is the distance from Port Arthur to Mukden?
About 220 miles.

How is Easter day determined?

Thirty days hath September,
Every person can remember;
But to know when Easter'll come
Puzzles even scholars some.

When March the twentieth is past
Just watch the silvery moon,
And when you see it full and round,
Know Easter'll be here soon.

After the moon has reached its full,
Then Easter will be here,
On the very Sunday after
In each and every year.

And if it hap on Sunday
The moon should reach its height,
The Sunday following this event
Will be the Easter bright.

❖

What kind of prizes do you think should be offered in Sunday school?

I do not believe in offering prizes of any sort. I believe in offering rewards, and these rewards should be of the same character as those which one is apt to win in later life if one is faithful. In other words, our rewards should be of the nature of honors and promotions. The greatest rewards we get in this life are (1) recognition for diligence, faithfulness; (2) opportunities to be more faithful and more diligent. Give a pupil a certificate of honor for faithfulness and when he has accomplished a certain amount of work promote him. These are rewards that mean something, that teach something, and that abide. Your cheap jewelry and other flimsy gewgaws given as prizes mean nothing, teach nothing and do not abide.

❖

"My Grandfather Squeers had a singular knack
Of sitting around on the small of his back,
With his legs, like a letter Y, stretched o'er the grate
Where 'twas his custom to expectorate."

Please tell me how "like" and "letter" are used, also the letter "Y."

Like is an adverb of manner, and modifies the verb *stretched*. *Letter* is a noun in the objective case, object of the preposition *unto*, understood. *Y* is in apposition.

❖ ❖ ❖

Real glory
Springs from the quiet conquest of ourselves,
And without that the conqueror is naught
But the first slave.

—Thomson.

MISCELLANEOUS

"GIB ME A PO'TAH-HOUSE."

Two colored barbers, one an old man, and the other a younger one, had the shop. The younger one had taken off his apron and started toward the door.

"You's gwine ter get a drink?" asked the elder.

"That's what I'se gwine ter do," answered the younger man.

"Go an' get you' drink," said the other. "I used ter do the same t'ing when I was young. When I was fus' ma'ried dah wuz a gin mill nex' ter de shop whar a worked, an' in it I spent fifty and sebenty cents a day outen de dollah an' a half I earned. Well, one mo'nin' I went into de butchah shop, an' who should come in but de man what keep' de likkah shop.

"Gib me ten or twelve pounds ob po'tah-house steak," he said. He got it an' went out.

"I sneaked up ter de butchah an' looked ter see what money I had left.

"What do you want?" asked the butcher.

"Gib me ten cents wuf ob libber," wuz my remark. It wuz all I could pay fo'. Now you go an' git you' drink. You'll eat libber, but de man what sells you de stuff will hab his po'tah-house steak. De man behind the bah eats po'tah-house steak, de man in front eats libber. I ain't touched de stuff fo' thirty years, an' I'm eatin' po'tah-house mahself."

This homely philosophy of the old negro applies to many of our acquaintances.—*Metal Worker*.



HIS EXPERIENCE.

A GENTLEMAN high in commercial circles in a western city was relating some of his experiences to a group of friends.

"I think," said he, "the most singular thing that ever happened to me was in Hawaii.

"My father was a missionary in those islands, and I was born there. I came away at an early age, however, and most of my life has been spent in this country; but when I was a young man—and a rather tough young man, too, I may say—I went back there once on a visit.

"The first thing I did was to drink more than I should have done. While I was in this condition an old man, a native, persuaded me to go home with him. He took me into his house, bathed my head, gave me some strong coffee and talked soothingly and kindly to me.

"Old man," I said, "what are you doing all this for me for?"

"Well," he answered, "I'll tell you. The best friend I ever had was a white man and an American. I was a poor drunkard. He made a man of me, and, I hope, a Christian. All I am or ever hope to be I owe to him. Whenever I see an American in your condition I feel like doing all I can for him, on account of what that man did for me."

"This is a little better English than he used, but it is the substance of it.

"What was the name of the man?" I asked him.

"Mr. Blank, a missionary."

"God of mercy!" I said. "He was my father."

"Gentlemen, that sobered me—and, I hope, made a man of me. It is certain that whatever I am to-day I owe to that poor old Sandwich Islander.—*Youth's Companion*.



PITIFUL SIGHT.

JAMES BENNETT is a veteran hero of the civil war. He is blind. Family difficulties and his misfortune have driven him to seek what pleasure he can find in the benumbed senses of the drunkard. He was before Judge Mathis recently in a pitiful condition, charged with being drunk upon the streets.

"What have you to say in explanation of conduct so disgraceful in an old man like you?" demanded the stern old judge.

"Your honor, I'm a poor man; I'm blind and sick. Multiplying misfortune has driven me back from the dearest pleasures of ordinary men until I have lost hope.

"I was once a soldier. I lost my sight in a moment's flash of powder on the battlefield. Uncle Sam pays me fifty dollars a month. I spend it for whiskey because I get more pleasure there for my money."

"How do you live, if you spend your money for liquor?"

"Why, I go about the streets and gather up old shoes and mend them. I feel them over and then remedy the defects. They bring me enough for food. Judge, I don't want to go to jail.

"Very well, you may go home," were the words which caused the old man to turn away with joy and, feeling his way with his cane, groped along the corridor to the door, chuckling with glee.—*Des Moines News*.

Good Land Cheap



The basis of my business is absolute and unvarying integrity.

SAMUEL S. THORPE,

Founder of the Brethren Colony, Brethren, Mich.

Let us sell you farming land where the soil is productive and the crops dependable; where we have no drouths or failures; where grasshoppers are not; where we have few storms and no destructive winds; where products are greatly diversified; where the markets are as good as they are easily reached; where the climate is uniform and salubrious; where you will be cordially welcomed and helped along. We state without fear of contradiction that we have the best land at the least money, possessing more advantages and fewer drawbacks, than can be found in this country to-day. A few years' time is all that is necessary to prove that we are in one of the most productive areas for fruit, root crops and live stock. The possibilities are here, largely undeveloped as yet; all that we want is the **people**. Those we are getting are the right kind, **your own kind**, and the country will soon be dotted with green fields and cosy homes. Don't get the idea that you are going to a **wilderness**; not at all; on the contrary, we have sold lands in our **BRETHREN COLONY** to over 120 families, nearly half of whom are already on the ground, others coming next spring. In the vicinity of **BRETHREN, MICHIGAN**, we have thousands of acres of productive soil, splendidly adapted for fruit, root and vegetable crops and live stock, at prices from \$7 per acre upwards, on easy terms. Our lands are sold to actual settlers.

BRO. JOHN A. MILLER, BRETHREN, MICH.,

is Resident Agent in charge of the work at our Brethren Colony. It will only cost you a postal card to drop him a line for our illustrated booklet, entitled "The Brethren Colony in the Fruit Belt of Michigan." This will give you an accurate idea of the lands and all conditions surrounding them. The booklet contains letters giving the opinion of many Brethren in regard to our lands and work. Every statement can be borne out by facts.

Reduced rates will be furnished homeseekers desiring to look our country over and every opportunity will be accorded them to conduct their investigations satisfactorily by Bro. Miller on their arrival at Brethren, Michigan.

For booklet, information as to rates and all details address:

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Cadillac, Mich.,

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Brethren, Mich.,

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Michigan Land Association.

The 3=C's of Business Competition

"Money Saving Prices" is a hackneyed phrase true in but a few instances. Of forty competing merchants in a town each claims the lowest prices. Investigation proves that their prices are almost alike. **They Must Be. They Are Standard.** All these forty merchants buy their goods from the same or similar sources. Their expenses of business are practically the same.

Business acumen and shrewd management obtains advantages in buying goods and saving expenses as against inferior management; but the advantages gained by good management are not shared by the buying public. They simply make more money for that particular merchant. Money Saving Prices. Prices that save the consumer money.—Prices that are really "Money Saving" can only be established by doing business on a New System. These forty merchants operate under the Old System. They are bound hand and foot by conditions.

Combination

The department store—a combination of small stores—established lower prices, because it did business on a New System, the main feature of which was to sell many things to the same customer. This New System became very popular because it meant convenience to the buying public; the large purchasing power, backed by ability to pay cash for goods, established a lower standard of prices with manufacturers.

The people benefitted because the goods cost less to produce, cost less to sell, and the large volume of business at half the profit still meant greater net profits to the **Combine**. The people quickly saw their opportunity to save their hard-earned money, and so the combined stores secured their trade because the New System made lower prices.

But its patronage was limited, so the next step in this commercial evolution was the Mail Order Department Store. It burst the limitations of city patronage and successfully appealed to the entire country. Here, again was a New System of Trading, a New Plan, and again Prices tumbled.

Co-operation

Now commercial evolution takes its final step in organizing the Mail Order Department Store on the Co-operation plan. An entirely new and original plan aiming to sell still rarer goods to still more customers, through the interested personal selling force of thousands of co-operators in every section of the country.

Co-operation makes a new and much lower standard of Prices; it reduces the cost of selling, and returns to its interested shareholders not only all the excess profit they have paid on their own goods, but their proportionate share of the profits made on the sales to the country at large.

Our plan of Co-operative dealing and profit sharing is entirely original with Mr. H. P. Albaugh, President of our Company, and has never been used in connection with any other business enterprise. The plan has been universally pronounced "Co-operation reduced to a Science."

That American consumers are quick to see an opportunity to save their hard-earned money is shown by the instant appreciation of the advantages offered by Scientific Co-operation. While nearly 1500 Christian people have already become financially interested in our Co-operative Company, it can safely be predicted from the present rate of increase that hundreds more will become interested during the ensuing 12 months.

If you want to know more about this New Plan of co-operative dealing and profit sharing, address our President, Mr. H. P. Albaugh.

Albaugh Bros., Dover & Co.

The Mail Order House,
341-343 Franklin St. - - - Chicago, Ill.

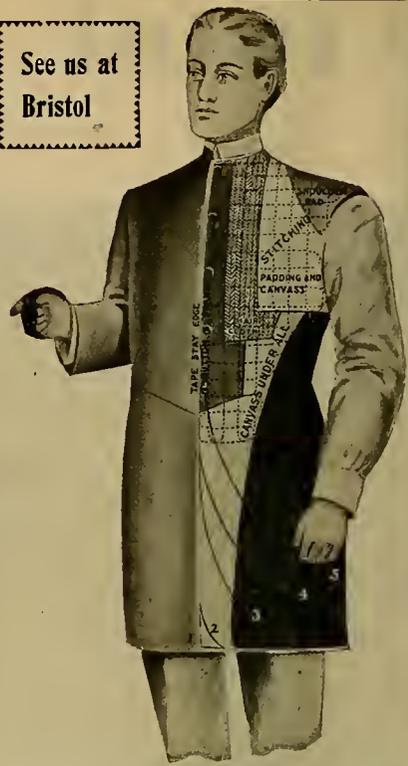
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Missionary Collection Envelopes

Just the thing for taking up your collections. It is arranged so that you can place the amount, date, and name on the outside, if you so desire, and you can then seal it and hand to your solicitor or treasurer.—Size, 2¼x3½ inches. Price, 15 cents per hundred. Address,

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See us at
Bristol



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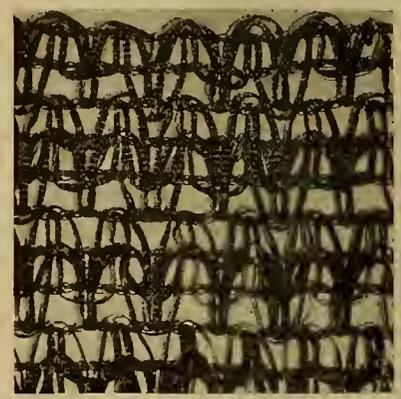
We go to the Annual Conference at Bristol, Tenn., this year with a larger assortment of goods, better equipment, better building, more help than heretofore and will be able to handle our increasing trade in a satisfactory manner. We will have one of our expert tailors along to assist us in taking measures or making alterations on suits already made.

Our tailoring department has more than doubled its capacity the last year. We will have quite a stock of ready-made clothing with us, such as suits, overcoats, rain coats, collars, etc. Call and examine them.

Our prices are right, the cloth the best that money can buy. We guarantee a fit and satisfaction or refund your money.

We make all kinds of clothing, either for gentlemen or ladies. Style to suit customer. Those who cannot attend the Conference, should write for samples, stating about what kind of suit they want, and samples and prices will be mailed promptly; also instructions for measuring and tape measure.

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That nine-tenths of the people who have written in, testifying to their restoration to health through the use of Dr. Peters' Blood Vitalizer state that before using this old herb-remedy they had tried doctors and various remedies without avail? The Blood Vitalizer having been used practically as a last resort!

Could a greater tribute be paid to any medicine? What does it signify? It signifies simply this, that this plain household remedy cures when other medicines apparently fail.

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Is put up for a specific purpose—the cure of sick people. It had its birth over a century ago, in those days when people believed in rugged honesty, and has been handed down unchanged as a heritage from generation to generation. It occupies a place in the field of medicine distinctly its own. It may have its imitations but it has no substitute. Unlike other ready-prepared medicines, it is not to be had in drugstores, but is supplied direct to the people, through special agents appointed in every community. If you know of no agent in your neighborhood, write to the sole proprietors,

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We have just received three new numbers of these "Fine Art Pictures" as follows:

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We have had a number of calls for the above numbers and are pleased to state that we are now prepared to furnish them.

The Memorial picture is printed on black paper, which makes it very appropriate, while the other two are printed on gilded paper in many beautiful colors.



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We have sold more than **5,000** of these Pictures in the last two months and are still receiving many orders each day. A great many order from 12 to 25 at a time, and a number of orders are received for 40 and 50. Our customers are so well pleased that it is no uncommon thing for the same person to send us two or three orders. Size of picture, 16 x 20 inches. **Former price, 25 cts.**



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TWENTY SUBJECTS

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Shepherd Divine,Jerome
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I hold in my possession the secret whereby any one having female weakness, falling of the womb, leucorrhoea, inflammation, ulceration, irregular painful menstruation, nervousness, headache, indigestion, liver troubles, constipation, piles, fistula, catarrh, etc., can be cured at home and thereby save big doctor bills and embarrassing examinations. I do not ask you to buy a patent medicine, nor to try a free sample.

I HAVE NOTHING TO SELL.

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Finally, by the help of a noted German doctor, I discovered the secret whereby I was cured, a simple home treatment, which has cured thousands of others where everything else had failed.

SEND NO MONEY.

My great desire to help others justifies me in sending full information, concerning this secret, FREE to everybody.

DO NOT LAY THIS ASIDE.

This opportunity may not come to you again. SEND FOR IT NOW. A card will do. Write to-day to Mrs. Ada Warm, Dept. A., Box 198, Indianapolis, Indiana.

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Can be relieved by the use of **WILD OLIVE** and **MYRTLE TONIC**. In use over twenty years. It has cured thousands of Lucorrh^{ea}, Ulceration, Inflammation or Displacement of the Womb, Painful or Irregular Menstruation, Diseased Ovaries, Canceration, Tumors and Polypus without surgery. Send for **Free Samples and Booklet**.

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This elegant 16 size Gents' Watch, with an order for goods amounting to \$72.00, sugar excepted. An excellent time-keeper, stem set and wind, guaranteed to give satisfaction. Very latest product of the watch market. Your choice of either Gun Metal or Silveroid Case. This is a watch we stand back of in every particular. Make up a club order from our "Equity" Catalogue and secure one.

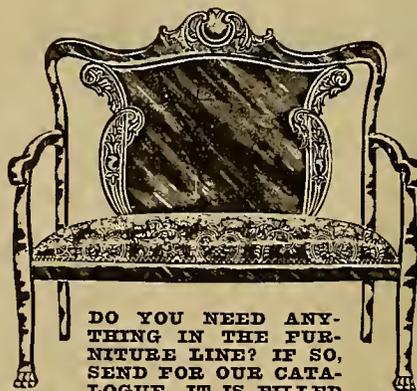
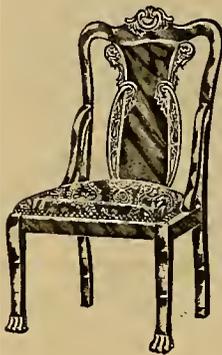
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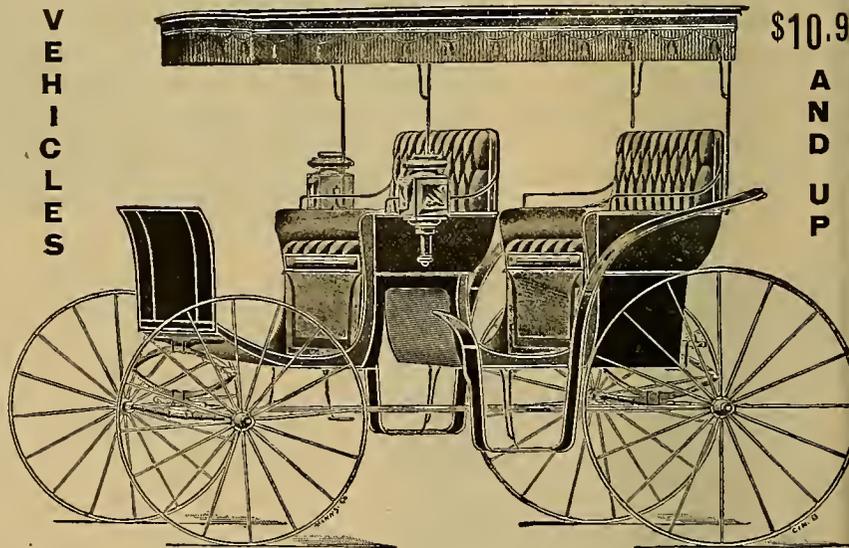
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It has mahogany veneered panel backs. Each piece is ornamented with heavy and artistic hand carvings; has neatly-carved claw feet. The material used in the upholstery is high grade, and the workmanship is first class. This suit would cost you \$25.00 or \$30.00 at your retail store, but our special price brings it within reach of all who want a parlor suit low in price but not cheap in quality. Price, Velour,\$18.75

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There are homeseekers' excursions from practically all points to Rudyard, Mich., at the rate of one fare plus \$2.00. Ask your home railroad agent concerning this. As it will vary at different stations we cannot give it correctly here. Your agent can tell you exactly what it will cost to Rudyard and return. Enter into correspondence with the undersigned long enough ahead so that arrangements may be made for your comfort.

The management has arranged for a camp on the edge of the Dunkard settlement, tents, etc., on the banks of Pine river, where there is good fishing, and the tents and their equipment are free to land explorers, both men and women. All that visitors need supply are their blankets and food. One who understands both camping and the lay of the land will be present to show the country free. It is a splendid opportunity to have a business outing. This offer applies only to the Dunkard Brethren and their immediate friends.

Land runs from \$5 to \$10 an acre and the same land, in cultivation, right beside the Dunkard Settlement, can not be bought for \$50 an acre.

In order to take advantage of the camp offer those interested **must** take up the matter in advance with the undersigned. Make up a party in your neighborhood for Rudyard and the Dunkard Settlement and see a country worth while. Those who think they can get up a party will find it much to their advantage to correspond with us for details and an understanding of the situation.

Here's something to remember. While the land is wooded, for the most part, yet clearing is easy, and the ties, ship knees, cord wood, etc., will afford good wages while clearing your own land. Stumps are pulled out by horses, an easy thing, as the roots are spread out on the surface. A drouth is impossible and cyclones are unknown. The water is good, fish are abundant in the streams. It's the best place on earth for stock. A hay field lasts forever and the grass in the woods is knee high. It isn't a "lazy man's paradise" by a long ways, but for live people it offers a good home with ordinary work. Go up and see it, going into camp on the Pine. Don't go to Rudyard without notice to us. Let us know and we'll be ready for you at the station. Write for details of the camp.

How to Get There.—The way to the Upper Peninsula is, from Chicago, over the North-Western and the Soo R'ys. Rudyard is on the Soo R'y. This is the only direct way,—N.-W. and the Soo.

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HOWARD MILLER, Elgin, Illinois.

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Enamels, Stains, Leads, Oils and everything else in the paint line. Only the best material is used in making our paints. We guarantee entire satisfaction when our material is properly applied.

Send for color card showing 72 different shades and quoting very low prices on a full line of material used by painters.

A copy of our new catalog containing 872 pages which is just from the press will be sent free to any interested party free on application.

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The Reedley Tract

The Gem of the San Joaquin Valley.

Is destined to be the home of many Brethren. Those settled here are well satisfied and are advising others to come.

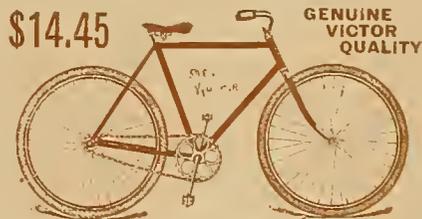
The undersigned expects to be at the Annual Meeting at Bristol, Tenn., and will be pleased to meet the brethren, and talk with them about the Reedley Country. My headquarters will be at the Union Pacific Office, Annual Meeting grounds, Bristol, Tenn.

Elder D. L. Forney, late Missionary from India, has just purchased land near Reedley. Other leading brethren will locate soon.

Write for booklet and full information.

Address:

O. D. LYON,
Reedley, Fresno Co., California.



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Many
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One of the Many Who Find the Inglenook an Intensely Interesting Magazine.

CANNOT PERSUADE MYSELF TO DO
WITHOUT IT.

Cumberland, Va.

I appreciate the Inglenook. It is a first-class magazine. I enjoy its style of literature very much; every article in this magazine interests, entertains and instructs. I cannot persuade myself that I can do without it. The members of the family read it and read every bit of it and enjoy it. It seems to grow in interest; each number seems better than the preceding one. Long may it live.

J. J. BALLOW, Cumberland, Va.

ONE PAGE WORTH THE PRICE OF THE
MAGAZINE.

Dear Editor Inglenook:—

I think the page in the Inglenook that is devoted to Christian Workers' meetings is alone worth the price of the paper.
W. FRANK BILGER, Grampian, Pa.

50 Cents

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Spittle, Sarah
January, 1906

THE INGLENOOK

A WEEKLY MAGAZINE

Spidle, Sarah, January, 1906

THE BIBLE



This book contains the mind of God, the state of man, the way of salvation, the doom of sinners, and the happiness of believers.

Its doctrines are holy, its precepts are binding, its histories are true, and its decisions are immutable.

Read it to be wise, believe it to be safe, and practice it to be holy.

It contains light to direct you, food to support you, and comfort to cheer you.

It is the traveler's map, the pilgrim's staff, the pilot's compass, the soldier's sword, and the Christian's charter.

Here paradise is restored, heaven opened, and the gates of hell disclosed.

Christ is its grand object, our good its design, and the glory of God its end.

It should fill the memory, rule the heart, and guide the feet.

Read it slowly, frequently, and prayerfully.

It is a mine of wealth, a paradise of glory, and a river of pleasure.

It is given you in life, will be opened in the judgment, and be remembered forever.

It involves the highest responsibility, will reward the greatest labor, and will condemn all who trifle with its sacred contents.

—Author Unknown.

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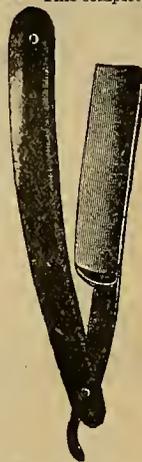
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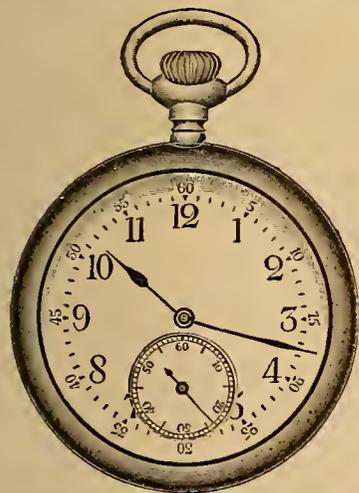
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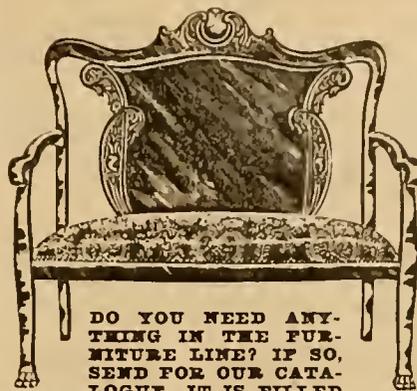
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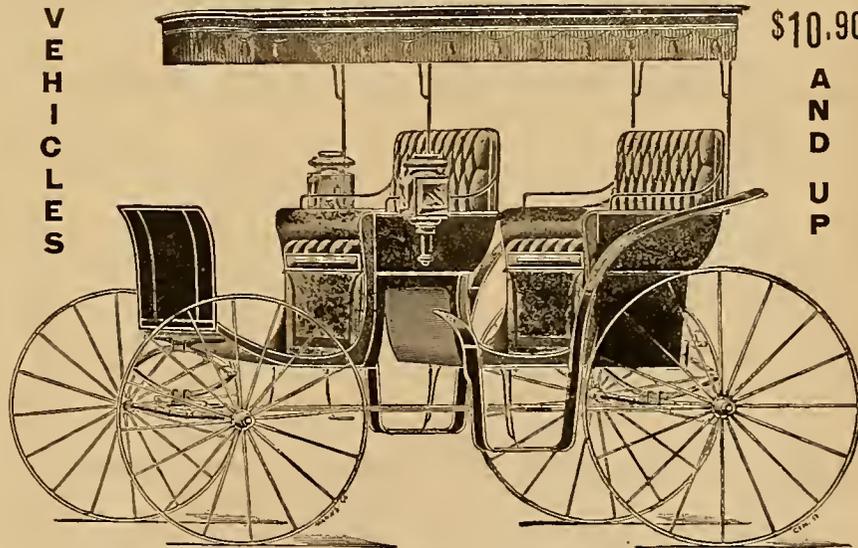
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There are homeseekers' excursions from practically all points to Rudyard, Mich., at the rate of one fare plus \$2.00. Ask your home railroad agent concerning this. As it will vary at different stations we cannot give it correctly here. Your agent can tell you exactly what it will cost to Rudyard and return. Enter into correspondence with the undersigned long enough ahead so that arrangements may be made for your comfort.

The management has arranged for a camp on the edge of the Dunkard settlement, tents, etc., on the banks of Pine river, where there is good fishing, and the tents and their equipment are free to land explorers, both men and women. All that visitors need supply are their blankets and food. One who understands both camping and the lay of the land will be present to show the country free. It is a splendid opportunity to have a business outing. This offer applies only to the Dunkard Brethren and their immediate friends.

Land runs from \$5 to \$10 an acre and the same land, in cultivation, right beside the Dunkard Settlement, can not be bought for \$50 an acre.

In order to take advantage of the camp offer those interested must take up the matter in advance with the undersigned. Make up a party in your neighborhood for Rudyard and the Dunkard Settlement and see a country worth while. Those who think they can get up a party will find it much to their advantage to correspond with us for details and an understanding of the situation.

Here's something to remember. While the land is wooded, for the most part, yet clearing is easy, and the ties, ship knees, cord wood, etc., will afford good wages while clearing your own land. Stumps are pulled out by horses, an easy thing, as the roots are spread out on the surface. A drouth is impossible and cyclones are unknown. The water is good, fish are abundant in the streams. It's the best place on earth for stock. A hay field lasts forever and the grass in the woods is knee high. It isn't a "lazy man's paradise" by a long ways, but for live people it offers a good home with ordinary work. Go up and see it, going into camp on the Pine. Don't go to Rudyard without notice to us. Let us know and we'll be ready for you at the station. Write for details of the camp.

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Is destined to be the home of many Brethren. Those settled here are well satisfied and are advising others to come.

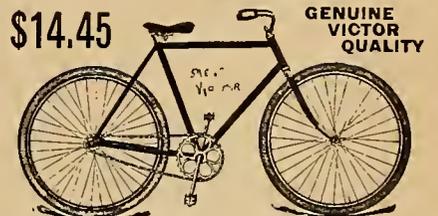
The undersigned expects to be at the Annual Meeting at Bristol, Tenn., and will be pleased to meet the brethren, and talk with them about the Reedley Country. My headquarters will be at the Union Pacific Office, Annual Meeting grounds, Bristol, Tenn.

Elder D. L. Forney, late Missionary from India, has just purchased land near Reedley. Other leading brethren will locate soon.

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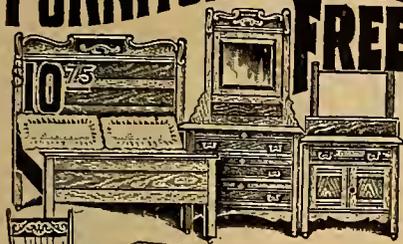
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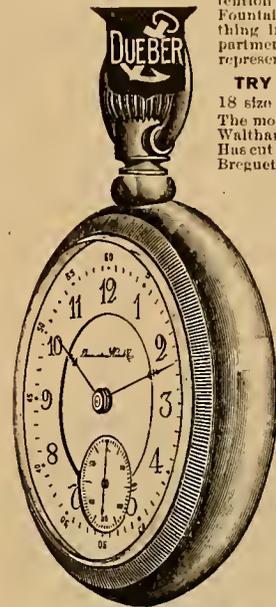
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We are printing it on much better paper this time and are binding it in our own bindery, insuring a much better book than previous edition.

It contains 1,000 recipes by the best cooks in the country and are all simple and practical. Many good cooks tell us they have laid all other cook books aside and use only the Inglenook Cook Book.

It is being bound in a substantial paper binding and also good oil cloth. Price in paper binding, each, 25 cents Oil cloth binding, each, 35 cents

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Brethren Publishing House,
Elgin, Illinois.

A Silent Witness

THE old mill stands where it has stood for years, a landmark to passing generations, but the busy whirl of the old wheel is hushed. All is silent where formerly there was life and activity. A deep quiet reigns. The ravages of time are beginning to show upon it. Here and there are signs of decay. It is but a question of time when the old mill will be no more. What has brought about this change? The brook ran dry! The motive power gave out.

How much like the old mill is not the human body! The food we eat and assimilate is like the water in the brook, it furnishes the power that moves the human mill and enables our vital organs to perform their functions. We speak of appetite as a desire for food and such it is. To a person in good health, food tastes good. This induces him to eat, but it is not the food itself but the proper assimilation of it that gives power and strength.

There are persons who eat a great deal and yet their condition shows that they get very little benefit from it. Others again experience distress after eating, accompanied by belchings and a feeling of flatulency. The cause of the trouble is that the stomach and digestive organs have become weakened. The secretions are scant or lacking, and the food, in place of being properly assimilated and digested, simply ferments—gases are generated, which distend the stomach, oppress the lungs and at times interfere with the action of the heart, giving rise to spells of nervousness, and feelings of dread and anguish.

When our digestive organs are healthy we find comfort in a good meal. The food we eat is promptly di-

gested and the nutriment therein is carried away by the blood to nourish the vital organs, restore loss of tissue and build bone and muscle. Then does the wheel of the human mill move. That is health.

As a remedy for ailments of the stomach, DR. PETER'S BLOOD VITALIZER has no equal. It strengthens the digestive organs, promotes the flow of the gastric juices, cleanses and heals the mucous membrane, and brings about a natural action of the bowels—essential to perfect health. Thousands, young and old, have experienced its happy results.

WAS IN A BAD FIX.

Metropolis, Ill., May 15.

Dr. Peter Fahrney, Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir:—I was very sick and my folks did not think I would live till Spring. The **Blood Vitalizer**, however, fixed me up. We are out of it now and wish to keep it in the house, so please send a dozen bottles at once.

Yours truly,

F. W. Borman.

WAS ALL RUN DOWN.

Stuebenville, Ohio, Nov. 28.

Dr. P. Fahrney, Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir:—I find your **Blood Vitalizer** to be all that you claim. I was all run down in health last Spring. I took several bottles of your medicine and it brought me around all right in quick order.

Yours very truly,

J. H. Montgomery.

DR. PETER'S BLOOD VITALIZER is not a drugstore medicine. It is supplied to the people direct through special agents. If there is no agent in your neighborhood, write us at once and we shall give you full particulars by return mail as to how to get it.

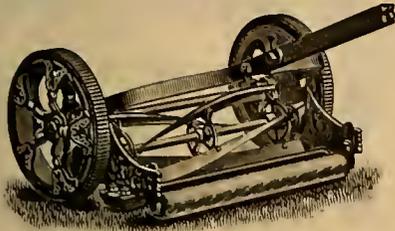
DR. PETER FAHRNEY & SONS CO.,

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112-114 South Hoyne Avenue,

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LAWN MOWERS



The Auto Ball Bearing Lawn Mower represents the highest art in Lawn Mower making—has 10-inch drive wheels. Made in three sizes.

14-Inch, price each,\$6.00
 16-Inch, price each,\$6.50
 18-Inch, price each,\$7.00

Dover Triumph Lawn Mower.—Light-running, High Wheel, 10-inch drive wheel, 7-inch reel with 4 cutters, made in four sizes.

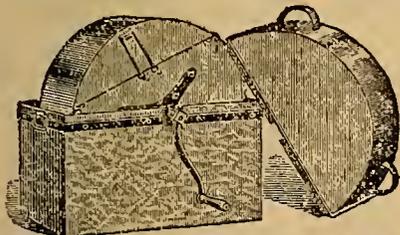
14-Inch,\$4.00
 16-Inch,\$4.50
 18-Inch,\$5.00
 20-Inch,\$5.50

Sterling Lawn Mower.—A simply-constructed, durable, low-priced mower. Made in four sizes.

12-Inch,\$2.25
 14-Inch,\$2.50
 16-Inch,\$2.75
 18-Inch,\$3.00

ALBAUGH BROS., DOVER & CO.,
 341 Franklin St., Chicago, Ill.

Steam Washer



A MODERN STEAM LAUNDRY REDUCED TO FAMILY SIZE.

It will wash clothing of any description from delicate laces to bed quilts and comforts.

No. 80—Price without fancet, ...\$3.45
 No. 697—Price with faucet, ...\$3.95

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ONLY \$3.48 FOR THIS ASSORTMENT OF GROCERIES AND OUR LARGE 348-PAGE CATALOGUE. Every purchaser of this assortment will be placed on our mailing list and receive free every 60 days a special grocery catalogue.

The large catalogue explains our Freight and Express refund, making it possible for you to purchase goods from us and have the freight and express charges refunded.

- 6 lbs. Sterling Brand Java and Mocha Coffee,\$1.00
- 1 lb. Uncolored Japan Tea,34
- 1 lb. Sterling Baking Powder,20
- 1 lb. Sterling Baking Soda,05
- 6 Bars Borated Naphtha Soap,24
- 2 Bars Sterling Scouring Soap,10
- 1 lb. Perfect Soap Powder,05
- 1 lb Pkg. Corn Starch,05
- 3 lbs. Fancy Head Rice,20
- 3 lbs. Fancy Prunes,20
- 3 lbs. Pine Sago,10
- 3 lbs. Pearl Barley,10
- 10 lbs. Rolled Oats,25
- 6 Cans Fancy Early June Peas,60

Total,\$3.48

ALBAUGH BROS., DOVER & CO.,
 341-343 Franklin St., Chicago, Ill.

SPRING MOHAIRS AT REDUCED PRICES

On account of a delayed shipment just received from ENGLAND, we are closing out these handsome light weight Mohairs at an astonishingly low price. They are 36 in. wide and of an excellent quality. The STOCK is VERY LIMITED and the LATE ORDERS may have to go UNFILLED. After what we have laid in stock has been used, we may not be able to procure any more. A hint to the wise is sufficient. Write for samples at once.

The colors are a pretty dark brown with a raised silk "splash" in self color; a very light champagne color, almost a cream, with a self color raised silk "splash"; a green check on a background of blue, and black with a small figure in silk. They are very handsome, the patterns being selected by a lady, who, naturally, knows best what would suit another lady.

While they last, per yard, ... 45 cents

ALSO, in Gingham, a pink with a white stripe; a large fancy green and white check with a black line; a large fancy check in pink and white; a large fancy check in blue and white; plain blue; small pink and white check; plain pink. Special price, ... 10 cents

Summer Dress Goods in light tan and white with an open work check and the stripes one way in silk. Special price, 25 cents

Summer Dress Goods with an open work stripe. Color, black with a small white figure. Price, 12½ cents

Coarse Basket Weave for shirtwaists or dresses for summer, in white. Price, 21 cents

Calico in dark blue, with a white dot; red with a small white dot close together; pink with a clouded white stripe; gray with a black and white design, and a plain pink. Price, 5½ cents

Percalé in red, with a white flower and vine. Price, 7 cents

Percalé in buff, with a tiny red and green flower and a scroll design in white. Price, 9 cents

White Vesting for shirtwaists with a fancy stripe in self color. Price, 19 cents

Silk in turquoise blue with an inch wide lacey stripe in self color. Price, 41 cents

Persian Lawn, good quality, white. Price, 15 cents

Extra fine dainty India Linen. Price, 39 cents

Fine Mohair in navy blue. Price, 69 cents

One piece of very dark blue Mohair, excellent quality. Price, 67 cents

A few remnants of Broadcloth and Fancy Suitings, length ranging from 1 to 3½ yards in all the leading colors. They are of an extra fine quality and the price which we quote is at a loss to us, in order to get them off of our shelves. Price, 75 cents.

Tan summer Dress Goods with an open work stripe and a small green dot. Price, 13 cents

Beautiful piece of Swiss mull, white. Price, 29 cents

Soisette, the new dress goods which looks exactly like pongee and is often mistaken for same. Sells here in the city for 29 cents. Price to Inglenook readers, 24 cents

Finest grade of Sateen made, in black. At a short distance it might be mistaken for satin, it is so glossy and heavy. Special price to Inglenookers, 25 cents

Extra fine piece of Butcher Linen, the goods so much used now for shirtwaists and shirtwaist suits. Special price, 69 cents

Fine piece of Basket Weave, white. Price, 18 cents

Note.—From now on we intend to give the readers of the Inglenook, and our friends, the benefit of the low prices which we are forced to make on remnants and dress goods in small quantities. Watch for them!

ALBAUGH BROS., DOVER & CO.,
 341-343 Franklin St., Chicago, Ill.

Real Estate in Kansas

If you are thinking of changing location you had better come to Kansas, where you can get land at reasonable prices and raise nearly all kinds of crops, fruit and vegetables, and be close to railroads, churches and schools. Farms from \$25 to \$60 per acre, according to improvements and locations. Write for full description of special bargains.

N. P. J. SONDERGARD,
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Well Worth Twice What We Ask for it \$6.50

Very compact and covered with best grade seal grain leather; metal fittings nickel-plated. Fixed focus and always ready for use. Fitted with high-grade single achromatic lens, and improved form of finger release automatic shutter for both time and instantaneous exposures. Has set of three diaphragms.

The No. 2 Anso is fitted with two of the latest improved brilliant finders and two tripod sockets, enabling the operator to make pictures either way of the film. It uses Daylight Loading Film Cartridges of six or twelve exposures. Outside dimensions, 6 7/8 x 4 3/8 x 4 3/8; weight, 25 oz.

No. 2 Anso, not loaded,\$6.50
 Carrying Case, 1.50
 Six Exposure Film,35
 Twelve Exposure Film,70

If this camera does not suit you as to price or style, send for our catalogue of Cameras and Photographic goods. We can supply cameras of all kinds. Prices range from 99c and up. Catalogue sent free.

ALBAUGH BROS., DOVER & CO.,
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I Will Exchange

160-acre improved and irrigated Farm, containing over 50 acres alfalfa and good buildings, near Denver, Colorado, for a Farm nearer to Fort Wayne or Chicago. This Farm is in a thickly settled country, and where a goodly number of Brethren already own land.

For the man who can move on to this Farm there is no better proposition out of doors to-day.

Investigate this offer at once.

I. N. SOMMERS,
 Care of Equity Mfg. & Supply Co.,
 Chicago, Illinois.

The Land of Promise In Southern Idaho!

The Oregon Short Line Railroad

Will be represented at the Annual Meeting at Bristol, Tenn., by their General Immigration Agents, S. Bock and J. E. Hooper, who will be pleased to meet the Brethren and their friends at our office, opposite the Tabernacle, where they will find a welcome during the meeting.

The Oregon Short Line Railroad is the popular route to points in Idaho, Oregon and Washington. Homeseekers, tourists and business men will find this route interesting and train service unsurpassed.

Homeseekers' round trip excursion rates from Chicago on June 6th and 20th and July 4th and 18th, 1905. Return limit 21 days.

D. E. BURLEY,
G. P. & T. Agt. O. S. L. R. R.,
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

THE INGLENOOK

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No. 23.

"EVER ONWARD."

BY EMERSON COBB.

Tho' the path be rough and stony,
There be many hills to climb,
We will struggle to the summit,
"Ever Onward" in our line.

Tho' great storm-clouds darkly gather,
There be trials to o'ercome,
We will keep our faces forward
Till our rugged journey's done.

There's a white-robed angel waiting
All our labors here to bless.
See her! With her index finger,
She is pointing toward success.

Climbing up the toilsome ladder,
Tho' quite oft a step we drop,
We are seeking a position
That is found but at the top.

"Ever Onward," be the watchword:
Let the coward seek his rest:
Let us see that we are stepping
"Ever Onward" to success.

Elgin, Ill.

SHORT SERMONS.

BY REV. "BILLY" SUNDAY.

It's heaven or hell for everybody.

You can't dazzle God with diamonds.

You are a fool to give a boy a night key.

You can't be a Christian and deny Christ.

You can't get a \$50 boy out of a ten cent man.

Christianity is all right; churchianity is all wrong.

Hit the devil a solar plexus blow; put him out of business.

Christianity and red whiskey don't stay in the same skin together.

❖

Religion is like a bicycle; you've got to keep it going or you'll fall off.

❖

Society is doing more to hamper spiritual advancement than the saloon.

❖

One trouble with our preachers is that they put a new dress on sin.

❖

The church seems to have taken the devil's opiate and gone to sleep.

❖

If there was ever a jubilee in hell it was when lager beer was invented.

❖

The trouble with the church of God to-day is that she has sprung a leak.

❖

The less piety the church has, the more ice cream and oyster soup it takes to run it.

❖

If there is anything in which I profess to be a specialist it is in skinning hypocrites.

❖

There are some people who don't believe in hell—wait; they won't need any demonstration.

❖

You can go to hell even though you have gray matter enough in your brain to fill a hogshcad.

❖

Some people are so stingy that they talk through their nose to keep from wearing out their false teeth.

❖

It is almost as hard to get the church to work as it is to drag a cat backward by the tail over the carpet.

❖

If there is anything that makes me sick it is to see a fool woman hugging and kissing a brindled-nosed pup.

THE RAJAHS OR NATIVE RULERS OF INDIA.

BY D. L. MILLER.

Form of Government.

ALTHOUGH Hindustan, the ancient name of India, is under British rule, yet one finds two sets of rulers in the country. Edward VII, King of England, and Emperor of India, rules over the entire country. The executive authority is vested in the representative of the Emperor popularly known as the Viceroy, or Governor-General. He is appointed by the king and is accorded royal honors. The present incumbent is Lord Curzon, well known in the United States, having married the daughter of one of Chicago's merchant princes, Mr. Leiter. He is assisted in the administration of affairs by a council of some eighteen members appointed partly by the crown and partly by himself. With this council and the sanction of the Secretary of State for India, a member of the Cabinet in England, the Governor-General has power to make laws for all British India.

In addition to the general government of India there is also the rule of the rajahs, or native princes and kings who, at the present time, rule over about one-fourth of the country which, while under British su-



FIRST SON OF THE RAJAH OF BANDSA STATE.
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HIS MAJESTY THE RAJAH OF BANDSA STATE.
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pervision and control, has not yet come fully into possession of the English government. The Emperor of India is the Maharajah, the Great King and the rajahs are little kings, and of these there are many, a hundred or more of them have territory large enough to be called States, while others are mere chieftains. Some rule over as many as ten million people, while others have a following of but a few thousand. Of the former is the Rajah of Hyderabad in south central India, and of the latter the Bhil rajahs or chiefs of the Dangs, fourteen in number, with only twenty-five thousand people for the whole lot to govern. The rajahs are the native rulers and princes found here when the British took control of the country after the Sepoy rebellion of 1857-58. At that time it was the policy of the government to interfere as little as possible with the local forms of government existent among the people and the rajahs were permitted to continue their rule under control and supervision of the Viceroy.

All the rajahs are bound by treaty to acknowledge the supremacy of the Great King, and to submit to his will in the person of the Viceroy. Under the same

treaty they surrender the right to declare or carry on war or to make peace, to establish diplomatic relations with neighboring States or foreign governments, to maintain an army above an agreed strength, to borrow money without the consent of the Viceroy,* or to entertain Europeans who may not be acceptable to the Governor-General. The right to depose a rajah for mismanagement, and determine their rank and precedence in public functions is also held by the British government. A president is appointed by the Governor-General who lives at the capital of each State and he holds the right to veto any law enacted by the local authorities which does not meet his approval.

From what has preceded it will be seen that the native rulers are not independent of the British government. It also occasionally occurs that some of the smaller territories are taken over by the government, as in the case of the Dangs. By agreement six thousand dollars is distributed annually among the fourteen chieftains of the territory by the British and in

*The recent disastrous failure of the banking firm of Thos. Watson and Company of Bombay and London, in which so many missionaries, ours with the rest, lost so much money, was caused in part by a very large loan made to a rajah without the sanction of the government. It was set aside by the courts although the native prince was quite willing to pay the money.



SECOND SON OF THE RAJAH OF BANDSA STATE.
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THIRD SON OF THE RAJAH OF BANDSA STATE.
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consideration of this sum they relinquish all their rights as rulers and the Governor-General takes full control of the entire State.

The three-fourths of India, outside of the rajah, or native States, comes directly under British rule and is divided into provinces, with an executive for each, and these bear about the same relation to the central government as our States do to the government at Washington. In administration, however, it is quite different from ours. Two of the provinces, Bombay and Madras, are known as presidencies because at one time they were governed by a president and council. They are now under control of governors appointed by the British crown and are assisted by executive and legislative councils. The other provinces have lieutenant governors and are appointed by the Viceroy.

But to go back to the native rulers, many of them are wealthy men, are well educated, and under their administration the people enjoy good government. They are very hospitable, and do not hesitate to entertain Europeans or Americans who come to them properly introduced by friends. Some of them possess jewelry, the envy of the kings and emperors of Europe.



MR. PRANSHANKER D. PATHEK, L. C. E., SECRETARY OF STATE OR DEWAN.
All Rights Reserved.

The ruler of Baroda State has great wealth and is the possessor of some of the finest jewels in the world. I had the pleasure of a visit to one of his palaces and

monds of the first water made of five hundred of these great stones, each one worth a large sum of money. It is fringed with polished, pear-shaped emeralds and weighs like a coat of mail, and gives the owner the right to be called a millionaire. The sash worn over the shoulder and under opposite arm of the wearer is made of a hundred rows of pearls and the shoulder tassels of pearls and emeralds. One of the little sons of the prince has a collar of huge diamonds in the center of which sparkles the "Star of the South," once the glory of the French crown and is as large as the Koh-i-nur. It is said that the entire value of this great wealth of jewels owned by this opulent Indian ruler is estimated at a hundred million dollars.

I have already spoken of the hospitality of the Rajahs, and they are careful to entertain friends and even strangers who come to them with proper letters of introduction. Recently we had occasion to pass through Bandsa State in company with our missionary from Bulsar, Brother W. B. Stover, who has a pleasant acquaintance with the Rajah of that part of India as well as his secretary of State or Dewan, Mr. Pranshanker D. Pathek, L. C. E. We were most kindly received and hospitably entertained by the Rajah. He lodged our little party in one of his residences and invited us to visit him. He sent his carriage at the appointed time and we were driven to his palace and received very cordially by him in the audience or throne room. It is a splendid apartment and while the display is not lavish it is fully in keeping with kingly state. The Rajah is a fine looking man



THEY ALL WEAR HUGE RINGS WITH OTHER JEWELRY AND ARE PROUD OF IT.

his armory, where are kept two cannon, the one silver, the other gold, "solid," the attendant said, and they are by no means toy cannon but large enough for actual use. He has a wonderful cape of fine cut dia-

of forty, is well educated, and deeply interested in the prosperity of his people. He was also interested in America and seemed pleased to hear of our people. When propriety indicated that we should take

our leave he insisted on our remaining longer and had his three sons brought in, to whom we were also introduced. They are bright, intelligent young men and speak English fluently. The eldest is the heir apparent to the throne, and if his life is spared he will occupy his father's place in the years to come. He with his younger brothers are at present in school, for it is the father's desire to give his sons a liberal education.

After taking leave of the Rajah we were taken in charge by the Dewan who showed us the royal stables with one hundred and twenty-five fine horses, the carriages, one of the latest improved automobiles and the



Queen of Baroda and Her Son Wearing Diamond Collar with "Star of the South" in Center.

elephants. The Indian rulers keep up the ancient custom of maintaining a herd of elephants. They are used only on state and important wedding occasions, for tiger hunting and for the entertainment of visitors. Splendid howdahs, gilded with gold, are fastened on the backs of the elephants and afford comfortable seats for the riders. It is the remains of the old-time splendor and pomp of the days of great emperors, but shorn of much of its ancient glory. We had a pleasant afternoon and enjoyed it all very much.

We were placed under special obligation when we were informed by the Dewan that the Rajah had ordered that we be taken to the railway station, Billimora, twenty-nine miles away. At five o'clock the next morning we left Bandsa behind a spanking team of swift ponies, in a tonga, one of the Rajah's comfortable carriages. It was a great transition from our slow-going ox cart making two miles an hour, and

rolling along the macadamized road in a comfortable carriage at nearly treble that pace. At Kut-throat a change of horses was provided and we were enabled to drive up to the station just as the nine o'clock train pulled in. We had made the twenty-nine miles in four hours.

We hold in memory our most pleasant visit to Bandsa and shall not soon forget the courtesy and hospitality of the Rajah and the kindness of the Dewan. May the Lord prosper them and lead them into the true Light of the world.

A PARROT UNIVERSITY.

MARTIN HOLTS, an American who established a parrot ranch near Victoria, Mexico, a few years ago, has met with wonderful success, and has accumulated a fortune in the business.

Holts was employed for several years as a passenger conductor on the old Montarey and Mexican Gulf Railroad, now a part of the Mexican Central system. His division was the gulf coast, through the heart of the parrot country. He was always interested in the bright-colored birds, and while running as conductor he collected many of them and taught them to talk English.

The thought occurred to Holts, after selling some of the parrots, that he might make more money by retiring from railroad work and devoting his time to raising the birds. He followed the plan, and purchased a large tract of forest land near Victoria, which was teeming with wild parrots. Wire netting was placed around and over the trees and the birds were confined therein. He has had the greatest success in raising the birds.

It is in teaching the parrots to talk that Holts has had his greatest success. He is a linguist, speaking English, Spanish, French and German fluently. He divided his flock of several thousand birds into four classes, one for each language. He then took a few birds from each class and set to work to teach them to talk. At the end of a few months Holts had taught birds English, Spanish, German and French, and the educated birds were placed in their respective sections. It was Holts' theory that by doing this the educated birds would teach their companions to talk. His hopes were realized to the fullest extent.

GEMS OF THOUGHT.

WHOEVER lives true life, will love true love.—*E. Browning.*

We must carry the beautiful with us, or we find it not.—*Emerson.*

Man is created free, is free, even if he were born in chains.—*Schiller.*

THE TEMPERAMENTS BRIEFLY ANALYZED.

BY H. B. MOHLER, F. A. P. I.

Part One.

THERE are two great laws, *i. e.*, *quality* and *quantity*, embodied in the human temperaments and their modifications that preëminently determine character, talent, and destiny. These laws cannot be analyzed or utilized except through the study of temperament as the latter is phrenologically classified.

The word *tempero* is Latin, meaning to combine or proportion duly, *i. e.*, the condition of the constitution resulting from the predominance of one or other part or system of the organization. Dr. Gall, the founder of phrenology, divided the temperaments into four, while the present classification has but three, viz: the *motive*, *mental* and *vital*.

The Motive Temperament.

The motive is fundamentally characterized by angular outlines, large bony framework and structure of body. The features are usually heavy and strong, hair rather dark or black, and abundant, with a large nose and long ears. To these may be added a sallow complexion, somewhat depressed cheeks, broad shoulders, a flat chest and small abdomen. This temperament is always masculine, whether belonging to a man or woman. The specifications are (1) the bones; (2) the muscles; (3) the ligaments—these naturally serving well for locomotion, activity, strength and power. This fine mechanical superstructure inaugurates splendid mental qualities for strength of character, influence and leadership.

The corresponding mental developments are the perceptive and executive faculties. The former gives the brow a retreating aspect and to the intellect its acquiring power which all men need who have to do with facts, business and all varied forms of mechanical application. All work like farming, engineering, carpentry, surveying, mining, architectural drawing, typesetting, blacksmithing, electrical work, contracting and construction, etc., is wrought by the faculties of *individuality*, *form*, *size*, *weight*, *order*, *locality*, *calculation*, and *constructiveness*, which are fundamentally the faculties that move the mechanical world.

The latter gives the head usually an exceptional width above and behind the ears in the basilar part which renders the person defiant and defensive, with the resisting spirit of courage and self-protection. With this type of temperament there is also a high crown which always indicates decision, perseverance, and a dignity that cherishes responsibility and leadership. The *foods* essential to this temperament are naturally nitrogenous and carbonaceous in character; of the former wheat and grain preparations, eggs, all kinds of plain vegetables and plenty of fruit, with

meat in moderate quantity seem necessary; however of meat, *pork* should be discarded in all its prepared forms, as the excess of *uric acid* induces largely the following diseases to which, at best, this temperament is predisposed, without doubt. These are rheumatism, different forms of dyspepsia and bilious trouble, bladder and especially chronic affections of the kidneys. Meat will produce local force, but prolonged respiratory power and muscular effort are eventually greatly relaxed by strong meat and especially pork indulgence, so that meat must be avoided as well as tobacco and all forms of stimulants. Examples of this temperament are strongly portrayed in Lincoln, Gladstone, John Brown, Bismark, Dr. Chas. Parkhurst, Admiral Dewey, President Roosevelt, Prof. O. S. Fowler, etc.

The climate best adapted to this temperament is a warm tropical atmosphere that is not so humid and sultry.

Persons possessing this temperament should marry a partner that has the vital-mental temperament so as to form a complementary balance and bring physiological harmony. Two of the same build, form, complexion and approximate development should *not* marry, as health is impaired, the progeny is weakened and happiness is oftentimes relaxed.

The Vital Temperament.

This temperament is fundamentally characterized by roundness and symmetrical outline of body. There is a beauty of form and usually a graceful carriage, with facial features that are soft and pleasing, but a nature that is fluctuating and emotional. This temperament is generally a *blonde* with auburn or flaxen soft hair, a short, plump, but corpulent body, with sloping shoulders, a full chest and large abdomen. The trunk is proportionally longer than the limbs, while the hands and feet are tapering and beautifully outlined. The face is usually round, the eyes light or blue, and the nose and ears quite small. This temperament is always feminine whether possessed by a man or a woman, so that its combination with the former generally gives the person fine balance of power. The specifications are, (1) the lymphatics; (2) the blood vessels; (3) the lungs; these three formulate a substantial basis for nutritive and vitalizing power, so that food, air, and water are easily assimilated into tissue, warmth, life and vigorous health, which gives to the intellect its animation and to the feelings their impulsiveness, intensity and versatility.

This is the *emotional type*, who are responsive in their natures and very warm and confiding in their affections and sympathies. The corresponding mental developments are the strong social and spiritual faculties. The imagination is active, the intellect is generally keen, apt and brilliant, but *not* so original and philosophizing as the mental temperament, although when combined with the motive gives the intellect a

marked form of development and a fine balance of power between the perceptive, retentive and reflective faculties. There is generally a strong development of *time, tune, form, ideality, mirth, comparison, casuality, constructiveness, and acquisitiveness*, which gives to the head a roundness and fullness in the sides upward and forward from the ears. The forehead is always wide at the temples and usually high, with these developments. Persons of this temperament are best adapted to and found generally in the professions of vocal music, as teachers and singers, medicine, druggists, elocutionists, nurses, salesmen, merchants, theology, as ministers and reformers, etc.

Where the desire for money is preëminent the religious activities are neglected so that in this temperament there is also a marked inclination for finance, management, organizing power, diplomacy and legislation. Examples of this temperament are marked in McKinley, John Bright, Moody, Henry Ward Beecher, and many others who are "Steel Trust magnates." leaders in unions and corporations and political grafters who hold high official positions, these lines of thought and work showing just how varied and diversified the avocations of this temperament are.

The foods essential to this temperament are the solids of a nitrogenous character, with free indulgence of fruit acids,—they need the kind similar to the motive to induce muscular power and stronger lung and heart power. Foods like nuts, rich pastry, butter, gravies, and heat producing articles only induce corpulence and adipose tissue or fat that so often hastens the predisposed diseases of this temperament. Those most common are glandular troubles, dropsy, inflammations and neuralgias of the heart and kidneys, erysipelas, tumors, cancer, blood and skin troubles, which can be largely ameliorated by care of the digestive and circulatory system. The climate best adapted is a cold, dry climate where the atmosphere is clear. Hot, low, marshy localities, which have a dense, damp atmosphere must be avoided by this temperament.

The law of temperaments must be obeyed as well in marriage and the plump, blonde-vital should unite with the stronger character of the dark mental-motive to bring a complemental balance and supply the other's lack and make physical harmony.

The Mental Temperament.

This temperament seems to prevail *most* among the American people. In the French, the German, Japanese, Chinese, the Laplander, and other nations, the prevailing type of the vital temperament is well maintained with all their variation of environment; and so with the stalwart Scotchman, Irishman, Englishman, Welshman, and all the stronger types of nationality the original temperament is maintained to a marked degree. We being a mixed race, as Americans, originally possessed more of our ancestral

strength and power; but conditions of life, sedentary habits, prolonged application, through many, many years of sharp competition for prominence and cherished positions of wealth and honor, is inducing an intense nervous strain, so that the nervo-mental temperament is slowly but surely growing preëminent. This temperament is characterized by a rather small, slender body, with angular outlines and finely chiseled features. The nose and ears may be either large or small, the eyes blue, gray or brown, and hair is generally silky fine and of a light, auburn or dark hue. The features throughout are well defined and a showing of *strength of character*. The shoulders are often narrow and the chest congested on account of a sedentary sitting posture. The complexion is sallow, the cheeks also somewhat depressed, the chest is flat and the abdomen is small. This temperament is full of activity and agility and the carriage is graceful and rhythmic. It is a mixed temperament, belonging to either the masculine or feminine sex. Its specifications are (1) the cerebrum; (2) the cerebellum; (3) the nerves; these preëminently serve for that intellectual power and scope of mentality if there is sufficient of the vital and nutritive power to maintain them. The corresponding mental developments are the *retentive intellect*, the executive and *aspiring* faculties.

In this type there is found more of a fullness in the central forehead and at the anterior upper side-head, which gives a marked development of *eventuality, locality, time, tune, constructiveness*, and I may add, also a marked development of the upper central forehead, which indicates the activity of *casuality, compassion, suavity, human nature*, and backward from these are *ideality, sublimity, caution and approbation*, which gives to the person his or her intensity of thought and feeling with generally an unusual sensitivity to public opinion. These latter emotional faculties figure very strongly for weakness or strength in this temperament, as they induce groundless fears, anxiety of mind, depression of power, and relaxation of educational work.

Experience and observation prove what great barriers *fear, embarrassment, sensitivity* and *despondency* are to intellectual growth. Persons of this temperament are much better endowed and adapted for literary and educational work, as they naturally possess greater tact, intuition and retentive power. This type of persons is generally found in our schoolrooms, as teachers, principals, superintendents, and lawyers, editors, reporters, secretaries, printers, clerks and county and state official positions where there is agility and quickness of thought and analysis. Poets, writers and magazine contributors, also need this type of temperament and development to do most competent work. The foods especially essential to this type are the carbo-hydrates, carbonates and phosphatic foods, as

these make nerve and fat. Among them may be suggested milk, eggs, Graham bread, nuts, oils, and butter. If the digestive system is good they may indulge freely in sweet acids, well-baked pastry and desserts with rice, tapioca, macaroni, corn, vegetables and cereals. Meat should be altogether avoided for sedentary mental employment.

The predisposed diseases this type is subject to are especially those of the brain, spine, cerebro-spinal nerves, very often the whole nervous system, lungs, and sexual trouble in all its forms. The best exercises for this class are rowing, swimming, horseback-riding, tennis, running, etc., and plenty of water should be drunk at rising and retiring hours, but avoided at meals. This is the most tenacious and wiry temperament of the three, and gives to us the greatest number of octogenarians. It is remarkable for endurance, grit, and can better throw off disease than the others.

The climate best adapted to it is the warm, dry atmosphere, with a *low* altitude, as the latter is often very derogatory to very sensitive, nervous persons. This being the strongest type mentally and the most plucky and courageous physically, needs a *strong vital* and *moderate mental* to bring a good balance of health power and adaptability in marriage. With this temperament predominating in *both*, the strong will, sharp temper, sensitive and intense nature, emaciated bodies, shattered nerves and diseased conditions oftentimes, must only produce a sickly, deformed or idiotic tendency, which disease will permanently develop in the offspring. The great laws of *quantity* and *quality* must be recognized, studied and assiduously applied if we ever hope to lessen the unhappiness and divorce cases and induce a stronger, healthier and purer race. The study of temperament and their proper combinations in marriage, is the way, the *ONLY* way, to largely ameliorate the appalling conditions that confront us. "*If a man is happily married, his rib is worth all the other bones of his body.*"—Johnson.

Grand Junction, Colo.



TALE OF THE LOCUST.

BY NORMAN VOUGHT.

THE periodical cicada, or so-called "seventeen-year locust," stands without parallel among the insects of the world in point of longevity, and is further remarkable from the fact that for practically the seventeen years of its existence, it lives a subterranean life. The time of its appearance varies with latitude; this is due to the difference of temperature.

Early in April of the seventeenth year the pupæ make their appearance to within about an inch of the surface of the earth, and when they begin to appear, in the latter part of April or the first of May, they

appear with regularity over many thousands of square miles in almost a single night. As soon as the sun is hid behind the western horizon, the pupæ begin to rise and continue till almost nine o'clock. Some few, however, do not make their appearance till midnight.

The eggs of the periodical cicada hatch in from six to eight weeks. The young larvæ are, from the start, quite active; and soon after escaping from the egg-shell, loosen their hold and fall to the ground. Then begins their long subterranean existence. They establish themselves in small earthen cells adjacent to some root or rootlets, from which they secure their nourishment by sucking the sap with their setæ. Their growth is very slow. At first the cell is not larger than a bird shot, but gradually increases in size to accommodate the growth of the insect. The majority of these larvæ are found at a depth ranging from eight to eighteen inches; some are found at a depth of two feet, while others have been found at a depth of four feet, but this is an exception.

In 1881 Mr. Riley, of Missouri, undertook to follow out the life of the larva until it emerged. Later it was turned over to Mr. Barlow, who made observations until 1891. These and later investigations by Mr. Marlatt have resulted in the approximate length of the larval and pupal stages, which have been given by Marlatt as follows:

1. The first stage lasts more than a year; the first molt usually occurring during the second year after hatching.
2. The second stage is entered into during the first two or three months of the second year of the insect's existence, and continues for nearly two years.
3. The larva is in the third stage at the completion of the fourth year of its existence.
4. In the fourth stage the larva is at the completion of the eighth year of its life, and this stage probably lasts for three or four years.
- 5, 6. Following the fourth larval stage the first pupal period is entered. During the pupal period of some six or seven years, the insect molts twice, the last molt being above the ground and just as the insects are emerging into the adult condition.

The skins thrown off in the last molt are very abundant, in case of a large brood, and are left clinging to leaves, the trunks of trees, bushes, or scattered thickly over the ground.

They live an aerial life for a period of about six weeks, the male appearing first, dies first, and does not live as long as the female. About two weeks after molting the last time the female begins to lay her eggs, in the trunks, twigs or branches of some tree, generally young trees. In all, she lays about six hundred eggs, then she dies, or else falls to the ground and is destroyed by her many enemies.

Union Bridge, Md.

THE BOYHOOD OF GREAT MEN.

THE inventor of the railroad engine was Oliver Evans, born at Newport, Del., in 1775. At the age of twenty-nine he built a steam engine. But the credit of first using a locomotive to draw a train of cars must be given to George Stephenson, who was born in England in 1781. George was a poor boy with no education excepting what a night school afforded him. At the age of fifteen he was a fireman in a colliery, afterwards he became a brakeman, and then an engineer. He wanted to emigrate to America, but poverty prevented, so he remained in England, finding employment at about the age of nineteen in James Watt's factory where he began studying the steam engine. He was eager for knowledge, and before he was thirty-one he had planned a railroad and built an imperfect locomotive. About this time, 1812, Fulton's steamboats were running on the Hudson river, but the stage coach did service on land. Ten years later Stephenson's locomotive was employed on a railway eight miles long at Darlington, England. It was not until 1829 the directors of a railroad proposed a prize of five hundred pounds for the best and swiftest engine and Stephenson produced his Rocket, which was really the first locomotive engine to prove successful, and is still on exhibition in the museum at Rensington, London. The first railways were declared to be nuisances and every one foretold their failure. English mobs even threatened to destroy Stephenson's railway and his men had to work under the protection of a guard. Stephenson died in 1848. As a boy he was tall, stout, healthy, industrious and sober. He lived on scant fare and was accustomed to constant toil. He was never discouraged and never repined. His great aim was to be useful to mankind.

From a log cabin with one room to the White House was the career of James A. Garfield. Hard work, little time for reading and few books to read, marked his early boyhood. He learned to read, spell and cipher a little at a country school and during vacations worked at planting and harvesting. He also engaged in carpentering and earned with the saw and hammer enough to give him a few terms at a boarding school. He worked for a time in an ashery for nine dollars a month. He once chopped one hundred cords of hard wood for fifty cents. He often walked as far as ten miles to get a day's work. He took a place as driver on a canal boat and shortly thereafter took sick and went in debt for his doctor bill. He developed a thirst for knowledge, but he had neither money nor friends to help him to an education. He went to an academy at Chester, Ohio, with seventeen dollars in his pocket. With that he got one term of schooling. He began the second term with but a few pennies, which it is said he dropped in the contribu-

tion box at church. Then he began to teach school, and all the money that he earned he paid out for instructions at the academy and afterward at college. All the world knows his subsequent career—Major-General in the army, Member of Congress, and finally President. The leading traits of his character were industry, thirst for knowledge, pluck, loyalty to duty, and mastery of self.

When Benjamin Franklin was a boy he spent all the money he could procure for books. His first acquisition was Bunyan's collection in small volumes. These he sold to buy an historical collection, which consisted of forty or fifty small, cheap volumes. Franklin's father's library was made up principally of theological works and the boy read most of these. Among his father's books were "Plutarch's Lives," in which he read continually. He himself declared that he found in an essay of "projects," by DeFoe, a source of impressions that afterwards influenced some of the principal events of his life. When a boy Franklin used sometimes to sit up all night to finish reading an interesting book that he had borrowed, so that he might return it the next day and secure another. He read Addison's Spectator before he was sixteen. Having read a book on vegetarianism, he undertook to practice and thus economize. By adopting a diet of rice, hasty-pudding and potatoes he saved half of the sum he had been paying for board, and the savings went to a fund for the purchase of books.

Horace Greeley read the Bible through consecutively when he was five years of age. The first book he ever owned was the old Columbian Orator.—*American Boy.*

THE FLAMINGO'S PLUMAGE.

THERE are about seven species of flamingoes, three of which are in America, frequenting the Bahamas, Florida and Cuba. In height the flamingo averages about five feet. If its curved neck were stretched to its full length the bird would tower above the head of an ordinary man.

During May and June, the breeding time, the birds' bright colored plumage is faded, but reassumes its most radiant hues in winter. When first hatched the young have straight bills, which, after a time, develop into a bent shape.

The first plumage is grayish white, and passes through various tints of pink, rose, carmine or vermilion to the full scarlet of the adult, which reaches its deepest shade on the wings. Several years are necessary to perfect the final gaudy plumage.

TRUTH is as impossible to be soiled by any outward touch as the sunbeam.—*Milton.*

A RECONQUEST OF NEVADA.

BY GUY E. MITCHELL.

HAS Nevada always been an arid and desert region? Its geological records, indelibly carved in sandstone and granite, showing the shore lines of ancient lakes, proclaim that it has not but that at one time a vast body of water, as great in area as Lake Erie, covered a portion of the State. To-day, however, the aridity of the country is unquestioned and the 350,000 acres, to part of which Uncle Sam is about to apply water, will practically double its well irrigated area and its agricultural population.

Nevada's ancient inland sea is known as Lake La Hontan; it was one of several great prehistoric lakes distributed over the Great Basin of the arid region, among them Lake Bonneville, of which the Great Salt Lake was the deepest portion. Its area was nine times greater than the Great Salt Lake, or almost as large as Lake Michigan and much deeper.

The contracted remains of Lake La Hontan in Nevada are found in Pyramid Lake and a number of other small enclosed lakes which were the deepest portions of the ancient lake. Since these large prehistoric lakes were land-locked and did not overflow, it follows that the rainfall which fed them was much heavier than it is to-day.

Drowning out the Mormons.

Should conditions revert, many of the important points situated in the Great Basin would be hopelessly flooded, such for instance as the Mormon temple, which would stand in 850 feet of water, while 700 miles of railroad would be submerged.

These prehistoric lakes are said to be of very recent origin—*i. e.*, recent by the geologists' count—perhaps 30,000 or 40,000 years old. Fossils have been found showing the presence of primitive man along their ancient shores and embankments which, in many instances, are as perfect in contour and as distinct as if the waters had receded only a few years since. These lakes included such arid and fear-inspiring localities of to-day as the Black Rock Desert, Skull Valley, Death Valley, and a score of other places where the bleached bones of man and animal attest to an awful lack of water.

Great Government Irrigation Work.

This first irrigation work of the national government, which is to be celebrated by the turning of the water into the gigantic ditches this month, is the largest project which has been definitely outlined and approved under the irrigation act—known as the Truckee-Carson project. When completed it will involve the expenditure of approximately nine million dollars and will reclaim 350,000 acres of desert land. This portion of the system now completed consists of a canal

31 miles long to take water from the Truckee River and convey it to the Carson River, where a large storage reservoir is projected. Just below this reservoir site, the waters of the two streams will be led out upon the plains by two canals, with a combined capacity of 1,900 cubic feet per second. Some 50,000 acres are to be irrigated this spring, for which 200 miles of small distributing ditches have been dug.

The Secretary of the Interior has set aside \$2,740,000 of the "Reclamation Fund" for the initial work, and by the time this is expended about 100,000 acres will be under canals, and the settlers will be returning in annual payments the original investment. The money thus received will be used as a revolving fund for the completion of this project. The land has been divided into farm units of 80 acres, and the cost of reclamation will be \$26 per acre. Work is being commenced this spring on regulating gates at the outlet of Lake Tahoe, located in California, but whose waters will be used to reclaim the fertile Nevada soil. Future plans involve the draining of Carson Sink, 25,000 acres in extent, which overflows in years of heavy rainfall, and the reclamation of lands in the upper Truckee and Carson valleys. As these large areas are gradually brought under irrigation a greater water supply will be required and nine additional reservoirs will be constructed, with a combined storage capacity of over a million and a quarter acre feet (an acre foot equals one acre, one foot deep).

Fruits, Vegetables and Grains Yield Abundantly.

The soil under this project is very fertile, and deciduous fruits such as apples, pears, peaches, grapes, all the berries and vegetables produce luxuriantly. Wheat, oats, potatoes and alfalfa are the staple crops. The lands are tributary to the Southern Pacific, the Nevada, California and Oregon, and the Virginia and Truckee railroads and the recent enormous activity in gold and silver mining in Nevada insures a nearby and profitable market. At the same time the supply of food products will greatly reduce the cost of living and further stimulate mining development.

The fact that a very large portion of the lands included in this project belong to the government and have been withdrawn from speculative entry under the desert and other land laws, is a matter for congratulation. Nevada's past history has been one of land monopoly, in fact it has been said that the State was long since stolen by land grabbers. In area Nevada is three times the size of Indiana, but her population is scarcely sufficient for a single small county. The popular vote of last year was but little over 12,000. The bulk of the inhabitable lands are in the hands of a few great land owners, while the opportunity for settlement and increased population has never been extensive. Nevada's land history is one which can be studied with profit by those who are searching for

light on the question of proper administration of the public domain. With exception of the influx of immigration due to mining excitement, the population is at a standstill and must continue to remain so until farm lands are thrown open to settlement in small tracts through government irrigation.

Stealing Away the State.

When the State was admitted to the Union, in place of receiving the usual donation of alternate school sections—16 and 32 in each township—she secured a flat grant from the government of two million acres of public land to be located wherever her law-makers saw fit. The state legislature passed as much as desired of this great and valuable resource into private ownership of stockmen, at as low a figure as twenty-five cents an acre. These lands have been located up and down the sides of every river and stream and around every spring and water hole, in the State, so that while Nevada has to-day some sixty million acres of public land, there is not a quarter section of it upon which a homesteader could make a living. The land granted to the State for school purposes—disposed of by the State for a mess of pottage—controls the lands of the State.

The government's irrigation, when worked out, will immediately double Nevada's population; it will provide a new lifeblood of settlement and citizenship for a region of unsurpassed agriculture.

This great reclamation scheme for the rebuilding of Nevada is being carried into operation by Engineer L. H. Taylor, under the supervision of Frederick H. Newell, Chief Engineer of the Reclamation Service. It will afford the first practical example of the operation of the new national irrigation law.

Washington, D. C.

THOUGHTFUL AND GENEROUS.

TURNER, the great English artist, was the son of a laborer. After he had obtained fame and wealth, his father remained with him, living in his studio, his most intimate friend. On one occasion, it is stated, a large and brilliant party was examining Turner's pictures in the studio, when the scent of broiling chops filled the room, and a dirty old man thrust his head in at the back door with:

"Them's a-burnin'! If you don't come they'll be spoiled!"

"I cannot go now, sir. My father, gentlemen," said Turner, as calmly and respectfully as though the sire he presented had been a royal duke.

Any attempt to ridicule was quelled by his unconscious dignity.

Another fine trait of the great painter is hinted at in a story recently told of him by Ruskin in a lecture at Edinburgh. His picture of "Cologne" cost him

years of thought and study. It had an exquisite golden sky when brought to the exhibition in 1826. On the evening of varnishing day a friend, passing through the room in which it hung, was dismayed to find the sky a dull dun tint. He hastened to find Turner.

"What has happened to your picture?" he demanded.

"Oh! poor Lawrence's portraits were hung at either side, and it killed them. He was very unhappy. I gave the sky a coat of lamp-black. It will all wash off after the exhibition."

The story is true, but unselfish generosity is so rare among artists that Ruskin states that he never told it to but one man who believed it. The action lives, and is helpful to thousands who will never see the golden sky of the picture.—*Selected.*

FAMOUS TREES.

THE Charter Oak is in Hartford, Conn., and concealed the charter of the colony for several years from 1687.

Washington took command of the army under an elm-tree in Cambridge.

The treaty-elm, under which William Penn signed the famous treaty with the Indians in 1682, was upon the banks of the Delaware. It died in 1829.

The great Linden in Wurtemberg was eight hundred years old. The city of Neustady was for many years known as the City near the Linden. In 1408 a poem was written about it. It was propped up by sixty-seven stone pillars; in 1674 these were increased to eighty-two; in 1832 to one hundred and six. Its trunk then measured thirty-seven feet. It was wrecked in a gale that year.

The famous banyan-tree is in Ceylon, on Mount Lavina, seven miles from Colombo. There are two roads through the stems. Its shadow at noon covers four acres.

The famous cedars are on Mount Lebanon. There are sixteen that measured more than forty feet in circumference in 1696.

The walnut was originally called the gaulinut in England because it came from France (Gaul). Walnuts played an important part at the siege of Amiens, near the end of the sixteenth century, when a party of Spanish soldiers, dressed as French peasants, bought a cartload of nuts to sell, and as the gate opened for them to enter, the nuts were spilled upon the ground and the sentinels stooped to pick them up, when the Spanish soldiers pounced upon them, killed them, and guarded the gates while the Spanish army entered.

THE dutifulness of children is the foundation of all virtues.—*Cicero.*

A UNIQUE PHOTOGRAPH.

ON August 30 of the present year there will take place a total eclipse of the sun, which will be visible on land in Northwestern Canada, Labrador, Spain, Eastern Algeria, Tunis, Tripoli, Egypt and Arabia. As usual, carefully organized scientific parties are preparing to observe and study this interesting phenomenon, and various stations will be occupied by astronomers with elaborate apparatus. One of the novelties to be attempted is to apply color photography to the observation of the eclipse, so that a record can be made of the appearance of the chromosphere and corona. The plan is to employ the three-color process where screens of different colors are used with three different plates, each screen cutting off light of various colors, so that when positives from the three plates are made and used with light of a color corresponding to the screen the resulting picture has the colors of the original. For the eclipse photographs a camera with three lenses and three screens will probably be employed, as it is necessary that the exposures shall be made simultaneously. As the plates are sensitive to the different colors in different degrees, there will be a properly adjusted diaphragm or stop for each lens, so that the same time of exposure will suffice for all. The color phenomena of a total eclipse of the sun are considered most beautiful, and considerable interest attaches to this method of reproducing them.

A STRANGE SUNSET.

ON the north coast of Norway little boys and girls see very queer sunsets. You will notice now that in Michigan the sun at this season is very far to the south, as we say, and instead of rising and going over our heads at noontime it seems to describe a circle near the southern horizon. Farther north this is more apparent and at some seasons it does not disappear from sight during the entire twenty-four hours. A writer who visited the North Sea off Norway this summer writes: "Imagine yourself on a ship at anchor, looking west or straight in front of you. There is a broad expanse of sea a little to your right hand, behind you will be the rugged coast, and to the left the long, narrow fiord between the islands and the mainland that the steamer has just traversed. You watch the sun as it slowly, slowly sets; the island and the coasts look a rich, dark purple, and the shadows cast by the ship's masts grow longer and longer.

"After a bit, when the sun has sunk apparently twelve feet from the horizon, it stops and seems to remain stationary for about twenty minutes; then the very sea-gulls hide away, while the air all of a sudden becomes chilly. Each one has an awed, expectant feeling, and surrounding the steamer broods a silence that

may be felt. Soon the sun rises very slowly again, and the yellow clouds change with his uprising to even greater beauty, first to the palest primrose and then to a bluish pink. The sky, which was just now rose-color, becomes gray, then pale emerald green, and lastly blue. Rock after rock stands out, caught by the sun's bright rays, and the reign of day has begun once more."—*Selected*.

WHAT IS RATTAN?

EVERY one knows the pretty, light, and graceful chairs and other articles of furniture made from rattan, but every one does not know that the extremely tough and flexible wood called rattan is that of the climbing palm-tree. This curious climber, which is more of a vine than a tree, is one of the singular characteristics of forest growth in the Celebes and other Malayan countries. Starting with a trunk a little thicker than a man's arm, it winds through the forest, now wrapping a tall tree in its fold, like some gigantic snake, and then descending again to the earth and trailing along in snake-like curves until it can find some other stately tree to fasten and climb upon in its pursuit of light and air. The forest is so thick and jungle-like that it seems impossible to follow the course of any one of these serpent climbers; but there is little doubt that at last the successful aspirant, which stooped and cringed so long below, will be found shooting up like a flag staff a dozen feet or more above the tree which has helped it to rise.

A use of rattan, which is unknown to those who have not seen it in its native forest, is as a water carrier. The thirsty traveler has at all times a tumbler of cool, refreshing water at his command by cutting off six or eight feet of rattan and putting one of the severed ends to his mouth, or holding it over a dish to catch the water.—*Selected*.

QUEER AFRICAN BANKING.

IN many parts of Africa the system of banking is as yet very primitive. The natives of that part of South Africa which to a great extent is inhabited by bushmen and Hottentots have a peculiar system of banks. These Kaffirs, among whom this curious system of banking obtains, live near Kaffiraria, in the south of the Colony country. The natives come down south from their country to trade in the several villages and towns in large numbers, stay with the Boers for a time, then return to Kaffiraria. Their banking facilities are very primitive, and consist entirely of banks of deposit alone, without banks of discount or issue, and they have no checks. But still they enjoy banking privileges, such as they are. From those who trade, of their own number, they select one who

for the occasion is to be their banker. He is converted into a bank of deposit by putting all the money of those whose banker he is into a bag and then they sally forth to the stores to buy whatever they want. When an article is purchased by any of those who are in this banking arrangement, the price of the article is taken by the banker from this deposit money bag, counted several times and then paid to the seller of the article, after which all the bank depositors cry out to the banker, in the presence of the two witnesses selected, "You owe me so much!" This is then repeated by the witnesses.

NEW MARCONI STATION.

Six months is the time set by Marconi for the practical transmission of wireless messages across the Atlantic. He is now at Glace Bay, N. S., supervising the installation there of transatlantic apparatus. The completion of the station will require five weeks. Experiments will then begin, which he believes will result in the establishment of communication on a practical basis. The station is to be removed seven miles inland to insure safety from bombardment by battle-ships in case of war, and \$200,000 expended in its erection and equipment. It will differ materially in form of structure from the old station, concentric rings of poles being erected whereby the superficial area of the wires will be greatly increased. He does not expect to make a test of his new sending and receiving apparatus by which the speed of wireless telegraphy is increased from twenty-four to one hundred words a minute until the transatlantic circuit is working satisfactorily at the slower speed. Marconi predicts that in two years, when the station at Pisa will have been completed, he will be able to send a wireless message around the world by way of Australia.

ATLANTIC CABLES.

ELEVEN Atlantic cables in all have been successfully laid, and the first two are dead or lost. Of the nine cables, only four are really in good order, the other five being old, and having little chance of continued life. The average life of a cable is only ten years. One of the nine was laid in 1869, another in 1873, a third in 1874, a fourth is the cable of 1876, repaired in 1880, while a fifth was laid in 1875. The more recent are the French (Pouyer Quartier) cable of 1879, the two new Gould and the Bennett and Mackey cables.

The oldest company, the Anglo-American, is the owner of the four oldest cables, including the patched one of 1880. Three of these it laid, while the cable of 1869 was laid by the French company, and came to the Anglo-American when it absorbed that country.

These four old cables are represented by a capital of \$12,582,550, preferred 6 per cent shares, a like amount of deferred shares, and \$9,834,900 of ordinary shares—in all, \$35,000,000. Their total length is 12,318 miles, and the capital is, therefore, \$2,765 per mile.—*Selected.*

VIKING SHIPS IN NORWAY.

A VERY interesting relic of the Viking age in Norway is a ship discovered not long ago in a grave-mound near the Christiania Fjord. This is the second important discovery of the kind, the first being that of the Viking ship found in the grave-mound at Gokstad in 1880, which is now preserved in the University of Christiania. The place of preserving this second ship has not yet been determined, there being a dispute between the authorities and the owner of the ground where the discovery has been made. The ship is about seventy feet in length and pierced by fourteen oars on the side. It appears to have been not a war vessel but a pleasure yacht or state barge. In the mound with the ship were the remains of two human beings besides those of horses, dogs, and oxen, which had been interred after slaughter. Grass was found in the stomachs of some of the animals, which they had eaten just before being killed. The dogs were wearing iron collars with long chains. Among the contents of the ship were articles of domestic use and implements for female work. Outside the ship are also mentioned a magnificent wagon decorated with human heads, a spinning wheel, a loom with part of the woven web still remaining, several beds, etc.

THE QUEER HABITS OF FLOWERS.

FLOWERS have ways of acting very much like people. All flowers love the light, and will turn towards the sun whenever they can. Some shut themselves up at night as if they were going to sleep, and open in the morning. Sometimes the bees get caught in the flower as it closes, and have to stay there all night. The tulips, the little mountain daisy, and the dandelion are some of the flowers that shut up every night, but they are bright as ever on their slender stems next day. The daisy looks just like a round green ball or pea. It was first called "day's eye" because it opened at dawn.

The dandelions look at night like buds that have never been opened at all, in their green coverings. When the sun is very hot the dandelion closes to keep from wilting. Some flowers hang down their heads at night as if they were nodding to sleep, and look up again to welcome the light at a particular time. Some last a good while, and others only a few hours.—*Selected.*

THE INGLENOOK

A WEEKLY MAGAZINE

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E. M. Cobb, Editor.

The Inglebook contains twenty-four pages weekly, devoted to the intellectual, moral and spiritual interests of the young. Each department is especially designed to fill its particular sphere in the home.

Contributions are solicited. Articles submitted are adapted to the scope and policy of the magazine. A strong effort will be made to develop the latent talent of the constituency.

Sample copies will be furnished upon application. Agents are wanted everywhere, and will be awarded a liberal commission. Change of address can only be made when the old address, as well as the new, is given. Club rates for Sunday schools and other religious organizations. Address as above.

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THE YEARLY MEETIN'.

WHEN this INGLENOOK reaches the homes of the readers a great per cent of them will be on the conference grounds at Bristol. The date that this paper bears is the day when business begins in the tabernacle, but the people will have left their homes on the Friday before and enjoyed the association of friends over Saturday and Sunday.

So when the rural carrier drives up to the post out at the end of the lane, old Fido, who is accustomed to make the daily trip after the mail with his master, will be sitting there to welcome the post carrier and wondering where his master is. In some instances, no doubt, the INGLENOOK will have to remain in the box until Thursday evening or Friday until the folks return home. In other cases the children or some of the neighbors are keeping house for Pa and Ma while they are gone to the meeting.

I tell you it makes one think seriously on the question of the brevity of life, when these annual milestones come around in our path that unmistakably tell us that another year has gone into the past never to return. Friday morning when

Grandpa and Grandma

came out on the porch to get into the spring-wagon to go to the train, I just wondered how many more trips of that kind they would make. I can see them yet; Grandma had that big black basket that they had owned for forty years, and which invariably accompanies them to Annual Meeting. When she goes visiting she either takes her knitting or quilt pieces in that, but when the time comes around for the Yearly Meetin' it is always used for their lunch basket. They have looked forward to this time for weeks, and have talked so much of how they expect to meet certain brethren and sisters there from the valley of Virginia, and some from Pennsylvania. They have received

word too from some in the West who have gone to the Pacific coast to seek their fortunes, and they are returning home this year to visit the old folks, and attend the Conference at the same time.

Grandpa said he wanted

To Get There "Airly"

so as to get a good lodging place near the meeting grounds for him and mother. Besides it is one of the happiest times of his life when he can stand near the entrance to the grounds and watch the people pour in by the hundreds, when the trains from the different parts of the United States unload. As soon as the Lodging Committee has assigned them a good place, and they have spent a little time in scouring the coal dust and smoke from their faces so as to restore vision and make them feel more like Christians, they will proceed directly to the meeting grounds and hunt the *Messenger* and INGLENOOK office and get papers, because they missed getting them at home.

Saturday, on the Annual Meeting grounds, is one of the most enjoyable days of the meeting. The meeting of friends that you always meet once a year and that you expect to meet, before you go to the meeting, is a very enjoyable feature. Then, too, there are always some friends that you haven't seen for five, ten or fifteen years, who have had the opportunity of coming this year and, of course, you are especially glad to see them. Toward the end of Saturday the people of Bristol, no doubt, will conclude that there are several

Dunkards Somewhere in the Country

and that a few of them have come to the Conference. When the beautiful grove of small shade trees is literally alive with brethren and sisters from the North, South, East and West, with their contrasts in vernacular and local customs and costumes, and yet the great comparison and similarity in faith, feature and factor, it will present a motley crowd of witnesses once seen never to be forgotten.

In this case as in all others there will be many present who are attending the Conference for the first time in their lives, and will be utterly astonished to know that the church is such a big concern. Scarcely a newspaper reporter in the country but what gets a glimpse of some of the train loads of people going to the Conference, and then jumping at conclusions makes a write-up that would probably do justice to hermit life on some isolated isle.

The Lord's Day, as a rule, is well kept at the Conference. Almost all of the ministers of the various congregations extend an invitation to the Brethren to fill their pulpits and extend to them a hearty welcome. After the various churches have been well supplied with audiences there usually remains a sufficient number to fill the capacious tabernacle, and, too, quite a number of ministers remain to worship with the

people. What an inspiration it is to meet with hundreds of like faith and assemble in worship in such large audiences. Some of us live in isolated places where services are not so frequent as they should be, while others are under more favorable circumstances. Probably some of the things that make these Sunday services so enjoyable are, first, the manner in which we are thrown together—the high, the low, the rich, the poor, surround a common festal board to eat; kneel around the same common altar to worship, and alike seek the humble cot for slumber. We do not know each other by distinctions and we have gotten into that peculiar condition where

"We be Brethren."

Second, in local congregations it often occurs that some slight differences appeal to our temperaments and annoy us sufficiently sometimes to prevent the proper spiritual development. But here differences are left at home and all we know of each other is good. We are looking on the bright side of things. In fact we have come to the meeting to worship instead of criticise. Did you ever know that it is possible for a man to have two horses that are continually fighting each other at home, but when they are taken away from home they will fight to get together? The same characteristic is found to a large extent in human beings. People that are separated sometimes with little differences are firmly knit together by common interests and aims.

Third, sermons and addresses are often made at Annual Conference which are considered to be

Eloquent and Elegant,

partly because they are given by men whom we do not know personally, and partly because they are not given at home; but more probably because the hearer is in the right condition to receive preaching. Sometimes at home we take it for granted that nothing good will be said, and we go to sleep; other times we think we know the brother well enough to know that he won't say anything wrong, and since we can thoroughly trust him we can go to sleep and let him say what he pleases. But it makes a difference who says it, where he says it and how he says it. At the same time not one man in ten can preach as good a sermon at the Conference as he can at home. He is more or less handicapped by the presence of stronger men, large audiences, importance of the occasion, the wonderful responsibility, and oftentimes his first experience in such a place. Take it altogether, the Sabbath day has been one of enjoyment and spiritual development.

Monday morning comes and with it the great responsibility of the International Sunday-school meeting. The great Sunday-school work of the Brotherhood lies close to the heart of every wide-awake Christian. The live-wire questions, along with up-to-date

methods are things of importance and must be discussed at this meeting. After dinner the

Annual Missionary Meeting

will be held in the tabernacle, and some brother will be selected to present the needs of the world in a missionary way and uncover the altar of sacrifice ready for the sacrifices to be laid upon it, whether they be young men and women who are ready to lay down their lives for the sake of the Master, or whether it be dollars to carry them to their field of labor. For the last few years the collection at the Annual Meeting has been rapidly increasing, and we hope that at the close of this Conference the announcement may be made that at the very least ten thousand dollars has been taken. If the elders of the churches, superintendents of the Sunday schools, and the presidents of the Christian Workers' societies have done their duty, prior to the coming Conference, there will be no question about the results of the collection on Monday afternoon.

Of course the feature to which we look forward with great anxiety is the

Inglebrook Reunion,

which will be held in the tabernacle at 4:30 Monday evening. The editor of the INGLENOOK will call the meeting to order, and after devotional exercises something will be said concerning the policy and scope of the magazine, after which the meeting will be turned over to the NOOK family, who will, in their own way, tell us how we can make the INGLENOOK better, how we can increase its circulation and be of more use to the world. Do not fail to report at this meeting; be there, and be there on time. Have your speech ready. Boil it down. Say what you mean, and mean what you say. Be sure to have at heart the interests of the church, the young people, and the magazine itself.

The next two days will be spent in the discussion

Of the Great Questions

that will come before the Conference by the delegates and the members of the Standing Committee. These days are the real days of council and consideration. They are important days concerning the future of the Brotherhood. Some time during the Conference don't fail to call at the INGLENOOK office. Let us get acquainted. It may be we can make some arrangements whereby we can both become more useful. Bring your friends with you. Show them a sample copy of the INGLENOOK; we will have plenty of them there for distribution. We are going to make special inducements to the end of the year for new subscribers to Sunday schools and Christian Workers. We will also have a box of INGLENOOK Cook Books, with oilcloth covers. Come and see them. New subscribers will receive the INGLENOOK till January, 1906, for only 30 cents.

Current Happenings

AT THE CONFERENCE.

THIS is the first Annual Conference in Tennessee since 1860.

❖

The city of Bristol is divided by the State line between Virginia and Tennessee.

❖

The grove in which the meeting is being held is a most beautiful one.

❖

The scenery around Bristol is fine, especially along the Holston river.

❖

The Brethren are enjoying the old-time hospitality of the southern people.

❖

This is quite an educational center. We have here King's College, Sullins College, the Virginia Institute, and other institutions of education.

❖

Scores of Brethren and their friends who have long since moved to the West, are taking advantage of the rates to this meeting and, after the meeting is over, will visit their relatives "back in Ole Virginny."

❖

This seems to be an overlapping of the North and South and we get a glimpse of what the "sunny south" is.

❖

This meeting will certainly be a great missionary factor. It will give the southern people an idea of the Brethren as a church, and it will give the Brethren an idea of the southern field.

❖

The Brethren Publishing House has very comfortable quarters on the grounds and is doing more than the usual amount of business with their regular customers and making many new friends.

❖

The Standing Committee reports more than an ordinary volume of business to come before the meeting. Some very important matters are to be discussed and decided at this meeting.

❖

The meetings in the tabernacle have been conducted by the following brethren: Saturday evening, J. W. Lear; Sunday morning, I. B. Trout; Sunday afternoon, I. D. Parker; Sunday evening, I. N. H. Beahm; Monday evening, H. C. Early; Tuesday evening, E. M. Cobb.

One familiar face which is always seen at Annual Conference is noticeably absent this year. Perhaps no one realizes this more than the General Missionary and Tract Committee. Their foreman, Eld. D. L. Miller, is in southern Africa in person, but no doubt at this meeting in spirit. He is looking at Africa as a mission field. He will, in the near future, tell the readers of the INGLENOOK many interesting things about Africa, as well as other lands south of the equator. He has a splendid article in this issue on "The Rajahs of India."

❖

The educational meetings, the Reading Circle work, the missionary and Sunday-school efforts are certainly great powers to inspire the meeting and get it ready for the great work of the Conference which is to begin to-day.

❖

The *Bristol Courier* is the official organ of the meeting and is supplying many brethren with the news of the Conference who were unable to attend.

❖❖❖

SENATOR TOM PLATT, head of the United States Express Company, says strikers will not be taken back.

❖❖❖

EIGHT killed and one hundred injured in riots in Warsaw, Russia. Disturbances with the Jews continue.

❖❖❖

W. C. JUTTE, of Pittsburg, lost a million dollars in "Amalgamated Copper," and killed himself.

❖❖❖

PHILADELPHIA is looking for trouble in the strike business as well as Chicago.

❖❖❖

DR. HARPER, of the Chicago University, who has been ill for some time, and who, in spite of his illness, has for the most part conducted one or more of his classes, is now compelled to suspend active service. It is said that cancer of the stomach has been his enemy and more of this trouble has been discovered than was thought at first to be preying upon his vitals. It is thought by the best physicians that he cannot live long. In his biennial report, not long since, he states that the Chicago University is worth nineteen million dollars.

❖❖❖

QUITE a sensation is being created in war circles by the report that Admiral Rojestvensky is dead. It is doubted by some, and yet the news comes from two or three different sources.

THE poor people of the Barbadoes subsist principally on sugar cane, sweet potatoes and flying fish.

A WATCH taken to the top of Mount Blanc will gain thirty-six seconds in twenty-four hours. The thinness of the air, with its increased pressure, makes the poor watch dizzy and leads it to run faster.

NAVAL commanders insist that chronometers be kept on ice to prevent all magnetic influences as well as influences from heat. These are very delicate instruments, placed on pivots, so as to be insensible to the motion of the ship, and practically nothing prevents them from keeping the correct time. The correct time must be kept because it is from this source they are able to get their latitude and longitude.

SUCCESSFUL experiments have been made in the treatment of neuralgia and hysteria with radium at the Salpetriere Hospital in Paris.

It has been decided at Washington that Paul Morton, Secretary of the Navy, will leave the cabinet in about a month. The portfolio will be offered to Victor H. Metcalf, now Secretary of Commerce and Labor.

THE first successful flour mill was erected in London in 1764.

MEDICAL examiners for life insurance societies have added the term "coffee heart" to their regular classification of the functional derangements of that organ. Its effect is in shortening the long beat of the heart.

STATISTICS show that from 1801 to 1905 more than two hundred and thirty periodic comets have been observed with precision.

THE sovereign who reigns over the smallest monarchy in the world is King of the Cocos, a group of islands near Sumatra. The islands were discovered about three hundred years ago.

CERTAIN spiders can be transported by the wind, owing to a very light silken thread that they emit from the spinneret which is blown along by an ascending current of air. A thread a yard long can sustain the weight of a young spider.

A CANTON, Ohio, bank has closed doors, owing six hundred thousand dollars to her depositors, among whom is the city, which has seventy-six thousand dollars deposited.

POISONOUS mollusks purify the water in which they live.

STATISTICS from the German Empire show that the number of cremations is constantly increasing each year.

THE most expensive lace manufactured to-day is valued at \$5,000 a yard.

IN fifty years suicide has increased in Great Britain by two hundred per cent.

THE Presbyterian General Assembly contemplates the erection of a National church edifice in Washington, D. C.

PRESIDENT CASTRO suppressed leading newspapers of Caracas and threw the editors into jail for putting in editorials praising Roosevelt.

MAYOR DUNNE, of Chicago, prefers to ask for a thousand volunteers to assist in quelling the strike, rather than call on the State for militia.

THE new bridge across the Mississippi, at Thebes, Ill., was opened to traffic May 25. Five railroads will use this bridge. This bridge forms a great new gateway to the southwest. It cost three million dollars, and sixteen human lives. It has required three years to build it. It has no draws and clears boats at high water mark. It is four miles long, counting the approaches in both States. It has twelve large arches made of concrete, which required seventy-three thousand barrels of cement. On the bridge are fourteen thousand tons of steel. Governor Folk, of Missouri, and Governor Deneen, of Illinois, made speeches at the opening.

AFRICAN savages take kindly to American patent medicines.

THE Bureau of Insular affairs is having prepared for the Philippine government plates for a series of postage stamps.

J. PIERPONT MORGAN has left Rome for Brindisi, from which place he will go to Piræus and thence to Constantinople.

A GAS boiler, in process of filling, on a government steamer near Kingston, Ontario, exploded, killing one and injuring four of her crew.



HOME DEPARTMENT



THE COUNTRY WOMAN AND THE CITY WOMAN.

WE believe that the woman in the city gives more attention to the care of her health, to the development and preservation of her body, than the country woman does.

One reason for this is that she has better facilities and more conveniences for doing so. But the chief reason, we believe, is that she has a higher appreciation of the value of health and a well-preserved body.

The country woman knows little or nothing about physical culture, and if you try to tell her about it she will say, Bosh and nonsense! and will doubtless inform you that she has enough exercise in doing her work. Housework is splendid exercise, but yet cooking, washing dishes, sweeping, making beds, and so on do not bring into play all the muscles of the body. Even the proverbial overworked farmer's wife would find herself rested by taking a few exercises that bring into play muscles that the treadmill of her household duties never makes use of.

To tell a country housewife, especially she of the strenuous New England type, that she ought to lie down every afternoon for a bit of rest or a short nap, is almost to insult her. No, she "is not so lazy as all that," and the woman who does pause in the midst of household duties to lie down for a few moments to rest the fretted nerves and relax the tense muscles is a "lazy, shiftless, good-for-nothing housekeeper," in the opinion of her energetic, never-resting neighbor. But nevertheless while the one woman is recuperating herself mentally and physically, keeping her face young and her brow free from wrinkles, by her afternoon siesta, the other woman is becoming worn and old and wrinkled, and preparing for a premature breakdown. Her floors may be scrubbed cleaner, her kitchen tables scoured brighter, but it will be at the expense of herself, physically and mentally.

Of course, it is not always possible for a woman to have even a few minutes to rest in the middle of the day. Even the city woman, who is generally supposed to have nothing to do, is not always at leisure to have an afternoon nap. Especially if she is a business woman she has neither the time nor the opportunity for it. But she will generally take a walk at noon, go out for her luncheon, something to make a change in the routine of her work, and the change itself is restful.

Then the country woman does not give the attention to bathing that the city woman does. This is largely because the country woman does not have the facilities

for taking a bath, and then she has never gotten into the habit of knowing the luxury of a daily bath. She thinks if she takes a bath once a week she has done herself credit.

To tell the country housewife that she should take a cold bath on rising every morning, or at least a rough towel rub, take a few exercises to start the blood circulating, breathe deeply twenty times at any open window, clean her teeth thoroughly and brush her hair,—do all this every morning as soon as she gets up, she would simply laugh at you or give you a mild look of pity because you didn't know any better than to talk that way.

The average country woman tumbles out of bed at an early hour and dons her clothes as quickly as possible, with no thought in her mind save that of getting breakfast. A quick washing of her face and pinning up her back hair is about all the toilet preparations she makes at this time.

Now we are not blaming the country woman for not taking a bath in the morning before breakfast. It is necessary that the men folk have their breakfast early in order to go to their work. But at least after the morning work is over, or after dinner, or even in the evening, we contend that the busiest housewife should take the time to give some attention to herself. Perhaps the most practical plan for her would be to take her daily bath in the after part of the day or just before retiring. A tepid bath it should then be, a good, thorough scrub bath.

As we said before, the country woman does not have the facilities that the city woman has. Few country houses have bath-rooms, and the houses are heated only by grates or stoves, the fire goes out in the night, and in the winter time, by morning, the rooms are veritable Klondikes and the water is covered with a thick scum of ice. Under such circumstances we believe the most of us would excuse ourselves from the cold morning bath.

The country woman is very apt to neglect herself. She is liable to place a low estimate upon personal appearance. She prides herself on her good housekeeping. But the woman herself should be more than her housekeeping. A slattern, tired, faded, wrinkled woman is but a sorry picture, even though her house, with all its endless bric-a-brac be spotlessly clean, and her cooking as intricate and fancy as that of a French chef.

But that woman, who, by careful management and forethought, can keep her house orderly and clean, her cooking wholesome and palatable, and yet preserve for herself health and usefulness, keeping herself

dainty and wholesome and clean, though her house may be less elaborately furnished and her cooking more simple, that woman has chosen the wiser course and not only retained for herself the beauty of a healthy and superb womanhood, but is, in truth, the mistress of her home.—*Medical Talk.*

* * *

RELIGION IN THE HOME.

THE only place where real religion can be taught is in the home. The best place, if not the only place in the world, where a genuine respect for religion can be engendered is in the home. If children do not get religion at home they will probably never get it anywhere else. We do not mean religious forms but we mean real religion. We are well aware that at Sunday-school children can be taught to gabble passages of Scripture and receive instruction in the exploits of Moses and the misconduct of David. But this is not religion. It is not even remotely connected with religion.

We are well aware that, in church, people can be taught to sing religious hymns and listen to eloquent prayers, take part in responsive services, read Scripture and all that sort of thing. The church is an excellent place to carry on this kind of instruction, but this is not what we would call giving religious instruction.

Formation of character, training of the animal instincts, the stimulation of the moral sentiments, must be done largely at home if it is done at all. The sort of work done in the average Sunday school leaves untouched the real moral nature. Whatever religious notions children receive at home are very apt to actuate them the rest of their lives.

Of course, children may be brought up in so-called irreligious homes where no attention is paid to the formalities of religion, brought up by non-churchgoing people, and yet these children may afterward attend church and even join the church. They may be taught to believe that their parents are almost as bad as heathen. Nevertheless, it remains true that their earliest impressions of God and righteousness, their attitude toward life and death can be traced back to childhood, to father and mother.

If a child is ever to imbibe the notion that God is the father of all mankind, that we are brothers and sisters, and consequently equal, if a child is to receive this idea at all, he will have to receive it in the home. If father and mother do not practice this in their daily lives, if the child is brought up to believe that some people are to be avoided, others to be held in contempt, and still others to be looked upon as dangerous, all the churches and Sunday schools in the world will never be able to correct such teaching.

* * *

A SOLID fame is better than a sounding one.

CARPETS IN THE LIVING ROOMS.

THE writer of this article grew up on a bare oaken floor, his early years being spent upon an old-fashioned, back-woods puncheon floor—puncheons split from the trunks of large trees, the rougher places being chipped off with a broad-ax, but which had never been touched by saw or plane.

But I do not think this fact is responsible for my prejudice against a carpet on the floor of the living room. It is the dust, the filthy dust, the germ carrying, disease breeding dust, that will gather in the carpet, and that will fill the room every time a person passes through, no matter how lightly that person may walk. And then when two or three or four children play upon it! If you wish to know how full the room is of dust, how laden the air that every member of the family is constantly breathing, admit a ray of sunshine into the room, and note the universe of little moons that are constantly whirling through "space," and giving back to you the borrowed rays of the sun, which enables you to see them. Every portion of the room is just as full of these particles as is the portion through which that pencil of light passes, and each member of the family is taking in myriads of them with every breath drawn!

If you do not like to see bare floors, linoleum, in its various figures, makes a cheap and tasty covering, and one that will not catch and hold the dust, and may be easily cleaned every day. But it is cold, almost always cold to the touch.

If you must have carpets, let us suggest a plan which we have never seen suggested—put them down in sections, and without stretching or fastening, in sections that may be lifted and shaken, dusted, every day or two, like rugs are treated.

We know the objection that will be urged, but if they be nicely fitted, there need not be so much annoyance in getting out of place as one would think. All will soon learn to step and to move things about the room so as not to disturb them. And then the unavoidable dust you can every day give to the winds outside, instead of to the lungs of the dear ones that every day gather in the room! The portions under the permanent furniture need not be so frequently moved.

* * *

ALL we want in Christ we shall find in Christ. If we want little, we shall find little; if we want much, we shall find much; and if, in utter helplessness, we cast our all on Christ, he will be to us the whole treasury of God.—*Bishop Whipple.*

* * *

I LOVE that tranquility of soul in which we feel the blessing of existence, and which in itself is a prayer and a thanksgiving.—*Longfellow.*

Reading Circle and Christian Workers' Topics

By **ELIZABETH D. ROSENBERGER.**

SOUL WINNING.—Prov. 11:30.

For Sunday, June 18, 1905.

I. The Soul is Precious.

1. It is a Part of Divinity, Gen. 2:7
2. It is Worth Saving, 1 Thess. 5:23
3. We are "Saved to Serve," James 5:20
4. Influence Cannot be Measured.

II. It is Lost by Nature.

1. Satan's Power is Strong, Mark 5:4
2. Prayer is His Strongest Enemy, Mark 9:29
3. We Cannot Escape While He Sleeps, ... 1 Peter 5:8
4. The Way of the Transgressor is Hard, Prov. 13:15

III. It Must be Saved.

1. We are Living Finger-boards, Psa. 51:13
2. Eternity is Longer than Life's Journey, ... Dan. 12:3
3. Where is the Danger-line? Gen. 6:3
4. Consider a Starless Crown.

Text.—The fruit of the righteous is a tree of life; and he that winneth souls is wise.—Prov. 11:30.

References.—Psa. 106:8; 119:60; Jer. 20:9; Amos 2:11; Jer. 21:8; Ezek. 18:32; Joel 2:32; Amos 5:4; Matt. 18:14; 24:13; Luke 14:16-24; Luke 19:10; Acts 2:39; 1 Tim. 2:4; 1 Cor. 1:21-25; Hos. 10:12; 1 Cor. 6:20; Matt. 20:28; Luke 24:49.

Soul Winners.

The laborers in the vineyard who commenced work in the morning, murmured because their reward was no greater, yet they agreed to work for a penny a day. The worker who wins souls is not self-seeking. He will not bargain with the Lord, but will work right on without any results if need be. "They that be wise shall shine as the brightness of the firmament; and they that turn many to righteousness as the stars for ever and ever." Sinners know when you are seeking them because you love them. Some who talk to them with sound arguments and eloquent phrases have no power, their words shine like ice in the sunlight, but the glitter is all, love is missing.

Love.

Had I the tongues of Greeks and Jews,
And nobler speech than angels use;
If love be absent, I am found
Like tinkling brass, an empty sound.

Were I inspired to preach and tell
All that is done in heaven and hell—
Or could my faith the world remove,
Still I am nothing without love.

—Dr. Watts.

"What Shall We Do?"

Peter preached on the day of Pentecost and his sermon was about Jesus who had so recently been crucified, the Holy Spirit prompted him, and about three thousand souls commenced to seek Jesus. They cried out, "Men and brethren, what shall we do?"

They were in earnest and they found Jesus and were baptized. When men seek Christ, as they seek wealth or honor, then they will be saved. Men hastened to the Gold Coast or to Alaska in spite of danger and privation, looking for gold. When will men learn to prize their souls' salvation?

One Sunday-school Teacher's Task.

One Sunday-school teacher who was concerned for the welfare of his scholars went to D. L. Moody and told him that he must give up his class on account of lung trouble and go back to his home. And he added, "I am not afraid to die, but I will meet God and not one of my class is converted, what shall I say?" What shall we say when we are called to give an account of our stewardship here? Moody went with him to visit every member of his class. He would pray with each one, and ask him to come to Christ. At the end of ten days, the last one had yielded, and the entire class knelt and prayed with him before he left them. Some of those members became the most active Christians in that church, practical, ready to do valiant service for Christ.

Andrew.

It was Peter who preached on the day of Pentecost, John leaned on Jesus' breast, and some of the other disciples performed miracles and endured persecutions, and Andrew is not spoken of in connection with these events; yet he did a glorious work—he called his own brother Simon and led him to Jesus. It is not always an easy task to lead your own brother or sister to Jesus, most of us would rather talk to people we do not know so well. Philip was called away from a great work in Samaria to go and speak to one man in the desert.

One Talent.

You may think that you are too small, too insignificant to be used in winning souls. There was one man who had ten talents, there were three who had less, and I think the proportion of one-talent men is greater now. At least it does seem as if God uses a great many men and women of average talent to carry out his designs. What we need is to be up and about our Master's work. If we use the means and opportunity we have they will be increased. A farmer's wife had no time to engage in church work, even if she had been able, for she milked and churned, and took care of her children and housework unaided. One day she spoke to their German hired man, "Wil-

liam, have you a Bible?" No, he had not. "Would you like to have one?" William thought he would, and she bought him one. In the spring William joined church and ten years afterward his pastor spoke of him as his right-hand man, untiring in the service of the Lord.

Keep Shining.

Some Christians let the cares of the world rob them of their light and joy. In one of the Grecian games the men ran a race, carrying lights. Their torches were lit at the altar, and the men who came back with their lights still burning won a prize. If in the struggle against sin and temptation your light has gone out, come back to the altar of the Savior's love and light up your torch anew. Then try to lead some soul to Jesus. If you can persuade but one soul, you do not know how many hundreds that one may win, and your work will live after you are dead.

Why Come to Christ?

Because we need him every hour. Sometimes I think that we are inclined to the idea that we come to Jesus so that we can be saved when we die; we are afraid to die without him, and we think of our salvation as a kind of benefit payable upon death. But we have learned by our sad mistakes that we cannot live a single day satisfactorily in our own strength. Christ enables you and me to come nearer to our best than we have ever been able to do alone; he helps me to make life count for the most. Life takes on a fullness and a richness that is only possible through our Savior.

Topics for Discussion.

1. Are there any who cannot speak a word for Jesus? Heb. 13: 6.
2. What kind of characters should we bear if we want to win souls? Psalm 52: 11.
3. What methods are best adapted to revival meetings? Psa. 68: 11.
4. Have you talked to any of your Sunday-school scholars? 1 Cor. 9: 22.
5. Must we have a knowledge of the Bible if we would win souls? Matt. 13: 51, 52; 1 Cor. 1: 27, 28.



EMPLOYMENT BUREAU.

Notes on "Reading Circle."

We are glad to say that the Missionary Reading Circle in our school is larger now than at any previous time, the enrollment numbering about a half hundred.

We have just completed reading, "The Christian's Secret of a Happy Life," and are now taking up, "Modern Apostles of Missionary By-Ways."

In order to give its members work, to increase the interest in the Circle and in missionary work in general, the Circle will render a program April 27 and

also one May 11, both to be given in adjoining congregations.

The Circle has, from time to time, been encouraged and inspired by interesting talks from visitors and also letters directed to the Circle, two of which were recently received, one from Sister Mary Grabill, a former member of our band, but now in the Baltimore mission, and the other from Brother I. S. Long, of India. We much appreciate their continued interest in us, and trust they may yet have the satisfaction of seeing some consecrated workers go out from our present Circle.

The readers of the *Rays* will remember we mentioned in the last issue of enjoying a brief visit from Brother and Sister Ross while on their way to India. A letter from Sister Ross, dated Jan. 22, has just been received by one of the members of the Circle and for the interest of those who know her we quote the following: "We are happy in our new home and surroundings. Found almost everything more homelike and agreeable than we had expected. We have a very nice garden with many of the vegetables you have. . . . In the Orphanage there are 115 boys. Many of them have very sweet faces. We cannot help but love them all. How we long to talk with and come into personal touch with each one of them. We surely can expect at least a few faithful workers from among these boys. Most of the larger ones have already been baptized."

In conclusion she says: "As we look to the 'homeland' from this side we feel more than ever the great need for more earnest, faithful, consecrated lives to labor both there and among such as these people. Yes, the Lord needs so much that every professed Christian should be a 'live coal.' Oh that we might each spend the time that we now spend in thinking and planning for 'self' and 'selfish ambitions' in thinking how we may better those about us. How much happier we and others would be!"—*Anna M. Hutchison.*



NEW NAMES.

- 2787 Sallie V. Rhodes, Broadway, Va.
- 2788 Rebecca S. Wampler, Broadway, Va.
- 2789 Anna R. Roller, Timberville, Va.
- 2790 Mattie E. Roller, Timberville, Va.
- 2791 M. Edgar Roller, Timberville, Va.
- 2792 Norman Flora, Overbrook, Kans., R. R. No. 1.
- 2793 Jesse Shoemaker, Overbrook, Kans.
- 2794 Purnia Flora, Overbrook, Kans.
- 2795 Maggie Flora, Overbrook, Kans.
- 2796 Joseph Flora, Overbrook, Kans.
- 2797 Frances M. Leiter, Milton, Pa.
- 2798 Clara Gearhart, Greencastle, Pa.
- 2799 Clyde St. John, Bryan, Ohio.
- 2800 Mary St. John, Bryan, Ohio.
- 2801 Levi Eberly, Bryan, Ohio.
- 2802 Anna Kintner, Bryan, Ohio.
- 2803 Belle Sellers, Bryan, Ohio.
- 2804 Anna E. Rowland, Clearspring, Md.
- 2805 Elder John Rowland, Clearspring, Md.



OUR YOUNG PEOPLE

THE GEOGRAPHY CLASS.—Chapter XXXI.

Berlin, Germany.

Dear Mr. Maxwell:—

We certainly all enjoyed the trip from Copenhagen to the northern part of the Jutland Peninsula and return. Some very interesting things were noticed by the party. The country reminds one of southern Iowa somewhat, so far as the undulating prairie is concerned. However, it differs in this, that many little water-ways make traveling a constant change. In going from Copenhagen to Hördum, I believe we changed from train to boat and boat to train five different times in one night. The land is much more fertile than where we have just been in the south central part of Sweden.

The state religion is Lutheran; the churches in the country look as if they might have been built over one pattern. The farmhouses too, are practically all built alike. Here the people actually live in the country. They are not packed away in little villages all together, as in some other oriental countries. Our guide took us through the house of one of the natives in order that we might see how it was constructed. The houses are all one story, and as a rule are only one room wide which makes the length of the house entirely responsible for its size, the different rooms of the house being end to end to each other. In the house which we visited the rooms were as follows: First, the carpenter shop; second, the dining room and bedroom, the latter being in the wall of the dining room like an old-fashioned cupboard; third, the lagenhet (kitchen); fourth, cowstable; fifth, feedroom; sixth, threshing floor; seventh, mow; eighth, wagon shed. The bedroom was the most amusing thing to us. It looked so funny to see the doors opened which exposed the shelves in which the beds are made, but experience taught us that it was no bad place to sleep, and that the chances were poor for falling out of bed.

While we visited this family, of course we had to drink driche and coffee, and eat coffee bread with them. When we were ready to go, every last member of the family accompanied us to the very limit of their possessions as is the usual custom. When the line is reached, the father and mother of the family bids you God-speed. The little boys shake hands with you, and with their feet fixed firmly together they make an exceedingly low bow to show their reverence for you. The respect which the little girls have for you is shown by extending the hand, and while shaking hands with you the little girl lifts her left foot just off the ground and makes a short, quick attempt at kneeling with the right limb. The older ladies do the same thing but not in such a conspicuous way.

All over the country little mounds are to be seen, where prehistoric men have buried their dead. Those who have taken the trouble to investigate say that these mounds are full of the bones of a prehistoric race and that they contain skeletons of horses, tools, implements, etc. Had time not forbidden, we certainly should have tried the pick and shovel on one of them to see what we could find.

We noticed one thing along the railroads here in Den-

mark that we have not seen elsewhere. When the train leaves a station it automatically rings a bell at the next station which apprises the agent and the passengers of the fact that the train has left the last station and will soon be on hands. And, too, their system of checking baggage was quite new to us. You take your baggage to the baggage car and they give you no check for it nor receipt of any sort. When you arrive at your destination you must go in person to the coupe containing the baggage and identify your own piece, pick it up and walk off with it.

At Vamdrup we crossed the line into Germany and were soon on our way to Berlin. The country from Hamburg to Berlin is certainly a very undesirable place to live; it is very flat and sandy. Occasionally you see a large sand-hill and quite frequently large peat bogs which furnish employment for hundreds and fuel for thousands. The principal industry of the people in this section is the raising of telephone poles. They plant orchards of the cypress trees each year and harvest some each year. For example: Suppose a man had twenty-five acres of ground, he would plant five acres each year and at the end of five years he could harvest the orchard that he had planted first, after which he could replant it; and so you see after the first five years he could have an orchard to harvest each year and one to plant. Cultivated as they are they make very nice poles.

Berlin is a very nice city of two and a half million people. Very little English is spoken in the city. Berlin is in the very heart of the Empire and is seldom visited, except by tourists and globe trotters. The royal palaces, government halls, and the soldiers' barracks are all here at the capital. Twenty-eight thousand troops are stationed here in time of peace and twice that number in war. Unter Den Linden is the finest street in the capital city, and is a grand sight. On this street are to be found the University Academy, the Humboldt Palaces, the Palaces of Wilhelmina, the National Museum, and the Cathedrals. At the foot of this grand boulevard stands a Lutheran church which was a Catholic church at the time of the Luther Reformation; a crucifix which was on the cross at the door, was taken off and taken inside, and since that time it has been the Lutheran church and the crucifix remains only as a relic.

We visited some of the museums, and we must confess we were a little surprised to see in their paintings the faces of Christ, Paul, John and others, bearing the features and lineaments of the Germans very distinctly. It showed very distinctly that the artist, who was a German himself, thought of course that Christ, too, was a German. This reminded me of some people who do not like to sing and pray in any other language but their own, thinking that that is the only kind that is used in heaven.

Sincerely yours,

Marie.

(To be continued.)

* * *

RICHES certainly make themselves wings.—*Solomon*.

The Q. & A. Department.

Are there trains running through Kentucky which do not have separate compartments for negro passengers?

The laws of Kentucky make it imperative for railroads in that State to provide a separate compartment for colored passengers. This compartment does not consist of a special car, but of one end of the car partitioned off. A notice is placed in the cars designating the compartment that is to be used by white and colored passengers. The white passengers are not permitted to occupy seats in the colored compartment. All through trains in Kentucky have these colored compartments, but it is a question yet undecided as to whether a colored passenger, purchasing a ticket in a State that does not have the "Jim Crow" car law and going through a State which has such a law, can be compelled to occupy a seat in the "Jim Crow" compartment. The Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad officials construe the "Jim Crow" state laws as not to refer to colored passengers who have purchased through tickets, say from Washington to Cincinnati, both of which places do not come under such a law; whether the State of Kentucky could compel the railroads to force such interstate colored passengers to occupy a "Jim Crow" compartment is a question. The C. & O. does not make its interstate colored passengers occupy the colored compartment, but all of the cars of that road have these compartments, as in all through trains considerable local business is done.

❖

Give a biographical sketch of Pestalozzi.

Johann Heinrich Pestalozzi (Swiss, 1746-1827), the founder of "object teaching," was a celebrated educational reformer. He failed as a clergyman, as a farmer and at first as a schoolmaster, but was unexpectedly successful as an author, his "Leonard and Gertrude" (1781) making him famous. This was followed by "How Gertrude Teaches Her Children." When his friends came into power after the French Revolution and asked him what post he would accept, he replied: "I want to be a schoolmaster." He was sent to Starz in 1789 to care for orphan children, removed to Burgdorf next year, and in 1805 to Yverdun, where his school gained a European reputation, attracting pupils and distinguished visitors from all countries.

❖

What were the maiden names of the mothers of all the presidents of the United States?

Washington, Mary Ball; John Adams, Susanna Boylston; Jefferson, Jane Randolph; Madison, Nellie Conway; Monroe, Eliza Jones; J. Q. Adams, Abigail

Smith; Andrew Jackson, Elizabeth Hutchinson; Van Buren, Maria Hoes; Wm. Henry Harrison, Elizabeth Bassett; Tyler, Mary Armstead; Polk, Jane Knox; Taylor, Sarah Strother; Fillmore, Phoebe Millard; Pierce, Anna Kendrick; Buchanan, Elizabeth Speer; Lincoln, Nancy Hanks; Johnson, Mary McDonough; Grant, Hannah Simpson; Hayes, Sophia Burchard; Garfield, Eliza Ballou; Arthur, Malvina Stone; Cleveland, Annie Neal; Benjamin Harrison, Elizabeth Irwin; McKinley, Nancy Campbell Allison; Roosevelt, Martha Bulloch.

❖

Why are so few gray squirrels found in the woods of Maine?

This question has been referred to the Smithsonian Institution at Washington, D. C., and their reply is that all gray squirrels are migratory, and that the flock that is seen in Maine one fall may be seen in Tennessee the next. Why they travel about is another question, and neither the INGLENOOK nor the Smithsonian Institution is able to answer that. They seem to be made that way.

❖

What is known as Eve's apple tree?

On the Island of Ceylon there is a tree known by this name. The fruit of the tree is orange red, and it is beautiful to look upon. The peculiar thing about it is that each apple on the tree looks exactly as if one bite had been taken from it. It simply is a perfect representation of an apple having been bitten. The fruit is very poisonous.

❖

What was the first political campaign emblem?

It was a finger ring made of copper. It was worn by the adherents of John Quincy Adams, when he ran for the presidency. Engraved on the ring were these words: "John Quincy Adams, 1825."

❖

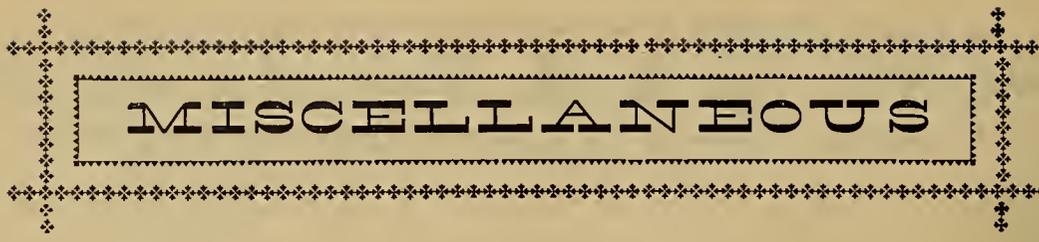
What were the most popular Christian names of the past century?

William, Mary, John, Elizabeth, Thomas, George, Sarah, James, Charles, Henry, Alice, Ann, Joseph, Jane, Ellen, Emily, Annie, Frederick, Margaret, Emma, Robert, Arthur, Alfred, and Edward.

❖

What is the longest stairway in the world?

The longest continuous stairway in the world is probably the one that leads to the tower of the Philadelphia City Hall. It has five hundred ninety-eight steps.



MISCELLANEOUS

THE FORGERY.

Dere teacher, pleze excuse my sun
 Fer absents yisterday;
 I hadd to have him home because
 My servint went away.
 He washes dishes, swepes an' dusts
 As expert as cud be;
 We're all soe proud of him at home,
 He's such a helpp to me.

"Say, mother," he sez yisterday,
 "We kids all luv Miss Drew;
 She's jist ez nice ez she kin be,
 An' mighty pretty, too."
 An' when I maid him stay at home,
 His fase growed awful sãdd.
 "I can't see teecher, then," he sez;
 "Alass! ain't thatt too badd?"

My sun rites all my notes fer me—
 He's ritin' this to you;
 I hirt my hand a weke ago,
 Or maybe it was two.
 But Willie's such a darlin' boy,
 He's helpped me all he cud;
 Excuse his absents, if you pleze.
 Yures trnly, Mrs. Wood.

A NEW CREED.

I BELIEVE in cleanliness of body, mind and soul.
 I believe in kindness to man, woman, child and animals.

I believe in truth because it makes me free.

I believe in the charity that begins at home, but does not end there.

I believe in mercy as I hope for mercy.

I believe in moral courage because I am more than a brute.

I believe in righteousness because it is the shortest and best line between two eternities.

I believe in patience because it is the swiftest way to secure results.

I believe in that kind of industry that takes an occasional vacation.

I believe in that sort of economy that spends money for a good purpose.

I believe in honesty, not for policy's sake, but for principle's sake.

I believe in hospitality because it puts a roof over every man's head.

I believe in obedience because it is the one way to learn how to command.

I believe in self-control because I want to influence others.

I believe in suffering because it chastens and purifies.

I believe in justice because I believe in God.—*Oma-ha News.*

RECIPE FOR BREAKING UP A CHURCH.

DON'T come.

If you do come, come late.

Never come to prayer meeting.

Let the preacher do all the work.

Never speak to any one about Christ.

Be sure and try and run the church.

Don't sing; sit there like a bump on a log.

Never bring any one to church with you.

If you see any one trying to work, stand up and grumble and find fault.

If you see everything is running smoothly, be sure and stir up trouble.

Don't pray for your minister or the church; it would help him and cheer his heart.

Insist on your views being adopted on all questions, and if they are not, kick up a fuss.

Come determined to find fault, and yawn if the preacher trespasses five minutes on your time.

If you see a stranger in the church don't speak to him; never invite him back; then growl and wonder why the church doesn't prosper.

Don't give anything to support the church—hog it all yourself and deadbeat your way to heaven.

Be sure the preacher is always in want financially. Of course, he can work here and board in heaven; he can't live on souls, and if he could it would take a thousand the size of yours to make a dessert for him.

—*Billy Sunday.*

Hast thou plenty? Then rejoice,

Rejoice and freely share.

Hast thou scanty store? E'en then

A little thou canst spare.

And hast thou only bit or crumb,

A donor yet thou mayst become.

Since morsel from thy less or least

For bird or insect makes a feast,

Be the portion small or great,

The loving, generous heart

Will always find it large enough

To give away a part.

—From the Norwegian.

Good Land Cheap



The basis of my business is absolute and unvarying integrity.

SAMUEL S. THORPE,

Founder of the Brethren Colony, Brethren, Mich.

Let us sell you farming land where the soil is productive and the crops dependable; where we have no drouths or failures; where grasshoppers are not; where we have few storms and no destructive winds; where products are greatly diversified; where the markets are as good as they are easily reached; where the climate is uniform and salubrious; where you will be cordially welcomed and helped along. We state without fear of contradiction that we have the best land at the least money, possessing more advantages and fewer drawbacks, than can be found in this country to-day. A few years' time is all that is necessary to prove that we are in one of the most productive areas for fruit, root crops and live stock. The **possibilities** are here, largely undeveloped as yet; all that we want is the **people**. Those we are getting are the right kind, **your own kind**, and the country will soon be dotted with green fields and cosy homes. Don't get the idea that you are going to a **wilderness**; not at all; on the contrary, we have sold lands in our **BRETHREN COLONY** to over 120 families, nearly half of whom are already on the ground,

others coming next spring. In the vicinity of **BRETHREN, MICHIGAN**, we have thousands of acres of productive soil, splendidly adapted for fruit, root and vegetable crops and live stock, at prices from \$7 per acre upwards, on easy terms. Our lands are sold to actual settlers.

BRO. JOHN A. MILLER, BRETHREN, MICH.,

is Resident Agent in charge of the work at our Brethren Colony. It will only cost you a postal card to drop him a line for our illustrated booklet, entitled "The Brethren Colony in the Fruit Belt of Michigan." This will give you an accurate idea of the lands and all conditions surrounding them. The booklet contains letters giving the opinion of many Brethren in regard to our lands and work. Every statement can be borne out by facts.

Reduced rates will be furnished homeseekers desiring to look our country over and every opportunity will be accorded them to conduct their investigations satisfactorily by Bro. Miller on their arrival at Brethren, Michigan.

For booklet, information as to rates and all details address:

SAMUEL S. THORPE,

Cadillac, Mich.,

DISTRICT AGENT

BRO. JOHN A. MILLER,

Brethren, Mich.,

RESIDENT AGENT

Michigan Land Association.

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CONDUCTED BY

Albert C. Wieand and E. B. Hoff.

The year's work will begin Oct. 3, 1905, and continue eight months—one term before Holidays and two after. The Curriculum provides for thorough courses of study and training in all branches of Christian work. The Bible studies are so outlined as to be both comprehensive and practical. They are also correlated with elective courses in Biblical languages. The Training Department provides for actual field work in all lines of Christian service. Chicago affords unexcelled opportunities for this practical training, and the student, while getting his training, is doing God's own work in Chicago's ripe harvest field. Able instructors, fully consecrated to the work and thoroughly in sympathy with the principles of Christianity as understood by the Brethren church, will be in charge of the various departments. Believing that the deepening of the spiritual life is as important as the development of the intellect that part of the training is especially emphasized.

No tuition. Board, room and incidentals at low rate. For curriculum, circulars, and other information, address:

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In the watch business means that I sell all kinds of good watches cheaper than other dealers do. Watches from \$3 cts. to \$35 each. All kinds of cases and all sizes of Elgin, Waltham, Illinois and Hampden works. Write for free catalogue of watches and learn how to save money on watch orders. Address H. E. NEWCOMER, 13-13eow Mt. Morris, Ill.

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LOW RATE EXCURSION TICKETS TO MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Via the North-Western Line, will be sold June 15, 16, 17 and 18, with favorable return limits, on account of Biennial Meeting of Modern Woodmen. Apply to agents Chicago & North-Western R'y.

A Delightful and Profitable California Home for Brethren

As heretofore announced in the Inglenook there is now forming, on the banks of the beautiful Sacramento River, in Glenn County, California, in the heart of the Sacramento Valley, a Colony of German Baptist Brethren.

Feb. 21, 1905, a party of Brethren composed of S. W. Funk, of Glendora, J. Overholtzer, of Colton, Wm. Platt, of Charter Oak (Ministers), T. M. Calvert, M. P. Custer (deacons), M. N. Overholtzer, F. L. Hepner, E. O. Overholtzer, of Covina, Cal., L. S. Ober, of Laotta, Ind., together with a number of friends, including J. P. Funk, of Charter Oak, and C. R. Greider, of Los Angeles, left Southern California on a trip to investigate the land under the Sacramento Valley Land Company's Canal system of irrigation just completed.

Ten of the party were old Californians who have had considerable experience in irrigating, fruit growing and farming in Southern and some in Central California, and are acquainted with the resources, climatic conditions, etc. of this country.

The party spent several days thoroughly investigating the water rights, character of soil, climate, health conditions, etc., in Glenn and Colusa Counties, and were well convinced that the richness of the soil, unailing and cheap water supply, reasonable prices of land, transportation facilities, cool, pure, soft water for drinking, pleasant and healthful climate, etc., would insure a safe investment and deserve recommendation to others for settlement.

The party selected the Packer ranch of 6,600 acres, as a location, and secured an option at prices ranging from \$25 to \$100 per acre, including water right, according to distance, west from the River, character of soil and drainage. The party bought almost 800 acres, selecting from the cheapest to the highest price.

This tract runs about three and one-half miles west from the new town site of the Brethren, which is located $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles north of Princeton near the banks of the Sacramento, amidst large oak trees. It is about 80 miles north of Sacramento City, the capital of the State.

All the water that is needed for any kind of farming or fruit growing is furnished by the Company for \$1.00 per acre per year, and the Company keeps up the ditches. The water can be had almost any day in the year.

"This is an opportunity that perhaps has never before been offered in California or in any other part of the United States." A number of those who have purchased will soon move to their new location and others are purchasing, and in a short time this tract will all be settled by the Brethren and their friends, especially by those from the eastern States who desire to do general farming in California.

This is certainly an opportunity to eastern people, as they can reap the benefit of the many years of experience these old Californians have had in irrigating and farming in California.

Wm. Platt and J. Overholtzer, two ministers, have already moved to Princeton, Colusa County, Cal. They

will gladly answer any inquiries and welcome those who come to investigate this country with a view of locating. Any of this party will also gladly answer inquiries regarding the new Colony.

A town site will soon be laid out and in the near future there will be a school, post office, stores and preaching services.

There is a trading vessel which comes up the River once a week and will take produce of all kinds in exchange for groceries and pay cash. With the advantages here and the conditions well adapted to general farming, there is no doubt but what one of the largest congregations of the Brethren in California will be located on this tract in the near future, and those desiring to take advantage of this opportunity should do so as soon as possible.

We have a climate that is no doubt equal to any valley of any consequence, for health and agreeableness. There is an occasional case of malaria in the lower and undrained lands of the county where water stands, but as the lands are becoming more thoroughly drained, this has almost entirely disappeared. For throat and lung trouble our climate is excellent. The weather is a little warmer than near the coast in Southern and Northern California, but not so warm as Riverside, Redlands, San Bernardino, etc.

The continual flowing water of the great Sacramento River directly from Mt. Shasta and the Mountains add greatly to the health of the country.

Any one desiring to see this tract will go to Colusa Junction, thence to Colusa on the Narrow Gauge, and, by notifying the Farmers and Merchants Bank of Colusa, they will be taken direct to the Tract in automobiles free of charge.

This is the land where the great oak and sycamore trees grow. The river banks are covered with wild grape and blackberry vines entwined amidst the large trees.

The river abounds in trout, salmon, bass and other delicious fish. The soil is rich sediment, 20 to 60 feet deep. It will produce 10 to 15 tons of alfalfa, 10 to 15 tons of peaches, pears or prunes. Oranges ripen there four weeks in advance of those of Southern California and always command higher prices for that reason. The present crop of wheat and barley will pay 10 per cent on \$100 an acre. It has the best supply of water for irrigation in all the west. I am a native of California. I have been actively engaged in developing California lands for 30 years. I am familiar with every large ranch and every section of California, and I know the Packer Ranch to be the best ranch of equal size in California. Its location is on the banks of California's largest river, where steamboats regularly ply. Its climate and its soil renders it ideal. Its productiveness is certain, not guess work.

Illustrated catalogues will be sent to any address free.

At request of the Brethren who have visited and located on the Colony, I will have a representative at Bristol during the Conference with photographs, and, if possible, I shall be there in person to meet any of the Brethren who may desire a home in California.

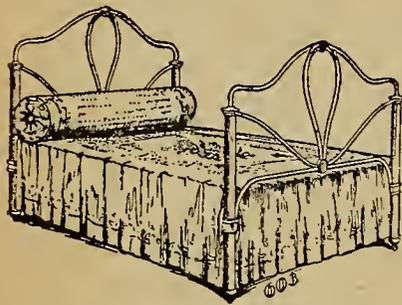
C. M. WOOSTER, President,

Sacramento Valley Land Company,

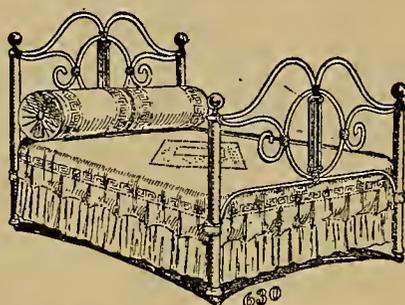
648 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.

IRON AND BRASS BEDS.

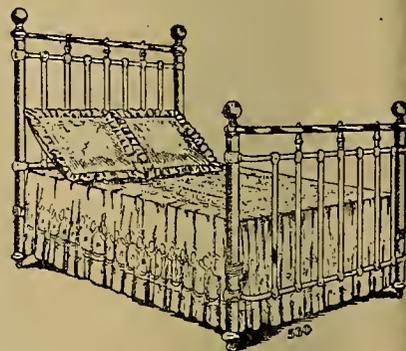
The increased use of brass trimmed iron beds throughout the country during the past two years and the constantly increasing demand has been met by our furniture buyers. We have taken the condition into consideration in making our selections and have placed the iron bed department in the hands of a thoroughly experienced manager, who is familiar with every detail of the business. In bringing before you this line, we have taken as a basis of your wants the designs which have led the New York and Chicago markets during the past months together with many exclusive patterns. The wooden bed is fast becoming a thing of the past, and before many years it will be entirely displaced by this elegant and sightly article of bed room furniture. Our Iron Beds are made in the following lengths and widths only: 4 ft. 6 in.; 4 ft.; 3 ft. 6 in.; and 3 ft.; and unless otherwise stated in the description of the bed we can furnish them in all sizes. All beds are finished in high grade white enamel thoroughly baked to make them lasting. Freight Charges are Very Low on Iron Beds. We ship them knocked down. They go in a small package, are accepted by the railroad companies at a low rate. You will find the freight will amount to very little compared with what you will save in price.



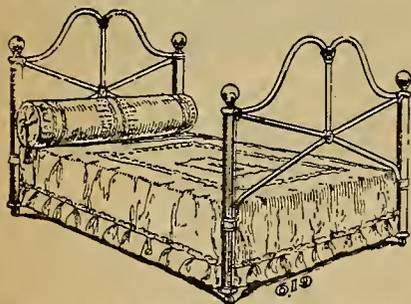
2444—All iron bed. This bed is well made strong and durable; is 50 inches high at head, posts $\frac{3}{4}$ inches thick, top rod $\frac{1}{2}$ inch. A very neat bed at a low price. Finished in best white enamel. Made in 3 sizes.
 Size 4 ft. 6 in. x 6 ft. 2 in. full size. \$2.20
 Size 3 ft. 6 in. x 6 ft. 2 in., three-quarter size 2.20
 Size 3 ft. x 6 ft. 2 in., single 2.20



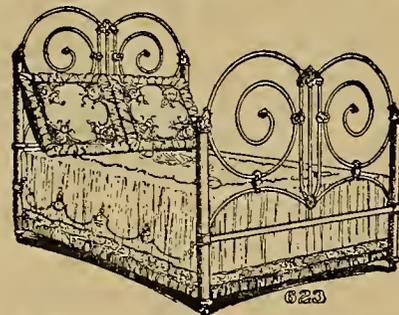
2447—Brass trimmed iron bed, straight foot, corner posts $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches, brass knobs, top rods $\frac{3}{8}$ inch, other rods $\frac{1}{8}$ inch, height of head 53 inches, height of foot 43 inches, finished in best white enamel.
 Made in 3 widths.
 Full size, 4 feet, 6 in. by 6 feet, 2 in. \$3.25
 Three quarter size, 3 ft. 6 in. by 6 ft. 2 in. . . 3.25
 Single, 3 feet by 6 feet 2 inches 3.25



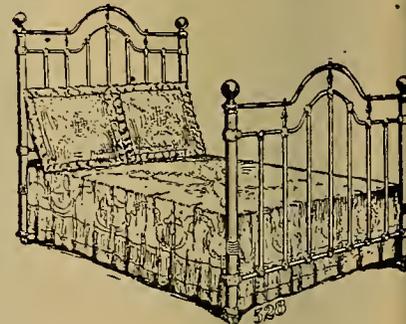
2450—Iron bed bow foot. Another plain but very impressive design, corner post $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches, brass knobs full brass top mounts, brass top rails inch, iron top rods $\frac{3}{8}$ inch, other rods $\frac{1}{8}$ inch, height of head 60 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches, height of foot 45 inches. Made in three widths.
 Full size, 4 feet 6 inches by 8 feet 2 inches. . . 5.00
 Three quarter size, 3 ft. 6 in. by 6 ft. 2 in. . . 5.00
 Single, 3 ft. by 6 ft. 2 in. 5.00



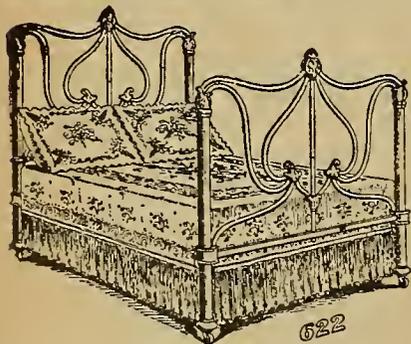
2445—Iron bed. Straight foot, a very handsome pattern at a small price, height of head 50 inches, height of foot 45 inches, corner posts $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches, brass knobs on each post. Made 3 widths, finished in best white enamel.
 Full size bed, 4 ft. 6 in. by 6 ft. 2 in. . . . \$2.45
 Three quarter size, 3 ft. 6 in. by 6 ft. 2 in. . . 2.45
 Single, 3 feet by 6 feet 2 inches. 2.45



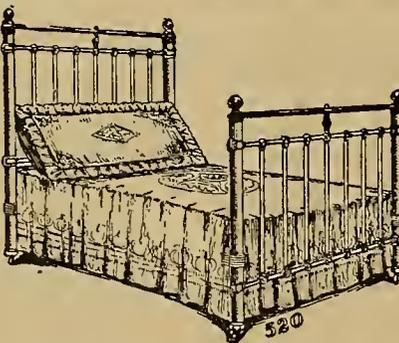
2448. Iron bed. A very attractive design and sure to please you, corner posts $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch, top rods $\frac{3}{8}$ inch, other rods $\frac{1}{8}$ inch, height of head 51 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches, height foot 46 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Made in three sizes.
 Full size, 4 feet 6 inches by 6 feet 2 inches. . 3.75
 Three quarter size, 3 ft. 6 in. by 6 ft. 2 in. . . 3.75
 Single, three feet by 6 feet two inches. . . . 3.75



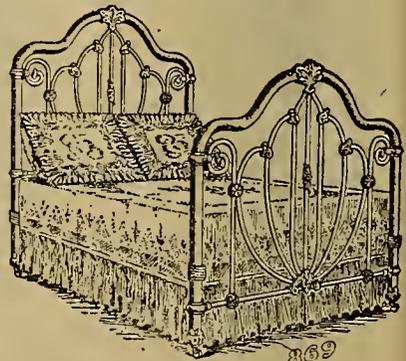
2451—Iron bed. Straight foot, curved top rod on both head and foot, an unusually strong and durable bed, corner posts $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches, brass knobs, full brass top mounts, brass top rails $\frac{1}{2}$ inch, iron top rods $\frac{3}{8}$ inch, other rods $\frac{1}{8}$ inch, height of head 61 inches, height of foot 45 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Made in 3 sizes.
 Full size, 4 ft. 6 in. by 6 ft. 2 in. \$5.75
 Three quarter size, 3 ft. 6 in. by 6 ft. 2 in. . . 5.75
 Single, 3 feet by 6 feet 2 inches. 5.75



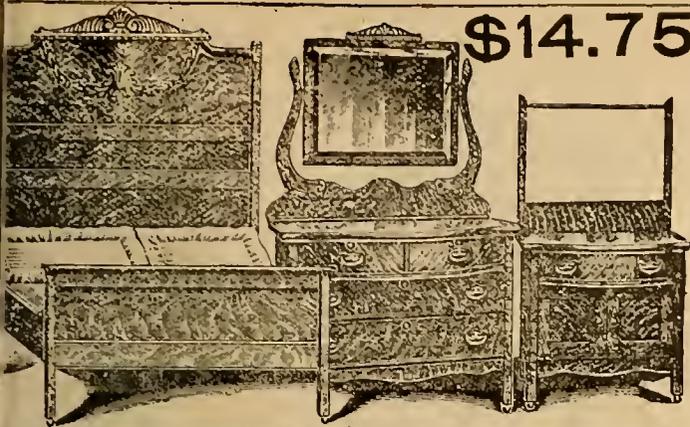
2446—Iron bed. Corner posts $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch, top rods $\frac{3}{8}$ inch, other rods $\frac{1}{8}$ inch, height of head 53 inches, height foot 46 inches. No better bed than this has ever been marketed at the price. The design is one of the newest and very attractive. Finished in best white enamel. Made in 3 sizes.
 Full size, 4 ft. 6 in. by 6 ft. 2 in. \$2.80
 Three quarter size, 3 ft. 6 in. by 6 ft. 2 in. . . 2.80
 Single, three feet by six feet 2 inches. . . . 2.80



2449—Iron bed. Straight foot. This bed is of very simple design, but present a massive and dressy appearance. Corner posts $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches, brass knobs and trimmings, full brass top mounts, brass top rails $\frac{3}{8}$ inch, iron top rods $\frac{3}{8}$ inch, other rods $\frac{1}{8}$ inch, height of head 60 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches, height of foot 41 inches. Made in three widths.
 Full size, 4 ft. 6 in. by 6 ft. 2 in. \$4.40
 Three quarter size, 3 ft. 6 in. by 6 ft. 2 in. . . 4.40
 Single, 3 feet by 6 feet 2 inches. 4.40



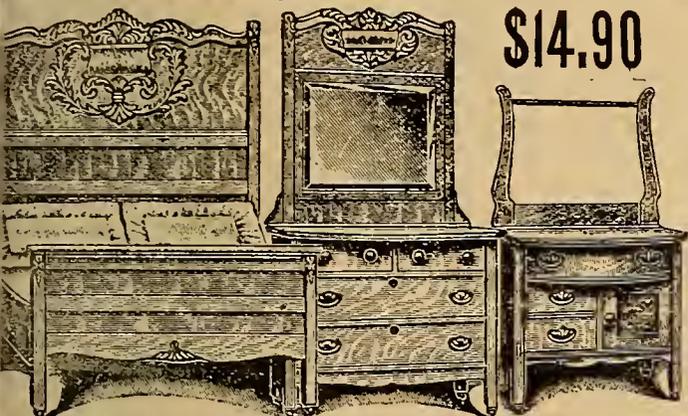
2452—Iron bed. A beautifully designed bed possessing great strength and durability, corner posts $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches, top rods $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches, other rods $\frac{1}{8}$ inch, height of head 66 inches height of feet 49 inches. Made in three sizes.
 Full size, 4 ft. 6 in. by 6 ft. 2 in. \$5.85
 Three quarter size, 3 ft. 6 in. by 6 ft. 2 in. . . 5.85
 Single, 3 feet by 6 feet 2 inches 5.85



\$14.75

This Bedroom Suite is one of the most attractive looking and the best low priced on the market. It is built according to the very latest and adopted by our factory for constructing furniture of this kind. The throughout of solid golden oak with the exception of the panels in the bed and the drawer fronts, which are all made of three-ply, built up stock, finished in perfect imitation of quarter sawed oak. Ornamented with elaborate scroll carvings. The bed is 6 feet 1 inch high and 4 feet 6 inches wide. The dresser is 20 inches wide and 42 inches long. Has a 22x28-inch bevel plate mirror mounted in a handsome frame. The top drawer is swell front, and the same on the commode. All knobs and handles are fancy cast brass, and the casters bearing. This suite is exceptionally well made and finished. We consider great bargain. Shipped direct from the factory at Sheboygan, Wis. Shipping weight, 235 pounds.

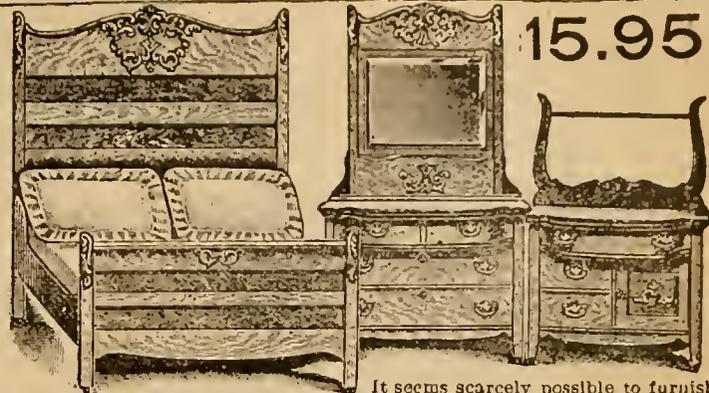
No. 470 Price of the complete suite. \$14.75



\$14.90

Bedroom Suite, made of the best selected northern hardwood, finished in a dark stain. We can recommend it as being good, substantial, well finished and neatly constructed. This bedroom suite consists of bed, dresser and commode, and is one of the best values shown this season. The bed is nicely made, and is 6 feet high and 4 feet 6 inches wide; sides are thoroughly substantial. The construction of the bed is such as will give you years of good service. The dresser is handsome; is fitted with extra quality bevel plate mirror, 22x28 inches; top and sides of mirror frame are artistically carved; dresser top is double and 42 inches in size; drawers are very large and roomy. Commode has 30-inch swell shaped front top, top drawer, two small drawers, and a large cupboard.

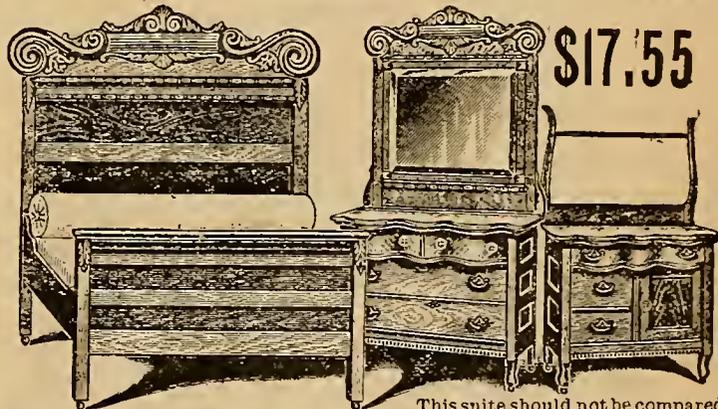
No. 472 Weight, 100 pounds. Price of bed..... \$2.95
 No. 474 Weight, 100 pounds. Price of dresser..... 8.70
 No. 476 Weight, 40 pounds. Price of commode..... 3.25
 No. 478 Price of complete suite..... \$14.90



15.95

It seems scarcely possible to furnish a strictly first class bedroom suite, made of solid golden oak, at \$15.95. It is a handsome in design, beautifully finished and decorated with tasteful carvings. The dresser and commode are fitted with best quality brass trimmings and all three pieces are fitted with ball bearing casters. The bed is full size, being 6 feet 4 inches high and 4 feet 6 inches wide. The dresser is 44 inches long and 20 inches wide, has double top and French bevel plate 22x28-inch mirror, handsome double swell top drawers, besides two full size roomy straight front drawers. The washstand measures 18x34 inches, has a full swell top drawer to match the dresser, two lower drawers and a large roomy cupboard. We ship this suite direct from our factory in Northern Indiana, but reserve the privilege of shipping from our store when convenient.

No. 492 Weight, 120 pounds. Price of bed..... \$3.65
 No. 494 Weight, 125 pounds. Price of dresser..... 8.95
 No. 496 Weight, 60 pounds. Price of commode..... 3.35
 No. 498 Price of complete suite..... \$15.95



\$17.55

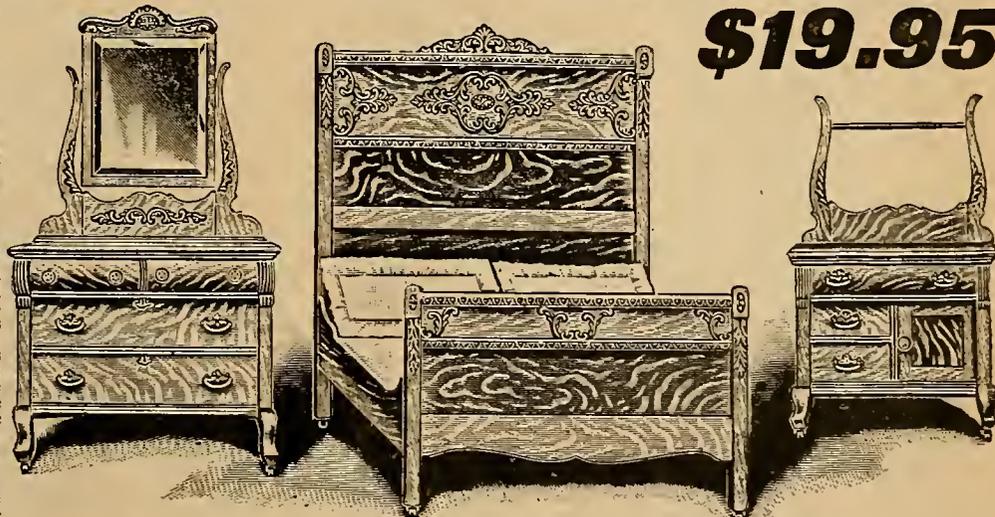
This suite should not be compared with suites offered by other dealers at anywhere near our price, as it is equal in quality and finish to suites that retail regularly at \$28.00 to \$35.00. It is made of golden elm or maple mahogany finish, handsomely carved and decorated, as shown in the illustration. The trimmings are best quality brass, and each piece is fitted with ball bearing casters. The bed is full size and measures 6 feet 4 inches in height and 4 feet 6 inches in width. The dresser measures 21x42 inches, and has double deck top, double swell top drawers and two large, roomy, straight front drawers. The mirror is French bevel plate, 21x30 inches. The commode is 18x34 inches, has splashier back and swell drawer to match the dresser, besides two lower drawers and a roomy cupboard. We ship this suite direct from our factory near Grand Rapids, Mich.

No. 500 Weight, 120 pounds. Price of bed..... \$3.95
 No. 502 Weight, 125 pounds. Price of dresser..... 9.85
 No. 504 Weight, 60 pounds. Price of commode..... 3.75
 No. 506 Price of complete suite..... \$17.55

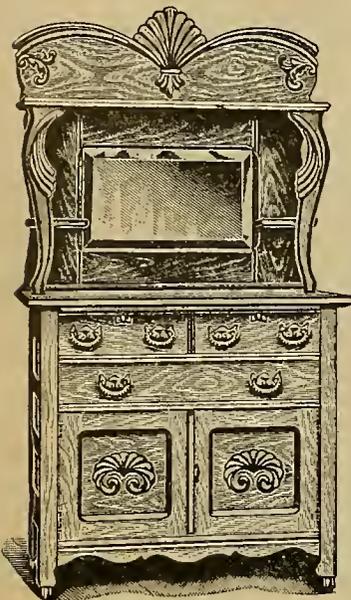
An Excellent Oak Bedroom Suit

\$19.95

No. 540 In buying this 3-piece Bedroom Suit it puts you in possession of one that will always be admired by your friends and be a source of pleasure to yourself, knowing that it is a suit artistically designed, honestly made, well finished and will always give your room a cozy and neat appearance. In designing this suit our uppermost thoughts were to give you style, good material and good construction, and these points were not overlooked. In order to quote this low price we ship the suit direct from factory in Central Indiana, saving all unnecessary expense in handling, freight charges and drayage; you benefit by the saving and receive it in the quality. THE BED stands 78 in. high and is 4 ft. 6 in. wide; head and foot are heavily paneled, finished with carved moulding extending full width of bed. Has beautiful raised scroll carvings; the posts are handsomely ornamented and have fancy carved bracket on top. THE DRESSER is very handsome and attractive, is designed after dressers that sell separate from the suit at \$18 to \$25. Has a double top, 42x20 in.; the two top drawers extend out from the base and have shaped fronts; stands on full French legs, which gives the whole piece a very rich effect. The toilet standards are correctly proportioned in keeping with the base and are beautifully outlined and carved, is fitted with a 24x20 French bevel plate mirror. THE COMMODOE matches dresser, having the same style shaped drawer, French legs and carved towel rack, two small drawers and cupboard. Top is 34 x19 in. The suit is finished in golden oak, casters and fitted with solid brass handles and knobs. Dresser has locks and keys. Securely packed. Shipping weight, 350 pounds. Sold in full suit only. No. 542



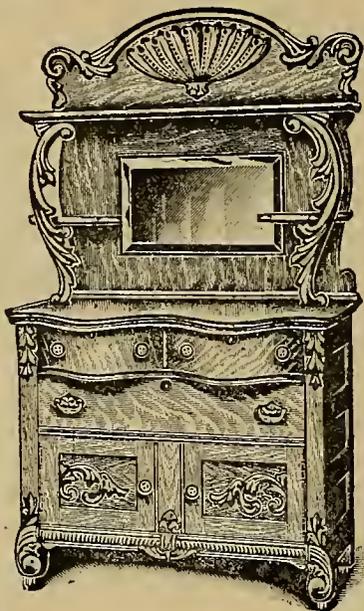
Three-piece Suit. Price..... \$19.95



OUR SPECIAL LOW PRICE
SIDEBOARD

\$9.95

Honest Value, Dependable Construction and a good finish is what you get when you purchase this SIDEBOARD. It is made of selected oak instead of common, cheap cull oak, such as you will find in boards sold by other houses at a so-called low price, and which in reality is very high for what you get. This board has a rich golden finish; the surface is smooth and even, not rough as in other makes. The mirror is 24x14 inches French bevel plate. The dimensions are: width, 42 inches; depth, 20 inches; has two separate top drawers; one is velvet lined for use of silverware; one large drawer for linen, and a two door cupboard below. The base and top is nicely carved in raised scroll patterns. The standards supporting the top shelf have graceful curves; two small shelves on either side are convenient for fancy dishes in decorating the board, which adds to its appearance. Carefully crated; shipping wt., 165 lbs. **\$9.95**
No. 387. Price.....



OUR SWELL DESIGN

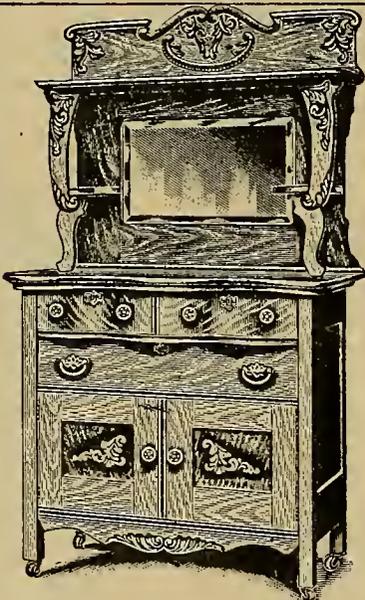
\$14.65

This is an extremely handsome SIDEBOARD and will be attractive in any dining room. In large dimensions, the top being 45 inches wide and depth 21 inches. It is made of selected oak, highly finished in a lustrous golden color; has two double serpentine quarter oak top drawers; one velvet lined for silverware; directly under is a very large drawer for table linen and double door cupboard below. The base and top are elaborately carved; has handsomely shaped and all carved standards, with shelves at either side. The mirror, 24x14 inches, bevel plate. The trimmings are all cast brass; drawers are fitted with lock and keys. Sold in retail furniture stores \$21.00. Securely crated; shipping weight, 175 lbs. **\$14.65**
No. 389. Price...

OUR BARGAIN LOW PRICE
SIDEBOARD

\$10.98

At our low price there never before has been such value offered. While we cannot show you the actual sideboard, we do wish to impress upon you that we are giving you 50 per cent better value than you can purchase a sideboard elsewhere at the same price. While illustrations may favorably compare, there is a vast difference in the actual piece of furniture. This board is constructed in a workmanship manner; strongly built, made in the best oak, highly finished in a golden shade; is 42 inches long, 20 inches deep; shaped top, two serpentine shaped top drawers; one lined for silverware; one large drawer for table linen, etc. Large cupboard below, carved doors, carved standards and top. 24x14 inches French bevel plate mirror; fitted with polished brass handles and knobs, locks, keys and casters. Carefully crated; shipping weight, 125 lbs. **\$10.98**
No. 388. Price...



SWELL FRONT SIDEBOARD

\$15.95

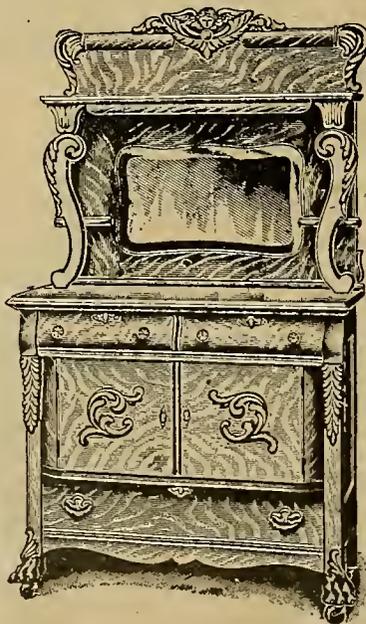
The price quoted on this Sideboard is about 40 per cent less than you can purchase from your dealer or elsewhere. It is shipped direct from factory and sold to you at cost of labor and material, with but our one small per cent added, which gives you a beautiful piece of furniture for your dining room at a very low price. It is made of selected oak, having a quarter sawed front, highly finished in a rich golden shade. The two top drawers, one being lined for silverware, and the long drawer for table linen, are double swell front. The top is shaped in keeping with the lines of drawer, 42 inches wide by 22 inches deep. Below is a double door cupboard. Has a fancy shaped French bevel plate mirror, 28x16 in. The standards supporting top shelf are of handsome design and beautifully carved; has shelf on either side of mirror. The carvings are all raised scroll design. The trimmings are all cast brass; fitted with locks, keys and casters. Securely crated; weight, 190 lbs. **\$15.95**
No. 391. Price...



THIS BEAUTIFUL OAK SIDEBOARD ONLY

\$13.45

The notable features of this Sideboard are the size and handsome design. It is entirely new this season, and so far has proven to be very popular for a low price sideboard. It is one of our special designs and is entirely different from any ever before catalogued, and is in every sense of the word a bargain. It is 45 inches wide and 22 inches deep, is made entirely of best selected oak and has a lustrous golden finish; has a heavy shaped double top; the two top drawers are full swell and quarter sawed fronts. One is velvet lined for silverware; below is a long drawer for table linen, etc., below this is a large cupboard the full length of board, fitted with handsome carved doors; has fancy shaped legs with strong casters. The top is very artistically designed; the standards supporting the shelf are gracefully curved and handsomely carved; has a 26x16 French bevel plate mirror, which is an unusual large size for sideboards at such a low price. On either side of mirror is a shelf convenient for use in decorating with china; the top is very attractive, has large carved ornament in center, carved moulding and end pieces; is fitted with locks and keys and brass handles and knobs; shipping wt., 200 lbs. **\$13.45**
No. 390. Price...



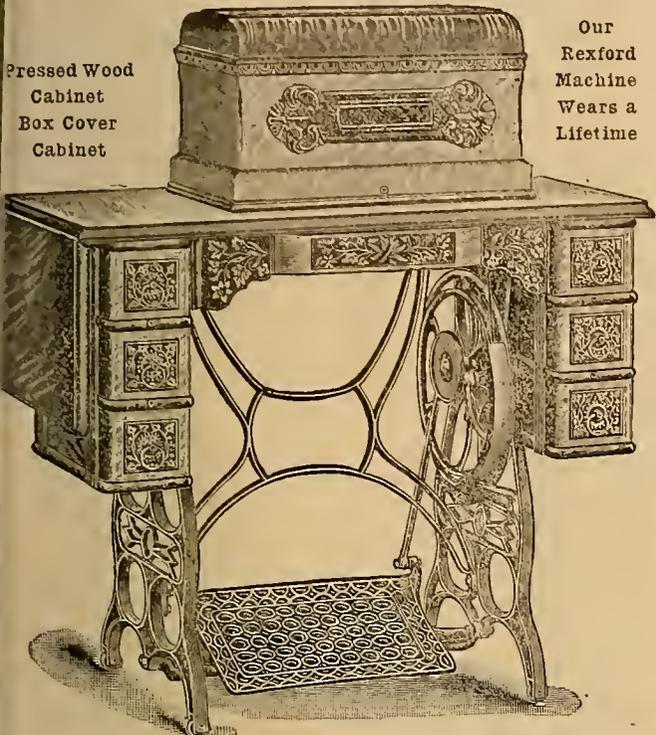
\$15.98

You would probably look a long time and then you would not find a sideboard to compare with this one in construction, finish, design at our low price, \$15.98. It is a wonderful bargain and should not be overlooked by those wishing to purchase a sideboard. The workmanship is the highest standard. The material used is the highest grade. Made throughout of solid oak, with a full quarter sawed oak front. The top is 45 inches long, 23 inches wide and stands 80 inches high. It is highly finished in golden oak, has two small drawers, one being lined for silverware, have shaped fronts the doors to the large cupboard below are set out from the base, are hinged to a shaped moulding, giving the board a swell appearance. The design is entirely new and promises to be very popular. Just below the cupboard is a long linen drawer the posts on either side are nicely carved; has heavy carved claw feet heavily casted; drawers and door are fitted with locks and keys and brass trimmings. The top has gracefully curved standards supporting a large shelf and two small ones on either side; the ornamentation on the back, consisting of hand carved figures and scroll work, gives the sideboard a rich effect; has a fancy shaped 28x16 in. French bevel plate mirror. Is securely packed. Shipping weight, 260 lbs. **\$15.98**
No. 392. Price...

the two pages just preceding, we illustrate and describe the mechanical construction of our High Grade High Arm Rexford Sewing Machine. On this page we illustrate the cabinets made especially for our Rexford Sewing Machine. The plan of illustrating and describing this machine gives our customers a better and larger variety of cabinet work. By reading the two preceding pages you understand the mechanical construction of the sewing mechanism of the Rexford, and from this page you can make selection of the style cabinet you prefer.

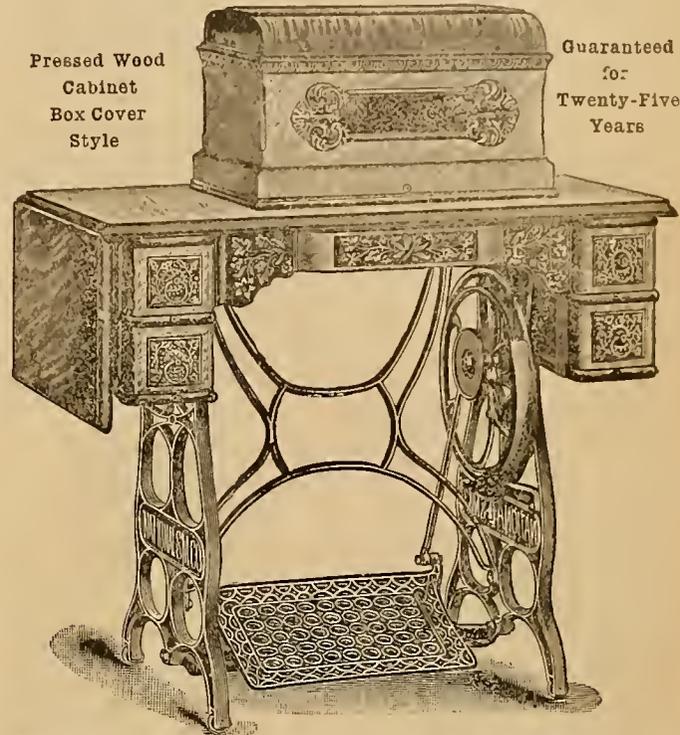
Should you want the Box-Cover Cabinet make your order read as follows: "Rexford Sewing Machine with No. D — Box-Cover Cabinet # —". The catalogue number indicates the number of drawers in the cabinet. We furnish the Box-Cover Cabinets with 3, 5 and 7 drawers. The Drop-Head cabinets at the bottom of page are furnished with 3 and 7 drawers. Remember when you order give the style of the cabinet wanted and the catalogue number which indicates the number of drawers wanted in the cabinet.

Cabinets FOR OUR Rexford, High Arm Ball Bearing Machine



Pressed Wood Cabinet Box Cover Cabinet

Our Rexford Machine Wears a Lifetime



Pressed Wood Cabinet Box Cover Style

Guaranteed for Twenty-Five Years

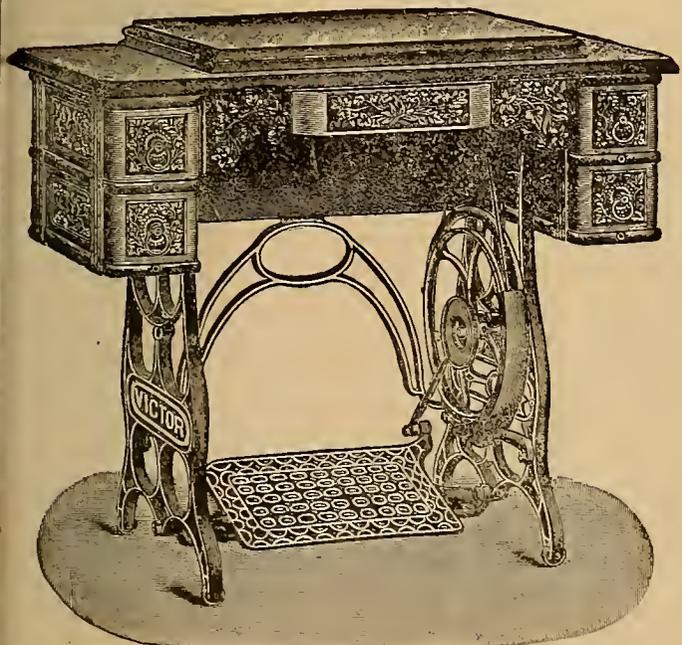
Highest Grade Ball Bearing attachment. This illustration shows 7-drawer cabinet. If you want the Rexford Sewing Machine furnished with this style cabinet, order catalogue number as given below.

No. D-317. REXFORD with Seven Drawers, Drop-Leaf and Cover.....\$14.95
Illustrated Instruction Book Free with every Machine.

Highest Grade Ball Bearing attachment. This illustration shows 5-drawer cabinet. Also comes in 3-drawer. If you want the Rexford Sewing Machine furnished with this style cabinet, order by catalogue number as given below.

No. D-313. REXFORD, with Three Drawers, Drop-Leaf and Cover.....\$14.00
No. D-315. REXFORD, with Five Drawers, Drop-Leaf and Cover.....\$14.45
Illustrated Instruction Book Free with every Machine.

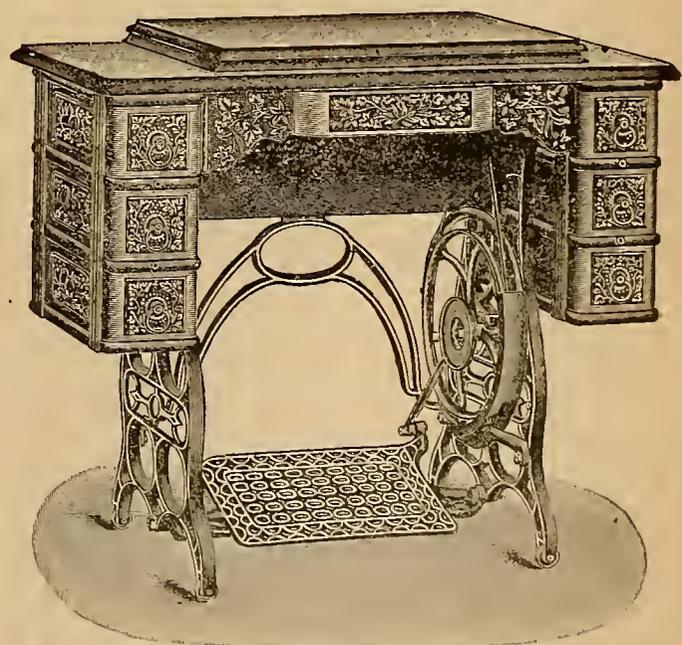
The Illustrations Below Show Our High Grade Drop-Head Cabinets Made Especially for Our High Arm Rexford Sewing Machine.



Highest Grade Ball Bearing attachment. This illustration shows 5-drawer pressed wood cabinet. Is also furnished with 3-drawer cabinet as priced below.

If you want the Rexford Sewing Machine furnished with this style cabinet, order by catalogue number as given below.

No. D-319. REXFORD, with Three Drawers, Drop-Head Cabinet.....\$14.25
No. D-321. REXFORD, with Five Drawers, Drop-Head Cabinet.....\$14.75
Illustrated Instruction Book Free with every Machine.



Highest Grade Ball Bearing attachment. This illustration shows Pressed Wood 7-drawer Drop Head Cabinet.

If you want the Rexford Sewing Machine furnished with this style cabinet, order by catalogue number as given below.

No. D-323. REXFORD, with Seven Drawers, Drop-Head Cabinet....\$15.25
Illustrated Instruction Book Free with every Machine.

CHAIRS

We carry a very complete line of Chairs of exceptional value.

NO TRUST PRICE FOR US. WE WISH TO CALL YOUR ATTENTION TO THE VALUE OF OUR

DINERS
AS WELL AS
ROCKERS

FIRST-CLASS GOODS

..... AT

ROCK BOTTOM PRICES

Place a sample order and convince yourself.



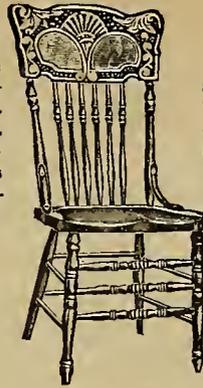
Style No. 0-8. Four-spindle Bow Back Chair, at the same price most houses ask for a three-spindle chair. The lowest price ever known for a first-class chair. Made of hard wood, finished plain in antique. Weighs about 10 pounds. Price, 55c.



Style No. 2518-8. A Dining Chair, one of our most popular patterns on account of its simplicity of design; pretty in appearance, is made of solid oak, a fancy shaped top quarter-sawed slat; double rails in back; long posts, heavily braced arms; upholstered in imitation leather; reinforced underneath with heavy canvas; golden finish. Price, \$2.00.



We furnish leather bottom chairs at the lowest price. Special figures quoted on application.



Leather seats on any style chairs. Write us for extra cost and state style chair.



Style No. 2213-7. Cane Seat Dining Room Chair—Made of solid oak, plain and very durable, cane seat, finished in a glossy oak. Price each, \$1.20.

Style No. 225-8. A tasty Chair, with fancy top slat. Turned spindle, front legs and posts. Fancy front stretchers, shaped wood seat made of elm, finished in a high golden gloss. One of our bargains. Price, 65c.

Style No. 95-8. A beautiful, strictly new pattern, made of choice elm, extra wide, carved top slat, fancy spindles, posts and legs; strong brace arms; comfortable. Wood saddle seat. A chair that will give you splendid service. Price, 95c.



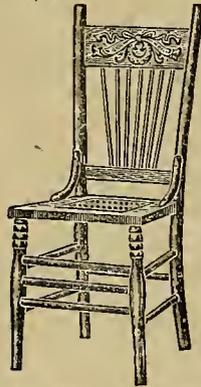
Style No. 51-8. A beautiful, strictly new design in a dining room chair. Made of extra choice elm, extra wide ornamented slats, fancy turned stock throughout, arms well braced, golden oak finish. Price, 80c.



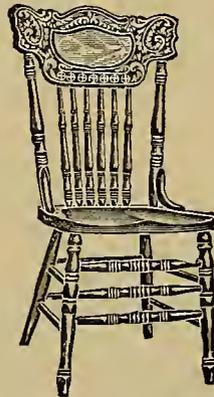
Style No. 226-8. Wood Seat Chair—A very nice fancy back and top dining room chair. One of our favorites. Made of elm with golden gloss finish. Price each, 68c.



Style No. 2493-8. Oak Dining Chair, perfectly solid and stantially made of choice oak golden gloss finish; has fine des banister back, open under seat; 3 stretches in front and most substantial construction, the back is well braced in con tion with the stretchers at tom. Price, \$1.50.



Style No. 26-8. Oak cane-seated Dining Chair, with a fancy embossed top slat. Seven spindles and strong support in the back. Brace arms. Golden oak finish. One of the best cheap chairs made. We pride ourselves in the extensive line of diners we carry. Price, \$1.23.



Style No. 229-8. Wood Saddle Seat Chair—An extra well-made well-braced dining room chair with saddle seat. Made of elm with golden or mahogany gloss finish. This is great value for the money. Price each, \$1.00.



Style No. 2153-8. Cane Seat Dining Room Chair—An elegant, styl and very durable chair, shaped se heavy under work, spindle ba Made of quartered oak, with a golden gloss finish. A strictly hi grade chair for little money. Pr each, \$1.60.



Style No. 190-8. Wood seat Dining Chair—Made of solid elm, golden glossy finish. Has wide top slat, five heavy square spindles in the light arms are bent and bolted to the seat and screwed on top. Very durable throughout. Will last a lifetime. Price, 85c.



Style No. 2209-8. Cane Seat Dining Room Chair—This is a great bargain. Notice the fancy back, turned spindles, see how it is braced and consider the price. Made of solid oak with a glossy golden finish. Don't overlook this great value. Price each, \$1.25.



Style No. 2212-8. Cane Seat Dining Room Chair—Has fancy tu turned spindles and is well made finished. Material is oak, finished a golden gloss. Price each, \$1.20. Arm-Chair to match \$4.00.



Style No. 2221-6. Cobbler Seat Rocker—A handsome rocker, made of oak or birch, with glossy golden mahogany finish, neat carving on slat, nicely turned spindles and posts and fancy embossed leather seat. The cobbler seat, with substantial arm rest, as this rocker has, is always at favorite. Price each, \$2.20.



Style No. 2404-6. Fancy Rocker—Highly captivating, magnificent luster finish in golden oak and mahogany, highly ornamented, beautiful details carried out very exactly, circular embossed, leather seat, very durable and comfortable. Price, \$2.47.



Style No. 2403-6. Cobbler Seat Rocker. Made of solid oak and birch, imitation mahogany finish. Top slat very elaborately carved. Fancy turned spindles and neatly shaped slat across bottom of back, shaped arms, seat covered with richly decorated leather. Price, \$2.73.



Style No. 2424-6. Rocker of Late Design—The beauty of this chair lies in the very select stock used in the large veneered choice flaked panel in back, neatly curved shaped arms. A well braced and strong chair. Price, \$3.40.



Style No. 2229-6. Fancy Rocker—Made in oak or birch m.b.v. finely shaped, very elaborately carved. Top slat, handsome turned posts, spindles, braces, legs and stretchers, decorated leather seat. Price, \$3.



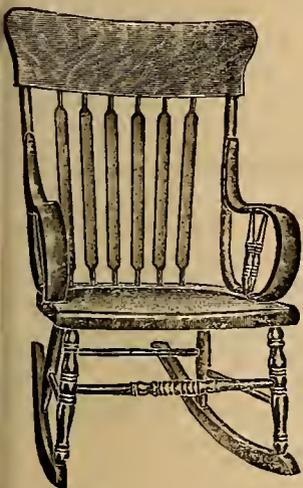
Style No. 2416-6. Cobbler Seat Rocker—Medium high back. Made of quarter-sawed oak or birch. Mahogany finish. Wide top slat, 7 strong spindles. Fancy shaped bottom, slat in back, shaped arms, strongly supported, has decorated leather seat. Price, \$2.68.



Style No. 2417-6 S. Low Back Lady's Parlor Rocker—Very artistic design. Has beautiful shaped top panel. Broad wide slat in back, bow shaped arms, supported by two heavy posts, shaped saddle seat, strong understock, can also be stained in cobbler leather. Made of select quarter-sawed oak and birch. Imitation mahogany polish finish. Price, \$2.95.



2448-6. Parlor Rocker—One of the latest designs and a very pretty one. Made of select quarter-sawed oak or birch, imitation mahogany finish, hand polished. Can furnish in saddle seat or embossed leather. This rocker has two braces across the bottom, which adds to its strength. High back, beautifully curved, making it very comfortable. Price, \$3.70.



Style No. 700-6. Large Full Sized Arm Rocker—Made of extra heavy stock. Very wide top slat. Broad, padded arm, rounded to seat and strongly reinforced. Finished golden. Will match our No. 700-5 arm-chair. Price, \$2.90.



Style No. 2036-6. Rocker—A very attractive lady's comfort rocker. Made of select quarter-sawed oak or birch, highly polished. Fancy curved top handsomely decorated. Seven heavy turned spindles in back. Flat arms well supported, has shaped front, and cobbler seat. Price, \$2.73.



Style No. 2402-6. Ladies' Parlor Rocker—One of the most attractive and stylish rockers we list. Made of select quarter-sawed oak or birch, imitation mahogany finish. Piano polish. This rocker never fails to please. Can furnish in leather saddle or decorated leather seat. Price, \$3.10.



Style No. 2022-6. Rocker—Is a very strong substantial chair, exceedingly comfortable as well as attractive in appearance. A chair of this kind is handled by only the most exclusive furniture stores. It is finely finished in select flaked quarter-sawed oak, or curly birch, imitation mahogany finish. The panel in the back is one large piece of beautifully curved wood carved to fit the back. Heavy embossed leather seat. Price, \$4.30.

EQUITY MFG. AND SUPPLY CO., CHICAGO, ILL.
STYLE No. 410 5-PIECE PARLOR SUIT.



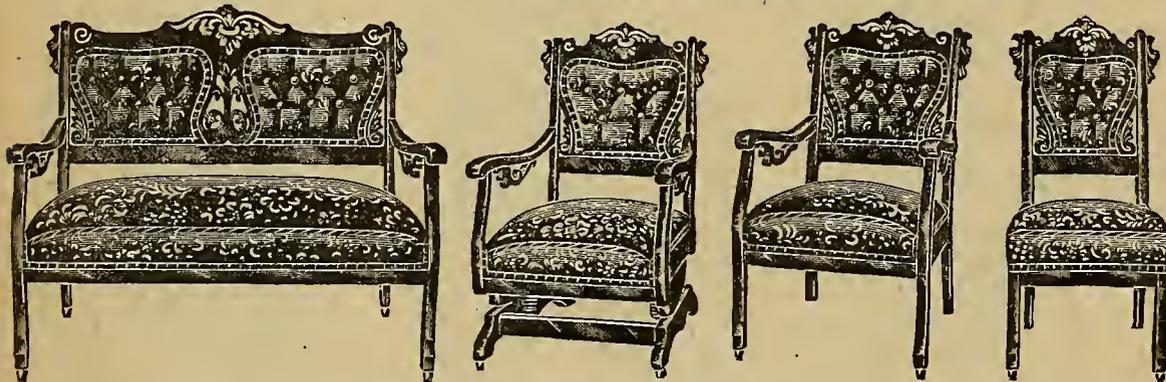
No. 410—Five-Piece Parlor Suit.

Well and substantially made. mahogany finish frame, neatly carved, has spring seat, heavy solid edges, full upholstered backs. These are upholstered in Velour, Tapestry and Damask. (Send for samples.) Suit consists of Sofa, Rocker, Easy Chair and two Parlor Chairs.

PRICE OF EACH PIECE.

	Velour, C Grade.	Imp. Tapestry or Crushed Plush, A Grade.	Imp. Damask, Velour or Velvet Grade.
Sofa.....	\$ 4.95	\$ 5.75	\$6.40
Rocker.....	4.00	4.85	5.20
Easy Chair.....	3.00	3.60	4.30
Parlor Chair.....	2.15	2.55	3.15
Total.....	\$16.25	\$19.50	\$22.20

STYLE No. 411 5-PIECE PARLOR SUIT.



Style No. 411—Five-Piece Parlor Suit.

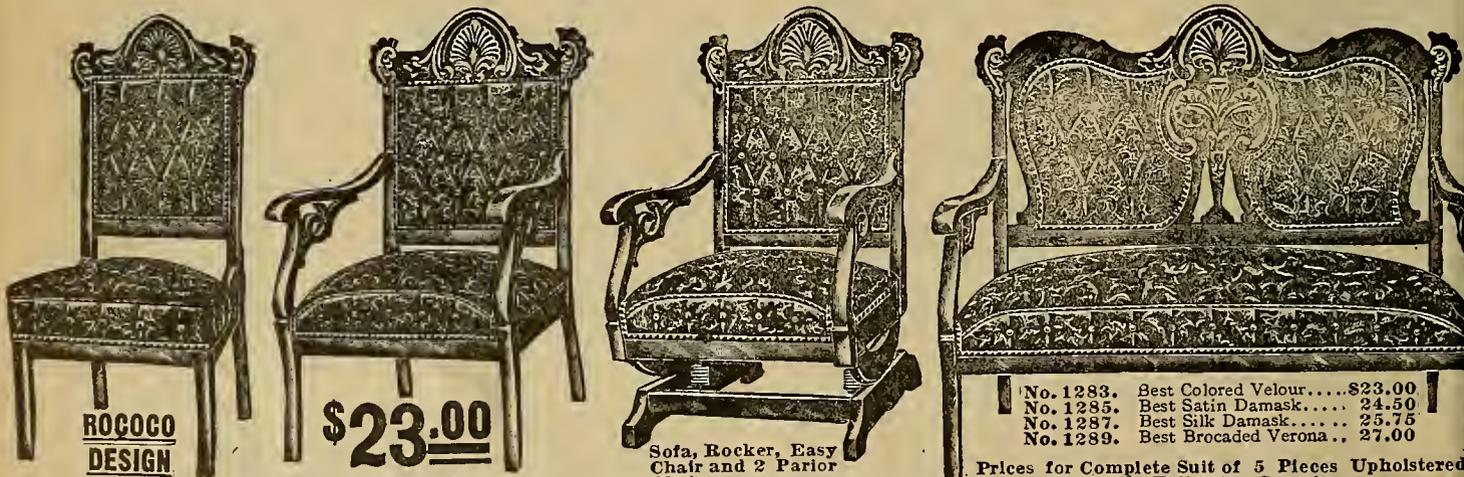
Handsomely carved back and arms. Casters are fitted with each piece. The deeply tufted back gives it a very rich and artistic appearance.

PRICE FOR EACH PIECE.

	5-color Velour.		Imported Tapestry or Crushed Plush.	Damask.
	A	C		D
Sofa.....	\$ 6.00	\$ 6.50		\$ 7.00
Rocker.....	4.70	5.45		5.65
Easy Chair.....	3.90	4.80		5.10
Parlor Chair.....	2.65	3.00		3.20
Whole Suit, Five-pieces.....	\$19.90	\$22.75		\$24.15

Extra strong, well-made suit, golden oak or imitation mahogany finish, glossy. As much care and price are taken with this grade goods as with our highest priced goods. The springs which are used in this suit will not sag or weaken but always retain their elasticity. The upholstery is done in the very highest style of art by the most skilled mechanic, with the best materials, as mentioned above. It is an elegant and could not be purchased from your local dealer anywhere near our price.

STYLE No. 179 5-PIECE PARLOR SUIT.



\$23.00

5 PIECES

Sofa, Rocker, Easy Chair and 2 Parlor Chairs.

- No. 1283. Best Colored Velour....\$23.00
- No. 1285. Best Satin Damask..... 24.50
- No. 1287. Best Silk Damask..... 25.75
- No. 1289. Best Brocaded Verona.. 27.00

Prices for Complete Suit of 5 Pieces Upholstered in the Following Coverings:

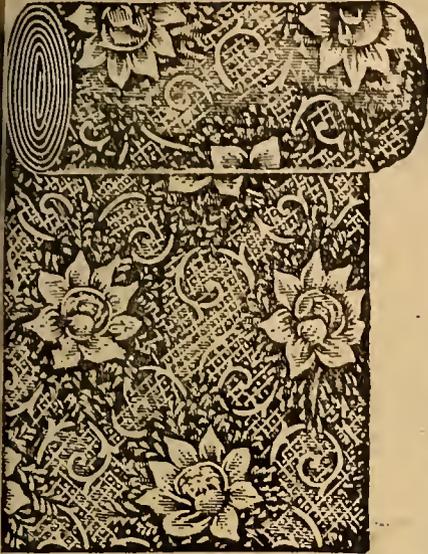
GIVE CATALOGUE NUMBER IN FULL WHEN YOU WRITE YOUR ORDER, AND NAME OF ARTICLE.

THE WORKMANSHIP throughout is equally as good as you will find on suits that cost from \$35.00 to \$50.00 in retail furniture stores. We cover this

suit in best Colored Velours, Satin Damask, Silk Damask and Brocaded Veronas in the popular shades and designs. Every piece is made up to order, insuring you fresh and new goods.

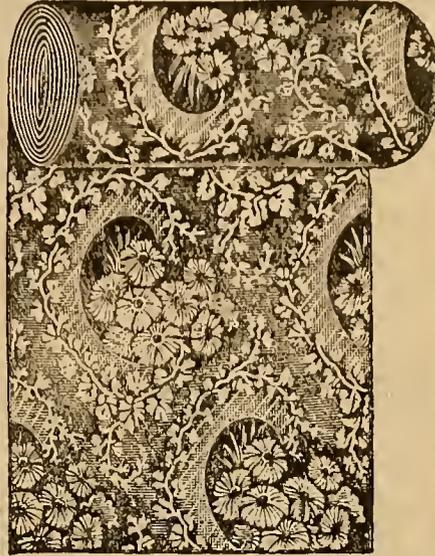
Dur Extra Heavy Granite Ingrain Carpet.

BEAUTIFUL FLORAL DESIGN IN OUR 52c ALL-WOOL INGRAIN LINE.



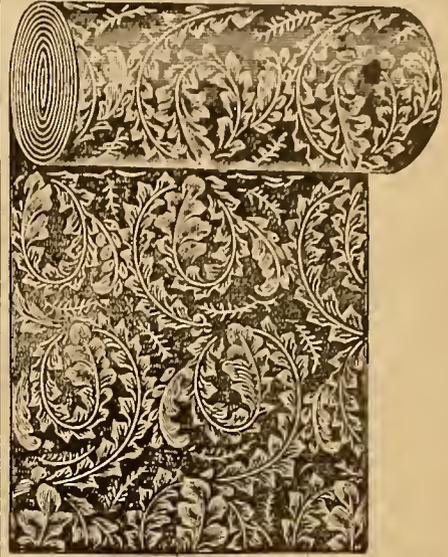
463 The engraving of this pattern will show that a handsome one it is. The quality is splendid for the price. The colorings are extremely pretty, being crimson and gold. Reversible. Width, 36 inches. Our price per yard.....52c

ANOTHER PATTERN IN OUR 'ALL-WOOL 2-PLY 57c INGRAIN CARPET.



391 This is a very pretty light effect in an extra superfine all-wool, 2-ply heavy Ingrain Carpet. The design is a floral scroll as the cut shows. The colorings are white and tan on light gold ground. Reversible, width, 36 inches. Our price, per yard. .57c

Extra Superfine 2-Ply All-Wool Ingrain Carpet at 62c a Yard.

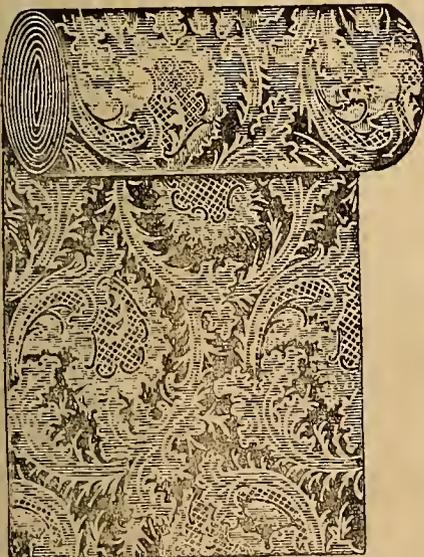


415 We guarantee this to be the best all-wool 2-ply carpet made. It has 13 chaus of worsted yarn to every inch of width. It is known as the "Standard." The colors of this pattern are light olive green ground with old rose, gray and white scroll. It is reversible. Width, 36 inches. Our price, per yard.....62c

WRITE FOR OUR PREMIUM LIST. More than 100 different articles GIVEN AWAY with different sized orders or merchandise.

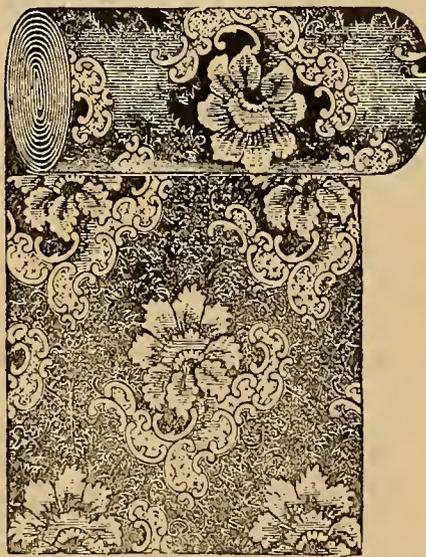
OUR WOOL-FILLED INGRAIN CARPET.

OUR HEAVY 39-CENT INGRAIN.



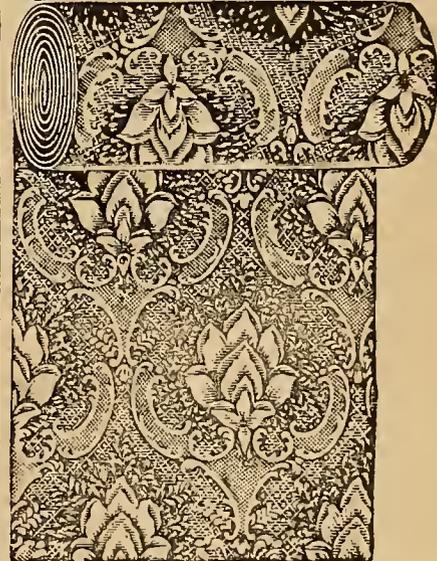
376 This is an Extra Heavy Wool and Cotton Mixed Ingrain. The pattern is dark and rich looking. It is on a dark myrtle green ground, with elaborate scroll work in gold. Perfectly reversible. 36 inches wide. Our price, per yard.....39c

ANOTHER 42-CENT WOOL FILLED INGRAIN.



379 The Best Grade of All-Wool Ingrain with cotton chain fill. Will give great service for the price. The design is a medallion or detached figure, colored in olive, with some gray and white. An artistic light carpet for parlor. Perfectly reversible. 36 inches wide. Our price, per yard. .42

Extra Superfine All-Wool Ingrain Carpet at 52c a Yard.



412 A heavy, all-wool, extra superfine Ingrain Carpet, made of well-scoured yarn. The design and color of this pattern is a new one and well adapted for parlor or sitting room. It is a style known as Rococo, in bright greens, mingled with white. Reversible. Width, 36 inches. Our price, per yard, only.....52c

REMEMBER. When you send your order to us we accept your money with the positive understanding and agreement on our part that the goods we send you shall please you in every way or we stand ready to immediately return your money and pay the transportation charges both ways.

Equity Mfg. and Supply Company,

The Co-Operative Mail Order House,

Lancaster, Pa.

Chicago, Ill.

PUBLIC SALE!

The Undersigned Will Offer for Sale at

Public Auction

SATURDAY

The Following Described Property, To-wit:

30 WASHED HOGS, 1 GOLDEN CALF, 500 WOLVES in sheep's clothing, 1 PACK OF VOMITED DOGS, 1 DEN OF SERPENTS, 1 GENERATION OF VIPERS, 1 ORCHARD of FRUITLESS FIG TREES, 1 VINEYARD OF SOUR GRAPES, 1 Forest of Trees, Twice Dead and plucked up by the roots, 3 Houses built on the Sand, 6 Broken Cisterns, that can hold no water, 9 HUMAN MACHINES, Crying, PEACE! PEACE!! 20 Daubers of untempered Mortar, 1 Lot of BLIND GUIDES, 45 CHIEF SEATS in the Synagogue, 24 Scribes, 50 Pharisees, and 400 Hypocrites, 500 PROSELYTES in good Condition, and 15 MACHINES compassing sea and land to make the same. 1,000 NEWLY CAUGHT SOULS; 50 CUPS and PLATTERS made clean on the outside; 5 TOMBS OF THE PROPHETS built by us; 8 Garnished Sepulchres; 36 GRAVES that appear not; 1 VALLEY OF DRY BONES; 99 BROAD PHYLACTERIES; and 87 Garments with their borders enlarged; 24 SECRET LODGES, Hundreds of Churches filled with Worldlings; Thousands of Poodle Dogs, supplanters of the true Children of God; 29 G. D's. (Greedy Dogs); and 36 D. D's. (Dumb Dogs)—Isa. 56: 10-11. 1 Lot of Merchandisers of the Gospel.

1 DEN OF THIEVES AND ROBBERS.

Terms of Sale

Any purchaser may pay down what cash he can for the same in dimes and quarters, by attending our religious lotteries and oyster suppers, and the balance he may work out by helping our good ladies whip the same out of the devil in socials, fairs, festivals, etc.

SPECIAL ATTRACTIONS—A horse race to pay up some old Church debts, and a charity ball in the evening for the benefit of the Church.

EVERYBODY COME. Our God having forsaken us, we are compelled to do these things or beg. We patronize the saloon and give it our vote, now let them return the favor, and come along and help us out. It seems that heaven is bankrupt.

The Modern Church

THE INGLENOOK

A WEEKLY MAGAZINE

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RELIGIOUS BEGGARS IN INDIA.—By D. L. Miller.
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Carl.
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EDITORIALS.

ON THE ROAD HOME.
OTHER OFFICERS OF SUNDAY SCHOOL.

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South

Platte

Valley

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First and Third Tuesday Each Month.

C. S. Morey Makes Remarkable Prediction in Regard to Beet Growing Here.

"Colorado as a beet sugar producing state will soon leave Michigan far in the rear, if the present developments continue."

This assertion was made this morning by C. S. Morey, head of the Morey-Boettcher syndicate. He has just returned from a trip to the East. While there he made arrangements for the transfer of one of the largest Michigan factories from Saginaw to Sterling, Colo. The new factory will have a capacity of 600 tons and will give employment to hundreds of men.

This will make the seventh beet sugar factory in the South Platte Valley owned by this syndicate.

The Union Pacific Railroad

Which is known as "The Overland Route," and is the only direct line from Chicago and the Missouri River to all principal points West. Business men and others can save many hours via this line. Call on or address a postal to your nearest ticket agent, or GEO. L. McDONAUGH, Colonization Agent, Omaha, Nebr.

E. L. LOMAX, G. P. & T. A.,
Omaha, Nebraska.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT

No. 1

Retail and Mail Order House of Albright Music Co., located at 195 Wabash Ave., Chicago, was bought up May 16th. By this purchase **WE ARE BETTER EQUIPPED THAN EVER** to furnish Music Publications of every description. This includes not only all our own publications but those of every publisher. **WHY PAY 50 CENTS** for a piece of popular music when we can supply you with **FIVE (5) PIECES OF YOUR OWN SELECTION, POSTPAID, FOR \$1.00?**

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Ten acres on Laguna de Tache Grant, Fresno Co., Cal., near German Baptist Church and Public School, or R. F. D. Three miles from Santa Fe Station, 1½ miles from S. P. station. House, poultry and household goods; one-half acre in alfalfa. Address,

ADDIE H. KINSEY,

24t3

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Yesterday and Today.

The Chicago & North-Western Railway has issued a valuable and interesting compendium of railway history in the Northwest from the time when the Indians ceded the United States the last territory east of the Mississippi up to the present day. Over a hundred pages of historic matter concerning the various roads forming what is known as The North-Western Line, well printed in strong paper covers, postpaid for ten cents. W. B. Kniskern, P. T. M., Chicago.

Short Jaunts for Busy People

is the name of an illustrated folder containing an excellent map and many interesting and helpful facts about hundreds of charming nearby resorts reached by the North-Western Line. Sent postpaid on receipt of 2 cents postage by W. B. Kniskern, P. T. M., Chicago, Ills.

Special Excursion Rates to Colorado, Utah and the Black Hills,

Via the North-Western Line. Beginning June 1st excursion tickets will be sold to Denver, Colorado Springs, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Hot Springs, Deadwood, Lead and Custer, S. D., etc., good to return until October 31. A splendid opportunity is offered for an enjoyable vacation trip. Several fine trains via the North-Western Line daily. Apply to agents Chicago & North-Western R'y.

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Annual Meeting Report

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Price only 25 cents. Send your order at once and we will mail you the report the week following the Conference.

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Epworth League Special Train, Chicago & North-Western R'y.

The Epworth League meets at Denver, Colo., July 5 to 9, and special through trains have been arranged for delegates and their friends. An excellent opportunity to make a tour of Colorado and the Far West with congenial company and at a minimum of expense. Special trains run through without change, arriving at Denver before the opening of the convention.

Special low rates for this occasion quoted upon application to any ticket agent of the Chicago & North-Western R'y. Send for itineraries and full information.

Summer Tourist Rates to the Beautiful Summer Resorts of Wisconsin and the Northwest,

Via the North-Western Line. Send 2-cent stamp for summer resort literature to W. B. Kniskern, Passenger Traffic Manager, Chicago. For rates, tickets, etc., apply to agents Chicago & North-Western R'y.

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Inglenook Cook Book

This cook book has become so popular that we were compelled to get out another edition.

We are printing it on much better paper this time and are binding it in our own bindery, insuring a much better book than previous edition.

It contains 1,000 recipes by the best cooks in the country and are all simple and practical. Many good cooks tell us they have laid all other cook books aside and use only the **Inglenook Cook Book**.

It is being bound in a substantial paper binding and also good oil cloth. Price in paper binding, each, 25 cents. Oil cloth binding, each,35 cents.

If you do not have a copy, send now, and you will be pleased.

Brethren Publishing House,
Elgin, Illinois.

A Delightful and Profitable California Home for Brethren

As heretofore announced in the Inglenook there is now forming, on the banks of the beautiful Sacramento River, in Glenn County, California, in the heart of the Sacramento Valley, a Colony of German Baptist Brethren.

Feb. 21, 1905, a party of Brethren composed of S. W. Funk, of Glendora, J. Overholtzer, of Colton, Wm. Platt, of Charter Oak (Ministers), T. M. Calvert, M. P. Custer (deacons), M. N. Overholtzer, F. L. Hepner, E. O. Overholtzer, of Covina, Cal., L. S. Ober, of Laotta, Ind., together with a number of friends, including J. P. Funk, of Charter Oak, and C. R. Greider, of Los Angeles, left Southern California on a trip to investigate the land under the Sacramento Valley Land Company's Canal system of irrigation just completed.

Ten of the party were old Californians who have had considerable experience in irrigating, fruit growing and farming in Southern and some in Central California, and are acquainted with the resources, climatic conditions, etc. of this country.

The party spent several days thoroughly investigating the water rights, character of soil, climate, health conditions, etc., in Glenn and Colusa Counties, and were well convinced that the richness of the soil, unfailing and cheap water supply, reasonable prices of land, transportation facilities, cool, pure, soft water for drinking, pleasant and healthful climate, etc., would insure a safe investment and deserve recommendation to others for settlement.

The party selected the Packer ranch of 6,600 acres, as a location, and secured an option at prices ranging from \$25 to \$100 per acre, including water right, according to distance, west from the River, character of soil and drainage. The party bought almost 800 acres, selecting from the cheapest to the highest price.

This tract runs about three and one-half miles west from the new town site of the Brethren, which is located $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles north of Princeton near the banks of the Sacramento, amidst large oak trees. It is about 80 miles north of Sacramento City, the capital of the State.

All the water that is needed for any kind of farming or fruit growing is furnished by the Company for \$1.00 per acre per year, and the Company keeps up the ditches. The water can be had almost any day in the year.

"This is an opportunity that perhaps has never before been offered in California or in any other part of the United States." A number of those who have purchased will soon move to their new location and others are purchasing, and in a short time this tract will all be settled by the Brethren and their friends, especially by those from the eastern States who desire to do general farming in California.

This is certainly an opportunity to eastern people, as they can reap the benefit of the many years of experience these old Californians have had in irrigating and farming in California.

Wm. Platt and J. Overholtzer, two ministers, have

already moved to Princeton, Colusa County, Cal. They will gladly answer any inquiries and welcome those who come to investigate this country with a view of locating. Any of this party will also gladly answer inquiries regarding the new Colony.

A town site will soon be laid out and in the near future there will be a school, post office, stores and preaching services.

There is a trading vessel which comes up the River once a week and will take produce of all kinds in exchange for groceries and pay cash. With the advantages here and the conditions well adapted to general farming, there is no doubt but what one of the largest congregations of the Brethren in California will be located on this tract in the near future, and those desiring to take advantage of this opportunity should do so as soon as possible.

We have a climate that is no doubt equal to any valley of any consequence, for health and agreeableness. There is an occasional case of malaria in the lower and undrained lands of the county where water stands, but as the lands are becoming more thoroughly drained, this has almost entirely disappeared. For throat and lung trouble our climate is excellent. The weather is a little warmer than near the coast in Southern and Northern California, but not so warm as Riverside, Redlands, San Bernardino, etc.

The continual flowing water of the great Sacramento River directly from Mt. Shasta and the Mountains add greatly to the health of the country.

Any one desiring to see this tract will go to Colusa Junction, thence to Colusa on the Narrow Gauge, and, by notifying the Farmers and Merchants Bank of Colusa, they will be taken direct to the Tract in automobiles free of charge.

This is the land where the great oak and sycamore trees grow. The river banks are covered with wild grape and blackberry vines entwined amidst the large trees.

The river abounds in trout, salmon, bass and other delicious fish. The soil is rich sediment, 20 to 60 feet deep. It will produce 10 to 15 tons of alfalfa, 10 to 15 tons of peaches, pears or prunes. Oranges ripen there four weeks in advance of those of Southern California and always command higher prices for that reason. The present crop of wheat and barley will pay 10 per cent on \$100 an acre. It has the best supply of water for irrigation in all the west. I am a native of California. I have been actively engaged in developing California lands for 30 years. I am familiar with every large ranch and every section of California, and I know the Packer Ranch to be the best ranch of equal size in California. Its location is on the banks of California's largest river, where steamboats regularly ply. Its climate and its soil renders it ideal. Its productiveness is certain, not guess work.

Illustrated catalogues will be sent to any address free.

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Premium 3223.

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To advertise our new line of imported Glassware we are going to give away 100 sets of artistic pattern genuine Bohemian Hand Painted 8 Piece Water or Lemonade Sets, one set with each \$25.00 order for merchandise selected from our Equity Catalogue (sugar excepted). Send in your club orders now and get one of these handsome presents.

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"History of the Brethren"

By DR. M. G. BRUMBAUGH.

This book has been sold by the thousands, yet there is a demand for same because it gives the most authentic history of the Brethren of any yet published. It is profusely illustrated and is printed on good paper. Bound in cloth, \$2.00; half morocco, \$2.50; full morocco, \$3.00.

Address:

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If you are not a subscriber to the Messenger fill out the blank below and we will enter your subscription at once and send you the book.

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Enclosed please find 75 cents for the Messenger for the remainder of this year and the book "ETERNAL VERITIES," prepaid, to my address free of all charges.

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Alfalfa was sown with the grain and in October we cut one-half ton to the acre of hay and volunteer oats.

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THE CALL FROM THE HEIGHTS.

BY MARY C. STONER.

When the radiant sun is shining,
And the thrush his carol sings;
When the heart has ceased repining,
And all doubts have taken wings;
When the crystal streams are flowing
By the dewy pastures green;
When the earth with joy is glowing,
And no trace of death is seen;
Then the youth in life's fair morning
Stands upon yon distant height,
Looking forward thro' the dawning,
Filled with longing and delight.
How his free heart thrills with rapture
As he upward lifts his eye!
For the guardian of the future
Points a pathway to the sky.
But in accents softly falling
On this then enraptured morn
Comes the voice of Duty calling,
Which by sainted lips is borne;
See yon distant height of glory
Tow'ring upward to the skies?
If thy life would win this glory
It must be a sacrifice.
For life's triumphs, how'er noble,
Viewed from Hermon's lofty height,
Have their depths of tribulation
In the journey to delight.

See, the Summer's sun is shining
And the sweat is on his brow,
As his weary feet are climbing
Steep and rugged pathways now:
Fiery trials, grievous heartaches,
Many burdens hard to bear
Fill the soul with bitter anguish,
Mark the manly brow with care.
But a flood of radiant beauty
Bursts upon his vision clear,
For beside his path of duty
Shady nooks and flow'rs appear;
Pause a moment ere we leave him
'Mid the scenes of life's midday,
For the sun shines bright upon him
And I hear him softly say:
Lovely flow'rs to cheer the fainting,
Bloom along life's great highway.—
Their sweet mission,—simply waiting,
Just to bless a pilgrim's way.

Now the Autumn leaves are falling,
Summer's tasks have come and gone,
Dost thou see yon peaceful vet'ran
Trav'ling tow'rd the setting sun?
Yes, his face with joy is brightened,
And the path is shorter grown,
Now the heavy burden's lightened
For all doubts and fears have flown:
He is reaping life's great harvest
In his Autumn, bright and grand,
Doing noble deeds of kindness
Till he joins the angel band.
But he pauses, looking upward,
For he hears a glad refrain,
And his soul is filled with rapture.
As I hear him now exclaim:
Sweetest music for the weary
From our Father's home above,
Makes the rough way, once so dreary,
Now a paradise of love.

See, the Winter's snow is falling,
Borne on silent wings of night,
And the sunlight passed forever
From our pilgrim's feeble sight.
Through the valleys, dark and thorny,
Through the triumphs and the strife,
Up the mountains, steep and stony,
Through the tangled maze of life,
With the eye of faith turned upward,
While he kissed the chast'ning rod,
He has journeyed ever onward
In the strength of Israel's God.
Now he's waiting at the threshold
Of a bright and glorious dawn,
List'ning for the Father's summons
To his weary child, "Come home."
Now, methinks I see the angels
From the golden courts above
Bear him on their shining pinions
To the realms of heavenly love;
And the beauty of that city
Mortal tongue can never tell,
Dwelling with the hosts triumphant
Sainted pilgrim, fare-thee-well!

Ladoga, Ind.

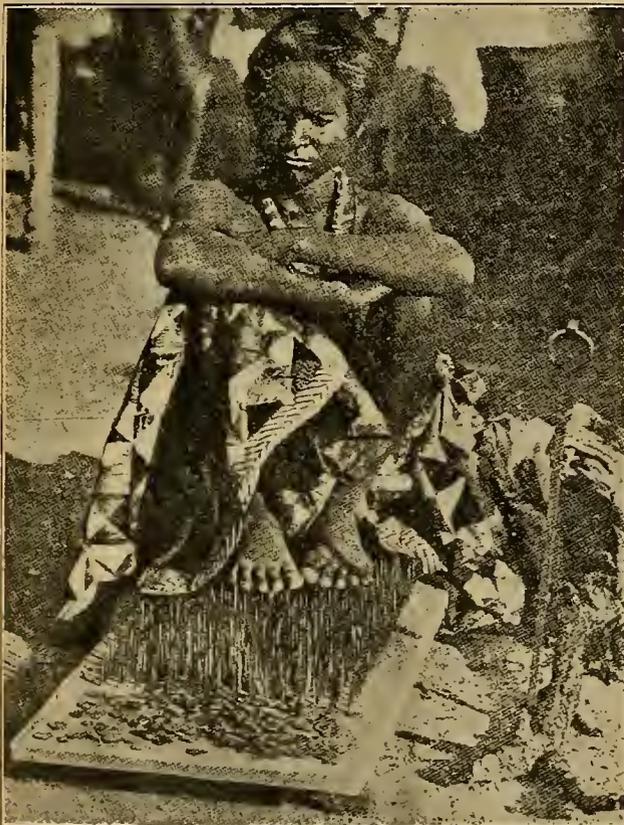
Tell me how much you read your Bible, tell me how much you pray, tell me how much you give to the poor, and I'll tell you how much you register upon God's thermometer.

FAKIRS, DEVOTEES, HOLY MEN, JUGGLERS AND RELIGIOUS BEGGARS IN INDIA.

BY D. L. MILLER.

IN no other country in all the world, outside of India, are to be found so many so-called holy men, devotees and religious fakirs. Their name is legion and you will find them by the wayside in the country, in the native village, in town and city all over this populous land. The reason for the prevalence of this class of leeches on the body politic is to be found in the ignorance and superstition of the great mass of the people. They regard the wandering fakir, the juggler and the snake charmer with a kind of superstitious awe and religious favor that is hard for us to understand. These human sponges wander about the country and secure a much better livelihood by their imposition than their helpless dupes ever enjoy.

You will find all kinds of these tramps, from the fat, sleek, well-fed beggar who goes from door to door and, under the guise of a religious mendicant, receives his daily food from the mouths of the hungry natives, to his brother with face and hair daubed over with slaked lime and his body covered with unmentionable filth, naked except the merest pretense of a figleaf-like covering, and this worn only because the English government has forbidden the disgusting spectacle of a naked man, smeared with lime, paint and filth, beg-



The Spike Man Sits on His Plank with all the Indifference of a Stoic.



He Has Held His Arms in the Upright Position for Twenty Years and in all that Time Has not Trimmed His Nails.

ging the poor, deluded laborer for his hard-earned pice. It had been a great blessing had the law forbidden the entire business, but the English have been exceedingly careful not to interfere in matters religious, and so the mendicants, devotees, jugglers and what-not flourish by the thousands, drive their business and thus secure a comfortable living from the poor people who can ill afford this great and permanent tax on their scanty store.

The genuine holy man is the one who attracts the most attention from the people and gathers in the richest store of pice from his credulous countrymen. These are able, from long-continued usage, to undergo all kinds of physical suffering and never show signs of pain. They show the most stoical indifference to bodily suffering and really do perform some feats that seem almost incredible. The photographs will help the Nook reader to better understand what these people can endure.

The first one is the spike man. Hundreds of long spikes have been driven through a two-inch plank and on this the sufferer sits in the posture common in India, and with folded arms and closed eyes seems to enjoy the situation. The coins thrown on the plank in front of the spikes no doubt add greatly to his complacency, for while he does not open his eyes his ears are open to the jingle of the coins as they are dropped in great numbers by his admirers who regard him with the superstitious wonder, born of ignorance, and attribute to him divine power. There is also the com-

mon belief that the man who can endure great suffering has corresponding power with the gods, hence they flock around the spike sitter and throw down their coins, hoping in this way to obtain favors which otherwise would be denied them. One wants his son healed of some disease, another an enemy's house destroyed, another a good harvest, another asks the god to send him a son, another asks for the wholesale destruction of his enemies on the one hand and the success of all his friends on the other, and so it goes until nightfall when the holy man rises from his bed of many sharp points, cooks his evening meal and after eating and gathering up the money wraps himself in his blanket and lies down to sleep by the side of his instrument of self-torture.

And yet it is said they suffer but little from the spikes. The soles of their feet are calloused, for like the great majority of the people they never think of wearing shoes and as a result their feet, by long usage, are soled with a thick, heavy skin almost as hard as leather. The parts of the body which come into contact with the spikes are also hardened by long usage in much sitting, for this is the common position when



All the Roads Leading to the Temple are Crowded and Devotees are Measuring the Distance with their Bodies.

the native sits down to rest. Then, too, in sitting the weight of the body can easily be thrown on the feet. After all one need not be surprised that this class of devotees suffer but little inconvenience from what seems to us an impossible seat.

There is no question about the spikes. They are pointed and sharp and would easily pierce the flesh of an ordinary body. I have seen them and then, too, the camera makes no mistakes. Sometimes instead of a seat as shown in the photograph the devotee prepares a bed of spikes, long and narrow, on which he reclines naked except the loin cloth, which in this case is of unusual thickness.

More astonishing, however, than the spiked seat and bed is the feat of actually burying the head in the ground. The devotee digs a hole in the ground and then covering his face with a cloth rakes in the earth with his hands about his head until it is completely buried up to the shoulders. A great crowd stands around to witness the performance. These feats are usually performed at the great religious feasts held at Benares and other sacred places in India. At these places pilgrims assemble by tens of thousands and the devotees and holy men come also in great numbers and reap a rich harvest in these fruitful fields.

I have not witnessed one of these self-burials, but give a brief synopsis of a description by an eyewitness of the scene. The photograph also gives a realistic picture of the scene:

We are piloted about the streets of the fair. Vast lines of booths, smothered in dust and sunshine by day, and ablaze with twinkling fires by night. The terrific human uproar is infinitely augmented by the trumpeting of many elephants. When night has fallen you may see long processions of elephants swaying through the bazaars with lighted lanterns hanging from their tusks. Retiring with a body of pilgrims I stopped to see the strange spectacle of a man with his head



He Has Buried His Head with the Clods of the Earth Through which he is Enabled to Breathe.

buried. His body was all covered with dust. He had his head buried in a deep hole. How he managed to breathe I do not know. I made a careful examination of the ground around the body, but could find no hidden bamboo tube for air suction, nor anything that was likely to aid him.

Had the writer been a careful observer he might easily have solved the thin veil of mystery that seemed to hang over the scene he witnessed. The explanation lies in the fact that by long usage these devotees can live a considerable length of time on a very scant supply of fresh air they are able to breathe through the ground with which the head is covered. They dig the hole themselves and the ground is removed in clods and it is usually hard and dry. The head is covered

One might continue these descriptions indefinitely, but let another one suffice for this time so far as fakirism is concerned. Here is a man who had his arms held up until they became absolutely rigid and he can no more lower them than he could at will remove his head. For more than twenty years his arms have been held thus upright and it will be noticed that they are shriveled and deformed by being held in this unnatural position. This deformity was willingly and purposely caused so that the man could pose as a devotee. The man sitting near the devotee with peculiar dress is his attendant. He feeds him and looks after all his wants.

Holding the arms in this way for so many years is thought to have great merit and the superstitious be-



"At these festivals sometimes tens of thousands gather."
Weile & Kline, photographers.

with the cloth in such a manner as to keep the clods and dust from coming into contact with the face. The head is placed in such a position in the hole that when the clods are raked in they lodge against the head and the sides of the hole, thus leaving an air space of considerable size below the face. As the clods do not fit closely together the solution of the mystery is apparent. An examination of the photograph will show that the finer portions of the earth which he has scraped on top of the clods is coarse and would not prevent the circulation of the air.

A great crowd surrounds the man and his open palm extended toward his admirers is the recipient of many coins which he drops on the cloth at his side. Of course the motive is for the money he may secure in this way from the densely ignorant pilgrims who verily believe the man is performing a miracle.

lieve that the fakir can have great favor with the gods in their behalf if he will. This favor is sought by the usual giving of their money and food. All the years the arms are held up the nails are allowed to grow and are never trimmed. Note the long ribbon-like nails hanging from the devotee's fingers in the photograph.

The large photograph is a remarkable evidence to what extent the art has been carried. It was taken at one of the great festivals and shows more than a thousand faces, many of which would be recognized by their friends as a separate individual portrait. When the photo was taken the crowd of pilgrims forgot for the moment the sacred tank and gave their attention to the camera. It is a picture of the noted Hindu Temples and Sacred Tank of Conjevram near Madras. It is here, at these great festivals, that the devotee does a thriving trade and he is never slow to take ad-

vantage of the field ripe for the harvest of pice that fall to his lot.

Northwest of Calcutta is to be found a large stone god, called Tarokanetis, worshiped annually by immense numbers of Hindus. Here prevails the peculiar and most fanatical custom of the worshipers measuring the roads to the temples with their bodies. Along the roads leading to the temple of the god are crowds of infatuated men and women lying at full length on the dusty or muddy road, as the case may be. With outstretched arms a mark is made with the fingers, and then after pressing the face to the ground the wor-



Snake Charmers and Jugglers who Show their Skill to the Europeans and Americans.

shippers get up, toe the mark and fall forward again and so the measuring is repeated over and over again. From the sacred tank and along the roads come the worshipers measuring every inch of the way with their bodies. They are covered with dust or mud and when they finally reach the temple present a sorry sight. Here they bow in worship to the idol, giving an offering to the chief priest and are dismissed with his blessing. No other mode of approaching this stone god is supposed to be so meritorious or so pleasing and acceptable to the idol.

And then there are the snake charmers and jugglers who, like Jannes and Jambres, are, by their jugglery, long practice and quick motion, apparently able to turn their serpents into rods and to do all sorts of

tricks which to the simple-minded native are entirely inexplicable, but which are easily detected by those having the slightest knowledge of sleight-of-hand performances. They handle the deadly cobra and are apparently exempt from his poisonous bite. For the most part the poisonous fangs have been extracted, so that the reptile is harmless, but it is said on good authority that in rare cases some of these men pet the snake with his dangerous fang intact. These men usually are found at the hotels and in the European quarters of the cities where they are almost sure to be rewarded by an exhibition of their skill by residents and travelers.

CASTOR OIL.

ACCORDING to the *Indian Review*, the castor-oil plant grows freely almost all over India. It thrives, however, in any soil in warm countries, and in any situation will develop rapidly in one season after sowing. In Southern India the castor-oil plant is usually cultivated with other crops, such as grain or pulse. It does not require a great deal of cultivation. It grows very rapidly and begins to bear fruit in about four months.

The chief trouble in raising the castor-oil plant is that caused by the white ant and other insects that get on the tree, working through the stem and perforating it in all directions. Some authors assert that mosquitoes also like to feed on the juicy leaves of the castor plant, but other writers claim that mosquitoes are averse to this plant and will not come near where the plant grows.

In its native country the oil of the castor plant is used for lamp oil and for lubricating machinery. It is also, as in this country, used as a mild purgative in medicine. The oil as used in this country is made from the seeds. First the seeds are cleared of small stones, and any other foreign substance, and after heating them a little they are beaten into a mass in stone mortars. This mass of jelly-like substance is then boiled, when the oil will float to the surface. This is skimmed off and heated twice again. The residue which remains at the bottom of the vessel after the first boiling is afterward made into cakes and used as fuel. It is also sometimes used as manure. Cattle are fed on the leaves of the castor plant, which they seem to relish very much and the result is that the secretion of milk is increased. The leaves are also used in a medicinal way, being applied to wounds and bruises, a coating of oil having first been applied.—*E. P., in Medical Talk.*

“COMING nearer and nearer to Christ,” we say. That does not mean creeping into a refuge where we can be safe. It means becoming better and better men, repeating his character more and more in ours.—*Phillips Brooks.*

RIVERS.

BY GEO. L. STUDEBAKER.

WATER is one of the greatest blessings of God. Without it animal or vegetable life could not be sustained. With it acres of dry, barren, unproductive land have been brought into the highest state of cultivation, and produce some of the finest fruits our country affords.

Of the many bodies of water on the earth I want, in this article, to speak of rivers. To travel along a meandering stream is fascinating, and the enchantment afforded must be experienced to be appreciated. Nature has provided our land with these charming scenes, and the panorama of rivers and valleys delight the eye.

The rivers of the world are very great in number, and are of incalculable value. The Rhone is the principal river of Europe. Its length is four hundred and forty miles, and it drains about seven thousand square miles. The Rhine has a length of seven hundred miles, and carries to the sea the waters of a vast territory. The Danube draws its water from an area of fifty-five thousand square miles, and traverses a course of one thousand eight hundred miles.

Asia is traversed by a magnificent system. In China we find two rivers, each over three thousand miles long. In western Asia are the rivers of sacred memory, Euphrates, and Tigris. The Euphrates is mentioned in the Bible as one of the four rivers of the Garden of Eden. It is called the "great river." The city of Babylon was situated on its banks, and Nebuchadnezzar had locks and dikes made to enable large vessels to ascend it as far as the city.

British India has rivers whose united length is more than ten thousand miles. The Ganges, which is the most noted, draws its waters from an area of four hundred thousand square miles.

Africa has but few rivers. The Niger is over two thousand miles long. The Nile is over three thousand miles long, and the last eight hundred miles it does not receive a single tributary.

The most charming and inviting streams are found in America. The Mississippi is four thousand miles long, and draws the water of one million square miles. The Saint Lawrence draws the water of three hundred thousand square miles. The Amazon draws the water of a region three times as large as that of all the rivers of Europe, and near its mouth it is a stream of gigantic size, one hundred miles wide, and six hundred feet deep.

Along the banks of these rivers are built the most renowned cities of the earth. The waters of these

rivers have been brought into use, and large manufacturing industries give employment to an army of people.

In possessing active movement rivers imitate animal life, and thus they seem to have a life of their own. Ascend a river and trace its branches to their many sources; the streams and brooks are all found busy feeding the main stream. Follow the river down its course, and it deepens and widens as it empties into the sea.

The more rivers are studied, the more wonderful they seem to be. They work and travel on untiringly. John, who was on the isle of Patmos "for the word of God, and for the testimony of Jesus Christ," and who was permitted to behold the beauties of the Celestial Country, was shown a "pure river of water clear as crystal proceeding out of the throne of God and of the Lamb."

Last summer, on our western trip, it was our pleasure to travel for miles along one of the most beautiful, attractive and noted streams of our land, the Columbia. For more than half a day we traveled along the banks of this picturesque stream, at times so close we could look from the car into the water almost directly below. Points of interest could be seen at every moment.

At the historic Multnomah falls our train stopped four minutes. The passengers all left the cars to see this beautiful sight, as the water came tumbling down a distance of eight hundred and forty feet. As we drew nearer Portland, towering high above the surrounding hills and mountains in the distance we could see the beautiful snow-capped summits of Mount Adams, Mount Hood and Mount Saint Helens. How majestic they did look, and how these scenes make one think of the wonderful works of God.

Some miles before coming to Portland we leave this beautiful Columbia, and pass through an open section of country. Crossing one of the fine steel bridges which span the beautiful Willamette river we soon enter the elegant Union Station, and are in the metropolis and pride of the Pacific Northwest, Portland. Portland is beautifully situated on both banks of the Willamette river, surrounded by mountains in the distance, and makes a beautiful scene for Indianians.

Volumes could be written on the noted rivers of our world. We have here given a few points that we trust will be of interest to many readers of the Nook. How we do wish that the readers of the Nook might enjoy the pleasure of taking trips and seeing some of these beautiful scenes of nature.

"The heavens declare the glory of God; and the firmament sheweth his handiwork." Psalm 19: 1.

Muncie, Ind.

SCHIAPARELLI ON THE ASTRONOMY OF THE OLD TESTAMENT.

IN view of the problems raised by the Babel-Bible controversy, a recent book by the famous Milan astronomer, Giovanni Schiaparelli, entitled "L'Astronomia nell' Antico Testamento," is of exceptional interest; not because it makes any effort to harmonize the Scriptures and natural science, but because it gives the views of a savant of international reputation on the actual teachings of the Old Testament in reference to the heavens and the earth. These views are in substance as follows:

The idea of the world as entertained by the Hebrew writers shows that the picture of the earth and its surroundings was not unlike that of other peoples of antiquity. The earth is regarded as a rounded plane, which divides the universe into two parts. Above is the arch of the heavens, the extreme ends of which rest upon the earth; beneath is the deep, the abyss. The distance from the heaven to the earth can not be measured, and the same is true of the expanse of the earth. The center of the earth is found in Palestine, especially in Jerusalem (Ezekiel 5: 5), a view which was entertained by Dante. The Hebrews knew of the other peoples of the earth only to the extent of about thirty degrees. Beneath the earth were to be found the great masses of the waters, the sources of the seas. These are the lower waters in contrast with the upper, which are found above the firmament. Through openings and canals the subterranean waters come to the surface of the dry land and produce rivers and springs; and they are also connected with the seas and cause these to have the same height. In this way the Hebrews explain why the seas, although rivers constantly empty into them, do not rise, and the fountains and springs do not dry up; "which explanation for its time was exceedingly thoughtful." In the depth of the abyss is Sheol, the abiding-place of the dead. Above the earth is the expanse of the firmament, firm and fixed as a mirror of metal (Job 38: 18). It is a transparent vault, through which the light of the stars can be seen. On the sides above the firmament there is a second wall, which contains the receptacles of the rain, snow, and hail (Job 38: 22). Beneath this space, on the same level with the earth and the sea, are the receptacles of the winds (Jeremiah 10: 13; 61: 16; Psa. 35: 7).

Above the firmament are the stars, and also the sun, which moves constantly around the earth, to rise at its accustomed place. Eclipses of the sun and moon are regarded as premonitions of divine wrath and punishments (Joel 3: 3, 4; Amos 8: 9). Eclipses of the sun were exceedingly rare in Palestine, and in the times of Joel and Amos could be observed only on August 15, 831 B. C. and April 2, 824 B. C. Between 763

B. C. and the destruction of the first temple there was no total eclipse of the sun in Palestine, so that Micah 3: 6 and Isaiah 13: 4 can refer only to reports of earlier prophets.

Above the sun and the moon the stars are found. While the firmament is a fixed and firm vault, the starry heavens are compared with a tent curtain. As in the case of other peoples of antiquity, special groups of stars attracted particular attention, such as the big bear, Orion and the Pleiades. The totality of the stars is often called "the host of heaven." Only two planets are mentioned in the Old Testament, namely, Venus (Isaiah 14: 12) and Saturn, which is doubtless referred to in Amos 5: 26. Assyrian astrology, much to the credit of the Hebrews, was sharply antagonized by the prophets.

The Jewish division of time depended upon their astronomy. The Hebrew day began in the evening, in accordance with the universal custom of those nations that begin the month with the first appearance of the new moon. The division of the day into hours appears in a later period, and in the book of Daniel is found for the first time the word translated by the Vulgate *hora* (hour). The Hebrew year in the earliest times began in the fall; but already in 2 Kings 11: 1 a new year in spring is mentioned. The Hebrew week of seven days is the same as that of the Babylonians, and is dependent on the phases of the moon, but not on the seven planets. The Sabbath is the only day that had a special name.

The theological and biblical importance of these conclusions of the Milan savant are being eagerly utilized by the religious journals, especially as in general they are regarded as favoring a conservative conception of the Scriptures and their contents. In the *Leipziger Kirchenzeitung* (No. 35) special emphasis is laid upon the fact that not one of these conclusions in any way antagonizes the idea of revelation in the Old Testament. Mythological and superstitious elements nowhere appear in the astronomical ideas of the Old Testament writers; indeed, Israel's ideas on these subjects are superior even to those of the gifted East Indians. The Hebrews have religiously purer conceptions of nature and its phenomena than even the educated Greeks and Romans. Here, too, this journal claims, are seen the evidences of the providential guidance and education of Israel by Jehovah.—*Translations made for The Literary Digest.*

Love is the finest fruit of life as well as its governing principle; it is the essence of all nobleness, all majesty, all sublimity whatsoever it is the only possible point from which to project real character and aims, the only lasting foundation upon which to build a true civilization and a true society.—*Where Dwells the Soul Serene.*

THE MOSQUITO.

BY GEO. E. ROOP.

THE word signifies "little fly" and is of Spanish origin. It is popularly applied to all small, annoying, dipterous or two-winged insects that suck human blood; and therefore includes what we know as "sand-flies," "midges," etc.

The mosquito flourishes best in warm countries and is most abundant near large bodies of stagnant water. Unusually hot seasons generally cause the species to become more numerous and more ferocious.

The development of this insect is indirect and its metamorphosis is complete. The female deposits the eggs in boat-shaped masses on the surface of the water. The larvæ which hatch from these eggs have a well-developed thorax, are very active and are called "wrigglers," from their movements. The next stage is the pupa which, unlike that of most other insects, is active, like the larvæ. From the pupa emerges the adult.

Some insects preserve their species over winter by laying eggs in the fall, from which the next summer's crop hatches, when the warm weather of spring comes. But the mosquito is not of this sort. Like the house-fly, it survives the winter in the adult state. In the autumn a few individuals creep away into some sheltered place and remain until the warm spring calls them forth, when they proceed to replenish the earth with their kind.

They increase very rapidly. A female may lay from two hundred to four hundred eggs. These generally hatch in the afternoon of the same day they are laid. After they are hatched it takes from seven to fourteen days, according to the weather, to develop into adult mosquitoes. An arithmetical calculation shows that the progeny of a single female may, in one month, multiply to three or four millions.

In the larval stage the mosquito lives off of the larvæ of very minute creatures. The adults do not require much food. What little they do eat consists of juices sucked from plants and the small amount of blood they get from the animals they bite. It is only the female that bites. The piercing and sucking tube is barbed at the end.

Scientists hold different opinions as to what causes the irritation which follows the bite. Some claim that it is simply due to the wound that is made by the rough piercing tube. Others believe that a poisonous saliva is used. The latter seems the more probable. The chief enemies of the mosquito are tadpoles (which destroy the larvæ), frogs, toads, fish, the dragon-fly and man.

The greatest problem which confronts us in the study of this insect is how to avoid the pest. Different means are used. In moderately warm climates they

may be warded off by anointing the body with fish oil. In some of the warmer countries, mosquito curtains are a part of the ordinary bed furnishings. The most effective way yet discovered of destroying them is by pouring kerosene on the water where they breed. The oil is fatal to the eggs, larvæ and adults. As it spreads out over the water in a very thin film only a small amount is required, about one ounce to fifteen square feet of surface. One application of the kerosene will last one or two months if not washed off by heavy rains. All stagnant pools of water in the neighborhood should be drained; or, if this is impossible, apply the oil.

The main object of the mosquito's existence seems to be the annoyance of man. In addition to the pain it afflicts, close investigations seem to prove that this insect is the principal, if not the sole means of the transmission of malaria. It is held that yellow fever is also spread by it. Scientists think that this may be done by biting a diseased person and then a healthy one; or by carrying the germs into the drinking water. Mosquitoes are nocturnal in habits; they seem to "love darkness rather than light, because their deeds are evil."

It is said that every specie of animal and insect that has been created is of some use to the world, but it is very difficult to find what benefit this pest confers upon the human race, unless it is very indirectly, by furnishing a small amount of food to the fish, a part of what the sea and rivers contribute for the maintenance of man.

Union Bridge, Md.

THE MOON.

THE moon is the nearest of all the heavenly bodies, being distant from us about thirty times the diameter of the earth, or two hundred forty thousand miles. Her mean daily motion, in her orbit, is nearly fourteen times as great as the earth's, since she not only accompanies the earth around the sun every year, but, in the meantime, performs nearly thirteen revolutions about the earth. As the moon, while revolving around the earth, is carried with it at the same time around the sun, her path is extremely irregular, and very different from what it seems to be. Like a point in the wheel of a carriage, moving over a convex road, the moon will describe a succession of epicycloidal curves, which are always concave to the sun.

The moon revolves once on her axis exactly in the time that she performs her revolution around the earth. This is evident from her always presenting the same side to the earth; for if she had no rotation upon an axis, every part of her surface would be presented to a spectator on the earth in the course of her synodical revolution. It follows, then, that there is but one day and night in her year, containing, both

together, about twenty-nine and one-half days. As the moon turns on her axis only as she moves around the earth, it is plain that the inhabitants of one half of the lunar world are totally deprived of the sight of the earth, unless they travel to the opposite hemisphere. This we may presume they will do, were it only to view so sublime a spectacle; for it is certain that from the moon the earth appears ten times larger than any other body in the universe.

As the moon illuminates the earth, by reflecting the light of the sun, so likewise the earth illuminates the moon, exhibiting to her the same phases that she does to us, only in a contrary order. And, as the surface of the earth when full, to the moon will appear thirteen times as large as the full moon does to us, that side of the moon, therefore, which is toward the earth may be said to have no darkness at all, the earth constantly shining upon it with extraordinary splendor when the sun is absent; it, therefore, enjoys successively two weeks of illumination from the sun, and two weeks of earth-light from the earth. The other side of the moon has alternately a fortnight's light and a fortnight's darkness.

As the earth revolves on its axis the several continents, seas and islands, appear to the lunar inhabitants like so many spots of different forms and brightness, alternately moving over its surface, being more or less brilliant, as they are seen through intervening clouds. By these spots the lunarians cannot only determine the period of the earth's rotation, just as we do that of the sun, but they may also find the longitude of their places, as we find the latitude of ours.

As the full moon always happens when the moon is directly opposite the sun, all the full moons in our winter must happen when the moon is on the north side of the equinoctial, because then the sun is on the south side of it; consequently, at the north pole of the earth there will be a fortnight's moonlight and a fortnight's darkness by turns for a period of six months, and the same will be the fact during the sun's absence the other six months at the south pole. The moon's axis being inclined only one and one-half degrees to her orbit, she can have no sensible diversity of seasons; from which we may infer that her atmosphere is mild and uniform. The quantity of light which we derive from the moon when full is at least three hundred thousand times less than that of the sun.

When viewed through a good telescope the moon presents a most wonderful and interesting aspect. Besides the large dark spots which are visible to the naked eye, we perceive extensive valleys, shelving rocks and long ridges of elevated mountains, projecting their shadows on the plains below. Single mountains occasionally rise to a great height, while circular hollows, more than three miles deep, seem excavated in the plains. Her mountain scenery bears a striking resemblance to the towering sublimity and terrific rug-

gedness of the Alpine regions, or of the Apennines, after which some of her mountains have been named, and the Cordilleras of our own continent. Huge masses of rock rising precipitously from the plains, lift their peaked summits to an immense height in the air, while shapeless crags hang over their projecting sides, and seem on the eve of being precipitated into the tremendous chasm below.

Around the base of these frightful eminences are strewn numerous loose and unconnected fragments, which time seems to have detached from their parent mass; and when we examine the rents and ravines which accompany the overhanging cliffs, the beholder expects every moment that they are to be torn from their base, and that the process of destructive separation which we had only contemplated in its effects, is about to be exhibited before him in all its reality. The range of mountains called the Apennines, which traverses a portion of the moon disc from northeast to southwest, and of which some parts are visible to the naked eye, rise with a precipitous and craggy front from the level of the Mare Imbrium, or Sea of Showers.

In this extensive range are several ridges whose summits have a perpendicular elevation of four miles and more, and though they often descend to a much lower level, they present an inaccessible barrier on the northeast, while on the southwest they sink in gentle declivity to the plains.

There is one remarkable feature in the moon's surface which bears no analogy to anything observable on the earth. This is the circular cavities which appear in every part of her disc. Some of these immense caverns are nearly four miles deep, and forty miles in diameter. They are most numerous in the southwestern part. As they reflect the sun's rays more copiously, they render this part of her surface more brilliant than any other. They present to us nearly the same appearance as our earth might be supposed to present to the moon, if all our great lakes and seas were dried up.—*Medical Talk.*

THERE is nothing more hardening to the sensibilities than the failure to translate pity into action. Christ's pity was practical. We are told that he had compassion on the hungry multitude, and the immediate result of it was how many loaves had he. This is finely illustrative of the way in which Christ's whole nature moved at once and in unison.—*Rev. Dr. George D. Baker.*

SOMEWHERE along the path of life, the kindness that we have shown will come back to us. Every deed of love goes on forever, and in its journeyings to and fro it will sometimes pause at the gate of our own lives, or burn its incense upon our altars.

THE NEW BIRTH.

BY MARY I. SENSEMAN.

EVERYBODY is born into the world with a body and a mind. With years these both develop, but always retain their predominating congenital features. That is, a body with a "small-boned" framework is so throughout life; and the brain, which is but the mind's storehouse, becomes merely a larger specimen of phrenological "bumps."

The mind shows its higher organization in having power, limited, over itself as well as over the body with which it is conjoined.

The "build" of a person, especially the shape of the head and face, is evidence as to the general cast and trend of mind of that individual. For the sake of logic we may say that the power of the mind over itself is limited by the shape of the body, including head. If this power were not restrained by some means nobody would ever forget, or would repeat a mistake, the person with crime-outlined skull could as easily be a missionary as a criminal.

We inherit these bodies and minds from our ancestors, and they did from theirs.

If one's mind cannot place the individual on a plane of perfect living, where are we going to get the power? I'll tell you. We must begin life all over again. That is impossible in nature. Then it must be in spirit. God says that by baptism of water and the Holy Spirit the new birth is brought about. He says, too, that the Holy Spirit is power. Again, he shows that the Holy Spirit comes only by means of prayer. Prayer is absolute dependence upon God, entire resignation to him. Power will come if these conditions are complied with.

But this spiritual power does not change the form of this body. The power has to be given forth through the same old medium, through the same old physical and mental characteristics. Do you understand how one's acts do not seem to be especially changed although he is undoubtedly converted? There is yet "a law of the body," but there is also "a law of the spirit." And this acceptance of the Holy Spirit, made evident by one's "Thy will be done" is alone the password into future life.

We cannot be saved by our "faith-bumps," our pleasant dispositions, our natural goodnesses. If it were so it would be but reasonable to say that the brutal, vicious, criminally-inclined characters are irremediably lost. If that were the case Christ's mission would have been nothing.

The Holy Spirit is of the highest organization. It has power over the mind. The chief characteristic of the Holy Spirit is "bringing to remembrance" or opening the understanding. Now, nobody ever wills himself into doing a good thing unless he himself

considers it good. So this Spirit, bringing its power to bear upon the mind, opens the understanding to better things. The mind, in turn, directs the body, and all individuals, good, bad, indifferent, improve in works.

Covington, Ohio.

A DISTINCTION WITHOUT A DIFFERENCE.

A POOR man drinks too much. He is a no-account fellow. He may manage to pay his debts and keep together a large family. But he drinks too much. He gets drunk occasionally.

At last he dies. Maybe he dies in a drunken stupor. Maybe he dies of some disease acquired from the effect of too much alcohol.

The doctor is called. He pronounces the case chronic alcoholism. Or maybe he calls it plain drunkenness. The word gets out all over the neighborhood that the man has died a drunkard. The neighbors all hold up their hands in horror. Such a wretch! Isn't it terrible?

A rich man drinks too much. He drinks choice brandies and champagnes. He sports with questionable company, and spends large sums of money. He drinks too much every day. His face gets red, his stomach gets larger. He consults a doctor again, who gently warns him that he must let up a little. But he keeps on drinking too much.

Some day he is found in a deep coma, or perhaps dead, with little or no warning. At least, he dies very suddenly.

The doctor is called, of course. Nothing said about alcohol. Not one word about drunkenness. Maybe it is called pneumonia, because there was a little gurgling or wheezing just before he died. But more likely it will be called heart failure, prostration from overwork. Some term will be invented by the doctor to cover up the affair for a rich customer.

It is simply a question of money whether a man dies a drunkard, or whether he dies of nervous prostration. It is simply a question of money. The ordinary workman drank himself to death. But the millionaire died of heart failure. Alcohol is the cause of death in each case. But the difference is the alleged respectability. One drank his glass of beer over the counter of an ordinary saloon. The other sipped his champagne in expensive wine parlors, where fashionable wickedness and costly debauchery are rife.

The poor man fills a drunkard's grave, because alcohol was the cause of his death. The rich man, who died from exactly the same cause, occupies a prominent lot in the cemetery, with a costly monument marking the spot where "one of our first citizens lies, where a great and useful life ended." The poor man, who drank beer or common whiskey, has but few words said at his funeral, halting, hesitating words.

vague hints at the blackness of sin, and the needless calamity that has been visited upon an innocent family.

The rich man drank expensive wines and champagnes. At his funeral an eloquent preacher dilated with beautiful diction upon the virtues of the deceased, and the loss to the community of a representative business man.

And so the farce goes on. The doctor and the preacher, and all those who worship wealth and despise poverty, contribute to this cruel falsehood, this senseless prevarication.

One man gets drunk, and he is taken by the police officer to the city prison, where he is starved, or suffocated with foul air, and his name branded as a drunkard and a common offender against the law.

A rich man gets drunk, and is taken home in a cab. Anxious attendants and trained nurses attend to his every want. The papers all contain sympathetic notices of the sudden illness of Mr. So-and-So. The doctor in attendance plays into the hands of the whole farce and gives the ailment some equivocal name.

Alcoholism is an epithet that is only used when the pauper or the peasant or the hard-working man is involved. Neurasthenia, heart failure, nervous prostration, grip, these are the terms used when a rich man makes himself sick by the free use of stimulants.

The best way out of this dilemma, of course, is to leave all stimulating drinks alone. Rich or poor, high or low, good or bad, every one is better off without them. Leave them alone. Then, when sickness overtakes you, your friends will not be obliged to prevaricate, your doctor will not be compelled to tell a professional falsehood, in order to cover up your shame. Keep sober and enjoy life. Alcohol doesn't contribute to happiness or health. Leave it alone.

If you want to exhilarate your heart's action, and intoxicate yourself with vitality, get up in the morning early, just as the sun is coming up over the eastern horizon. Stand out in the open air. Inhale a dozen deep breaths. The morning air is loaded with oxygen. It will cause your blood to tingle to your finger tips. All day you will feel the beneficial influence of your deep inhalations of the early morning.

This is cheaper than champagne. It is less troublesome to obtain than beer or whiskey. It is better for the nerves. It is better for the stomach. It doesn't take you into bad company, and in the end will produce a thousand times more happiness than indulgence in drink.

One man gets up in the morning, breath hot, tongue dry, head aching, from last night's debauch. He takes a sneak to the nearest drug store, or the corner grogery, for his dram, to pull him together. He calls this having a good time. It is an awful mistake.

Another man gets up in the morning from a refreshing sleep, jumps up with a new inspiration, gets out into the morning air, and in exuberance of health

and vitality he catches the sunshine and the ozone, and can scarcely restrain crying out in his excess of good feeling. This man is really having a good time.

Why such a life should be called denying oneself, and resisting temptation is hard to tell. As if any normal man could be tempted to live the life of the ordinary sputter. There is more genuine happiness in one week of natural living, free from the deranging influence of any stimulant, than there is in a lifetime of drunkenness and debauchery.

If you are a poor man, and wish to avoid the ignominy of filling a drunkard's grave, or having it hinted at your funeral that you drank too much, leave the stuff alone entirely. That is the best way. And it is lots more fun.

If you are a rich man, and want to save your friends and relatives the humiliation of doing some tall lying at your funeral, stop drinking. Touch not. Taste not. Handle not. Die a natural death. Let the only regret at your funeral be the regret that a good and true man, a faithful and honest friend and relative has died. These are the regrets that make a funeral tolerable.

But when one has lived such a life as to make it absolutely necessary for sympathizing relatives to tell a thousand falsehoods in order to hide his shame, he has spoiled the wealth that he may be able to bequeath, and poisoned the benefits which his money may enable him to bestow.—*Medical Talk.*

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SIN.

SIN is still as black and hideous as when a world was drowned to exterminate it or the cities of the plain burned to destroy it. It is the plague of hell and as vile as ever. It is fashionable nowadays to treat sin as if it were a misfortune rather than a crime; but the man who deliberately tramples the laws of heaven under his feet is guilty of a terrible offense. From head to foot he is full of wounds and putrefying sores, and all the washing with water and soap will not cure him. Salvation can be obtained only by surrendering to and trusting in the "Lamb of God who taketh away the sin of the world." Thank God that the worst sinners can be washed and made whiter than snow, for

"He breaks the power of reigning sin,
He sets the prisoner free,
His blood can make the vilest clean
His blood avails for me."

—Living Waters.

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If my soul has grown tares when it was full of the seeds of nightshade, how happy I ought to be! And that the tares have not wholly strangled the wheat, what a wonder it is! We ought to thank God daily for the sin we have not committed.—*F. W. Faber.*

NUT CULTURE IN WESTERN OREGON.

BY GEORGE C. CARL.

ABOUT thirty miles southwest of Portland, Oregon, in Yamhill county, adjacent to the town of Dundee and Newberg, many walnut trees have been planted by different people, Mr. Thomas Prince, of Dundee, having the largest orchard, mostly of the Mayette, Granquette and Parisienne varieties, which, so far, are the best known varieties that have ever been purchased.

Mr. Prince's trees are mostly seven or eight-year-old trees. Many fine nuts were gathered from these trees last year. Mr. Prince has reserved, from last year's crop, enough nuts to make an excellent display at the Lewis-Clarke Exposition.

Mr. Felix Gillet, of Nevada City, Cal., who is one of the best informed and experienced men on nut culture in America, propagated in his own nursery the trees that planted Mr. Prince's fine walnut grove; he has this to say of Mr. Prince's walnut trees, in the *Rural Northwest*, Feb. 1: "The nuts sent me from these young trees are the most splendid nuts ever sent me from any part of the Pacific coast, southern California not excepted. I visited this orchard a short time ago and measured an eight-year-old tree that was thirteen inches in diameter, and twenty-nine feet across the top of the tree, or from one side of the tree to the other side. Men who are familiar with the walnut culture say that finer trees were never seen anywhere."

Newberg, Oregon.

ARABIC MULTIPLICATION.

A GENTLEMAN who, in his youth, lived in Constantinople, and who was familiar with the methods of the schools as they were in his time, recently employed the hours of a rainy afternoon in teaching his son the Arabic method of multiplication.

The rule was to take the two numbers to be multiplied together and first to add them. The right hand digit of their sum was taken for the left hand digit of the product. Each number was then subtracted from ten, and the remainders multiplied together for the right hand digit.

Suppose 7 and 8 were to be multiplied: 7 and 8 equal 15; hence the left hand digit of the product would be 5. Then subtracting 7 and 8 from 10, and multiplying the remainders: 2 times 3 equals 6, the right hand digit, making the answer 56.

There are about twenty subsidiary rules, by which this clumsy method was made to cover all cases, and it is a wonder that the small boys of Constantinople of the last generation learn to multiply at all. The American boy to whom all this was explained was

much interested, but he grew more and more perplexed as the talk went on.

"Papa," he said at last, with a sigh of sympathy for the Turkish schoolboys, "do you suppose they were given that kind of multiplication to punish them for being heathen?"—*Selected.*

EASY TRAVEL IN AFRICA.

It is possible for the traveler in search of comfort and excitement to visit nearly every part of Central Africa with ease. He can now reach the Congo country in a short time. A railway connects the lower reaches of the river with the plateau, and thence he can take steamers to any part of the system, going thousands of miles amidst the most astonishing scenery in the world. Or he may go up the Nile by railway to Khartoum and thence to Lake Victoria Nyanza by boat. He can go down the east coast and take a railway to the same place from the region of Zanzibar, can go farther south and can go by the Portuguese line to Victoria Falls or reach them by the various lines from the Cape. All this has been accomplished within twenty years, most of it within ten. Men now middle-aged used to study a map of Africa on which there was nothing of importance except around the edges. Now the modern transportation line from the Cape to Cairo is more than half completed. In a short time it will be a mere winter excursion to make the trip and a few side runs into the Congo country.

WAVES GENERATE POWER.

RIVERS and streams have long been utilized for generating motive power, but it has only recently been found practicable to employ waves for the same purpose. A very compact apparatus for obtaining power from waves has been made for mounting on piers. Connected to a main driving wheel, which is about thirty feet in diameter, is a hub, with a metal extension, having an inner periphery provided with teeth. A bar is secured to a weighted float, and connected with a quick-acting ratchet clutch in the hub of the driving wheel. The motion of the waves is transmitted to the float, which moves the bar up and down, rotating the flywheel. Choppy waves transmit power at a comparatively high speed.

MAKING MARBLES.

MANY of the agate marbles that wear holes in the pockets of schoolboys are made in the state of Thuringia, Germany. On winter days the poor people who live in the villages gather together small square stones, place them in moulds something like big coffee-mills,

and grind them until they are round. The marbles made in this way are the common, printed, and glazed china, and imitation agates. Imitation agates are made from white stone and are painted to represent the pride of the marbles-player's heart—the real agate. Glass alleys are blown by the glass-blowers in the town of Lancha. The expert workmen take a piece of plain glass and another bit of red glass, heat them red hot, blow them together, give them a twist, and there is a pretty alley with the red and white threads of glass twisted inside in the form of the letter S. Large twist glass alleys with the figure of a dog or a sheep inside are made for very small boys and girls to play with. But the marbles that are most prized are the real agates.—*Selected.*

HORNETS TAKE POSSESSION OF A SALOON.

HORNETS, real, live ones with stingers, took possession of the bar-room in the Empire hotel, of Akron, the other day, although snow covered the ground on the outside.

A few days ago the proprietor purchased a hornets' nest from a farmer, and hung it over the bar. The entrance hole in the nest was closed by a piece of paper being pasted over it. It was much admired, and everything went well until recently.

The heat in the room brought the nest to life. The hornets thought it was summer again, and, being hungry, began to get busy. They burst the paper closing the exit and in a few minutes the room was full of hornets.

The bartender ran out covered with the insects, and a number of other persons followed suit, yelling like Indians. The hornets held possession until a big policeman, covered with netting and heavily gloved, carried out the nest. The bartender was taken to the hospital with both eyes closed.—*Exchange.*

NEW TUNNEL IN ALPS.

THE Alps are not to be climbed in the future, but pierced. A favorable report has been issued on the possibility of tunneling the Alps by a railway connecting the Bernese overland and the Simplon without, as the present day trains from Berne to the Rhone valley, running westward to trunk lines bordering the lake of Geneva. It would connect Berne with Brigue, in the Rhone valley, the Swiss terminus of the tunnel, by a total route of 72½ miles, running south through the Blumenstein and Wildstrubel mountains to the Rhone, and then turning east through the canton of Valais to Brigue. The greatest elevation reached would be 11,128 feet. The region supplies abundant water power for electrical working.

A GREAT FORCE FOR GOOD.

How the Salvation Army has Outlived the Public Prejudice Originally Felt Against It.

IN the last week of March the Salvation Army celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of its establishment. It has outlived most or much of the prejudice originally felt against it. "By their fruits ye shall know them." The success of its American farm-colonies has brought Mr. Rider Haggard to the United States to study its methods. It provides 3,000,000,000 beds a year for the poor. In the cities it reaches and relieves portions of the population that hardly anybody else seems to be able to deal with. It inculcates self-support, self-control, and hopefulness, physical and moral cleanness. It "gets right hold" of people and tries to lift them up. The suspicion or contempt with which it was looked upon has passed away. The work of its more than three thousand six hundred workers speaks for itself. People know it is no humbug. Its success is something that all of us without distinction of religion or irreligion ought to be glad of.—"*With the Procession,*" *Everybody's Magazine for May.*

THE JOURNEY'S END.

A SMALL boy sat quietly in a seat of a day-coach on a train running between two of the western cities in the United States. It was a hot, dusty day, very uncomfortable for traveling, and that particular ride is perhaps the most uninteresting day's journey in the whole land. But the little fellow sat patiently watching the fields and fences hurrying by, until an old lady, leaning forward, asked sympathetically:

"Aren't you tired of the long ride, dear, and the dust and the heat?"

The lad looked up brightly and replied with a smile: "Yes, ma'am, a little. But I don't mind it much, because father's going to meet me when I get to the end of it."

What a beautiful thought it is, that when life seems wearisome and monotonous, as it sometimes does, we can look forward hopefully and trustingly and, like the lonely little lad, "not mind it much," because our Father, too, will be waiting to meet us at our journey's end.—*Sunday-school Chronicle, London.*

SOME wait for God in the morning or in the evening, but we need to pray that the Holy Spirit may bring us into the blessed attitude of waiting all the day upon God, waiting continually for instruction, and for supplies of grace and strength. Blessed are all they that thus wait for him.—*Andrew Murray.*

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ON THE ROAD HOME.

OUR Annual Conference is again a thing of the past. Hundreds and thousands of friends have again met and parted. The very meeting and parting at such a place constantly remind one of how time is fleeting. How often was the remark heard on the Conference grounds, "Is it possible it has been that long since I saw you?" The numberless times that this expression was made is an evidence of the fact that "time is winging us away."

Another unquestionable testimony was the presence of our children. It was quite a common thing at the meeting to see friends meet and introduce their children who were infants but a few years ago, and now almost ready to bloom into manhood and womanhood. Though these evidences are unmistakable, in many instances one can hardly realize they are true.

What an inspiration the meeting has been to us all. Everyone feels that he has been to the Yearly Meeting. The presence of the long rows of tents, the tabernacle, the spacious dining hall, and necessary offices and buildings, and the thousands of busy people hurrying here and there, completely lift one's mind from the things of this world and set him down in heavenly places. The spiritual strength that one receives from the services held is something wonderful. How many times last week we gathered in the tabernacle and sang the songs of Zion, filling the very grove with heavenly music. What a beautiful witness of the Spirit it is to sit in such a congregation, where you feel and know that all are of kindred faith, and at the same time you are unable to recognize a single face near you. It throws all personalities out of the question. The personality of the speaker is gone. He seems to be in another sphere altogether from what he is at home. The personality of the congregation is lost to view, because each one is actually cut loose from every other environment save his immediate one. Your own per-

sonality is lost, but you cannot tell why, but somehow in your own breast you don't feel as you usually do at church. This shows us the real value of forgetting ourselves when we come to the house of the Lord. This same rich spiritual blessing might characterize every meeting we have if we would forget ourselves as Peter did on the Mount of Transfiguration.

We could not help but notice, too, at the Conference, how the meeting is improving as a social factor. As the years go by we see a great deal less of family and relative gatherings, but the people are becoming acquainted more with larger numbers of people, which, as a matter of course, compels each one to speak to so many more people. And, if no other benefit was derived from the meeting except in a social way, the money would be well spent. As much may be said of the spiritual blessing. It is to be noted that at very few Conferences all classes of people in nearly every honorable occupation in life, from nearly every State in the Union, assemble in the same way and for the same purpose as we did last week. People with a common interest are often made to forget local differences and are greatly benefited by having their minds broadened by this social intercourse.

From the church point of view the Conference was certainly a success. Some of the vital questions of the church, which have been ventilated for months, and some of them even for years, were taken up and ably discussed; and while not all of us obtained the decisions that suited our individual tastes in the matter, yet we believe that what has been done has been done for the best and by the people who wish to have the best done. The questions before the Conference were of more than ordinary import in their character. It is not every Conference that has so many questions which the entire Brotherhood feels it their duty to act upon; hence the interest that was taken in this meeting.

The increase of interest in the missionary meeting was commendable. Year by year, we as a church, are learning the art as well as the importance of saving souls. We are fulfilling the desire and wish of the Master to the extent that we devote our time, talent and money to the missionary cause.

The Sunday schools, Christian Workers' Society and Reading Circle organizations certainly will receive an inspiration from this meeting. The number and quality of speeches made in these various lines of work, not only show a sort of delegated report of enthusiasm, but, as well, give abundant testimony of the fact that the people are going to take home with them a great deal of inspiration received at this meeting, and diffuse it among the working forces of the church. The most hopeful feature of all the different branches of work of this year's meeting is the fact that emphasis was placed upon the salvation of souls more or less in all the sessions of the Conference. We hope that the

time may speedily come when we can spend more time at these Conferences, arranging for the reception of souls than in quibbling about church names and the interpretations of Bible doctrine, which are so plain that, "The wayfaring men, though fools, shall not err therein."

Of the many blessings of the great meeting, the INGLENOOK was the recipient of its share. The INGLENOOK meeting on Monday evening was certainly a success, and nothing but good can result from it. The recognition which it received from the hands of able thinkers, and the influence it is reported to wield in the field are evidences of its character. We believe that it has more ardent supporters to-day than it ever had. The list is growing nicely and not a few were added to the list at the Annual Conference.

OTHER OFFICERS OF SUNDAY SCHOOL.

In our last discussion of the Sunday-school officers we had the superintendent under consideration. It might now be well to consider some of the officers who assist him in the management of this department of the church. Having said in the other article that an assistant superintendent or an associate superintendent are neither ideal, the next officer in importance would be the secretary of the Sunday school.

It is generally conceded and expected that the duty of the secretary is to visit each class during the recitation, make a few notes, read them at the close of the school, and repeat the operation Sunday after Sunday. Perhaps ninety-five per cent of the secretaries in the United States are perfectly satisfied with this routine, nothing more being required of them. It may never have been impressed upon their minds that they are vitally responsible for a report of the absentees. The secretary ought to know, not only how many are in each class, but what the name of each one is. Absent members should be reported to the teacher, to the superintendent, and to the visiting committee whose duty it is to call upon all the absentees and ascertain the reason of their absence. If their absence is excusable it should be reported so; if not, they should be dealt with accordingly.

In the next place the secretary should keep a careful enrollment of the names of new scholars, which should be handed to the superintendent, who, in conference with the executive committee, at teachers' meeting, will assign these new ones to the proper classes. The various reports made by her should be kept in such a manner that a synopsis could be taken from the report at any time for the convenience of the District Sunday School Secretary, or the Sunday School Secretary of the Annual Meeting. These statistics are of vital importance. She should keep in touch with the Sunday-school supplies as to the quan-

tity and quality needed in each department, and see that they are provided for, that the Publishing House has time to reach them with supplies before they are needed. The teachers should not be tardy in informing her how many *Children at Work*, *Young Disciples*, or INGLENOOKS they want for their various classes; each scholar in each class should have a quarterly according to his grade, and the teacher should have a teachers' quarterly according to her grade; then each class should have a few leaflets for the convenience of the new scholars brought in by the older scholars of the class.

The treasurer of the Sunday school is seldom seen or heard except possibly once when he makes his report of the cash on hand. Here is another mistake; the office of treasurer is not often used but abused. The treasurer of the Sunday school, like any other organization, ought to have a policy by and through which to manage his finances; he ought to be wide-awake to the needs and possibilities of the local Sunday school, the needs of the district, the organization at large, as well as the great amount of work to be done in a missionary way. With the right kind of encouragement and management he might be able to direct his collections in such a way that the literature of the school might be provided for, and a certain amount of money given for expenses of keeping in touch with the district and Brotherhood. After these necessary things are cared for he should be ready to suggest ideas to the school that will aid them materially to grow. For instance, if he has the care of a large school, he might be able to manage his finances in such a way as to send a missionary to the foreign field; if his forces are not so large, his school might support a native worker, or at the very least support an orphan. Yea, verily, the treasurer has more to do than to count a few pieces of red money on Sunday, while the rest are reciting their lesson. Any Sunday-school treasurer who talks about *penny* collections ought to be dealt with at once; it is well enough for little tots to give pennies when they are beginning to learn, but those who have been promoted in other things should be promoted financially as well.

THAT TOWN.

DID you ever hear of the town of No Good, on the banks of the river Slow, where the some-time-or-other scents the air and the soft go-easies grow? It lies in the valley of What's the Use, in the province of Let Her Slide; it's the home of reckless I Don't Care, where the Give-it-ups abide. The town is as old as the human race, and it grew with the flight of years. It is wrapped in the fog of the idler's dreams; its streets are paved with disordered schemes and are sprinkled with useless tears.—*Exchange*.

Current Happenings

THE most serious problem before the reorganized Panama Canal Commission during the past few weeks has been the problem of sanitation. Yellow fever has made serious headway in both Panama and Colon, and several government officials have been its victims. But in analyzing the real conditions as they have prevailed prior to the beginning of active operations by our government, it is not at all strange that the fever persists there. Colonel Gorgas is putting forth every effort to get rid of the plague-spots as quickly as possible. It is reported that before the end of the present year the towns will have good supplies of pure water, sewer systems, and street paving. These three improvements ought to go a long way toward eradicating the scourge. The latitude of Panama makes the problem quite serious. The recent outbreak of fever, however, is now well under control. The work on the canal is in progress, and the consulting board of engineers will meet in September to decide on the final plans.

USUALLY expositions in this country are open five or six months at least, but the Portland Fair, which is now open to the public, will possibly continue only four and a half months, beginning with June 1.

IT was announced at Pittsburg that a new route for the Wabash, direct through central Pennsylvania to New York, has been granted. This line is expected to have the lowest grade crossing of the Allegheny Mountains.

THE Czar of Russia has made another great concession to his people—this time a concession of religious freedom. Nothing is more paralyzing to a nation's development than laws or decrees which forbid the following of one's conscience, and with this a new era opens before Russia. Whether this concession is due to the war, or whether it could have been secured without the war, still it will probably be regarded as a result of the embarrassment brought about by the war, and will go far toward making the people forget their hardships which have been imposed upon them by the conflict between Russia and Japan. The restriction which has heretofore been placed by the Russian government upon liberty of conscience, of thought, and of tongue, have contributed largely toward the uprisings which have embarrassed the Czar. In this step the Czar will have the hearty congratulations of the American people, who will hope for still further concessions until the people of Russia at last enjoy freedom to worship God according to the dictates of their own conscience,

freedom of thought, and expression of tongue and pen, and a full participation in the government under which they live.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT is receiving some criticisms in regard to his late hunting trip. A Boston naturalist contends that the President should not slay any beast, particularly at this season of the year when nearly all the denizens of forest and plain have young dependent upon them. The school board for the District of Columbia recently issued an order prohibiting the circulation among school children of a juvenile publication dealing with kindness to animals. The President's hunting trip evidently causes considerable comment.

IT seems that some newspaper writers have taken it for granted that if the government purchased abroad, it would not be required to pay duties on its imports. Secretary Taft, in reply to some such statements, says that the law provides that, where supplies are bought in foreign lands, the government must pay duty the same as an individual purchaser; and that for the army, the price and quality being the same, American goods should be preferred. In the Philippines the army has constantly bought where it could get the cheapest, buying frozen meats from Australia at six cents that would have cost fifteen cents from the United States. Of course the government proposes to follow the same policy in Panama.

E. M. NASH, president of the American Smelting and Refining Company, was stricken with paralysis at Omaha, a short time ago.

THE Goldfield Bank and Trust Company, at Goldfield, Nevada, with liabilities of \$78,227, has failed. Steps are being taken to arrest the officers. Although it is known that several hundred dollars was deposited in the bank just two days before it closed, examination of the vaults revealed only \$15.05 in nickels and dimes, and a five-dollar gold piece.

THE Illinois Southern railroad, of which John R. Walsh and C. F. Weinland, of Chicago, are, respectively, president and secretary, has filed at Nashville, Ill., a certificate of increase in capital stock from \$3,000,000 to \$5,000,000.

COUNT CASSINI, the Russian ambassador to the United States, will be transferred to Spain, and Baron Rosen will succeed him at Washington.

THE Russians, to some degree, have proved that they know how to build a transcontinental railroad and to transport and to maintain thousands of troops thousands of miles from home, but they have also shown that they positively do not know how to get ready in time for the emergency.

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DR. W. C. SULLIVAN, in a scientific study, calls attention to the fact that excessive drunkenness is comparatively harmless, compared with alcoholism. Convivial drunkenness prevails most among miners, who are comparatively free from alcoholism. Alcohol engenders diseases, and it is the constant habit of nip, nip, nipping that poisons the drinker. Heavy drinking, after work is done, however regrettable as a proof of a low standard of manners, is not of very great moment in causing the worst evils of intemperance.

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THE "three illustrious scholars and patriots" whose combined labors gave the Welsh their Bible were Richard Davies, Bishop of St. David's; William Salesbury, the scholar-squire of Llanrwst, and William Morgan, Bishop of St. Asaph. Davies, though a Catholic priest, was married. In 1563 he undertook the task of translating the Bible into Welsh, and called to his aid Salesbury, an Oxford friend. Salesbury took in hand the version of the New Testament, Davies of the Prayer Book. In 1567 these tasks were completed and given to the world. The two scholars were proceeding with a joint translation of the Old Testament when they quarreled hopelessly over the etymology of one word, which is not recorded, and parted company. Davies died in 1581, seven years after which Morgan published a complete and revised translation of the whole Bible and Apocrypha. "The final version of 1620" was the work of Bishop Richard Parry and his brother-in-law, Dr. John Davies, of Mallwyd.

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A NEW discovery in the way of milk bottles has recently been made by Dr. A. H. Stewart of the bacteriology department, Philadelphia Bureau of Health. It is made of heavy spruce wood fiber paper, conic in shape to facilitate nesting, and with an ingenious locking device to retain the bottom. An important feature of the bottle is its saturation with paraffin by being dipped in that substance at 212 degrees Fahrenheit, and then baked. This sterilizes the bottle and prevents the milk coming in contact with the paper itself and adhering, as it does to the glass bottle. Sample bottles received from the manufactory have been thoroughly tested and none were found to contain microorganisms. Closed bottles were sent to several dairies near Philadelphia, a glass bottle and a paper bottle and each one was filled from the same lot of milk.

When received at the bureau, the glass bottles invariably showed slight leakage around the caps, the paper bottles did not. In every instance the milk in the paper bottles contained fewer bacteria than did that in the glass bottles, the average being a fourth as many in the latter. Certified milk in the paper bottles kept sweet two days longer than that in the glass bottles. If these paper containers give such results in general use, the delivery of milk in cities bids fair to be revolutionized. They are light, tightly sealed, perfectly clean and sterile, and are to be used only once. Their cost is such that they may be used without increasing the price of milk to the consumer. The bottles are packed in nests of twenty, three nests being sealed in a sterile bag, and shipped.

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THE wedding of Frederick William, the crown prince of Germany, to Grand Duchess Cecilia, of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, occurred June 6. The future German emperor is just twenty-three years of age.

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A NEW constitution for the Transvaal of South Africa has been drafted and transmitted to Lieutenant-Governor Lawley, together with the announcement of the British Government, that the time is not yet ripe to grant complete autonomy of the Transvaal. The Boers consider the new constitution a violation of the peace treaty made May 31, 1902, by which self-government was promised as soon as the country was in a settled condition. A good part of the English press criticises the government for surrendering elementary education to the Dutch, and some agree with the Boers in condemning the new constitution as a breach of faith. As a result of this it is reported that a large number of the Boers, disappointed at what they consider failure to observe the terms of the peace treaty in granting self-government, are moving to German East Africa. Certainly, as many of the British leaders prophesied when the war ended, Great Britain is having as much trouble in reconstructing the Boers as she had during the time she was fighting them.

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DR. HENRY HEAD, of the London Hospital, has recently made a very satisfactory scientific study of the nervous system. He had the sensory nerves of one of his arms divided and studied the sensations. Then he had the nerves united by stitching and studied the process of recovery. The result was that he found two distinct sets of sensory nerves—one that conveys the sensations of pain, heat and cold and the other the sensations of touch. The discovery also makes possible the accurate localization of the sensations. For this important discovery the doctor was awarded the prize, given every five years by the Royal Medical Society of London.



HOME DEPARTMENT



LIFE INSURANCE.

BY J. G. FIGLEY.

I HAVE no recommendation to make for fraternal life insurance as exemplified in certain secret organizations, which by such inducements lure misguided people into their societies under the guise of being godly, beneficial concerns. I was in one of them once upon a time, and had the satisfaction of having my family benefited for the time being, otherwise it was a rank failure. The monthly assessments were raised twice in a few years, and shortly after I had considered discretion the better part of valor, as far as my pocketbook was concerned, and left the knightly conclave, the rates were again valiantly boosted, so that had I been vain enough to stay in the rest of my natural life, the "legal tender" of my policy would have been of no value to this "Sir Knight" after he was fifty-five years old, without paying three solid dollars per month thereafter, whereas the policy in hand certified that it should continue till the age of seventy. So I concluded to "be strong and of good courage," and bade good-bye to the most ancient order with its mysteries and ceremonies and made the best use of my change I could, in place of feeding it into the capacious and rapacious maw of a friendship, charity and benevolent assimilation institution that took twelve per cent of the hard earnings of the workingmen's wages paid therein to salary the kind gentlemen who engineered the aforesaid knightly order at \$6,000 per year and expenses.

Candidly, were I to indulge in life insurance, I should unqualifiedly do so from a purely business standpoint, the same as I would place deposits in a savings bank, or invest in any business enterprise. I would endeavor to secure a twenty-year endowment policy on the participating annuity plan. Thus, at the end of three years my annual premiums paid would begin to bring in a small dividend, gradually increasing each year, which I could apply on the payment of each succeeding policy, or I could let it remain on deposit and accrue interest or additional dividends till the end of twenty years. Then I could accept the cash value of my policy which might be, say three-fifths, of the face value, and have it canceled, or let it remain on deposit, and without further payment, have the benefit of it for a given number of years. Or I could

continue making payments and receive still greater additional dividends. Of course if I died in the course of the run of the policy the face value of it would be paid to the beneficiary.

At any rate I would be indulging in a legitimate business transaction, wherein the insurance company would be earning for me a far better per cent on my investments, having much superior facilities, than I could possibly have to do so. There are other forms of life insurance reasonably profitable from a purely business standpoint, but the one I have described is the best of all, in my humble opinion. From a moral standpoint I cannot see any harm in such a business investment, whatever others may think.

Bryan, Ohio.

DANCING.

Know thou, that for all these things God will bring thee into judgment.—Eecl. 11:9.

It is a stirring fact that in many of our public schools to-day dancing is taught. Our boys and girls from twelve years old and up are taught to believe that by learning to dance they will thereby become more graceful in posture. Many parents are unaware of the fact that their children are both learning to practice and enjoy this evil habit; while others who sanction it little realize the downfall to which it may lead their children.

Not only are young folks partakers of the dance with its evil influence, but often wives and mothers or husbands and fathers seek the ballroom there to satisfy their hell-born passion or lust. I have in mind now a woman who leaves her husband at home to care for the children while she goes to the ball. There you will find her in the arms of other men, enjoying the giddy whirl of the dance. Can any one say there is no harm in it? Think of it! Three-fourths of the poor, fallen women start in the downward road through the dance! Out of the half-million prostitutes three hundred and seventy-five thousand have been led to their ruin through the dance. One, speaking of the dance, says, "The dance is the hot-bed of immorality; a feeder of sensual passion, and in that worse than the saloon." It is said that the women of France "began to dance with their soles and ended with their souls, and the latter became more soiled than the former." Are the people of fair America likely to fare better than they? Nay. "But know

thou, that for all these things God will bring thee into judgment."

If you sanction the dance, can you answer at the bar of God this question, Am I my sister's keeper? Never! For you thereby become her murderer, both of soul and body. Young girls can not retain their modesty and be partakers of the dance. It will ere long rob them of their purity. Some may profess religion and dance, but none can enjoy salvation or favor from God and indulge in the least of its pleasures. What God wants is men and women who will dare to be pure in word, thought and deed.—*Flora N. Ellis.*

GETTING RID OF THE BLUES.

HALF the time when people say they have the "blues" all they need is to go out and get a breath of fresh air. People who have "blues" stay in houses too much, they don't exercise enough, and they eat too much. The body is clogged with a surplus of food, the lungs are vitiated with bad air, and the whole machinery of the body is working at low gauge. The motor wheels of the machinery drag and run heavy.

This physical condition is reflected upon the mental faculties, and they become torpid and sluggish, and everything takes on a depressed, "blue" look. All the little worries, troubles and perplexities are magnified, and the world seems a dismal, desolate place indeed, and the poor "blue" person is enveloped in a fog of misery and despair. He thinks the whole world is topsy-turvy, and all the elements are combining to make him wretched, that everybody is just as mean as he feels.

And yet all the while this whole worldful of misery is centered right within himself. Outside the sun is shining, the birds are singing, the grass is growing, the skies are radiantly "blue," and the hills are tipped with a roseate hue. People everywhere are going to and fro about their affairs, with sympathy in their hearts and kindness in their eyes. The world is running over with joy and the people in it are not as bad as they seem.

What the "blue" individual needs is to get outdoors and absorb some of the happiness that is going to waste. He has been absorbing all sorts of indigestible food and vitiated air until his body has rebelled. What he needs to do is to let up a little on eating, skip a meal or fast for a day or two, take a long, brisk walk, breathe in great drafts of pure oxygen, drink plenty of water.

This will help to eliminate the poison from the body, that has been making things "blue." The machinery will commence to run easier, the wheels will quit dragging and begin to run merrily round and round, humming a little tune that will quiet the fretted nerves.

The fog will clear away, and the mind will become active, alert and buoyant, and the dark, deep blue will begin to lighten into a pale blue, and then a little pink tint will creep in, and finally everything will be rose color, and the whole world and everybody in it will be beautiful and good once more.

Yes, the world is all right. The trouble is all within your own little self. You have overfed the body, or given it bad air, or deprived it of its needed rest. You may be sure when you feel "blue" you have done something or omitted to do something that was required to keep your body in perfect working order. One ought to feel ashamed to say he has the "blues," for it is really an admission that he has been mistreating his body. So, if you ever get the "blues," don't tell any one, but just quit eating for awhile and go outdoors and run and walk and breathe until you get rid of them, and then don't do the wrong thing any more.—*E. P., in Medical Talk.*

LABOR AND LIQUOR.

THE Prohibition year book gives the following:

If a laboring man buys \$100 worth of boots and shoes he buys \$20.71 worth of labor.

In buying \$100 worth of furniture he buys \$23.77 worth of labor.

In every \$100 worth of clothing he buys \$17.42 worth of labor.

In every \$100 worth of liquor he buys \$1.23 worth of labor.

They who spend money for useful goods contribute much to labor and at the same time supply their families with something for their comfort. They who spend money for liquor rob their families and contribute almost nothing to labor. Liquor is labor's worst enemy.—*Brethren Evangelist.*

RESTING AT NOON.

GET into the practice of taking a rest at noon. Lie down, if it is only for ten minutes, or five minutes. If you cannot lie down, lean back in a chair and close your eyes. Do not think over what has happened. Do not plan what is going to happen. Just forget everything. Rest. Relax. Even if you do not sleep, rest.

This practice will make you live longer. It will make you healthier while you do live. It will probably make people want you to live longer. It will take the tangle out of your nerves, the irritability out of your temper, the wrinkles out of your face. It will make your eyes brighter, your face fuller. Try it.

You must make peace with God before you can make war with Midian.—*Matthew Henry.*

Reading Circle and Christian Workers' Topics

By ELIZABETH D. ROSENBERGER.

DORCAS.—Acts 9: 36-42.

For Sunday, June 25, 1905.

I. She Let Her Light Shine.

1. By Being Full of Good Works,Acts 9: 36
2. By Almsgiving.

II. She Made Friends.

1. The Widows Were in Her Death Chamber,Acts 9: 37
2. They Wept at Her Untimely Death.
3. They Showed the Garments that She Made,Acts 9: 38
4. Her Works Followed Her, ..Rev. 14: 13; Heb. 11: 4

III. We Preach Our Own Funerals.

1. We are Created for the Master's Use, Luke 18: 18-24
2. We Must Assist the Needy,Mark 14: 7
3. Our Lives are the Only Books that Some People Read,2 Cor. 3: 2
4. The Power of God was Shown Through Peter,Acts 9: 40
5. The First Resurrection will Manifest Christ's Power,1 Cor. 15: 22

Text.—Now there was at Joppa a certain disciple named Tabitha, which by interpretation is called Dorcas: this woman was full of good works and almsdeeds which she did.—Acts 9: 36.

References.—1 Tim. 2: 10; 5: 10; 6: 18; Titus 2: 7; John 15: 8; Matt. 5: 16; 1 Peter 2: 12; James 1: 25; Matt. 20: 11-15; Matt. 21: 28-31; Luke 13: 6-9; 1 Cor. 3: 6; Acts 10: 4; Heb. 6: 10; 1 Cor. 13: 1-3; Eph. 2: 8, 9.

A Worker.

All over this land are numerous sewing circles named Dorcas societies in honor of this one woman who forgot herself in her work. We are told that she was full of good works and almsdeeds which she did. So many people are full of good works and almsdeeds which they talk about, and discuss and argue and proclaim, but they never do them. Dorcas had but little time to explain to admiring neighbors how useful she was, and how the people praised and appreciated her. We know that she did but little boasting, because when Peter entered her death chamber, the widows who stood around were weeping and they showed him the garments she had made; she was too busy to sound a trumpet before her and have her good deeds proclaimed to the listening multitude as did the Pharisees.

Living for Christ.

"We lose what on ourselves we spend,
We have, as treasures without end,
Whatever, Lord, to thee we lend,
Who givest all,—who givest all.
Whatever, Lord, we lend to thee,

Repaid a thousandfold will be;
Then gladly will we give to thee,
Who givest all—who givest all."

The Man Behind the Deed.

Every young man, every young woman whose purposes in life are right will try to acquire the highest possible development in character and life. An exalted character and upright life will be a magnet to lift others up to a higher level of thinking, living and doing. The act of daring or sacrifice is meaningless if we know it is done for effect. When character is not behind what we say or do our work is worthless. When Christ's own image and superscription are on our work, then a blessing is assured.

Another Dorcas.

Miss Wright is at the head of a large boarding school for girls in New Orleans. But in spite of the numerous claims upon her time, she sought out further opportunities of helpfulness. Nearly twenty years ago she established the first free night school in the city. There was one pupil to start with, but she was not discouraged, and the school now numbers fifteen hundred. This is but one of the public services which have made her life a blessing to others. She gives herself and her time and her money, as if the Lord Jesus stood before her and accepted the offering in his nail-pierced hands.

How Much Does God Expect of Me?

God never insults us by asking less than the best of us. Am I so consecrated to Christ's service that it is become a labor of love—a work of very joyfulness? We believe that Dorcas sang while she sewed, and those garments were her best work; she sewed them without dropping stitches. God does not ask us to do impossible things. If he should say that we are too poor and weak to respond to his demands, it would weaken our self-respect and cut the sinews of spiritual effort.

Dorcas-like Deeds.

One little woman in a rapidly settled oil town gathers, each Sunday, representatives of ten sects, builds the fires in the schoolhouse, rings the bell, and prays and talks with the miners and their families. One poor boy walked ten miles to get her to give Christian burial to a neighbor's baby, and while he led the procession, carrying some wild flowers, she walked up and down the steep hills behind the rude cart the mother drove, steadying the rough little coffin. She knows the everlasting blessedness of doing good.

A Humble Worker.

We like to think of Dorcas as a sewing-woman who plied her needle daily; she cut the cloth to the best advantage, and worked early and late, and grew weary just as we do. Too many of us would be willing to work for Jesus if we could achieve some grand results in which those about us could recognize our superior skill. But Dorcas only served for the poor. Almost any woman can do that much in these days of sewing societies. A Dorcas who works heartily and lovingly has often put new life into a band of discouraged serving women. Mary gave expression to her love by breaking the alabaster box of ointment, Dorcas made a warm robe for some poor widow; both glorified God.

"God pours his soul in different molds,
And none may choose the form or size.
One but a scanty measure holds;
Another, all infinities."

When Work is Done.

At the last we will see many things more clearly than we do now. We must often work on when it seems no one cares! When our work is not for one glorious, honored day, but for weary stitching or plodding day after day! When even if our work is done it will bring us no applause on earth! Under such circumstances we dwell in the secret of his presence, and work on, awaiting his approval.

"Oh, kind taskmaster, let thy rest
Be to tired workers manifest,
And unto all who do their best,
Say thou: 'Well done!'"

Topics for Discussion.

1. What did Jesus teach us in regard to the poor? Mark 14: 7.
2. How did Jesus advise the Ruler? Luke 18: 18-24.
3. What can Christian Workers do?
4. Is it necessary to work for Jesus? 2 Thess. 2: 17; Heb. 10: 24; 13: 21.
5. How shall we give alms? Matt. 6: 1-4.

EMPLOYMENT BUREAU.

SISTER L. W. asks the following questions, and as others ask the same ones frequently, we answer her at some length: "After reading your programs in the INGLENOOK, and knowing of your work, I write for some suggestions. We have in our church a score of young members who have nothing to do, and they should be busy. I think that if our church has an organization with plans of work and programs for meetings, we should be using them. These young people are as many others, timid, afraid to face an audience, and keep saying they can't do anything. How shall we begin?"

This church is like a harvestfield waiting for the reapers. In some churches there are no young members and not even one interested, aroused soul like Sister L. W. So she has many things to encourage her in this undertaking. First of all she must talk to these young members about it, and after she has approached each one on the subject, we are confident that there will be one or two out of the number who are willing to assist her all they can. Let her make them her helpers, they can distribute circulars and perhaps persuade one or two more to work with them. Ask them to join the Circle at once. Some will refuse, but a few will be willing and ready. Then lay your plans for a meeting. Look over your INGLENOOKS and choose a good subject for your first meeting. You can take them up in their regular order later. Then decide on some one to preside at the meeting. If none of these young people are willing, get one of the Sunday-school teachers or one of the ministers to be the first leader. Ask these young people what they are willing to do. Some may refuse to do anything, but there will be few so timid that they cannot recite or read a verse of Scripture. Give these to all who will promise to recite them when called upon by the leader. Then cut out from the INGLENOOK our comments on the subject, and let them be read by some who are less timid. Give the "topics" to those who can talk before an audience. Find a good leader for your singing and sing hymns that are familiar so that all can join in singing. After the meeting is over, shake hands and give a bright word of encouragement to every one who took part. Be sure that all the young people are made to feel heartily welcome, and that they enjoy each other's society in these meetings.

There is no meeting so interesting as the one in which you yourself have a part. Never forget this, and persuade the children to learn Bible verses, or hymns and recite them. As time goes on you will feel the need of the books on missions, because we will have missionary subjects, and you will need the books to find material for your programs. Only begin at once, and try to interest the entire Sunday school as well as the entire church in our Circle. You will soon be able to form an abiding organization.

*

Two Circles Close Together.

They are doing good work at Overbrook, Kans., as the following letter from Brother Norman Flora informs us: "I send you five names and hope to get more soon. There is another Circle already organized on Route 1, but we are in another congregation, and are almost too far apart to be in one Circle. We pray and hope that many will join the Circle and labor for the cause of missions."



OUR YOUNG PEOPLE

THE GEOGRAPHY CLASS.—Chapter XXXII.

Strasburg, Germany.

Dear Mr. Maxwell:—

I might have mentioned in my previous letter written from Berlin, something concerning the religion of the place. In the way of churches there are thirty-two Lutheran churches, three Roman Catholic, three Jewish Synagogues, one Church of England, one American, and six other Protestant churches. This is comparatively a small number of churches for the size of the city. Germany is not what it once was in religious circles. She is fast losing in religious power. A wave of skepticism has swept over her from which she will not recover for many a year. Many of her ministers and professors, and even the Emperor himself, are sorely afflicted with doctrines of materialism, substantialism, spiritualism, fanaticism, and a good many other characteristics of infidelity, which are just as sure to degrade the church as they are present in the church. And what is true of Germany is true of any other country in the world. I am sure our own blessed country has been suffering from this very thing, whether it has been imported or not.

Before we left Berlin we spent two or three days visiting the "Royal Charite Hospital." It is one of the largest institutions of its kind in the world. It has a clinical capacity of not less than eighteen thousand. The poor are operated upon free of charge. There is a hospital for children only. The Germans are exceedingly fine in surgery, in fact they lead the world as surgeons. There are fifty-six surgeons at this hospital. While it is a sickening sight to see so many people sick and crippled, yet it is something for which we should be thankful that such are provided for the comfort of those afflicted. And the life of many a person, no doubt, has been saved who otherwise could not have received help.

The Thiergarten is a beautiful natural park, two miles long and three-fourths of a mile wide, with thirty-two statues of white marble on marble rostrums, lining the principal avenues. They represent the nobility of the empire, not by any means forgetting Frederick the Great. There are dozens and dozens of piles of sand hauled and placed at different places in this park in which the children are allowed to play. The little fellows that have been penned up in the great city certainly enjoy to shovel the sand and wade in it. The principal statue in the garden is that of Prince Bismarck, at a cost of two million marks. It was unveiled June 26, 1901. The principal outdoor exercise seems to be horseback riding, and many men and women are engaged in it. We had the pleasure of meeting the American consul here and found him to be a most estimable gentleman.

The eleven-hour ride from Berlin to Frankfurt-a-Main was a very enjoyable journey. It was such a contrast from the northern part of the Empire. The natural scenery was simply splendid; the quality of the soil surpasses anything we have seen in Germany. Of course the land is more or less undulated, but is considered very productive. Farther south there are a great many coal mines which are being very well worked. Instead of the

usual tram found in American coal mines, their coal here is carried or transported on wires supported by poles. And, as the Inglenook readers well know, the coal at the American coal mines is generally assorted by a dumping tram on a grate or rather a series of grates, which separates the coal into the different grades which adapts it to the market; but here how different, instead of these separating screens the women sort the coal by hand.

Many girls were seen making hay, working on the railroads and performing all sorts of manual labor of the most arduous kind. At one place Roscoe called our attention to a team of thirty-two yoke of oxen, hitched to a gang plow which very much resembled our John Deere plows, of Moline, Ill. And at one place we saw one set of these gang plows drawn by a steam engine which made us think of our prairie farms at home. Large crops of potatoes are cultivated and harvested by the women. No farm houses in the country. I have mentioned this several times in my letters, but it seems so queer that we cannot get used to it. Here and there are little villages, dotted over the country and these farmers go to their farms each morning and back to the village each evening, from one year's end to another as long as they live.

On the top of many mountains we see the castles of the Dukes who seem to have a supervision or jurisdiction over a part of the country, something like what we call counties. Frankfurt-on-the-Main has about three hundred thousand inhabitants and is a fine city. The German Empire controls Prussia, Bavaria, Saxony, et. al., which makes her one of the recognized powers of the earth.

Soon after we left Frankfurt we entered a more fertile country. Broad valleys of tobacco, beans, cabbage, etc., are seen, and in the distance a bold ridge of mountains which is literally covered with beautiful vineyards. The vineclad hills of southern Germany and southern France make one feel as if he were in a veritable paradise. And I assure you we shall never forget or regret the time spent among them. We noticed a great deal of the coal mined here is of a very soft nature, and must be pressed into cakes and allowed to harden before it can be used as fuel. The cakes are about four inches square and a foot long and make exceedingly fine fuel. This city of Strasburg is near the line between Alsace and Lorraine, where the Franco-German war played such a great part in the revolution of the schools of this country. I'll tell you more of this city in my next letter.

Sincerely,
Marie.

(To be continued.)

* * *

God's love runneth faster than our feet
To meet us stealing back to him and peace,
And kisses dumb our shame, nay, and puts on
The best robe, bidding angels bring it forth.

—Edwin Arnold.

* * *

By falling before God we rise toward him.—*Ivan Patin.*

The Q. & A. Department.

What does a man get from a bushel of corn if made into whiskey?

The distiller gets four gallons of whiskey which re-tails at \$16.40.

The farmer gets from twenty-five to fifty cents.

The government, through its taxes, gets \$4.10.

The railroad, for transportation, gets \$1.

The manufacturer gets \$4.

The drayman who hauls it gets 15 cents.

The saloon-keeper gets \$7.

The man who drinks it gets drunk.

The man's wife gets abuse, hunger and sorrow.

His children get rags and insufficient food.



I have heard it said that one could use a watch as a compass. How is this done?

Get the number of hours from midnight; divide that number by two; point that hour at the sun so that the shadow of match or leadpencil falls directly across the center of the watch; twelve will be north; six, south; three, east, and nine, west. For example: Suppose it is 9 A. M. The number of hours from midnight is nine; one-half is four and one-half; point 4:30 at the sun, and 12 will stand at the north.



Was the giving of vinegar, mingled with gall, to Jesus an act of annoyance or of mercy?

There are four things in the Orient which are supposed to be of the very highest insult: (a) To smite one with an insignificant reed. (b) To spit at one. (c) To offer one vinegar to drink. (d) To offer one an onion to eat. Three out of four of the most heinous insults were offered to our Lord.



What is the oldest ship in the world now in use?

Probably this honor belongs to a Swedish vessel which is a schooner by the name of *Emmanuel*. She was first a privateer, but is now in the timber trade.



What is a splint on a horse?

It is an osseous tumor on the splint bone of a horse, due to the inflammation of the periosteum. Also a bony callosity resulting from a disease of the splint bone.



Could you favor us with the name and address of the Consul at Montreal?

A. W. Edwards, Montreal, Canada.

Did not Job make a mistake when he said, "The Lord gave, and the Lord hath taken away," etc? Was it not Satan that visited these calamities upon Job?

The devil has enough to answer for without holding him responsible for doing what God gave him permission to do. God is the responsible party. If evil had come out of Job's affliction then we might be sure it was the devil's work, for God is incapable of bringing evil upon his children. But it was not evil. He got back twice as much as he lost and learned a great deal besides. The devil was God's agent. He "thought to do evil," and when he got permission to handle Job it was a pleasing prospect; but God who was handling both, "meant it for good."



What is the largest steamship in the world, its size and speed?

The new White Star liner *Baltic* is the largest vessel in the world. Its length over all is 725 feet, 9 inches; beam, 75 feet, and depth, 49 feet. Its gross tonnage is 23,000 tons, its cargo capacity 28,000 tons, and the total displacement at the load draft approximates 40,000 tons. The total complement of passengers is 3,000 and a crew of 350. Its speed is about 16½ knots an hour. Her maiden trip from Liverpool to New York occupied 7 days, 13 hours and 37 minutes.



Give the date of the birth and death of Elbridge Gerry, John C. Breckenridge and Hannibal Hamlin.

Elbridge Gerry, born July 17, 1744, died Nov. 23, 1814; John C. Breckenridge, born Jan. 21, 1821, died May 17, 1875; Hannibal Hamlin, born Aug. 27, 1802, died July 4, 1891.



When was the Bible first translated into English?

The translation of the Vulgate Old Testament into English by John Wycliffe and Nicholas was finished in 1382. This was the first Bible in English.



Is it wrong to study the Bible simply for its literary excellence?

It isn't wrong to analyze a loaf of bread, but a hungry man will eat it.



Where can I ascertain the amount of the daily receipts of the United States Treasury?

Write to the Secretary of the Treasury.



A NEEDLE passes through eighty operations before it is perfectly made.

MISCELLANEOUS

HITCHED TO A STAR.

WALLISVILLE, TEXAS, receives all its freight by boat from Galveston or Houston, and as it happened one day, the captain of a two-masted schooner found his helper too sick to return with him to Galveston. His search for a roustabout was unavailing until, just before dark, he found a negro on the landing who had never before seen a boat or as large a body of water as the Trinity River. A bargain was, however, struck, and the negro agreed to go with him to Galveston. After getting through the river into Trinity Bay, the Captain called the negro to him at the helm, and after explaining to him at great length and with much care how to steer by the rudder, he pointed to a bright star directly ahead and said, "Now, Bob, you see that star directly over the nose of the boat?"

"Yessir."

"Well, that star is right over Galveston Island, and if you will keep the nose of this boat pointed at that star we will butt into Galveston. Now, you remember all I told you about steering, do you?"

"Yes, Boss."

"You can keep the nose pointed right at that star, can you?"

"Sure, Boss."

"All right, I'm going to sleep for awhile, and then I'll steer and let you sleep."

"All right, Boss."

When the Captain woke up the first thing he did was to look for his star, and to his consternation saw it over the stern of the schooner. "Say, you black rascal, where you steering for?" he roared.

"Don't know now, Boss, you got to give me another star. I done passed dat un."—*May Lippincott's Magazine.*

* * *

NEARER HOME.

BY PHOEBE CARY.

The text of this poem given here is from "The Poems of Alice and Phoebe Cary." (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.) In the version given by the late Epes Sargent is the following fourth stanza:

But the waves of that silent sea
Roll dark before my sight.
That brightly the other side
Break on a shore of light.

In Whittier's "Songs of Three Centuries" (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.) the first stanza has "welcome thought," omits "my" in the third line and has "I've ever" instead of "I ever have"; the second stanza has "jasper sea," the third stanza has "that bound," the fourth stanza has "dimly" for "darkly," has "Lies the dark and uncertain" instead of "Is the silent, unknown," and "Us at length" instead of "at last." In the same book the next to the last and last stanzas are:

Father, perfect my trust!
Strengthen my feeble faith!
Let me feel as I shall when I stand
On the shores of the river of death;
Feel as I would, were my feet
Even now slipping over the brink,
For it may be I am nearer home,
Nearer now, than I think.
One sweetly solemn thought
Comes to me o'er and o'er;
I'm nearer my home to-day
Than I ever have been before.
Nearer my Father's house,
Where the many mansions be;
Nearer the great white throne,
Nearer the crystal sea;
Nearer the bound of life,
Where we lay our burdens down;
Nearer leaving the cross,
Nearer gaining the crown!
But laying darkly between,
Winding down through the night,
Is the silent, unknown stream,
That leads us at length to the light.
Closer and closer my steps
Come to the dread abysm;
Closer Death to my lips
Presses the awful chrisim.
Oh, if my mortal feet
Have almost gained the brink;
If it be I am nearer home
Even to-day than I think.
Father, perfect my trust;
Let my spirit feel in death
That her feet are firmly set
On the rock of a living faith.

* * *

NEARNESS of life to the Savior will necessarily involve greatness of love to him. As nearness to the sun increases the temperature of the various planets, so near and intimate communion with Jesus raises the heat of the soul's affections toward him.—*Spurgeon.*

* * *

MEN ought to be annoyed by sufferings which come from their own faults.—*Cicero.*

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Founder of the Brethren Colony, Brethren, Mich.

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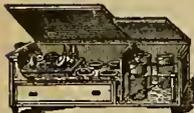
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The Will-o'-the-Wisp

"ONCE upon a time," grandmother would begin, as we sat around her in the twilight, listening with eager faces to the fascinating tales of "Snow-white," "Little Red Riding Hood," "The Beauty and the Beast," and other wonderful stories of our childhood—never-to-be-forgotten fairy tales of our folk lore.

We would hear stories told of the mystic light, the *ignis fatuus*, or, as it is commonly called, the "Will-o'-the-wisp," and "Jack-o'-lantern," with wide-open eyes and wonder at the thrilling narratives of how people believed, before education had dispelled the fogs of superstition, that these strange lights represented poor, lost souls sent to perdition in expiation of their sins.

Many of us have seen these weird lights do their hobgoblin dance over marsh and meadow and, although we were aware of their cause and origin, a peculiar feeling would creep over us as our eyes noticed the mysterious illumination.

The lone traveler in the darkness of the forest frequently hails the light as the gleam of a friendly lantern. He follows its inviting rays farther and farther through the darkness until he realizes that he is on treacherous ground. Sinking deeper and deeper into the mire in an effort to reach the mocking light, his cry for help dies unheard in the still, dark night.

We meet many of these "Will-o'-the-wisps" as we journey through life, and they often lead us into dangerous pitfalls before we are aware of it. Our health begins to fail, the usual energy is gone. We feel unfit, nay, unable, to fulfill our customary duties and wander in the darkness of despair. Then the "Will-o'-the-wisp" appears. Madly we follow the alluring rays of this and that medicine in our efforts to regain our health, our lost energy. We try various remedies with high-sounding names—pills and powders—but find that they do us no good. As a result of our disappointment, we cry out for help—and help is near—there is a strong hand able to pull us out. DR.

PETER'S BLOOD VITALIZER is not a "Will-o'-the-wisp" in the realm of medicine: it is the powerful arm which will pull us out of misery and sickness. Its constant growth in public favor for over a century bespeaks its merits. It acts where other remedies fail. It builds up where others pull down. It is a medicine out of nature's own store-house, the product of deep study and years of research. It is a regenerator of the human system. Thousands have found it a help in time of need.

CAN WORK AGAIN.

Lone Rock, Iowa, Dec. 28, 1903.

Dr. Peter Fahrney, Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir:—I take great pleasure in telling you what your **Blood Vitalizer** did in my case. Two years ago last spring I was taken sick. I suffered from indigestion, constipation and lack of appetite. Through the healing power of the **Blood Vitalizer** I was quickly restored to health. I am now well and able to do my work again. I have full confidence in both you and your remedies. Please send me terms for an agency.

Yours very truly,

Mary McElwain.

LIVELY AS EVER.

Shippensburg, Pa., April 2, 1904.

Dr. Peter Fahrney, Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir:—We are greatly pleased with your **Blood Vitalizer**. We have a boy nine years old who took sick last August. The doctor said he had symptoms of typhoid fever, but that he had checked it before it had developed very far. The boy, however, did not get well, and so we doctored all winter, changing doctors along the holidays, but there was no noticeable improvement in the boy.

Finally we resorted to your **Blood Vitalizer**, and before he had taken it a week he commenced to improve, and is now as well and lively as ever.

Yours very truly,

Joseph Burkhardt.

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ART PICTURES

We have just received three new numbers of these "Fine Art Pictures" as follows:

- No. 125--MARRIAGE CERTIFICATE**
- No. 123--FAMILY RECORD**
- No. 121--MEMORIAL**

We have had a number of calls for the above numbers and are pleased to state that we are now prepared to furnish them.

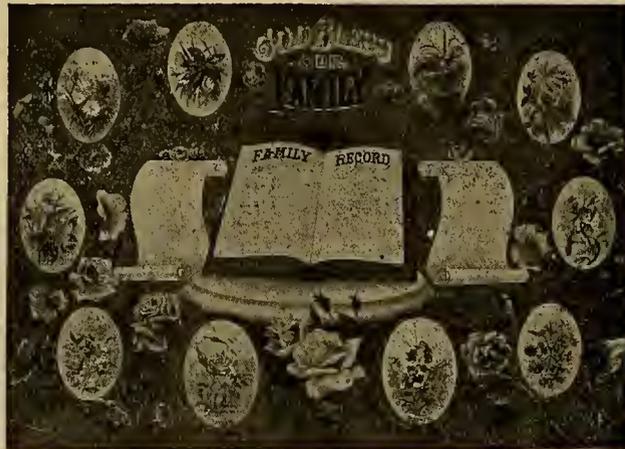
The Memorial picture is printed on black paper, which makes it very appropriate, while the other two are printed on gilded paper in many beautiful colors.



No. 125.—Marriage Certificate.

We have sold more than **5,000** of these Pictures in the last two months and are still receiving many orders each day. A great many order from 12 to 25 at a time, and a number of orders are received for 40 and 50. Our customers are so well pleased that it is no uncommon thing for

the same person to send us two or three orders. Size of picture, 16 x 20 inches. **Former price, 25 cts.**



No. 123.—Family Record.

These numbers are all exceedingly fine. Send us an order and we are sure you will be delighted with them.

TWENTY SUBJECTS

Besides these we have 20 other subjects that are very popular.

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For one or more and less than six, each,	15 cts.
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No. 121.—Memorial.

UPPER PENINSULA LAND CO., Ltd.,

F. J. MERRIAM, Gen. Mgr., 935 First
Nat'l Bank Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

There have been so many requests for information concerning the Upper Peninsula Land Co.'s property in Michigan, where the Dunkard settlement is going on, that it has been decided to make personal inspection easy for those who wish to purchase either for settlement or investment.

There are homeseekers' excursions from practically all points to Rudyard Mich., at the rate of one fare plus \$2.00. Ask your home railroad agent concerning this. As it will vary at different stations we cannot give it correctly here. Your agent can tell you exactly what it will cost to Rudyard and return. Enter into correspondence with the undersigned long enough ahead so that arrangements may be made for your comfort.

The management has arranged for a camp on the edge of the Dunkard settlement, tents, etc., on the banks of Pine river, where there is good fishing, and the tents and their equipment are free to land explorers, both men and women. All that visitors need supply are their blankets and food. One who understands both camping and the lay of the land will be present to show the country free. It is a splendid opportunity to have a business outing. This offer applies only to the Dunkard Brethren and their immediate friends.

Land runs from \$5 to \$10 an acre and the same land, in cultivation, right beside the Dunkard Settlement, can not be bought for \$50 an acre.

In order to take advantage of the camp offer those interested must take up the matter in advance with the undersigned. Make up a party in your neighborhood for Rudyard and the Dunkard Settlement and see a country worth while. Those who think they can get up a party will find it much to their advantage to correspond with us for details and an understanding of the situation.

Here's something to remember. While the land is wooded, for the most part, yet clearing is easy, and the ties, ship knees, cord wood, etc., will afford good wages while clearing your own land. Stumps are pulled out by horses, an easy thing, as the roots are spread out on the surface. A drouth is impossible and cyclones are unknown. The water is good, fish are abundant in the streams. It's the best place on earth for stock. A hay field lasts forever and the grass in the woods is knee high. It isn't a "lazy man's paradise" by a long ways, but for live people it offers a good home with ordinary work. Go up and see it, going into camp on the Pine. Don't go to Rudyard without notice to us. Let us know and we'll be ready for you at the station. Write for details of the camp.

How to Get There.—The way to the Upper Peninsula is, from Chicago, over the North-Western and the Soo R'ys. Rudyard is on the Soo R'y. This is the only direct way,—N.-W. and the Soo.

Address,

HOWARD MILLER, Elgin, Illinois.

The Reedley Tract

The Gem of the San
Joaquin Valley.

Is destined to be the home of many Brethren. Those settled here are well satisfied and are advising others to come.

The undersigned expects to be at the Annual Meeting at Bristol, Tenn., and will be pleased to meet the brethren, and talk with them about the Reedley Country. My headquarters will be at the Union Pacific Office, Annual Meeting grounds, Bristol, Tenn.

Elder D. L. Forney, late Missionary from India, has just purchased land near Reedley. Other leading brethren will locate soon.

Write for booklet and full information.

Address:

O. D. LYON,
Reedley, Fresno Co., California.

READ THIS!

Do you canvass for a livelihood? Are you a widow without any support. Is your health poor and not able to do much work? If so, write to Bro. F. C. Renner, New Midway, Md. He is a minister in the Brethren church and wants to help you to help yourself. Sister Sophia A. Stong, Newville, N. Dak., sold 3,564 boxes, and Bro. E. B. Stern, Noblesville, Ind., sold over 9,000 boxes. Many widows support their families with it. It is a pleasure to sell it, because it gives full satisfaction and is wanted by everybody. People come to your home for it, if they know that you have it. Here is what Sister Hannah Royer did. She had canvassed for other things, and when we sent our circular to each minister named in the Brethren Almanac, Bro. Koontz got one and he handed it to Sister Royer. Now notice her orders and the dates of them: Aug. 12, \$1.50; Aug. 22, \$5.00; Aug. 29, \$7.60; Sept. 9, 17.00; Sept. 25, \$16.50; Oct. 12, \$30.50. Just two months ago she wrote us that she cleared from \$2 to \$5 a day. Now you can see that it is no fake or catch penny article. Over four million boxes have been sold, and not one complaint. It suits every one. It has gone to all nations, England, Russia, Sweden, Belgium, Palestine, India, Mexico, Canada, Hawaii and the Islands. Many poor widows and orphans are supporting themselves with it. Write for particulars, or send two stamps for a sample and full particulars. Address:

ROSE JELLY CO.,
Frederick Co., New Midway, Md.

Victor Headache Specific

Cures all Sick and Nervous Headaches, Neuralgia, Brain-Fag, Sea and Train Sickness. Eleven cures 10 cents. Mailed on receipt of price.

Victor Remedies Co., Frederick, Md

An Easy Way to Make Money

Agents everywhere are coining dollars selling the

Co-ro-na Medicator

Men, women, boys and girls who want employment, NOW is your opportunity. The **Co-ro-na** sells itself. Everybody who tries it, buys it after a few minutes' use. Write for terms NOW, as this announcement will not appear again.

The **Co-ro-na** treats with medicated air. Cures catarrh and all diseases of the air passages.

GOLD DOLLARS EASILY MADE.

I have made over \$1,100 a year for four years selling the Co-ro-na Medicators. It is the best thing for Catarrh and diseases of the air passages I ever saw. I only need to show it and let a person use it a few minutes and it is sold. I seldom clear less than \$10 a day and have cleared \$35 in a single day. I am selling in California and cannot reach the whole country. If any reader of the Inglenook wants to make money easily, write to E. J. Worst, 5 Elmore Block, Ashland, Ohio, and ask for his best terms for the Co-ro-na and you can make money, too. You can get one on 5 days' trial if you wish; that is the way I began and now making my fortune. A. L. Tabor.

To readers of the Inglenook this is my

SPECIAL OFFER!

For a short time I will mail my new Co-ro-na Medicator with medicine for one year's treatment to any person naming the Inglenook on 5 days' trial free. If it gives you perfect satisfaction, send me \$1.00 (half price), if not, return it at the expired time, which will only cost you 3 cents' postage, and you will not owe me a penny.

We are making large shipments of CO-RO-NA to England and other foreign countries. We sell only through agents, never in drug stores. We give exclusive territory. Our CO-RO-NA stands the test anywhere and everywhere for Catarrh, Hay Fever, Hard Hearing, Headache and all diseases of the air passages. Write to day and secure your territory and go to work. A great field for doing good is now open to readers of the Inglenook. Send for a CO-RO-NA on 5 days' trial free and terms to agents. Address:

E. J. WORST,

5 Elmore Block,

Ashland, Ohio.



SUMMER is the time to cure Catarrh, as the winter blasts no longer irritate the mucous membranes and a cure is made in half the time.

Never take medicine in the stomach to kill germs of Catarrh in the head. Nothing but air can reach their hiding places and the **CO-RO-NA** kills them on the spot.

THE INGLENOOK

A WEEKLY MAGAZINE

Spille, Sarah, January, 1906.

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ELGIN, ILLINOIS

BRETHREN PUBLISHING HOUSE

LOW RATES

(Round Trip)

Portland, Oregon,

EVERY DAY

May 23 to Sept. 30,

VIA

Union Pacific

From Chicago, Ill.,	\$56.50
From St. Louis, Mo.,	\$52.50
From Peoria, Ill.,	\$53.00
From St. Paul, Minn.,	*\$49.00
From Missouri River Points, ..	\$45.00

*One way via Missouri River.

Write for Information

About Limits and Stopover Privileges.
Also on what dates you can go
and come via

CALIFORNIA.

Printed Matter FREE.

GEO. L. McDONAUGH,

COLONIZATION AGENT

Union Pacific Railroad

Omaha, Neb.

THE GOVERNMENT WILL RECLAIM 50,000 ACRES

Big Irrigating Ditch Near Reno, Nev., to be Opened Saturday, June 17.

[Special to the Record-Herald.]

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, June 11.—Near Reno, Nev., next Saturday, exactly three years since the national irrigation act became law, the first of the government irrigation canals designed to transform the West will be flooded. In the presence of distinguished representatives of science, engineering, legislatures, state and federal, and a great throng of settlers the water will be let into a system of canals just completed by means of which 50,000 acres of Nevada's arid land will be reclaimed. The event marks an epoch, for it is only one item in a colossal plan of land improvement, the greatest the world has ever seen. It means the ultimate reclamation of 100,000,000 acres of arid land.

The portion of the Nevada project now completed is known as the Truckee-Carson system and consists of a canal thirty-one miles long to carry the water of the Truckee River to a mammoth storage reservoir on the Carson River having a capacity of 236,000 acre feet (an acre foot equals one acre one foot deep). Directly below this reservoir two canals having a combined capacity of 1,900 cubic feet per second will lead the water of the united streams out upon the plains, where 200 miles of small ditches will distribute it in all directions over an area of 50,000 acres.

The whole project hinges on the storage of flood waters. The engineers are using all the natural storage basins where the water is most readily impounded in the construction of dams. In the Nevada region there will be seven or eight such reservoirs, large and small. The largest of them is Lake Tahoe in California, which is fed by the ice-cold streams from the Sierras. This lake lies in the drainage basin of the Truckee River and millions of cubic feet of water can be dammed up in it to be let down as needed for irrigation.

The work of the Nevada project so far has been accomplished under the direction of Government Engineer L. H. Taylor and supervised by Frederick H. Newell, chief engineer of the reclamation service. For the initial part of the work in Nevada, \$2,740,000 of the reclamation fund was set aside by the Secretary of the Interior. When this sum is spent at least 100,000 acres will be supplied by canals.

The reclamation act provides that the farms in the Nevada project shall be forty acres each near the towns and eighty acres each elsewhere. The original cost of a homestead to the settler is about \$15—the amount necessary to file and record his claim. Before the title to the land passes to him, however, the government asks that he pay back the amount expended for reclamation, which in the Nevada project is \$26 per acre. The settler must reside upon his land, water it from the government ditches and pay the amount charged against his farm in ten equal annual installments.



Stop Off at Reno, Nevada,

And investigate the irrigated Government land. Call on Mr. H. B. Maxson, U. S. Engineer, for information.



Printed Matter FREE. Write to

GEO. L. McDONAUGH,

COLONIZATION AGENT.

Union Pacific Railroad

OMAHA, NEBR.

CHEAP RATES

(To Sterling, Colorado,)

South Platte Valley

AND RETURN

First and Third Tuesday Each Month.

C. S. Morey Makes Remarkable Prediction in Regard to Beet Growing Here.

"Colorado as a beet sugar producing state will soon leave Michigan far in the rear, if the present developments continue."

This assertion was made this morning by C. S. Morey, head of the Morey-Boettcher syndicate. He has just returned from a trip to the East. While there he made arrangements for the transfer of one of the largest Michigan factories from Saginaw to Sterling, Colo. The new factory will have a capacity of 600 tons and will give employment to hundreds of men.

This will make the seventh beet sugar factory in the South Platte Valley owned by this syndicate.

The Union Pacific Railroad

Which is known as "The Overland Route," and is the only direct line from Chicago and the Missouri River to all principal points West. Business men and others can save many hours via this line. Call on or address a postal to your nearest ticket agent, or GEO. L. McDONAUGH, Colonization Agent, Omaha, Nebr.

E. L. LOMAX, G. P. & T. A.,
Omaha, Nebraska.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT **No**

No. 2

We do not intend to buy up all Chicago—we just buy our share of the bargain offers for the benefit of our customers and co operators. Did

you notice announcement No. 1? Read it again. The ALBRIGHT MUSIC CO., publishers, page 2, Inglenook, June 13.

Yes We have purchased the entire mail order clothing business of KRAMER & CO., Clark and Monroe Sts., Chicago, Ill. Established, 1893. Names and customers, 100,000. Clothing orders, 20,417. Naturally, this is no small addition to our already large clothing department. We are now as well equipped to furnish fine tailoring and substantial clothing of every style as any company in the city. We are the world's largest plain clothing makers. Samples and catalogue free.

ALBAUGH BROS., DOVER & CO.,
 ————— **That's The Place** —————
341-343 Franklin St. Chicago, Ill.

Missionary Collection Envelopes

Just the thing for taking up your collections. It is arranged so that you can place the amount, date, and name on the outside, if you so desire, and you can then seal it and hand to your solicitor or treasurer.—Size, 2¼x3½ inches. Price, 15 cents per hundred. Address,

BRETHREN PUBLISHING HOUSE,
 Elgin, Illinois.

ABSOLUTELY FREE!

We offer to each subscriber to the Gospel Messenger the book "Eternal Verities," all charges prepaid, **FREE.**

If you are not a subscriber to the Gospel Messenger, send us 75 cents for the paper from now to Jan. 1, 1906, and receive this excellent book **FREE.** The book is D. L. Miller's latest and best work and sells regularly for \$1.25. It is a cloth-bound volume and contains 375 well-filled pages.

If you are not a subscriber to the Messenger fill out the blank below and we will enter your subscription at once and send you the book.

Date,

Brethren Publishing House, Elgin, Ill.

DEAR BRETHREN: I am not now a subscriber to the Gospel Messenger and wish to take advantage of your special offer.

Enclosed please find 75 cents for the Messenger for the remainder of this year and the book "ETERNAL VERITIES," prepaid, to my address free of all charges.

Fraternally,

Name,

Post Office,

State,

A NEW EDITION OF THE

Inglenook Cook Book

This cook book has become so popular that we were compelled to get out another edition.

We are printing it on much better paper this time and are binding it in our own bindery, insuring a much better book than previous edition.

It contains 1,000 recipes by the best cooks in the country and are all simple and practical. Many good cooks tell us they have laid all other cook books aside and use only the Inglenook Cook Book.

It is being bound in a substantial paper binding and also good oil cloth. Price in paper binding, each, 25 cents

If you do not have a copy, send Oil cloth binding, each,35 cents now, and you will be pleased.

Brethren Publishing House,
 Elgin, Illinois.

Bookbinding

Do you have some magazine that you would like to have bound? Perhaps you have some books or Bibles, of special value to you, that you would like to have rebound. If so we can accommodate you.

We have an equipment equal to the best, in the book-binding line and can give you good and prompt service.

Write us, giving full particulars, size, etc., of what you want bound and we will quote you prices.

BRETHREN PUBLISHING HOUSE
 Elgin, Illinois.

AN OLD-FASHIONED REMEDY

Prepared in the old-fashioned way of honesty of purpose
with an unbroken record of success is

Dr. Peter's Blood Vitalizer

Solomon said: There is nothing new under the sun. The human system is very much the same to-day as it was over a century ago, when this famous herb remedy first came into prominent notice as a system-builder and health restorer. It has been doing this grand work of healing men and women ever since. No case has been so bad, no ailment so serious but what the **Blood Vitalizer** has done good.

If you have become discouraged at heart and broken in spirit owing to your un-availing efforts at finding relief, do not despair. Take hope from the experience of others, who have found health and strength in this plain old remedy.

The Secret of its Success

Is based on a principle as old as the hills; it strikes at the root of the disease by eliminating impure and waste matter from the system. Having purified and enriched the blood, the vital organs are again in a position to do the work which nature requires; the result is health—sound, robust health.

Do not inquire at the drug store for **Dr. Peter's Blood Vitalizer**. It is not a shelf-worn drug store medicine. It comes fresh from the laboratory, charged with the essence of health, and is supplied direct to the people through special agents. For further particulars address the sole proprietors,

DR. PETER FAHRNEY & SONS CO.,

112-118 South Hoyne Avenue,

CHICAGO, ILL.

A Delightful and Profitable California Home for Brethren

As heretofore announced in the Inglenook there is now forming, on the banks of the beautiful Sacramento River, in Glenn County, California, in the heart of the Sacramento Valley, a Colony of German Baptist Brethren.

Feb. 21, 1905, a party of Brethren composed of S. W. Funk, of Glendora, J. Overholtzer, of Colton, Wm. Platt, of Charter Oak (Ministers), T. M. Calvert, M. P. Custer (deacons), M. N. Overholtzer, F. L. Hepner, E. O. Overholtzer, of Covina, Cal., L. S. Ober, of Laotta, Ind., together with a number of friends, including J. P. Funk, of Charter Oak, and C. R. Greider, of Los Angeles, left Southern California on a trip to investigate the land under the Sacramento Valley Land Company's Canal system of irrigation just completed.

Ten of the party were old Californians who have had considerable experience in irrigating, fruit growing and farming in Southern and some in Central California, and are acquainted with the resources, climatic conditions, etc., of this country.

The party spent several days thoroughly investigating the water rights, character of soil, climate, health conditions, etc., in Glenn and Colusa Counties, and were well convinced that the richness of the soil, unfailing and cheap water supply, reasonable prices of land, transportation facilities, cool, pure, soft water for drinking, pleasant and healthful climate, etc., would insure a safe investment and deserve recommendation to others for settlement.

The party selected the Packer ranch of 6,600 acres, as a location, and secured an option at prices ranging from \$25 to \$100 per acre, including water right, according to distance, west from the River, character of soil and drainage. The party bought almost 800 acres, selecting from the cheapest to the highest price.

This tract runs about three and one-half miles west from the new town site of the Brethren, which is located 3½ miles north of Princeton near the banks of the Sacramento, amidst large oak trees. It is about 80 miles north of Sacramento City, the capital of the State.

All the water that is needed for any kind of farming or fruit growing is furnished by the Company for \$1.00 per acre per year, and the Company keeps up the ditches. The water can be had almost any day in the year.

"This is an opportunity that perhaps has never before been offered in California or in any other part of the United States." A number of those who have purchased will soon move to their new location and others are purchasing, and in a short time this tract will all be settled by the Brethren and their friends, especially by those from the eastern States who desire to do general farming in California.

This is certainly an opportunity to eastern people, as they can reap the benefit of the many years of experience these old Californians have had in irrigating and farming in California.

Wm. Platt and J. Overholtzer, two ministers, have

already moved to Princeton, Colusa County, Cal. They will gladly answer any inquiries and welcome those who come to investigate this country with a view of locating. Any of this party will also gladly answer inquiries regarding the new Colony.

A town site will soon be laid out and in the near future there will be a school, post office, stores and preaching services.

There is a trading vessel which comes up the River once a week and will take produce of all kinds in exchange for groceries and pay cash. With the advantages here and the conditions well adapted to general farming, there is no doubt but what one of the largest congregations of the Brethren in California will be located on this tract in the near future, and those desiring to take advantage of this opportunity should do so as soon as possible.

We have a climate that is no doubt equal to any valley of any consequence, for health and agreeableness. There is an occasional case of malaria in the lower and undrained lands of the county where water stands, but as the lands are becoming more thoroughly drained, this has almost entirely disappeared. For throat and lung trouble our climate is excellent. The weather is a little warmer than near the coast in Southern and Northern California, but not so warm as Riverside, Redlands, San Bernardino, etc.

The continual flowing water of the great Sacramento River directly from Mt. Shasta and the Mountains add greatly to the health of the country.

Any one desiring to see this tract will go to Colusa Junction, thence to Colusa on the Narrow Gauge, and, by notifying the Farmers and Merchants Bank of Colusa, they will be taken direct to the Tract in automobiles free of charge.

This is the land where the great oak and sycamore trees grow. The river banks are covered with wild grape and blackberry vines entwined amidst the large trees.

The river abounds in trout, salmon, bass and other delicious fish. The soil is rich sediment, 20 to 60 feet deep. It will produce 10 to 15 tons of alfalfa, 10 to 15 tons of peaches, pears or prunes. Oranges ripen there four weeks in advance of those of Southern California and always command higher prices for that reason. The present crop of wheat and barley will pay 10 per cent on \$100 an acre. It has the best supply of water for irrigation in all the west. I am a native of California. I have been actively engaged in developing California lands for 30 years. I am familiar with every large ranch and every section of California, and I know the Packer Ranch to be the best ranch of equal size in California. Its location is on the banks of California's largest river, where steamboats regularly ply. Its climate and its soil renders it ideal. Its productiveness is certain, not guess work.

Illustrated catalogues will be sent to any address free.

C. M. WOOSTER, President,

Sacramento Valley Land Company,

648 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.

HOMES FOR 1,000 FAMILIES

May be Found in the Beautiful Valleys
Along the

Oregon Short Line Railroad

IN SOUTHERN IDAHO

Where Crops Never Fail, because Farming
is Done by Irrigation.

Three crops of alfalfa hay are made each season. Fine timothy and clover are also grown. Wheat, rye, oats and barley also yield abundantly. Fruit growing is a very profitable industry.

The climate is healthy; winters short and mild. We solicit the homeseekers to come and investigate these valleys before locating elsewhere. Parties wishing to visit Idaho may also take advantage of the very low rates authorized to Portland and return on account of the Lewis and Clark Exposition, on which liberal stop-over privileges are allowed.

Exposition rates from some of the most Eastern points for tickets to Portland and return (not including trip through California), are as follows:

Omaha & Kansas City,	\$45.00
St. Paul & Minneapolis,	45.00
Chicago,	56.50
St. Louis,	52.00
Peoria,	53.00
Dayton, Ohio,	62.50

Tickets will be sold daily to September 30th, with final limit of ninety days from date of sale, but not beyond November 30, 1905. Stop-overs will be allowed on the Oregon Short Line at any point going or returning within final limit of tickets, but on return journey tickets must be deposited with the agent at point of stop-over.

Settlers' cheap one way rates will be in effect September 15th to October 31, 1905.

S. BOCK, Agent, Dayton, Ohio.

D. E. BURLEY, G. P. & T. A.

J. E. HOOPER, Agent, Oakland, Kans.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

THE INGLENOOK

VOL. VII.

JUNE 20, 1905.

No. 25

THE LIGHT OF CONSCIENCE.

BY MARTHA SHEPARD LIPPINCOTT.

Do the right and fear no thought
That another may express;
Whom your conscience has not taught
And your life may never bless.
Do what conscience says is right,
Then life's safest rule is yours:
And you follow in the light
That forevermore endures.

Men will differ and may change;
And if them you seek to please.
You may often think it strange,
That you find no path of ease:
For no matter what you do,
Some will think it is not right:
So to your own souls be true,
Then you'll follow God's own light.

Moorestown, N. J.

* * *

SEED-THOUGHTS FOR THE HEART'S GARDEN.

BY JOSEPHINE HANNA.

Truth paves a safe road.

*

Sunshine makes rainbows out of clouds.

*

Behold the day with a clear conscience, to view a clear sky.

*

Mr. Word is asked to give Mr. Deed, Sr., as his bondsman.

*

Some men catch Success while others are waiting for Opportunity.

*

Be so that God can trust you and you will find it easier to trust him.

*

As a defect of memory, forgetfulness is an infirmity; as a failure of vigilance, it is a sin.

*

Self stands between many a man and his goal, demanding that no sacrifice be made in its name.

It is beautiful to lay off the future into clean fields, but it is meritorious to weed those of the present.

*

Calumny and Competition are seen together so often as to greatly reflect upon the latter's character.

*

Does the nap on your Sunday Religion bear well the every-way brushing of everyday, or is there something wrong with the goods?

*

Responsibility is one of our greatest burdens, but we may throw it off, upon condition of perfect obedience to the One who is able to assume it.

*

There are a great many people who are playing a game of chance with Satan, for their souls. Poor chance for them!

*

The live church is the growing church, and the missionary church is the live church: no one doubts the life of the tree that is green to the tips of its branches which reach beyond its body.

*

Some people are afraid to build for eternity, for fear they cannot enjoy time. Do men fear to build two-story houses for fear they cannot occupy the first story? It would be to their own interest to keep both stories clean.

*

Does hope desert—do friends forsake you? Ah, it is sometimes God's way of trying faith, to take away that upon which, instead of him, it may unwittingly rest. It is sometimes his way of testing character, to subtract present advantage therefrom. Shall faith and integrity remain?

*

The little child loves "a whole bushel,"—the largest measure of which it has learned. We smile at its simplicity, while God would have us, like it, measure our love to him; and to put it down in plain figures, in cash, time or labor—aye, in something tangible—how much do we love him?

Flora, Ind.

PORTLAND WORLD'S FAIR.

BY MILLARD R. MYERS.

Chicago, May 9, 1905.

Mr. E. M. Cobb,
Elgin, Ill.

Dear Brother:—I hand you herewith first of a number of articles, which I am preparing for your paper. As you probably know I went from Chicago to Portland over the Union Pacific Railroad and the Oregon Short Line taking in the cities of Denver, Salt Lake, Boise and Spokane on the way.

The most interesting part of a trip to the great World's Fair is what one can see on the way. In the articles that I am to send you I hope to be able to say some things that will be of interest to the readers of your paper and will be of value especially to those who will be fortunate enough either this summer or some time in the future to visit this great section of our country.

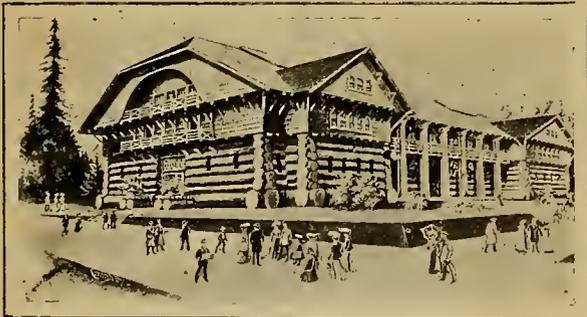
Trusting that what I have sent you will be satisfactory, and promising to do my best, I beg to remain

Yours fraternally,

M. R. M.

ONE might easily say that of the making of World's Fairs there is no end. Every event of national importance seems to hold up its hands and call for a meeting of the nations in celebration.

Columbus discovered America and 401 years later Chicago held the Columbian Exposition. The Declaration of Independence was signed July 4, 1776, and 100 years after that date Philadelphia announced the celebrated Centennial. Thomas Jefferson purchased the great western plains in 1803 and that event was commemorated by the Louisiana Purchase Exposition in 1904.



FORESTRY BUILDING.

This World's Fair, the most gigantic and colossal of all, had scarcely closed in a blaze of glory when it was announced to the world that the great Northwest was almost ready to throw open the gates of a new exposition in honor of the thrilling trip of Lewis and Clarke, who fought their way through deserts and mountain passes, climbed over rapids or floated down quiet streams, enduring patiently the danger of attack from savage men and still more savage nature, until they had pierced the great West and given to the world the wonderland of wealth and beauty.

I was convinced in my recent visit to Portland, Oregon, that the forthcoming Fair will be one of the most attractive and beautiful ever produced. Natural

valleys, winding between hills, from whose slopes on clear days seven snow-capped mountains may be seen in the distance, at whose feet lie placid waters, reflecting all the glories of the surrounding country and the skies overhead, in the center of which an island covered all over with a wilderness of flowers, rises like a paradise, certainly transcend description. The goddess of the hills and plains, of mountains and valleys,



THE OVERLAND LIMITED ON UNION PACIFIC.

has created the beautiful natural resort to which the Board of Directors have added all the experience and genius at their command.

As one enters the grounds from the southeast gate he comes directly into the midst of the large exhibit palaces with the Oregon Building on one hand and the Liberal Arts on the other. These structures, differing in architecture, are both exceedingly comely and attractive. They are not so large nor so massive as the buildings erected at some of the earlier expositions, but they are exquisite in finish and large enough to contain the exhibits of the great Northwest as planned by the Directors of the Portland Fair.

In the center of the open court between these buildings are fountains and flower beds, which in variety of color and fragrance furnish an extravaganza of elegance and beauty that lifts the soul of every viewer. As one lingers awhile until compelled by time or circumstances to proceed, he finds his eyes straying back again and again. A little farther in advance the picture changes, for a series of steps lead down to Guilds lake, in the center of which the Government Building, with two towers each 260 feet high, erected at a cost of \$260,000, rises as if in rivalry with the distant mountains. No man can stand here and take in the creations of man and nature without feeling a thrill of admiration for his fellows and a reverence for the Almighty Creator that will go with him until the end of time.

Turning a little to the left one comes to a bridge



THE CASCADES.

one-half mile long and broad enough to contain large side attractions on either edge and afford a wide passageway between.

This pier is styled the "Bridge of all Nations," and will be known instead of the "Midway" or the "Pike" as "The Trail." This bridge leads across the lake to the Government Island.

Turning again to the left and following around the gorge through the park, in which is to be found nearly every known variety of tree, one comes to the Forestry Building, which is the most remarkable structure ever erected for exhibition purposes.

It is made entirely of large logs taken from the Oregon forests and cut into lengths suitable for erecting a gigantic log house. The smallest of the timbers used is five feet in diameter and the largest thirteen feet in diameter. This wonderful structure has a ground floor space of 211x107 feet and is 65 feet from the floor to the roof. There are 44 columns, one might call Roman, each fifty feet long, which support the upper part of the structure. There are in all 152 columns inside and 12 columns outside, each one weighing, as calculated by water displacement, about 70,600 pounds. A woodsman would call these timbers ordinary saw logs with the bark on.

These mammoth trees were cut on the lower banks of the Columbia river and floated by way of the Willamette river through Guilds lake to the grounds. From here they were pulled by a wire cable operated by a donkey engine over a skid road in an iron cradle. They were then lifted into place by a large movable swinging crane controlled by a smaller engine 7x10.

This building, which contains about 2,000,000 feet of timber has been erected at a cost of from \$50,000 to \$60,000. The

same building would have cost in New York State \$250,000. Steps are now being taken by the State of Oregon to place a cement foundation under this building and keep it as a permanent State Exhibit Palace.

As I stood in the midst of these large and beautiful structures my mind went back to the night when all the nations were together to witness the closing splendors of the fair in St. Louis. Every one stood still at the moment when the President of that achievement turned off the lights for the last time and was compelled to say that the saddest part of the making of a World's Fair is the short life it enjoys.

'Tis true that they have served their purpose by bringing together thousands of people from every civilized and savage portion

of the globe, yet it seems too bad that so many millions of dollars should be expended and that in a few weeks the grandeur and sublimity should give place to a wreck of wood, stone and mud, yet after all this is the end of all things physical, the spiritual alone enduring.

The thousands who have met and mingled, exchanged ideas, criticised and quarreled, loved and parted, have taken back to their old homes new ideas from around the world and humanity has been ennobled, art made more beautiful, science more analytical, and the world better.

26 Carlisle Place, Chicago, Ill.



THE wings of a fly are used with great quickness and probably six hundred strokes are made per second. This would carry the fly about twenty-five feet, but a seven-fold velocity can easily be attained, making one hundred and seventy-five feet per second, so that under certain circumstances it can outstrip a race horse.



OREGON STATE BUILDING.

RELIGION OF MORALITY—WHICH?

BY MARTHA B. SHICK.

MORALITY, in its truest and deepest sense, is impossible without faith in God, or religion; yet there is a morality, a worldly morality, to which a person may attain without accepting Christ as his personal Savior, or the Scriptures as his guide through life.

The moral man, in the eyes of the world to-day, is he who is honest and upright in his dealings with his fellow-men, whose character is pure and who possesses a certain degree of hospitality and benevolence. When man has adjusted his political and social relations to his fellow-men, we say he is a moralist.

A religious character possesses all the qualities to be found in the moral one, but in addition to adjusting his relations to his fellow-men, he has adjusted his relations to God by the acceptance of his Word as revealed to man, and the acknowledgment of Jesus Christ as the Savior of the world.

Personal morality begins when man takes his first step in the path of duty, and this beginning makes its appearance in the tender years of childhood. Even before the child is old enough to distinguish good from evil, it is prompted to obey the parent from a sense of duty. As years come and go, and the child grows older, the duties multiply and reach beyond the parent and children in the home to playmates, neighbors, friends and society. During this time the child has grown to manhood, and his morality has increased in proportion to the duties performed by him. It is the fully developed moral man that we wish to consider.

There are many qualities possessed by a moral man which we admire. When we take into consideration the sin, wickedness and gross crimes that are being committed about us each day, such as lying, stealing, gambling, blaspheming, committing murder and the vilest of deeds, how our hearts are made to rejoice that many, many citizens of our country, although not Christians, are opposed to these forms of evil, take no part in them and strive to make this land of ours the best place on earth in which to live. We are glad that the human being is so much interested in the welfare of his brother. We could not conceive of the existence of the human race for any length of time were it not for the fact that most of *us* are moralists.

The mere moralist considers his whole duty in life to live in such a manner as will bring to himself the greatest degree of happiness without conflicting with his obligations towards his fellow-men, as imposed upon him by law and society. When this has been accomplished, he believes he has lived a complete life.

The aim in the life of the moral man is happiness. To be happy he desires to have a harmonious, self-

satisfied, worldly existence. To reach the desired haven he is guided by his own conscience, justice and public opinion.

Let us first investigate the moralist's purpose in life. He is seeking earthly happiness, that which extends to the grave but not beyond. Starting out in search of this something called happiness, reaching after a possible good to be attained, he finds himself in the midst of a great undertaking, with no sustaining power except the efforts of his own feeble will. The length of the journey is very uncertain, and the probabilities are that he may travel for years before reaching the goal, then only to realize his anticipations for a short period, when suddenly time shall cease with him, and all for which he has striven vanishes.

Is the conscience a safe guide? Does it always lead in right paths? There are men living to-day, noble, honorable men, who say we cannot go astray if we follow the dictates of our conscience. This would be true were it not for the fact that Satan succeeded in wrecking the conscience of our first parents in the garden of Eden, and never since that time have any of their children been able to restore it to its original purity. Although the conscience can be trained to a certain extent to discriminate between right and wrong, so much depends upon the teacher that we can readily see that the conscience of the pupil would be like unto the conscience of the teacher, and therefore far from being a safe guide. It is often in error and needs correction, enlightenment, cultivation, development. It needs to be roused from sleep and sharpened.

In order to live a harmonious life, it is very necessary to render to every man his dues—to be courteous, honest, sober, upright, virtuous—to fulfill all the duties as required by political and social laws. These rules are very strictly followed by the moralist. The law tells him to pay his debts, and he is never known to let an obligation for payment pass by default; the law tells him to give some of his property for charitable institutions, and he promptly remits the few coins demanded; it tells him he must not abuse dumb animals, and he is careful in the treatment of his horses and cattle; it tells him to regard the rights of his neighbor, and he makes good fences at the right place to protect his neighbor's fields from invasion by his stock; society tells him to be polite and courteous, to refrain from the use of vulgar and profane language, intoxicants and other similar forms of evil; society bids him to aid in charitable deeds and acts of mercy. All of these demands the moralist promptly obeys.

But why does he have such respect for the dictates of law and society—for their commands and prohibitions? What is the motive which prompts him to obey? Is it because he has a deeply-rooted love in his heart for that which is good and right? We

are willing to acknowledge that he has love in his heart, but it is not that pure and perfect love which is demanded of every man and woman. It is a proud, selfish love, born of a desire to escape the punishment inflicted upon those who disobey the law, or a desire to gain the reward of obedience—a good name among his countrymen, their esteem and exaltation.

From the facts related, we are made firmly to believe that the moralist is laboring under a bondage of duty. He cannot always love duty, but he has respect for it. Can a man be truly happy who is in bondage—a slave? When we were under the control of the British flag, did we not fight for liberty? Were we to be placed under the same yoke to-day, there is not one of us who would not say with Patrick Henry, "Give me liberty or give me death." Oh, that every soul who is treading the path of life as a slave of duty would cry out, "Give me liberty or give me death!" Then would the fetters that bind moral progress be broken, light would dawn upon the earth, and as its rays would penetrate the hearts of men they would behold their sinfulness in so long rejecting him who said, "I am the light of the world," and "I am the way, the truth and the life"; they would then be made to acknowledge that because they had rejected his Son, they had not been the children of God, but the children of Satan; that they were not only slaves of duty, but slaves of sin; then would they see that moral progress is not limited, but with the liberty and freedom gained through Christ they would press on and on and on throughout life and eternity.

And now since the moralist has been transformed into a religious man, instead of being simply a citizen of this world, he is a citizen of the kingdom of God; instead of depending upon his own conscience and the ideas of man for guidance, he follows the divine law, the Word of God; instead of being impelled to action by a sense of duty, he cannot refrain from being helpful to others because of the love of God which abounds in his heart; instead of trusting in his own strength of will for the fulfillment of duty, he now is led step by step, with the strong arm of Christ helping him over the rough and rocky places, and lifting him upwards where the road is steep; instead of devotion to this world, he is consecrated to God and his work; instead of desiring others to serve him, he is anxious to serve others.

The religious man can now take a retrospective glance over his life and wonder at his former blindness. He had no positive ideal to allure him onward and upward. He was always searching for one. His ideal now cannot be surpassed by any example in history, for Christ, the pure, the perfect, the One in whom guile was never found has become his pattern, and by following in his footsteps day by day, he grows more and more like his Savior.

Faith in God is the root of all virtues. The Gospel is the one power that can make an individual free. Christianity extends to all departments in life. It is not enough to respect the rights of men—their life, health, property, honor—to be honest and not take advantage, but we should have an unselfish readiness to help all mankind. Religion seeks to help, not merely the physical needs, but those of the soul, which are, in the sight of God, of great value. Religion brings with it gentleness, kindness, diligence, virtue, knowledge, temperance, patience, godliness, brotherly kindness and love, and "If these things be in you and abound, they make you that ye shall be neither barren nor unfruitful in the knowledge of our Lord Jesus Christ."

My dear young friends, do you wish to trust to your own wisdom rather than trust to the mercies of God? Do you, like the Pharisee, have no feeling of guilt? Are you self-righteous? Do you feel no need of the grace of God? Are you trying to climb the ladder to heaven, steadied only by your own hands, when Christ is standing with outstretched arms waiting firmly to support the ladder for you and help you from rung to rung? Why not break the power of sin and become a free man through the Gospel? Put on Christ, clothe yourself with his righteousness and be free from the old nature, for, "If the Son shall make you free, ye shall be free indeed." But if you prefer to remain in bondage, what will be your reward?

After all the duties of life have been performed and the cup of earthly happiness has been filled, the moralist bids adieu to everything that is near and dear to him, and his friends wrap the death cloak about his lifeless form and lower it into the small cavity in the earth which has been prepared as his last resting place. In only a few years nature has healed the scar on the face of mother earth and covered it with a rich carpet of green, dotted with violets and daisies. The little marble slab that marks the empty grave is all that reminds us of the one who has returned to dust.

How different the Christian's exit from life! Although he has had much happiness in this world, he closes his eyes in a peaceful sleep, knowing that only this physical body is taken to the tomb, and that the soul—the real man—shall awaken at the dawn of the perfect day when the heavenly Father calls all his children home. Then shall he be borne on the wings of angels through the pearly gates into the Holy City, where he shall meet his loved ones gone before, and live in perfect bliss in the presence of his loving Savior throughout eternity.

Elgin, Ill.

Music hath charm to soothe the savage breast.—
Congreve.

FISHING INDUSTRY.

BY A. C. WINE.

To fully realize to what extent the fishing industry is being carried on we must stop for a moment and think how many fish must be caught to supply the daily demands, and of how many people are dependent upon fishing for a living.

The fishing industry has become so great only since the railroad and telegraph systems have come into the country and made the mode of transportation of products very easy. Before the use of railroads the fishermen could only catch a small number of fish and these, when brought home, were given to the wife to dispose of in the immediate vicinity. But now they can be shipped to all parts of the world, and it has become a great industry.

The railroads afford every facility to the increase of the fish transportation. This was brought about because there were prospects of establishing a regular and profitable traffic that would benefit the world in general. The government has taken it into her hands to see that the fish are protected from people in certain seasons of the year, and they have also said that the time has passed when any one could fish at any time. Common sense teaches one that fish should not be caught at certain seasons and under a certain size. The government has taken great care in distributing the fish in water where they may grow rapidly and be beneficial. Many States have fish hatcheries, where fish are artificially hatched and sent to various waters where they will thrive and replenish the stock that has been diminished by over-fishing, etc.

It is with the fisherman as it is with the farmer, if the weather is bad and the crops poor they both cry, "Hard times." There are fishing seasons just as true as there are times of harvest with us. Mr. Samuel Hewett, who was a great fisherman, through investigations and experiments, discovered the plan of packing fish in ice to preserve them; this was a great step in the fishing industry. Mr. Hewett had over fifty large fishing vessels under his supervision.

The regular fishermen of England, Wales, Ireland and Scotland number two hundred thousand men, and they own over forty thousand fishing vessels. This is but a small number compared to those who ply upon the water of other foreign countries, our own not included.

There are different ways of fishing. One is by trawling; this is with a long net that drags the bottom of the sea, which is chiefly used by the fishermen of the Dutch, French and Belgians. The other way is with a line that is sometimes several miles long; it is a long rope with little short lines running out on both sides. The line has over eight thousand hooks on it,

and uses over twenty-five bushels of bait in a single day.

Some fish are valuable as food, and afford a staple food for the poor, and are a food of choice by the middle class, and are, in the estimation of the rich, held as delicacies. To supply the desires of the increasing population for fish, great must be the harvest of the sea.

Union Bridge, Md.

LOUIS THE GREAT'S ARCH.

THERE are different ways of marking the noteworthy events of nations. When the Romans achieved some great military victory, they erected a splendid piece of masonry in the form of an arch, carving it elaborately with scenes of battle, and inscribing it with dates and names. This was considered one of the most impressive ways of commemorating a great occasion. In the same manner the French people have placed archways in their capital, on historic sites, or on elevations that throw the stone work into bold relief.

One of the most significant of the arches in Paris dates back to 1670. It is called the triumphal arch of Porte St. Denis, and it was built to mark the campaign of Louis XIV, along the Rhine. It is eighty-one feet broad, and eighty-two feet high, and is inscribed to Louis the Great. It is placed at the intersection of two streets—no particular site when chosen, but since the days of King Louis, his arch has been the scene of three revolutionary engagements. The stone-work shows still the marks of the bullets showered upon it by the communists in 1871.

With Louis the Fourteenth's reign the French government grew to be the most powerful of any on the continent. His army was the largest and finest in all Europe. His generals and engineers were among the ablest of any age. Louis had encroached upon other kingdoms, and added portions of neighboring countries to his own. These conquests alarmed the nations about him, and they got together to form an alliance to resist this devouring monarch.

Louis pretended to be very angry that Holland, feeble in size and military strength, should attempt to resist his forces. In reality, he was trying to get an excuse to march into Holland, and secure it to his other possessions.

With every advantage on his side, a hundred thousand soldiers well disciplined, a body-guard of a thousand young nobles, and boats for water travel mounted and carried along, Louis and his party pushed along the unprotected states of Holland that bordered on the Rhine. The whole country on the left bank of the Rhine was taken by the French, scarcely an hour passed that the king did not receive the news of some new conquest.

It was for this series of victories that Louis caused the arch to be built; but hardly had the workmen completed it when the king was compelled to call back his troops from Holland. His demands upon the Dutch people to submit to his rule and give up their city of Amsterdam had aroused a people desperate with the injustice of Louis' unnecessary war. By getting other countries to help them the Dutch made a bold stand, and then the terrible French king was thwarted.

It was during the reign of this Louis, a reign that extended over seventy-two years, that one of the first efforts at revolution was made by the people of France. What became a few generations later an entire overturning of kingly authority, was now merely a suggestion of things to follow. The common people and nobles each made an effort to resent the insufferable tyranny of the royal government. Each effort was crushed out, and Louis celebrated this much of his power by having a statue of himself erected in which he was represented as triumphantly tramping on the helpless people of France.

Louis XIV, besides being a political leader of great power, bending all before him, counted himself a worthy patron of literature, calling himself "The Protector of Letters." With his reign, directly or indirectly, are associated such men as Corneille, Racine, Moliere, La Fontaine, Fenelon, Madame de Sevigne, Pascal.

His perfecting of the palace and grounds at Versailles at the expense of millions of money and the loss of thousands of workmen, was another feature of his reign. But the glory that stretched out through the greater part of his rule began to wane. Army and navy were reduced and given up; the treasury was empty, and his people desperate. His son and grandson, whom he had depended upon to succeed him, were both dead. The joy of the people at his death showed the oppression they had been under during his lifetime. A holiday of rejoicing attended his funeral day, and singing and drinking, the people watched the procession to his grave, and heaped curses upon their "Great Louis," the "Grand Monarch."—*Selected.*

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HOW CROCKS AND JARS ARE MADE.

THE raw material from which crocks, jars, and other common earthen vessels are made is called potter's clay, which is found in many parts of the world, including our own country. It lies in deposits, or veins, usually near the surface, varying in thickness from a few inches to several feet. It is of a grayish or lead color, free from grit, and very heavy. The deposit is laid bare by "stripping" or removing the earth from above it, when it can be easily dug with an ordinary pick. Before the clay is ready for use it

must be well ground in a mill made especially for the purpose, and which consists of a combination of large iron knives, and crushing wheels revolving in a large iron pan. The clay is taken from the mill and made into blocks about sixteen inches square, which are placed in a cellar or other damp place where they will keep moist.

A "turner" (the operatives in a pottery are called turners) or his helper takes one of the blocks or "balls" of clay to a bench near his wheel, and makes it into small balls proportioned to the size of the vessels to be made. The potter's wheel is a flat metal disk sixteen or eighteen inches in diameter, which revolves horizontally, and is operated with a treadle by the "turner's" foot. The turner places one of the small balls of clay on the center of the wheel which is made to revolve rapidly, and with his hands fashions the crude mass into symmetrical and artistic shapes. In much less time than it would take to describe the process, the ball of mud has been transformed into a shapely crock or jar. The wheel stops and the newly formed vessel is detached from it, and removed to a board near by. When the board is full the ware is taken to the drying room where it remains until it is dry enough to be "blued" (decorated and stenciled) and glazed inside. It is then ready to be burned. The kilns in which the stone-ware is burned are built of stone, or brick, or both. They are round structures ten feet in diameter and fifteen or sixteen feet high. The floor of the upper chamber is four or five feet from the ground, and is full of holes, so that the blaze and heat from the fire in the flues below may pass up through it. The ware is placed in the kiln very carefully, bits of sanded clay being placed between the pieces of ware to keep them from sticking together. When the kiln is full the door is closed with bricks and mortar, and a slow fire is started in the flues below. The fire is gradually increased until it blazes out through the holes in the conical top of the kiln.

Two or three days are required to complete the burning of a kiln of stone ware. Just before the burning process is completed a quantity of salt is thrown into the kiln from the top, which, melting and running over the ware, gives it the glassy appearance noticed on stone-ware of good quality. The fire is then allowed to die out, and in a day or two the ware will be cool enough to be removed from the kiln, assorted and stored away for sale.—*Selected.*

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WHEN your mind has been drawn aside do not fret or let yourself go down the stream of nature as if it were in vain to attempt to swim against it; but confess your fault and calmly resume your former endeavor, but with more humility and watchfulness.—*Fletcher.*

THE TRAIL OF THE BLACK FOX.

THE train was three hours behind time, and the half-dozen of us gathered in the little station on the Northern Pacific sat in a sort of gloomy silence listening to the clatter of the telegraph keys inside the agent's office, or contemplating the red-hot stove that roared with a temperature of thirty-two degrees below zero.

It was an irksome task to sit there for three hours and wait for the train. I had neither book nor paper to read, and I was greatly relieved when the grizzly-bearded man in the corner began to talk.

"This winter is a pretty good match for the one I spent on Mouse river nearly forty years ago," he said. "I shall never forget it. Many of the settlers in Northern Dakota froze to death in their shanties on the prairie, and whole villages of Indians perished from starvation and-cold.

"I was a young man then, just twenty-one, and was holding a claim in the Willow Creek Basin. It lay right out on the prairie, with not a stick of timber nearer than fifteen miles. I had no money, my crops had been almost a failure, and the prospect of staying there and hauling wood fifteen miles merely to keep from freezing was not pleasant. It set me to thinking, and I talked the matter over with Dick, a younger brother, a lad of sixteen, who was living with me. I think it was he who first suggested that we get rid of the task of hauling fuel by removing for the winter to where it could be had ready to hand. It was easier to go to the fuel than to bring it to us, so we finally decided to go up on Mouse river and spend the winter hunting and trapping. This would give us employment during a period when we could have done nothing by remaining on the claim, which was the best part of it.

"There was a fine spell of weather in November, and we took advantage of it by tumbling our provisions, feed and other necessaries into the wagon and striking the trail for Mouse river. We got there and had established our winter quarters, as luck would have it, before the first big snow fell. We could hardly have found a better place. It was right under the wall of a projecting cliff, in a little cove where hardly a breath of the north wind could reach us. There we built a cabin about ten feet square, which we daubed as tight as a jug with mud, making a roof of poles and pine boughs. We soon had a good-sized chimney erected, and, when we had kindled a fire in the fireplace we found our quarters quite comfortable.

"We piled a good quantity of wood against the cabin, and thus provided against a heavy fall of snow. We set to work with a will, for the weather remained fair enough, though it was now December. We put out what traps we had, and, inside of a week, we had caught five wolves, seven minks, a wild-cat and three

beavers. In addition to these we had killed a deer and two antelopes. So, taking it all in all, we had done exceedingly well.

"'If we can keep this up,' said Dick, 'we shall soon make enough to pay for the claim.' But our good luck did not last. About the middle of December a foot of snow fell, the thermometer dropped to thirty-six degrees below zero, and winter shut down in earnest. All the hollows and ravines drifted full of snow, and we got up one morning to find our cabin in the middle of a drift ten feet deep. It took us most of the day to tunnel out in front of the door and scoop the snow from the roof. For nearly a week we hardly left the cabin. The cold was fearful, and must have been pretty close to fifty degrees below zero. But our cabin, with the snow piled about it, was as warm as a cave; and, when we thought of the people living far out on the bleak prairie, I want to tell you that we thought of our blessings and felt well contented with our lot.

"Our main trouble was getting water to our horses. We had found a nook for them under the projecting shelf of the cliff—a sort of grotto, the entrance to which we closed with pine boughs; and this was so walled in with the drifting snow that it was impossible to get the horses out to water, so we were compelled to melt snow in our teakettle and carry the water to them.

"While this task was not an easy one—for the water often froze before we could get it to our horses—it gave us something to do, which served, in a manner, to relieve the monotony.

"We were completely shut off from the outside world. It was like being in prison. We had brought neither books nor papers with us, and had nothing to read. I never realized till then what it is to be without books. I remember how we lamented our misfortune, and what our joy was when Dick discovered a part of an old newspaper pasted on the inside of our grub box. How carefully we dampened it so as to soften the paste; and, when we had detached it, we dried it by the fire; and, by the light of a torch—we had no windows in our cabin—we devoured its contents over and over.

"During the last week in December another snow fell, and again we found our cabin covered with the drifting snow that came over the cliff. We had all our work of tunneling and shoveling to do over again; but, as we needed exercise, we did not mind it much. All the ravines and hollows were filled with snow; and once, when we ventured to try to get our traps, we went down in a drift fifteen or twenty feet deep, and came near being frozen before we got out.

"After that experience we made us some snowshoes and avoided any similar mishaps. But it was near the middle of January before we ventured very far from our cabin. The weather remained fearfully

cold, and often at nights, as we lay snugly tucked in our blankets listening to the cutting wind right from the Arctic whistling through the canon, we could hear the trees in the river bottoms cracking with frost like the explosion of heavy guns.

"One evening, just before sunset, as I was bringing some wood into the cabin, I saw something run swiftly along the edge of the creek on the ice. At first glance I thought it was a black dog. It was coming up the creek in the direction of the cabin. I stood perfectly still. As it came from behind a clump of willows there was that in its movements—the shifting, nervous lifting of the head, the stealthy tread and alert manner—which proclaimed it to be something different from a dog.

"It came swiftly from behind the willows, and then threw up its head and came to a halt. A single glance at its bushy tail, its pointed nose and glossy coat told me what it was. For an instant I was too greatly surprised to move. There before me, not forty yards away, stood a black fox with a superb coat on him worth three hundred dollars in gold!

"It was enough to astonish an older hunter than I, and for a moment I stood looking at it as if I were powerless to move. Then I shot into the cabin, seized my gun and dashed to the outside. But the delay had done the mischief. The game was gone. Dick, who had witnessed my excitement, followed me from the cabin, bringing his gun, evidently expecting to be confronted by a bear. A glance showed me the fox more than a hundred yards away, running down the creek, but, before I could bring my rifle to bear on him, he had disappeared behind a thicket that skirted the creek.

"When I explained to Dick what it was, he was as greatly excited as I, and we lost no time in getting on our snowshoes and starting on the trail. We followed it for nearly a mile, but darkness had set in by this time, and we returned to the cabin, disappointed but not discouraged. To bag that black fox would be a good winter's work in itself, and I didn't sleep much that night for thinking of it. We were up and had breakfast long before daylight the next morning; and, as soon as it was light enough to see our way, we put on our snowshoes, took our guns and struck for the trail of the black fox.

"We took up the trail where we had left off the night before and followed it as fast as we could travel over the snow. It led us a merry dance. I can tell you; out onto the open plain, in and out of ravines, back to the bottoms, and through mazes of underbrush and thickets. The trail was plain, and we followed it with the eagerness of bloodhounds on a fresh scent. But the black fox is almost as cunning as his red brother, and we soon found that he began doubling on his trail. This caused us to lose it several times, but we kept on. Once we came to where the fox had

feasted on a hare, and, later, where it had scratched around an old log for wood mice. We had little hope of coming on to the fox in daylight. It is not a common thing for them to be abroad during the day, excepting in cases of extreme danger. But we might trail him to his lair. Should this prove to be a hollow log or tree, our task of getting him out would be easy. On the other hand, if his den should happen to be a hole in the cliff we would have little chance of capturing him unless we could do so by setting a trap at the hole.

"There seemed to be a good many chances in favor of our capturing him. It was hardly possible that we should lose the trail, and the trail must lead us to his den. We were in the best of spirits. It is not every day that a creature with a coat worth three hundred dollars can be picked up.

"As we made our way into a deep ravine we saw something dark moving along the edge of a little stream. We came to an abrupt halt, not knowing what the creature might be. A moment later it came into full view from behind a clump of bushes, and a single glance told us that it was an Indian.

"We dropped our guns. The Indian staggered a few steps and then sank in a heap in the snow. We waited for just a moment to make sure that he was alone, then we approached the spot. It didn't take us long to find out what the matter was. The Indian, probably weakened by starvation, was at the point of being frozen to death. We endeavored to get him to his feet, but he seemed in a sort of stupor and made no effort to help himself.

"We could not let him stay there and freeze. We had to get him to the cabin. But how was this to be done? There was no time to lose, and we set to work with a will. Luckily we were not more than a half mile from the cabin, the trail of the fox having led us in a circuitous route.

"We got a couple of long poles from a mass of driftwood, and binding them together with pine branches, we constructed a sort of sled. Lifting the Indian on to this, we started for the cabin. It was a hard job, but we finally accomplished it. As soon as we got the Indian into the cabin, we made a good fire and fell to rubbing him with snow. It didn't take long to revive him, and, inside of two hours, he was sitting up and stowing away food in a way that was amazing. I think he would have killed himself eating had we not wisely allowed him.

"We could not get him to talk much, though he could speak English brokenly. All we could learn of him was that he was a Sioux, and that he had been on a visit to some tribes in the north and was returning when the blizzard came on. He had stayed in a cave for a long time, living on some dried meat he had brought with him. Then he had started on south,

but had become weak, lost his gun, and must soon have perished had we not found him when we did.

"That was his story as far as it could be gathered. Night was coming down by this time, and with it another storm set in. Dick and I sat by the blazing fire feeling gloomy enough. 'It's good-by fox now!' muttered Dick. 'This snow will cover the trail so that we can never follow it. It is just too bad, that is what it is! If we had only gone on while the trail could be followed—but of course we couldn't let the poor fellow freeze. I'd do the same thing over again, but it's our hard luck I'm complaining of.'

"'It is pretty hard,' I admitted. 'But it's just as you say; we'd do the same thing over again.'

"'And just to think,' went on Dick, 'the skin of that fox would have brought enough to pay for the claim!'

"While we were talking the Indian sat on a blanket by the fire smoking contentedly—for he had pipe and tobacco, though he had come very near perishing for want of food. 'Mebby so git um fox next time,' he said, with a grin that was exasperating. He not only seemed devoid of gratitude for what we had done for him, but seemed to be amused over the loss we had sustained in the operation.

"It was not a pleasant prospect to have an unknown Indian in the cabin with us. We both felt some misgivings at allowing him to stay, but we could not turn him out.

"When we got ready to turn in, we took our guns and placed them under our pillows, then carried the blankets for the Indian to the far corner of the cabin. He rolled himself in them and was soon fast asleep. Then Dick and I turned in, but I did not sleep much. In my dreams I was haunted with visions of hostile Indians and hand-to-hand combats with them, and I would wake with a chill of fear. But I always found the Indian sleeping quietly and the night passed without incident.

"We had some work shoveling snow the next morning before we could get out of the cabin. The Indian watched the process with evident interest, but with no disposition to assist.

"For several days we did little but sit in the cabin and keep up the fire. The Indian remained with us, showing not the slightest inclination to return to his people. I suppose he considered our accommodations equal to any in his own village and did not care to make any change. His name, we learned, after he had been with us three days, was Dogface. It was a belated introduction, but, as the name was not one to inspire any increase of confidence, it would have been just as well to leave us in ignorance of it.

"Although we spent nearly a whole day tramping through the bottoms, we could not again strike the trail of the black fox. This was disappointing. However, we bagged considerable smaller game, and re-

plenished our stock of provisions. This was fortunate for us, for Dogface had an appetite like a sawmill, and he showed no inclination to desert us.

"During the next week after the arrival of Dogface the weather moderated, and we were able to dig our traps from the snow and reset them. About this time we met with a surprise. One morning when we got up, we found that Dogface had quietly taken his departure during the night, at what time we could not tell. That was not all. He had taken our best gun with him. How he had managed to get it from under our heads without awakening us, I cannot tell. But the gun was gone and so was Dogface. You'd better believe that we were angry.

"'It serves us right for trusting an Indian! Dick declared. We followed the Indian's trail to the sough through the river bottom, but did not think it advisable to try to overtake him. He had our best gun, and it would be easy for him to lie in ambush for us.

"As for myself, I was glad enough he was gone, though I would have been better pleased if he had left the gun. But the thought that we were now rid of him partly consoled me for its loss. I had not felt entirely easy with him in the cabin with us.

"We were just in the act of going to bed one night when we heard something at the door. The next moment it was opened, and Dogface came in. He deposited the rifle in one corner and drew a hatchet from his belt and laid it on the floor. The hatchet belonged to us, but we had not missed it. Then he took something from under his blanket and tossed it to Dick. It was the skin of the black fox! I think you might have knocked Dick or me down with a feather. We sat feasting our eyes on the prize and running our fingers caressingly through the fur, as if we could never trust it out of our hands. And Dogface, of whom we had thought so many hard things since he left, had, as we learned later, walked more than twenty-five miles to get it for us.

"Dogface staid with us for nearly a month, and when he took his departure he again carried away our best rifle, but this time it was as a present. I never saw him again, but I am not likely to forget him, for there is a good farm up in Northern Dakota which was in large part paid for with a black skin—though the records do not show it—and I am the owner of that farm."—*Gertrude Norton, in Young People's Weekly.*

PHIL'S REFERENCES.

ONE crisp November day an afternoon train was just leaving an eastern city when a youth entered the car with a middle-aged lady of delicate appearance leaning upon his arm, and conducting her down the aisle and deftly arranging shawls and satchels, he seated her by the window and sat down beside her.

In the midst of the bustle of the last minutes before the train should leave, an old woman, wearing an antiquated bonnet and her hands filled with bundles, came slowly along the narrow aisle, endeavoring to find a seat.

Just then there was a sudden movement of the car, and the old woman, clutching at the back of a seat to save herself from falling, dropped one of her bundles, which rolled near three stylishly-dressed young men, who had adjusted two seats facing each other, and were having a good time. Instead of handing the woman her bundle and offering her the unoccupied seat, one of the young men remarked, "Old lady seems to have taken too much beer."

But the youth first mentioned came to the old woman's relief, saying, "Here is a seat, madam," and picking up her bundle he was leading her to his own place, when a lady touched his arm and said, "The woman can have a seat with me."

"I'm real glad," said the woman; "for I'm always dizzy when I am standing up to ride. I'm going to Derbyville where my daughter Jane lives, and I got belated in getting on the cars. I thank you, young man, for helping an old woman."

As the youth returned to his seat he said to the lady beside him, "I could not help thinking what if it had been my mother who was traveling alone! I am sure I should have wished some one to be kind to her."

A portly gentleman, with gold bowed spectacles, who was sitting in the seat back of the youth, touched him on the shoulder, saying,—

"Have you a situation? or do you want one?"

"Oh, sir, that is just what I have been seeking for some weeks!"

"I see that your ticket is for the town where I live," replied the old gentleman. "Come to see me at this address this evening at eight o'clock. Perhaps we may arrange something."

Punctually at the hour the youth was ushered into the room where his new acquaintance awaited him. As soon as they were seated the old gentleman asked,—

"How comes it that you have been seeking a place for weeks without finding one?"

"I have not found a place I could accept yet," was the boy's reply.

"Particular, are you?" and the man eyed him keenly.

"I am particular what I do. Mr. Skeels wanted me to sell beer for him, and I would not. Mr. Powell wanted me to sell cigars for him, but I do not consider that very much better."

"I have been looking out for some one that would suit me. I am particular too. My business is the retail dry goods business, and I endeavor to do an honest one. What is your name and age?"

"Philip Sheridan Knowles, and I am sixteen. If you could give me a situation, sir, I would strive to do my very best. My father is not living, and I wish to make my mother very comfortable, and after I have done that I want to take a couple terms in some good commercial college. Hitherto my mother has taught me nearly everything I know. My mother's education is very good. I have some references at home which I will bring to you to-morrow."

"You can come to my place to-morrow, but you need not trouble yourself about the references, for you had the best of references along with you. I noticed the care you had for your mother when we were on the journey, and your kindness to the old woman, and I knew that you had been brought up to observe the Golden Rule. I have helped several youths climb up the ladder to a good business, and should be glad to help another.—*Selected.*

THE CURVED BALL.

Most any ten-year-old youngster can curve a ball, even though he does not know why he can do so except that the leather must be held in a certain way. Possibly a half dozen of the major league twirlers know something about the science of the curve, but comparatively few understand why they can produce their "benders." The *Scientific American* gives the following as the scientific explanation of the matter:

"The pitcher in the field tells us that the ball curves because he gives it a twist, but scientifically this will not do. Why will the twist make the curve? If a ball were thrown in a certain direction and if the force of gravitation were not at work the ball would continue on in a straight line forever. Some force of resistance is then at work when a ball is made to deviate in a curve from its straight course. If a feather is dropped in a vacuum in an exhausted receiver of an air pump it will drop like a shot, but if it is dropped out in the air it will go down irregularly and slowly, shifting from side to side.

"It is the atmosphere which causes the ball to curve. Bearing in mind that the atmosphere is a compressible, elastic gas, we find that when the ball leaves the hand of the pitcher with a rapid rotary motion it "impinges upon a continuous elastic cushion," and this moderate resistance, or friction, changes its course in the direction which is given to the rotary motion. Take an out shoot of a right-handed pitcher, for instance. He impresses upon the ball a rapid centrifugal rotary motion to the left, and the ball goes to the left because the atmosphere, compressible and elastic, is packed into an elastic cushion just ahead of the ball by the swift forward and rotary motion, and the friction, which is very great in front of the ball, steers it in the direction which it is turning."

A MIGHTY REASON WHY WE SHOULD BE TRUE.

BY LULU C. MOHLER.

How may we become a Christian? Why, simply sanctifying ourselves is all. How do that? Jesus prayed the Father, "Sanctify them through thy truth; thy word is truth." From the Father through Jesus we have the truth. Truth means a principle and a reality. Can you think of a better demonstration for the world to know what this truth is than a Christian living by this principle and showing it in its reality? Christianity spells principle every time and makes of this life and the one to come a wonderful, glorious reality. Sanctify means to free from sin. So then, you see, free yourself from sin by living the truth, the principle, and realize the reality—of what? Answer that and your soul is thrilled.

If we are Jesus' own, we are united together, united with Jesus, united with the Father; then we have a unity to work together that the world well might believe in Jesus, the Father, and in Christianity.

Now if we are so united, just ponder the promise of Jesus that we shall be glorified. First and least, we have earthly glory. I have in mind a man who lives a saintly life. For a reward he has an abundance of this world's goods, is looked to by his brethren as a pattern and a leader. He has many flattering honors bestowed upon him of which the world seldom learns. So, living for Jesus pays in this life; but let us go to the better glory. I shall quote from John's Gospel.

"And the glory which thou gavest me I have given them: that they may be one, even as we are one. I in them, and thou in me that they may be made perfect in one; and that the world may know that thou hast sent me, and hast loved them, as thou hast loved me.

"Father, I will that they also, whom thou hast given me, be with me where I am; that they may behold my glory, which thou hast given me: for thou lovedst me before the foundation of the world.

"O righteous Father, the world hath not known thee: but I have known thee, and these have known that thou hast sent me. And I have declared unto them thy name, and will declare it: that the love wherewith thou hast loved me may be in them, and I in them."

"If any man serve me, him will my Father honor."

Living with Jesus and to him obedient, we receive more than we can ever give. Never say "fail"; there is too much at stake.

Lecton, Mo.

WHOEVER fails to turn aside the ills of life by prudent forethought, must submit to fulfill the course of destiny.—*Schiller.*

"A TEMPERATE USE OF GOOD LIQUORS."

"A GLASS of beer can't hurt anybody. Why, I know a person—yonder he is now—a specimen of manly beauty, a portly six-footer; he has the bearing of a prince. He is one of our merchant princes. His face wears the hue of youth; and now, at the age of fifty-odd, he has the elastic step of our young men of twenty-five, and none more full of wit and mirth than he; and I know he never dines without a brandy and water, and never goes to bed without a terrapin or oyster supper, with plenty of champagne; and more than that, he was never known to be drunk. So here is a living exemplar and disproof of the temperance twaddle about the dangerous nature of an occasional glass, and the destructive effects of a temperate use of good liquors."

Now it so happened that this specimen of safe brandy drinking was a relative of ours. He died a year or two after that with chronic diarrhea, a common end of those who are never drunk, but never out of liquor. He left his widow a splendid mansion uptown, and a clear five thousand a year, besides a large fortune to each of his children, for he had ships on every sea, and credit at every counter, but which he never had occasion to use.

For months before he died—he was a year dying—he could eat nothing without distress; in the midst of his millions he died of inanition.

That is not the half, reader. He had been a steady drinker, a daily drinker for twenty-eight years. He left a legacy to his children which he did not mention. Scrofula has been eating up one daughter for fifteen years; another is in the madhouse; the third and fourth were of unearthly beauty—there was a kind of grandeur in that beauty—but they were blighted and they paled and faded into heaven, we trust, in their sweetest teens; another is tottering on the verge of her grave, and only to one of them is left all the senses.—*Hall's Journal of Health.*

THE TOWERS OF SILENCE.

LADY DUFFERIN, in visiting Bombay, thus describes the "Towers of Silence": "Sir Jamesetjee Jeejeebhoy came to do the honors of the place. It is really most interesting and curious, and although it would be hard to reconcile one's self to the idea of laying out one's dead to be torn to pieces by vultures, yet undoubtedly, the system has much to be said for it in a hot climate. The Parsee idea is that the earth should not be contaminated by any decaying matter, and their funerals are conducted in these 'Towers of Silence' in the following way: The towers are round, but not very high, and are uncovered. Inside there is a stone platform running all round, with three sets of grooves sloping downwards toward a deep, empty

well in the center. The outer circle of graves is for men—'good actions'; the second line for women—'good words'; and the third for children—'good thoughts.' When a person dies, he is placed on an iron bier and carried by official corpse-bearers, accompanied by a procession of friends and mourners, all walking and kept together by holding the ends of white pocket handkerchiefs between them. When they reach the place the friends stand at a distance from the tower, the corpse-bearers strip the corpse at the entrance, and place the body naked in one of the grooves. The vultures are all sitting on the trees and walls watching, and in less than five hours after, they have reduced it to a skeleton. In about eight days the bones are completely dried up, and they are lifted with tongs and thrown into the central well, where they crumble away into dust. The rain washes down into this well, and gradually carries all away into the drains provided for that purpose, and which have large filters at either end, so that when the water reaches mother earth, there is no contaminating matter in it."—*Selected*.

* * *

A NEW DEFINITION OF SLAVERY.

SLAVERY: the absolute, irresponsible ownership of one class of human beings by another class; a contract in which the only factors are might on the one side and helplessness on the other; servitude exacted by force.

Slavery has existed in all countries from the earliest recorded periods. The most enlightened philosophers of ancient Greece and Rome were unable to conceive a community of which a section was not enslaved by the rest.

As a system, slavery by its long-continued, universal practice, and the simple solution it affords to what in our modern world is referred to as the labor difficulty, appeals to two powerful human instincts: conservatism and cupidity. The ethical unfairness of one man's being made wholly subservient to the will of another; forced to labor for him without reward; his chattel to retain, sell or slay, as though he were a horse or dog, was perceived from the earliest times. But those most interested in the overthrow of the system, the slaves themselves, being ignorant, and purposely kept in that condition by their taskmasters, suffered on, century after century, finding no champion for their cause until the advent of the Redeemer of Mankind, preaching universal brotherhood and equal rights for all men.

But the greater the wrong the longer it takes to right it, and Christ's words were but the seed from which has sprung our great harvest of freedom. It has been a harvest of slow growth. For ages after the divine words were spoken on behalf of the slave by the first and greatest of his advocates, slavery was

still regarded by many nations as indispensable to their existence. Indeed, eighteen centuries elapsed before there was any appreciable awakening to the deep infamy of slavery.—*From "The Story of the Congo Free State," by Henry Wellington Wack.*

* * *

THE STORY OF ELEVEN POOR BOYS.

JOHN ADAMS, second president, was the son of a grocer of very moderate means. The only start he had was a good education.

Andrew Jackson was born in a log hut in North Carolina, and was reared in the pine woods for which the State is famous.

James K. Polk spent the earlier years of his life helping to dig a living out of a farm in North Carolina. He was afterward a clerk in a country store.

Millard Fillmore was the son of a New York farmer, and his home was a humble one. He learned the business of a clothier.

James Buchanan was born in a small town in the Alleghany mountains. His father cut the logs and built the house in what was then a wilderness.

Abraham Lincoln was the son of a wretchedly poor farmer in Kentucky, and lived in a log cabin until he was twenty-one years old.

Andrew Johnson was apprenticed to a tailor at the age of ten years by his widowed mother. He was never able to attend school, and picked up all the education he ever had.

Ulysses S. Grant lived the life of a village boy, in a plain house on the banks of the Ohio river, until he was seventeen years of age.

James A. Garfield was born in a log cabin. He worked on the farm until he was strong enough to use carpenter tools, when he learned the trade. He afterwards worked on a canal.

Grover Cleveland's father was a Presbyterian minister with a small salary and a large family. The boys had to earn the living.

William McKinley's early home was plain and comfortable and his father was able to keep him at school.—*Rocky Mountain Advocate.*

* * *

No action, whether foul or fair,
Is ever done, but it leaves somewhere,
A record, written by fingers ghostly,
As blessings or curse, and mostly
In greater weakness or greater strength,
Of the acts which follow it, till at length
The wrongs of ages are redressed,
And the justice of God made manifest.

—Longfellow.

* * *

LOOK within. Within is the fountain of good, and it will ever bubble up if thou wilt ever dig.—*Marcus Aurelius Antoninus.*

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SUNDAY SCHOOL CHORISTER.

To complete the organization of the Sunday school of which we have spoken in the last two numbers, the election of a chorister and librarian are very necessary. Of course the selection of these officers should be made the same as the others by the church if possible, and this possibility remains altogether with the question as to whether it is a Sunday-school church or not. If the members of the church are wide-awake in the Sunday-school work they are alive to the needs of the Sunday school; and they are also acquainted with the characteristics and qualifications of the people who are eligible to the leadership in music.

In this question as well as all others there is a chance for difference of opinion. Some think that the chorister of the Sunday school should be the same person as the chorister of the church. There are advantages and disadvantages both in this. One advantage is that the chorister being sole director of the song services, is able to classify and outline his work very systematically, and accomplish a great deal of good. He, too, can set apart certain hours for the development of talent. The disadvantages are that it concentrates the work too much and does not afford work for a sufficient number of workers. That is, one may have charge of the church music and one of the Sunday-school music and one the music of the Christian Workers' society. This affords opportunity for three different people to become proficient as leaders, instead of one. And in case of sickness, death or removal, workers may be supplanted without any serious results, and the music is not made to suffer. The latter way is probably the better.

While it is true that organizations may be organized to death, yet it is a very poor organization that is not strong enough to stand organizing. Some people claim that they do not feel free to sing because a certain one has been chosen chorister, and that there

is not the proper amount of freedom, but this should not be. Because one is chosen as leader is no more reason that the rest should not sing, than that we should not all pray when one is asked to lead vocally. And whenever one finds himself ready and willing to refuse to sing or pray on account of the leader the right spirit does not prevail.

A very effective work can be accomplished by either electing a chorister for the primary department or the chorister of the Sunday school to appoint from time to time leaders for the primary department. To teach the little ones to sing is a very essential thing and it requires one who has both a knowledge of music and a knowledge of children. It is not every church that affords a separate primary department; some churchhouses have only one room. In such cases it is almost impossible to place the primary work in separate apartments. Under these circumstances this idea could not be fully carried out. But this sort of church building is rapidly becoming a thing of the past and the new church buildings of to-day contain ample provisions for the Sunday-school work.

The supervision of the song service is no small thing. To make such selections of music as will be specially adapted to the lesson in hand, will meet the approval of the respective classes in matters of taste, is no small task. Sometimes some of our best songs and hymns for some reason are rejected by Sunday schools and churches because a special distaste for them has been created, through some inefficiency of the leader or some vocal condition, and it is only the wide-awake chorister that knows these conditions. It is so often that Sunday schools fall into the rut of using five or six hymns only and using them nearly every service; this should be avoided as much as possible.

* * *

THE GREAT DILEMMA.

In this generation no greater battle has been fought than is raging at the present time. Our social condition, the situation in a religious way, and the labor question have all contributed to the present condition of affairs.

The people, as a rule, are not inclined to believe what the Scriptures say until they are fulfilled and many times not then. Even the men and women who profess to be Christians and say openly that they believe the Bible, have very grave doubts about the statements made in the Bible. It is stated in the Bible, "The love of money is the root of all evil." Some believe this and some do not. Some think they believe it, but when they come into actual contact with conditions that put them upon their merits, they, after all, are convinced that in reality they do not believe. The prevalence of unbelief in this Bible statement is shown very plainly by the condition of things to-day.

In our churches all over the land we hear a complaint of stringency in money matters. This means one of two things, either the laity has too much love for money, which renders them so stingy that they will not make the proper amount of sacrifice for the good of Zion, or the officials of the church, and especially the ministry, have become so greedy after filthy lucre that they exact more than is proper for them to do. The prevalence of fairs, festivals and suppers is evidence that the members of the church provide church funds in some of these dishonest ways rather than to give their tithe to the Lord as a freewill offering.

Again, from the minister's standpoint it looks like a case of jeopardy, for when the congregation pays him his salary, they expect him to preach as they want him to preach or he loses his job. It requires much more backbone for a man to tell the people of their sins when they are paying him than when they are not. On the other hand, it requires a great deal of grace to reject money that is donated. The casual observer will notice that something has happened lately in religious service. These very churches which have been engaged in various things in order to secure money for church purposes have, of late, become so conscience smitten that they are wanting to know where the money comes from. Some of our millionaires and philanthropists have been offering great sums of money for charitable and philanthropic purposes, and even missionary purposes. There have been instances already where this money has been flatly refused. Somehow we fail to see the consistency in this. Which is better, for Rockefeller to raise the price of oil a fraction, declare a dividend and make a bequest, or for the local church to raise the price of ice cream or oysters, and donate the proceeds to the same purpose? Where is the consistency in rejecting the coal-oil money and accepting the ice-cream money. The whole thing exposes an insatiable desire for the money. Whether God can use coal-oil money, festival money or saloon money, is a question to be settled by the individual and the Bible.

If the Christian life demands real blood and sinew sacrifice, it needs no philosopher to tell what to do with these questions of trying to evade face to face contact with the problem. The love of money to-day causes the Sabbath to be desecrated by Sunday excursions; and the Christian people help to form the procession. The love of money makes the empty benches at church services. The love of money causes the treasurer's report to continually stand in arrears. It is the love of money that causes the churchhouse to be the most poorly furnished, poorly painted and poorly kept house in the neighborhood.

Reflect for a moment upon the embarrassment of the congregation if, when the collection basket is being passed, the question would be asked, "Where

did you get that dollar that you are throwing in the basket?" How many of the Christians to-day could testify that they had earned that dollar in an honest, Christian-like way and that it was really a sacrifice to give it. But this embarrassment would be insignificant compared with another case we have in mind. Suppose a missionary would be consecrated and set apart and sent to a foreign land. Upon his arrival a body of cannibals meet him at the landing. The chief steps to the front, and demands to know what kind of money is sending him there. If it is hard-earned, honest money of real Christian sacrifice he may come in and teach them Christianity. But if it is policy money, or "frenzied finance," he may pass on to another island. While this may never have occurred in the abstract, the question is, "Should the missionary really ask himself that question before he starts, and what kind of money, blood and prayers he wants behind him as a motive power to do real missionary work?"

In a social way our dilemma is no better. To-day the charity of the public is being dwarfed with Carnegie libraries, Carnegie heroes, and Carnegie superannuated professors. The people are anxious to get rid of appropriations to schools and other institutions, by allowing some philanthropist to do their giving for them. The so-called philanthropist is given a great name, is presented with a great monument, while he smiles behind the curtain and congratulates himself that he has made another pretty good business investment.

It is love of money that propagates our gambling scheme and lottery; that causes our illegitimate, green goods business and blue sky traffic. It is the love of money that has alienated the laborer and capitalist. It is the desire to get something for nothing, that has caused the strikes, and the retaliation of the same that has caused the present great difficulty. It is the love of money that has brought in our midst the great system graft that has corrupted our politics and polluted our church and menaced our nation.



HOW ABOUT YOUR SCHOOL?

A GREAT many Sunday schools are ordering INGLENOOKS for their advanced classes to begin with the opening of the new quarter. The time for ordering supplies for the next quarter is here, and your secretary should make up her order at once and be sure that she has instructions from the school to order a sufficient number of INGLENOOKS to supply your needs. Our special price to Sunday schools and Christian Workers' Societies is 25 cents per copy to the end of the year, where it is sent in clubs of not less than five to one address. This is half price for the INGLENOOK and if you have never had the INGLENOOK in the Sunday school give it a trial.

Current Happenings

THE long-expected break between Norway and Sweden has come. The king of Sweden is no longer the king of Norway. The State Council was authorized to exercise full power in the government of Norway; and an address to King Oscar was adopted, declaring that no ill feeling was entertained toward him personally or toward the Swedish nation. The king was asked to coöperate in the selection of a prince of his own house. It is to be hoped that the two nations will not entangle themselves in consequence of their separation.

A WORLD'S agricultural institute has been organized at Rome.

BOTH the Pennsylvania and the New York Central railroads have launched eighteen-hour trains between New York and Chicago.

ALL efforts to end the Chicago strike have as yet failed.

A RECORD-BREAKING price of six hundred dollars a square foot for real estate has been reached in America's metropolis.

PENNSYLVANIA is enforcing the child labor law.

IN his message, the President of Venezuela speaks of the relation to the United States as "a slight difference," and he thinks that matters will be adjusted satisfactorily in the near future.

FIVE hundred Hindu laborers were killed by a hurricane last week, which swept over Natal.

AN electrical storm, passing over Northern Indiana and Southern Michigan, did considerable damage to persons and property.

A BRITISH submarine boat was sunk off Davenport, England, while practicing. Only four of the crew of eighteen were saved. This is the third boat of this kind England has lost in this way.

THE Rev. Minot J. Savage expresses himself as believing that divorces, as we now have them, are a blessing to women. He says it gives oppressed women another opportunity for a sweet, wholesome life. We think the brother has a very queer idea of freedom.

THE honorary degree of LL. D. has been conferred upon Postmaster General Cortelyou by the University of Illinois, at its commencement exercises. Mr. Cortelyou delivered an address upon the occasion. Subject, "Education and Citizenship."

THE Gunnison tunnel near Mont Rose, Colorado, has caved in, burying a large number of workmen. Six bodies have been discovered to date.

CABLEGRAMS from Japan say that another sea battle has been fought, with a heavy loss to the Japanese. About one hundred and thirteen officers and men were killed and over four hundred wounded. Togo, however, is very hopeful as to the ultimate results.

A TOKIO dispatch says Japan is to have a Monroe Doctrine for Asia, and that she will be able to maintain it. There has been considerable talk of this kind among the European capitals for a long while, but now there seems to be some official confirmation. Even a commission has been appointed, consisting of naval and military men, who are among the strongest in the empire; they are formulating plans and methods for its promulgation and its enforcement. In fact the "doctrine" is in a measure completed, but no action will be taken until peace has been arranged for with Russia, or until the Russians shall have been driven from Manchuria. Japan, in a general way, claims to hold the same relation to the eastern hemisphere that the United States does to the western. It is rumored that France will feel the first effects of the new doctrine.

THE war spirit seems to be developing throughout the countries of Norway and Sweden. Preparations are being made that within a day's notice many volunteers will be ready for the battlefield. The Norwegians are hopeful that Sweden will accept peace terms.

ANOTHER good railroad system has been formed by the consolidation of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton, Pere Marquette, Monon, Indianapolis, Decatur & Western, Chicago, Cincinnati & Louisville, with all their branch lines and divisions. The new system takes the name of the "Great Central." Noticeable improvements are already being made in the way of depots, track and ballast. The schedules are not materially changed as yet, but a stronger effort is made to meet the ones they already have.

THE Lewis-Clark Exposition, of Portland, was formally opened by President Roosevelt June 1.

ALPHONSO, king of Spain, has been paying a visit to President Loubet, of France. While they were out riding in a carriage, a bomb was thrown, which resulted in the injury of several of the parties attending. Alphonso said this was the fourth time Providence had saved his life from the hand of an assassin.

THREE persons were drowned and one seriously injured, shortly after 8 o'clock, last Saturday evening, in Chicago. The Rush street bridge, crossing Michigan avenue, had been opened to let a vessel through. An automobile was speeding northward on Michigan Avenue at a fast rate of speed. The chauffeur, not noticing the condition of the bridge, dashed ahead and into the river before he had time to stop the machine. Two of the party were rescued by men from a passing scow in the river.

THE Sultan of Zanzibar wants an American warship present at his coronation services. As the Sultan does not owe us anything, his request will probably be denied.

THE Erie Railroad is making some important changes of station agents throughout Indiana. It is found that the women do this work better than the men.

THE car works of Harrisburg and two other Pennsylvania points have received orders for 1,000 steel gondola freight cars for the Japanese Imperial Railway, to be made as soon as possible. They are to replace cars which have been transferred to the Manchurian Railway in the conquered territory.

LUTHER BURBANK, the wizard of plant life, has announced another achievement of vast importance, namely, the crossing of different varieties of walnut trees so as to produce one that grows with great rapidity.

It has been recently reported that at a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the University of Mississippi it was decided to reject the offer of Andrew Carnegie, to furnish \$25,000 toward the erection of a library, on the ground that the money offered was not justly earned. Governor Vardaman, formerly a member of that Board, said he would rather see the walls of the State University and our colleges crumble into dust, and the buildings be battered and grimy than that they should be built up and handsomely

painted and furnished by this money, which has been coined from the blood and tears of the toiling masses, demanding the usury of self-respect, which no people can afford to pay. Tainted money merits no honors.

THE annual report of the Pennsylvania Railroad, at a recent meeting of the stockholders at Pittsburg, shows the gross earnings to be \$36,390,582; net earnings, \$10,347,220, an increase of \$860,968 as compared with 1903.

A REPORT of the recent activity of the Vesuvius volcano, covering a period of thirteen months, was made by director Matteucci, of the Mount Vesuvius Observatory. He attributes the occurrence of the eruption to the pressure of dust, stones and other materials in the crater, thus causing crevices in the upper comb. The crater is still emitting sand, ashes and stones, accompanied by loud detonations, but all indications are that the volcano will soon become completely quiescent.

ARRANGEMENTS have been made by the Chicago & Alton Railway Company for the establishment of a wireless telegraph system on all trains running between Chicago and St. Louis, which would be extended gradually to the entire system. Experimentally it was shown that it could be so used, by sending messages from Chicago to the officers on the road traveling on a limited train. While this train was making a run of fifty miles an hour, messages were received from the offices at Chicago and replies sent back. Thus train dispatchers will be able to communicate with each other, or with any train and at any time. Also messages for passengers will be handled commercially.

PROF. ELIHU THOMPSON, of Massachusetts, by means of an apparatus of his own design, vividly demonstrated that he could let 500,000 volts of electrical force pass through his body without the slightest sign of physical discomfort or danger. There was a flash from his finger-tips and great sparks flew into the air, lighting electrical lamps held two feet from his fingers.

A SHORT time ago a thief entered one of the department stores of Milwaukee and stole a toothbrush, retail price fifteen cents, wholesale price about five cents, and in less than a week the thief was sentenced to jail for one year. About the same time a Milwaukee banker stole \$3,400,000. The banker is not even in jail. The only difference in the two instances is that in the latter case the poor lawyers saw a chance to shove a few thousand dollars more into their pockets.



HOME DEPARTMENT



THE GRAPEVINE SWING.

When I was a boy on the old plantation,
Down on the deep bayou,
The fairest spot of all creation
Under the arching blue;
When the wind came over the cotton and corn,
To the long, slim loop I'd spring,
With brown feet bare, and a hat-brim torn,
And swing in the grapevine swing.

Swinging in the grapevine swing,
Laughing where the wild birds sing,
I dream and I sigh
For the days gone by,
Swinging in the grapevine swing.

Out—o'er the water lilies bonnie and bright,
Back—to the moss-grown trees;
I shouted and laughed with a heart as light
As a wild rose tossed by the breeze.
The mocking bird joined in my reckless glee.
I longed for no angel's wing;
Swinging in the grapevine swing.
Swinging the grapevine swing.

Swinging in the grapevine swing,
Laughing where the wild birds sing,
Oh! to be a boy,
With a heart full of joy,
Swinging in the grapevine swing.

I'm weary at noon, I'm weary at night,
I'm fretted and sore of heart,
And care is sowing my locks with white
As I wend through the fevered mart.
I'm tired of the world with its pride and pomp,
And fame seems a worthless thing;
I'd barter it all for one day's romp,
And a swing in the grapevine swing.

Swinging in the grapevine swing,
Laughing where the wild birds sing,
I would I were away
From the world to-day,
Swinging in the grapevine swing.

—Samuel Minturn Peck.



GOING AFTER FIRE.

"TELL us a story, grandma," pleaded Jennie, "of when you's a little girl."

"Yes, grandma, of when you lived in the woods, and heard the bears howl at night," said Edna. "I wish I could see one—a real live one."

"I never saw but one live one," said grandma, "and that was one morning when I ran over to our neighbor's to borrow some fire."

"Borrow fire!" cried the children together.

"Yes," laughed grandma. "You know so long ago they didn't have any matches. There were none made then. If we let our fire go out we had to borrow some. Mother usually covered up a heap of big knots deep in the ashes over night. On raking them open in the morning there would be a bed of live coals to begin the day.

"But one night, late in the fall, the knots did not burn, and there was no fire to get breakfast. I was the oldest—about as big as Edna. Mother pinned a woolen blanket over my head with a thorn, for we didn't have any pins. Giving me a little iron fire-kettle, she bade me be spry, for the children were hungry.

"Well, I got my kettle full of bright coals, with a blazing knot on top. I ran off through the forest, the wind keeping the coals and the knot all ablaze.

"When I got about half way home I heard a crackling through the thick bushes. Almost before I had time to stop, a great, black bear ambled out into the rough, narrow road. I was so scared that I dropped my kettle flat on the ground and stared at him. And he stared at me, sniffing and sniffing.

"But he didn't like the smell of the burning knot, and the next moment he leaped out of the path and went crashing off through the bushes.

"I didn't stop for the coals, but scooping the knot into the kettle, I fled toward home in a great panic. A little time after that father and Mr. Noble, our neighbor, caught the bear in a trap, and father had a coat made out of his skin."—Christine Stephens, in *Our Little Ones*.



ELECTRIC FARMING MACHINERY.

THE electric current is crowding the horse on his own stamping ground in Italy, where the Electro-Technic Society of Turin has taken up the manufacture of electrical machinery for agricultural purposes. The plowing system consists essentially of two motor winches, mounted on trucks, one stationed on each side of the field to be plowed. A gang plow similar to that used for steam plowing is hauled across the field in either direction by the winches by means of a steel cable. The winches are equipped with a twenty-horse-power induction motor, connected with the windlass by a reduction gear. An hour and a half suffices for the plowing of an acre, the plow turning three furrows at any depth from ten to twenty-four inches at the rate of one thousand feet in eight minutes.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

A LITTLE lemon juice added to the water for mixing pastry improves the flavor and helps to make it light.

Insects, it is said, will never attack books which are dusted once a year with powdered alum and white pepper.

A cup of milk added to the water with which an oilcloth or oiled floor is to be washed gives it a luster like new.

It is better to keep baked pastry in a cupboard rather than a refrigerator, as it would be apt to get damp and heavy in the latter place.

Some cooks soak salt ham over night in milk before broiling before breakfast. Salt mackerel is said to be improved by soaking in sour milk.

A box filled with lime and placed on the shelf in a pantry and frequently renewed will absorb the damp and keep the air pure and dry.

Fried potatoes will be tough if washed after being cut, and potatoes will be dark if fried in boiling fat, but light golden brown if cooked for five minutes in hot fat.

Put a teaspoonful of ammonia in a quart of water, wash your brushes and combs in this and all grease and dirt will disappear. Rinse, shake and dry in the sun or by the fire.

Sprinkle a little lime occasionally on the shelves in the preserve closet to prevent mold forming in the jars. The lime loses its power after a time, and should be renewed at intervals.

Muffins and gems made without eggs, but with more milk and butter, the batter beaten with a wooden spoon till it is very light, are said to be indistinguishable from those made with eggs.

A good floor polish is made from melting old candle ends and adding an equal amount of turpentine to the grease. After cooling the mixture will be found excellent for both floors and oilcloth.

Never allow meats to boil while they are being cooked in water. Hard boiling in salted water will toughen the tenderest piece of meat ever sold. Let the water simmer gently, keeping the pot on the back of the range.

Embroidered and lace-trimmed window blinds are generally placed in sitting rooms now. Those trimmed with cluny and point d'arabe lace are very handsome, while still more elaborate are some embroidered Duchesse blinds deeply flounced with lace.

Whenever a pickle or preserve jar is empty wash it well in cold water, dry it thoroughly and put it in a dry place. If you wash the jars in hot water it will crack their glazed surface and make them porous, which spoils them for use, as pickles and preserves require to have the air kept from them.

To avoid that flat taste, boiled water should be

poured back and forth several times from one pitcher to another after it has cooled.

Should ants get into the refrigerator a saucer of tartar emetic mixed with sugar and water should be placed there. It will drive them away.

When washing knives be careful not to put the handles in the water, as if this is done after a time the blades will become loose and the handles discolored.

Rubbing with a piece of flannel dipped in right hot water in which a generous pinch of soda has been dissolved will remove paint splashes from the window glass.

To clean looking-glasses you must first wash the glass all over with lukewarm soapsuds and a sponge. When dry rub it with a buckskin and a little prepared chalk, finely powdered. A splendid gloss may be given to glasses by rubbing quickly with newspapers.

When you wish to use glass bottles which have contained oil for some other purpose and find it difficult to remove traces of the oil try the following: Fill the bottle with ashes and place it in cold water, which should be heated gradually till it boils. Let it boil for an hour and let the bottle remain in the water until cold. Then wash it with soapsuds, rinsing in clear water.

ELECTRIC YEAST.

BY MAUD HAWKINS.

I FIND this yeast much easier and better than any other I ever used, and I am always sure of good bread when I use it.

If to-morrow is baking day, save the water which you drain from your potatoes to-day noon; put it into a quart fruit can, add to it one-half cup of sugar, and a half of a yeast cake. Have the can two-thirds full, put on the cover, but do not screw it down tightly; set it in a warm place till evening. You will find that a thick froth has gathered on top; pour this off; do not stir it, but pour off into your dough about three-fourths the contents of the can, leaving the sediment in the can, and set in the cellar for a "starter" for the next baking. Then repeat the process, leaving out the yeast cake. This starter can be kept for years.

Towanda, Pa.

IN sour paste, the milt of a codfish, or even in water in which vegetables have been infused the microscope discovers animalculi so small that millions of them would not equal the size of a grain of wheat. And yet nature, with a singular prodigality, has supplied many of these with organs as complete as those of a whale or an elephant.

Reading Circle and Christian Workers' Topics

By ELIZABETH D. ROSENBERGER,

LIBERTY.—James 1:22-25; Luke 4:18.

For Sunday, July 2, 1905.

I. Civil Liberty.

1. The Year of Jubilee, Lev. 20:8-17
2. Political Liberty, Judges 17:6
3. Use of Civil Liberty, Acts 22:28

II. Religious Liberty.

1. Gained Through Christianity, Luke 4:18
2. Not Enjoyed in Russia, Turkey and Some Other Countries.
3. Enjoyed in England, United States and in Others.
4. Proper Celebration of July 4th.

III. Liberty of Spirit.

1. By the Truth, John 8:32
2. By the Son, John 8:36
3. Freedom From Sin, Rom. 6:18
4. Remain Free, Gal. 5:1

IV. Free Yet Bound.

1. In Debt, Rom. 1:14
2. Bound Because of Hope, Acts 28:20

Text.—But whoso looketh into the perfect law of liberty, and continueth therein, he being not a forgetful hearer, but a doer of the work, this man shall be blessed in his deed.—James 1:25.

The spirit of the Lord is upon me, . . . to set at liberty them that are bruised.—Luke 4:18.

References.—Lev. 25:8-17; Jer. 34:8-11; 2 Chron. 36:23; Gal. 5:1; Ezra 1:1-4; Eph. 6:24; Rom. 8:21; 1 Cor. 10:29; 2 Cor. 3:17; Isa. 61:70.

Liberty.

The cause of liberty has the names of many martyrs blazoned on its record. We, who have always known the pleasures of freedom, cannot imagine the miseries of bondage or imprisonment; nor can we sufficiently praise the Lord for this greatest of all blessings. But James speaks of a perfect law of liberty, which he wants us to look into and examine and then continue therein. We believe that there are many who make a mistake in regard to this matter; they think they are enjoying full liberty, when they are really going into bondage. They have not studied this perfect law carefully enough to know. It is the law of God, a correct standard of conduct; it is entirely free from all defects and if we continue in it, it will produce freedom from the servitude of sin.

"I Want to be Free."

"I want to be free, I don't want to be bound down by any promise," said a boy when a friend was urging him to give up taking an occasional glass of wine or beer. "You will be bound fast by a very hard master unless you quit now," answered his friend. And when the boy grew to manhood, he was a drunkard, unable to quit. He lost his wife and children, he went about in rags and slept wherever he could find shelter.

Even if he did realize then what a slave he had become, it was too late. Sin always enslaves, God gives liberty.

Studying This Law of Liberty.

Boys and girls should study the Bible daily, carefully, for that will help them to remain free. If we cannot understand a verse to-day, some experience makes it plainer; and the more we try to follow its teachings, the better we understand it; these things are revealed to those who trust in his name, and practice what they know.

Liberty of Conscience.

Jesus is our Master and we are his servants. We are told to walk in love, then we will be careful not to grieve our brethren. For instance, Christian people have different ideas as to Sunday observance. Some think it very wrong to ride in the cars on that day. They will make almost any sacrifice rather than ride in the cars on Sunday. Then others do not regard the matter in that light and they travel on Sundays. It should be possible for the first brother who has strenuous views on this subject to bear patiently with the one who travels on Sunday, and on the other hand the one who is not troubled with scruples should be careful not to offend his brother; thus, neither of them will be sinning against the law of love.

Judging.

When we weigh our brother's actions in the balance, and say whether they are right or wrong, we are judging him, trying to deprive him of liberty in action. In the wake of judgment follow denunciation, exclusion and persecution. This judgment was the mother of the Inquisition. It is the cause of many a heartache and bitter regret. A merchant was annoyed by boys gathering at his door, and he drove them away. One day a ragged little fellow came and stood there in spite of the merchant's remonstrances. The merchant beat him with a stick, but he made no outcry, only struggled to get away; and when he did get away he stood on the opposite side of the street rubbing his eyes. He looked so little and ragged and hungry that the merchant's heart smote him for his cruelty. "I'm looking for a little boy," said a woman just then to the merchant. "His father was killed by a railway train day before yesterday. Since then he won't stay in the house; his mother has been dead for years. Sometimes he comes in the yard, then he bursts into tears and runs away. We cannot make him understand what death is." Then catching sight

of the boy opposite, she exclaimed, "There he is! The poor little fellow is deaf and dumb." Quite as unjust and as cruel are most of the judgments we pronounce upon others. If my brother feels free to do something of which I disapprove, I should not criticise and judge him.

"None of Us Liveth to Himself."

I may feel free to do many things that might influence some people towards evil. This liberty of mine must not lead others wrong. Bishop Warren says, "Going up the Matterhorn we were all tied together. In the perilous places, icy precipices, if any one would have slipped it would have involved peril and almost certain death to all. In the first party that ever got up young Haddow slipped, and not only he fell nearly 4,000 feet, but he pulled two other men with him." We are all bound together. I have no right to do what is even safe for me if it is dangerous for others.

Christ Has Made Us Free.

Paul tells us to stand fast in the liberty wherewith Christ has made us free. Satan is always near us, ready to enslave us if possible. We must watch and pray and strive against temptation if we want to remain free in Christ. Bad habits, bad associations, bad books, are all pathways that lead to the haunts of sin where our boys and girls are made captives.

Topics for Discussion.

1. Should Christians prize this liberty? Rom. 8: 21.
2. Describe some of Satan's methods of enslaving men.
3. Where is this liberty found? 2 Cor. 3: 17.
4. What caution is given in regard to this liberty? 1 Cor. 8: 9.
5. Does sin enslave? Isa. 59: 2; Prov. 14: 34.

EMPLOYMENT BUREAU.

Good News from Elizabethtown, Pa.

THROUGH the great missionary spirit of Bro. J. M. Pittenger, who was with us last year, there has been a fire kindled in the hearts of some dear brethren and sisters that finally resulted in the organization of a Missionary Reading Circle. It is a great pleasure to enclose a list of thirty-two names, who are desirous of reading the prescribed missionary course. Our band numbers just thirty-seven.

Our Circle will be divided into two classes, one at the college and the other at the church in town. As the spring term will soon be ended we are anxious to have the "Do Not Says" as soon as possible, that the work may be well done ere the close of the year. We sincerely pray God's blessing upon the work, that it may be an inspiration to us to do more for the Master. We hope that from this Circle may come

men and women who will not shirk any duties to which the Lord may call them, but instead they may be willing to work in any place where his name may be most glorified.—*Bessie M. Rider.*

Volunteers for Mission Service.

Brother A. G. Longanecker, of Elizabethtown, Pa., says: "We are glad to say that we met last Sunday evening to organize our Circle more completely. We hope that the Lord will bless this work, and that many of our dear young brethren and sisters may become volunteers in the Master's field through the Circle reading."

We have said before that we can almost tell from year to year who will volunteer for foreign fields, as we have usually had a number of letters from them expressing their desire to go anywhere the Savior leads. They have read our books on missions and the Spirit has driven the truth home until they feel that they must yield themselves for service; and there are so many places where they are needed. Almost all of our missionaries were Circle members first, and missionaries afterwards.

NEW NAMES.

- 2806 Elizabeth Zortman, Elizabethtown, Pa.
- 2807 Martha Martin, Elizabethtown, Pa.
- 2808 Lizzie Kline, Elizabethtown, Pa.
- 2809 Katie Hoffer, Elizabethtown, Pa.
- 2810 Gertrude Hertzler, Elizabethtown, Pa.
- 2811 Elsie Lehman, Elizabethtown, Pa.
- 2812 Minnie Will, Elizabethtown, Pa.
- 2813 Annie Kline, Elizabethtown, Pa.
- 2814 Mrs. Mary Rider, Elizabethtown, Pa.
- 2815 Harry Lehman, Elizabethtown, Pa.
- 2816 Jos. B. Bashore, Elizabethtown, Pa.
- 2817 Wm. Withers, Elizabethtown, Pa.
- 2818 A. G. Longanecker, Elizabethtown, Pa.
- 2819 W. G. Baker, Elizabethtown, Pa.
- 2820 Bessie M. Rider, Elizabethtown, Pa.
- 2821 Elizabeth Myer, Elizabethtown College, Pa.
- 2822 Anna Cassel, Elizabethtown College, Pa.
- 2823 Ada Little, Elizabethtown College, Pa.
- 2824 Luella Foglesanger, Elizabethtown College, Pa.
- 2825 Stella Frantz, Elizabethtown College, Pa.
- 2826 Anna Crouse, Elizabethtown College, Pa.
- 2827 Mrs. D. C. Reber, Elizabethtown College, Pa.
- 2828 Mrs. I. N. H. Beahm, Elizabethtown College, Pa.
- 2829 W. H. Thomas, Elizabethtown College, Pa.
- 2830 Geo. W. Light, Elizabethtown College, Pa.
- 2831 Jacob Z. Herr, Elizabethtown College, Pa.
- 2832 J. H. Stayer, Elizabethtown College, Pa.
- 2833 D. L. Landes, Elizabethtown College, Pa.
- 2834 C. S. Livengood, Elizabethtown College, Pa.
- 2835 Henry L. Smith, Elizabethtown College, Pa.
- 2836 Amos P. Geib, Elizabethtown College, Pa.
- 2837 J. G. Meyer, Elizabethtown College, Pa.

NEW SECRETARIES.

- Bessie M. Rider, Elizabethtown, Pa.



OUR YOUNG PEOPLE

THE GEOGRAPHY CLASS.—Chapter XXXIII.

Strasburg, Germany.

Dear Mr. Maxwell:—

Just as I was finishing up the other letter the boys came in and called us, to see one of the wonders of the East. I suppose Strasburg has one of the most wonderful clocks of the world. It certainly outdoes all the pieces of mechanism that any of us have ever seen. In the tower of an old church this wonderful clock is visited by thousands every year. The face of the clock is not unlike the faces of some other large clocks we have seen, but the interior part is what attracts. When the guide opened the door of this great clock it seemed as if he was opening the door to some small room or large closet, which, in reality, he was. In the corner lay a shapeless mass or pile of bones. It seemed as if a dozen or more men might have been murdered and their bleached skeletons thrown into this closet. As good luck would have it when we arrived at the place the clock stood 9:50, so that by the time the guide had explained to us some of the outer details, it was ready to strike ten. When it lacked one minute of striking the guard hastily arranged us in a semicircle before the door, so we could see the pile of bones.

The first thing we knew we saw a few of those bones beginning to move. A sufficient quantity of bones left the pile to make one skeleton. Bone went to bone until there stood in front of us a real skeleton, which began to walk; we could hardly believe our eyes; poor Agnes fairly trembled, and the boys kept continually giving expressions of surprise, while Miss Gertrude said, "Wonderful! wonderful!" But the most wonderful part of it had not come.

When this one started to walk, enough bones for another skeleton left the pile and hastily made another man which followed the first. The first man walked over to the corner of the closet and deliberately stooped down and picked up a mallet (for there was a bunch of twelve mallets lying there), swung the mallet upon his shoulder, and started on a march around the room; by this time a third and fourth skeleton had come from the pile, and in turn followed their leader. This continued until ten real skeletons had been formed and were encircling the closet. Skeleton No. 1, by this time, had arrived at a great big brass gong; he stopped immediately in front of the gong, gave his mallet a swing and with deliberate aim let drive at the gong. The aim was accurate and the sound produced by the blow was almost deafening, and could be heard all over the city. As soon as he had dealt his blow he hurried to the place where he got his mallet, threw it down, then made another circle which brought him back to the place of beginning, where the pile of skeletons were. There were just two skeletons left there that had not joined the procession at that time. When he arrived at the exact spot he made a polite bow and then literally tumbled all to pieces. The second skeleton did the same thing, and the third and so on till the tenth; each picking up his mallet, striking the blow, replacing the mallet, walking back to the pile, and falling to pieces.

When it is one o'clock only one skeleton makes the round, and when it is twelve o'clock every last bone leaves

the pile, forms a procession of twelve skeletons and their several blows tell the public of the noonday hour.

Since we have left home we have seen a great many interesting things; things that were awe-inspiring, things that were puzzling, that we could not account for, but this wonderful clock in the Strasburg Cathedral is the most wonderful sight that we have beheld. The keeper is a very old man, and he says that this is the expression of everybody that comes. He told us that the twelve men represented the twelve Apostles, but we could not see why this should be or what relation it had to the time of day. We suppose that he probably told this because the number of hours in a day corresponded with the number of Apostles, perhaps nothing more.

I, perhaps, owe an apology for taking up so much of this letter with the story of this old clock, but Roscoe and Oscar are sitting here by me, telling me what to say and keep begging me not to leave this out, or that out, and that you will be interested in this or that, and so I told the whole story.

But before the close of the letter I want to say that Strasburg is surrounded by a very strong wall, and so is the city of Mainz, her neighbor. These twin sisters were, by Ancients, considered impregnable, but I presume they would yield quickly to-day to the modern implements of warfare. By the way, they did yield at last to the prolonged siege of the relentless German army. I would like to write you one letter, telling you about the influence upon the schools of Alsace and Lorraine, at the time they were taken. And if I get opportunity I will have Miss Gertrude help me and we will try to give you some interesting facts.

I must speak a word about the hop culture here. It is something wonderful. There are thousands and even millions of poles, as straight as arrows, piled and stacked all over the field. These poles are used in the cropping season for the culture of beans, hops and grapes. All three of these crops need to be supported by poles. In the tobacco fields we saw hundreds of boys and girls stripping off the lower leaves of the plants, leaving the larger top leaves for a later harvest. We noticed this particularly because it was so different from the custom in America. In our country the whole stock is cut and hung in an inverted manner on sticks to cure; but in the Orient they have time to take the slower process and grade their tobacco much more carefully. We could not help but think of the character of their products; their tobacco crop is smoked and puffed away into the pure air. The hop crop is converted into beer and swallowed by millions. The vintage is converted into the finest of wines, which assist the hop crop in filling drunkards' graves.

Yours sincerely,

Marie.

(To be continued.)

* * *

THE beginning of anxiety is the end of faith, and the beginning of true faith is the end of anxiety.—
George Muller.

The Q. & A. Department.

Please give the poem entitled, "Somebody's Darling."

Into a ward of the whitewashed halls,
Where the dead and dying lay,
Wounded by bayonets, shells and balls,
Somebody's darling was borne one day—
Somebody's darling, so young and so brave,
Wearing yet on his pale, sweet face,
Soon to be hid by the dust of the grave,
The lingering light of his boyhood's grace.

Matted and damp are the curls of gold,
Kissing the snow of the fair young brow,
Pale are the lips of delicate mould—
Somebody's darling is dying now.
Back from this beautiful blue-veined brow,
Brush all the wandering waves of gold;
Cross the hands on his bosom now—
Somebody's darling is still and cold.

Kiss him once for somebody's sake,
Murmur a prayer both soft and low;
One bright curl from its fair mates take—
They are somebody's pride you know;
Somebody's hand hath rested there—
Was it a mother's, soft and white?
And have the lips of a sister fair
Been baptized in their waves of light?

God knows best! he was somebody's love;
Somebody's heart enshrined him there;
Somebody waited his name above,
Night and morn, on the wings of prayer.
Somebody wept when he marched away,
Looking so handsome, brave and grand;
Somebody's kiss on his forehead lay,
Somebody clung to his parting hand.

Somebody's waiting and watching for him—
Yearning to hold him again to her heart;
And there he lies with his blue eyes dim,
And the smiling, childlike lips apart.
Tenderly bury the fair young dead,
Pausing to drop on his grave a tear;
Carve in the wooden slab at his head,
"Somebody's darling slumbers here."

* * *

Who discovered Australia, in what year and of what nationality was he?

R. H. Major, in 1872, alleged that Australia was known to the French prior to 1531. Manoel Godinho de Eredia, a Portuguese, is alleged to have discovered it in 1601. The Dutch also discovered it in March, 1606. Wm. Dampier landed in Australia in January, 1686.

*

Has the United States adopted any particular flower as a national emblem? If so, what is it?

No.

What would you suggest as a good way to remove warts?

It is said that one who is afflicted in this way should take an ordinary sun glass, focus the rays of the sun on the wart for thirty seconds; do this two or three times a day and the wart will disappear in a week or two.

*

Upon what ground does Russia justify her position?

Upon the ground of military and commercial necessity. Russia wants an open port in the Pacific at the end of her great railroad. Port Arthur filled the bill, hence Russia rented Port Arthur. The twenty-five year lease from China had an extension clause to ninety-nine years.

*

What is shimose?

It is a smokeless powder which is an invention of the Japanese. It is acknowledged to be, by actual test, five times stronger than English lyddite or French melinite. A shell exploded by lyddite or melinite bursts into fifteen or twenty pieces. If exploded by shimose it would burst into two thousand pieces.

*

Give the names of all the men who have served as Chief Justice of the United States since John Jay was appointed.

John Jay, 1789-1795; John Rutledge, 1795; Oliver Ellsworth, 1796-1800; John Marshall, 1801-1835; Roger B. Taney, 1836-64; Salmon P. Chase, 1864-73; Morrison R. Waite, 1874-88; Melville W. Fuller, 1888.

*

What city was destroyed by silence?

This is said to have been the fate of Amyclæ, of the Morea, near Sparta. The citizens had so often been panic-stricken by false reports that an enemy was coming that they passed a law forbidding any one to spread such a report. Consequently when the Spartans moved on the city no one dared give the alarm, and they easily conquered and destroyed it.

*

What is the value of a gold fifty-cent piece of 1871?

The United States government did not coin fractional parts of a dollar in gold, but they were made by jewelers for charms and spangles, in California. The circular gold fifty-cent piece of 1871, if uncirculated, is worth \$1.20; if in fine condition, \$1.00, and if in good condition, 75 cents. The octagonal fifty-cent piece of 1871 is worth from 75 cents to \$1.10.

MISCELLANEOUS

BIOGRAPHY OF A FOOL.

He didn't have time to chew
 The food that he had to eat,
 But he washed it into his throat
 As if time was a thing to beat.
 At breakfast and lunch and dinner
 'Twas a bite and a gulp and go—
 Oh, the crowd is so terribly eager,
 And a man has to hurry so!
 A bite and a gulp and away
 To the books and the ticker! A bite
 And a drink and a smoke and a seat
 At a card table half of the night;
 A pressure, a click and a pallor,
 A cloth-covered box and a song;
 A weary old fellow at forty,
 Who is deaf to the noise of the throng.

—Chicago Times-Herald.

* * *

SELECTED QUOTATIONS.

BY DALLAS B. KIRK.

Addison, Joseph (1672-1719).
 The post of honor is the private station.

Bacon, Francis (1561-1626).
 He that studies revenge keepeth his own wounds green.

Coleridge, Samuel T. (1772-1834).
 Earth, with her thousand voices, praises God.

Dryden, John (1631-1700).
 Errors, like straws, upon the surface flow;
 He who would search for pearls must dive below.

Emerson, Ralph W. (1803-1882).
 Beauty is the mark God sets upon virtue.

Franklin, Benjamin (1706-1790).
 Keep flax from fire, youth from gaming.

Goldsmith, Oliver (1728-1774).
 Learn the luxury of doing good.

Herbert, George (1593-1633).
 Only a sweet and virtuous soul,
 Like seasoned timber, never gives.

Irving, Washington (1783-1859).
 A tart temper never mellows with age, and a sharp
 tongue is the only edged tool that grows keener with
 constant use.

Johnson, Samuel (1709-1784).
 For we that live to please must please to live.

Keats, John (1796-1820).
 A thing of beauty is a joy forever.

Longfellow, Henry W. (1807-1882).
 Know how sublime a thing it is to suffer and be
 strong.

Milton, John (1608-1674).
 What though the field be lost? All is not lost.

Nelson, Horatio (1758-1805).

I thank God I have done my duty.

Ovid, Publius (B. C. 43-18 A. D.).

Boy, spare the whip and tightly grasp the reins.

Pope, Alexander (1688-1744).

'Tis education forms the common mind;
 Just as the twig is bent the tree's inclined.

Quarles, Francis (1592-1644).

Be wisely worldly, be not worldly wise.

Roscommon, Earl of (1633-1684).

Immodest words admit of no defense.
 For want of decency is want of sense.

Shakespeare, William (1564-1616).

It is a wise father that knows his own child.

Taylor, Henry (1800-1886).

The world knows nothing of its greatest men.

Uhland, Ludwig (1787-1862).

They sing of spring and love, the golden time they
 bless

Of freedom and of honor, of faith and holiness.

Virgil, Publius (70-19 B. C.).

Trust not too much to an enchanting face.

Wotton, Sir Henry (1568-1639).

Lord of himself, though not of lands;
 And having nothing yet hath all.

Xenophon, (444(?) - 355(?) B. C.).

Make such a happy choice as may render you happy
 during the future course of your life.

Young, Edward (1681-1765).

Procrastination is the thief of time.

Zinzendorf, Count (1700-1760).

That land is henceforth my country;
 Which most needs the Gospel.

Luthersburg, Pa.

* * *

THE FIRST SAW.

"WHAT a funny thing!" said little Tom, taking
 up his brother John's saw.

"It's only a saw, silly," said John.

"Why, don't you think it is a funny thing?" per-
 sisted Tom, as the saw worked backward and forward,
 separating the hard wood which no knife would cut.

"Oh, all carpenters have it," said John, disdain-
 fully.

Still little Tom watched and wondered. "But who
 made it first?" he said.

"I'll tell you," said his brother. "Long ago a
 Greek sculptor, called Dædalus, divided a piece of
 wood with a toothed bone of a serpent; and it an-
 swered so well that he imitated the teeth in iron, and
 so made the first saw."

And Tom's inquiring little mind was satisfied.—
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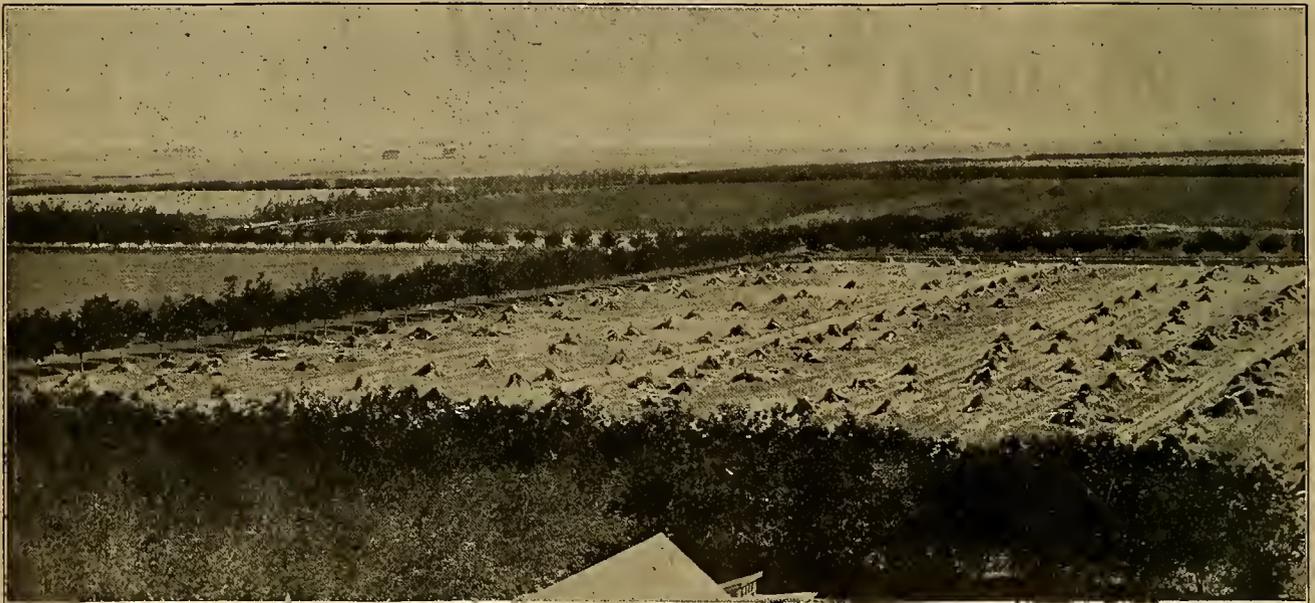
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THE INGLENOOK

A WEEKLY MAGAZINE

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THE GOVERNMENT WILL RECLAIM 50,000 ACRES

Big Irrigating Ditch Near Reno, Nev., to be Opened Saturday, June 17.

[Special to the Record-Herald.]

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, June 11.—Near Reno, Nev., next Saturday, exactly three years since the national irrigation act became law, the first of the government irrigation canals designed to transform the West will be flooded. In the presence of distinguished representatives of science, engineering, legislatures, state and federal, and a great throng of settlers the water will be let into a system of canals just completed by means of which 50,000 acres of Nevada's arid land will be reclaimed. The event marks an epoch, for it is only one item in a colossal plan of land improvement, the greatest the world has ever seen. It means the ultimate reclamation of 100,000,000 acres of arid land.

The portion of the Nevada project now completed is known as the Truckee-Carson system and consists of a canal thirty-one miles long to carry the water of the Truckee River to a mammoth storage reservoir on the Carson River having a capacity of 286,000 acre feet (an acre foot equals one acre one foot deep). Directly below this reservoir two canals having a combined capacity of 1,900 cubic feet per second will lead the water of the united streams out upon the plains, where 200 miles of small ditches will distribute it in all directions over an area of 50,000 acres.

The whole project hinges on the storage of flood waters. The engineers are using all the natural storage basins where the water is most readily impounded in the construction of dams. In the Nevada region there will be seven or eight such reservoirs, large and small. The largest of them is Lake Tahoe in California, which is fed by the ice-cold streams from the Sierras. This lake lies in the drainage basin of the Truckee River and millions of cubic feet of water can be dammed up in it to be let down as needed for irrigation.

The work of the Nevada project so far has been accomplished under the direction of Government Engineer L. H. Taylor and supervised by Frederick H. Newell, chief engineer of the reclamation service. For the initial part of the work in Nevada, \$2,740,000 of the reclamation fund was set aside by the Secretary of the Interior. When this sum is spent at least 100,000 acres will be supplied by canals.

The reclamation act provides that the farms in the Nevada project shall be forty acres each near the towns and eighty acres each elsewhere. The original cost of a homestead to the settler is about \$15—the amount necessary to file and record his claim. Before the title to the land passes to him, however, the government asks that he pay back the amount expended for reclamation, which in the Nevada project is \$26 per acre. The settler must reside upon his land, water it from the government ditches and pay the amount charged against his farm in ten equal annual installments.

◆◆◆

Stop Off at Reno, Nevada,

And investigate the irrigated Government land. Call on Mr. H. B. Maxson, U. S. Engineer, for information.

◆◆◆

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We have just received three new numbers of these "Fine Art Pictures" as follows:

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- No. 123--FAMILY RECORD**
- No. 121--MEMORIAL**

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The Memorial picture is printed on black paper, which makes it very appropriate, while the other two are printed on gilded paper in many beautiful colors.



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7 1/2	.74	.85	.95	1.17
8	.77	.89	1.02	1.24
8 1/4	.78	.92	1.05	1.26
8 1/2	.79	.94	1.07	1.31
8 3/4	.82	.97	1.11	1.34
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It contains 1,000 recipes by the best cooks in the country and are all simple and practical. Many good cooks tell us they have laid all other cook books aside and use only the Inglenook Cook Book.

It is being bound in a substantial paper binding and also good oil cloth. Price in paper binding, each, 25 cents. If you do not have a copy, send Oil cloth binding, each,35 cents now, and you will be pleased.

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You are familiar with the saying of Horace Greeley: "Go west, young man, and grow up with the country." The land now available in the Western States at a reasonable price is not worth while. We come to you with something that is worth while. "Save the best for the last" is an old saying, but we are proving it to you to-day, when we talk about the last "West."



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The climate is healthy; winters short and mild. We solicit the homeseekers to come and investigate these valleys before locating elsewhere. Parties wishing to visit Idaho may also take advantage of the very low rates authorized to Portland and return on account of the Lewis and Clark Exposition, on which liberal stop-over privileges are allowed.

Exposition rates from some of the most Eastern points for tickets to Portland and return (not including trip through California), are as follows:

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St. Louis,	52.00
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Tickets will be sold daily to September 30th, with final limit of ninety days from date of sale, but not beyond November 30, 1905. Stop-overs will be allowed on the Oregon Short Line at any point going or returning within final limit of tickets, but on return journey tickets must be deposited with the agent at point of stop-over.

Settlers' cheap one way rates will be in effect September 15th to October 31, 1905.

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SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

THE INGLENOOK

VOL. VII.

JUNE 27, 1905.

No. 26.

THE LIGHT OF TRUTH.

BY MARTHA SHEPARD LIPPINCOTT.

Only through the light of truth
Let your pathway go,
Then the way of righteousness
You shall learn to know.
God will guide you e'er aright,
If with truth you dwell,
And the pathway you should tread
Conscience then will tell.

Ne'er in aught try to deceive,
Better things to gain;
For deception only brings
Sorrow in its train,
And results that you desire
Do not come that way,
And your soul will realize
Deep regret some day.

Let the holy light of truth
Ever be your guide,
And your soul will find sweet peace,
Then whate'er betide.
Truth and love to lead the soul,
Ever guide aright,
Happiness you'll only find
Following their light.

Moorestown, N. J.

—Young People's Paper.

* * *

SEED THOUGHTS FOR THE HEART'S GARDEN.

BY JOSEPHINE HANNA.

Remorse gnaws not at a sound part.

*

Thoughts cannot run downward on an upward inclination.

*

Risk no foothold which will not bear up a good character.

*

Some who do not presume to deny God, refuse to recognize him.

*

Have Care to precede you if you would prevent it from following you.

Idleness can build air-castles, but it takes Industry to materialize and occupy them.

*

He who will patiently add little things together will finally have greatness for their sum.

*

Victory is but another name for overcoming, from which we often shrink, victory inconsistently to laud.

*

Not in the wisdom and glory of Solomon, but in the sinlessness and humiliation of Christ, may we find salvation.

*

If youth will sow wild oats, middle-age must reap them, and old-age limp over their stubble-ground; and they are in poor demand.

*

If the heights of which men dream were to become a reality, few have laid a foundation broad enough to maintain them.

*

Beware of affectation and ostentation: the owl may look wise and the turkey may strut, but the bird that almost invariably comes to mind at the sight of their counterparts, is the goose.

*

When a man sells his honor, we are prone to think he has sold it too cheaply; but we should bear in mind that quality has much to do with price, and that the true article is beyond price.

*

And now they say they're extracting gold—

Yes, gold from water of the sea;

I'm glad of this: life doesn't hold

Uncommon opportunity

For me;

But oh, the sea is full and free,—

Life overbrims with common things,

And wondrous opportunity

Its boundless wealth of treasure brings

To me.

Flora, Ind.

GREATEST DAM IN AMERICA.

BY GUY ELLIOTT MITCHELL.

THE most gigantic of the government irrigation constructions in progress is the Salt River or "Roosevelt" dam in Arizona, and considerable criticism has been made of the course of the Secretary of the Interior in setting aside between three and four million dollars for this project which will irrigate no public lands, but only those already in private ownership, vastly increasing, of course, their value. The work which the government will do under this project will double and quadruple land values, and in fact make much land that is now practically useless worth from \$30 to \$100 an acre. Some 200,000 acres will be irrigated under these works, and the artificial reservoir to be formed by the Roosevelt dam will be by far the largest in the United States, with the incredible capacity of nearly four hundred billion gallons. This is three times the capacity of the great Wachusett reservoir which is to supply Boston and twice that of the famous Croton dam of New York's new water works.

The criticism referred to of building government works to supply water to such a section as the Salt River Valley where the lands are all in private ownership, instead of going out onto the desert and reclaiming public lands, is one which will not hold upon second thought. The Salt River Valley has been a famous section of the arid west. Twenty years ago it was a vast, flat plain, skirted by mountains reflecting the wonderful colors and tints of the southwest, but nourishing only cactus and other desert plants. The Salt River cut its center, a sparkling, life-giving stream, and private capital undertook to utilize its waters for irrigation and build up a great community. Dams were built, canals were constructed, and thousands of acres were planted to oranges, lemons, figs, dates, raisins and wine grapes, almonds, pomegranates, and all the fruits and flowers of the semi-tropics, not to mention broad fields of emerald alfalfa where fat cattle stood knee-deep in the luxuriant growth. But the valley is to-day crippled and sick. The canal system laid out was based upon the heavy annual rainfalls which prevailed at that time, and sufficient data had not been gathered to show that the period was one of fat years and that the lean years of drouth would surely follow. They came, however, over the whole southwest, as can be seen by a study of the rainfall charts of that region, and the result has been that thousands of acres of orchard and farm have returned to aridity. The Old Man of the Desert came in and claimed back his own. It is simply a question then, in the Salt River Valley, and in some other sections, as to whether it is not as good or better policy for Uncle Sam to save the homes of several thousand

pioneers, who are perishing for want of water, as it is to reclaim new raw lands and put new settlers upon them.

From a Brook to a Torrent.

The flow of Salt River is variable in the extreme. At low water periods it runs something like one hundred cubic feet per second. In one great flood the river swept down the valley at the rate of 300,000 cubic feet per second. The twelfth annual report of the Geological Survey describes the flood of 1891 as follows, all of which ran uselessly to the sea for lack of storage:

"On February 17, the discharge was 835 cubic feet per second, increasing the next day to \$154,000 cubic feet and on the 19th to 276,000 cubic feet. This was followed by a second greater swell, until on the 24th a maximum of 300,000 cubic feet was reached."

The Roosevelt dam is to control and store such floods. About sixty miles from Phoenix, the Salt River enters a profound canyon, with lofty, precipitous walls and a narrow floor, in which is located the dam site. Above the dam the canyon opens into wide valleys, providing the most capacious reservoir in the west.

"It would probably be impossible to find anywhere in the arid region," said Government Engineer Arthur P. Davis, the projector of this magnificent enterprise, "a storage project in which all conditions are as favorable as in this one. The capacity of the reservoir in proportion to the dimensions of the dam is enormous and the lands to be watered are of remarkable fertility, with a climate which may be classed as almost semi-tropic."

Mr. Davis also made the important discovery that material for making good Portland cement and bricks lies immediately by the dam site. He states that the masonry dam now under construction will be absolutely permanent—"safe, solid and secure for all ages to come, a part of the everlasting hills of which it will become an integral part."

Finding that the prices bid by the cement manufacturers would add an increased burden of half a million or more dollars to the payments of the irrigators, the government constructed an immense cement mill and will itself manufacture the 200,000 or more barrels of cement needed for the dam. A splendid roadway, rivaling the mountain roads of the Incas, has been built from Phoenix to the dam, at a cost of over a hundred thousand dollars. The cost of the entire construction, three and a half million dollars, will be apportioned among the lands receiving the water, to be paid back to the government in ten annual installments, and no water user can hold more than 160 acres.

The River to Build its Own Dam.

An interesting feature of the construction work is the power canal which has already been built. The

regular flow of the river has been diverted above the dam site, and at that point is tumbled over the rocks, generating some 10,000 electrical horse power to be utilized in building the dam. It will be required day and night for drilling, moving great rocks, pumping, grinding rock and clinkers, mixing and handling cement and handling machinery. The river is thus being forced to erect its own dam. After the construction, this power, added to large additional power to be extracted from the heavy fall of the river below the dam site, will be electrically transmitted to lands not covered by the gravity canal, for pumping purposes and by this means fully 60,000 acres additional will be watered from the underground supply found throughout the Salt River Valley.

An ample spillway will provide an escape for excessive flood waters, and a tunnel driven through solid rock will enter the reservoir directly on its bottom to supplement the spillway and also to allow for the discharge of sediment from the reservoir.

The valley is already well provided with transportation by the Santa Fe and the Southern Pacific railroads and the exceptional climatic conditions insure an early market and high prices for the various products of agriculture and horticulture.

The drainage area of the Salt River and its tributaries aggregates some 12,000 square miles and some of the mountain peaks near the source pierce the sky at an altitude of 10,000 feet.

Washington, D. C.

* * *

A GIRL DRUNKARD.

THE superintendent of a New York Home recently related a story of her own experience in rescue work, so wonderful and so encouraging to wretched victims of sin that it ought to be made public. The story is in substantially her own language and is as follows:

"I was sent for one morning many years ago by one of the judges of the court, who had before him a girl of about sixteen years of age. The girl's father had caused her arrest and had appealed to the court to sentence her to some home as incorrigible.

"The history of the girl was this. At twelve years of age she had been put to service in the dining-room of a saloon as a waiter. Her duties required her to serve liquors, and she acquired a passion for drink and became a drunkard.

"I never saw a human being that loved liquor as she did. She could drink down a glass of clear whiskey with the greatest relish, and she had absolutely no control over her appetite. At sixteen she was a confirmed drunkard and a street walker. She was devoid of moral principle, and had a perfectly insane temper.

"The judge heard the case and sentenced her to the home of which I was the superintendent. When she learned her destiny she flew into an uncontrollable

rage. She screamed and fought and cursed like a demon. She had to be taken to the home by main force, and when she got there we were at our wits' end what to do with her. She was perfectly lawless, desperately ugly and her manner was more like a demon than a human being. We tried all sorts of treatment for her; we tried to win her by love; we tried to reason with her; then we tried punishing her—in fact, we exhausted our resources all to no purpose. For three years that girl kept our home in a turmoil. Nothing we could do had any effect upon her. She attended our gospel services, but to all appearances they had no influence over her.

"At the end of three years a change came over her. She began to pray and to believe in God. After we had her under control, we sent her out to service in a Christian family on a farm in a neighboring State. She was a small girl, not very strong, but she took hold of the heavy work of a servant's place in a country home with an amazing vim. It seemed as though she could not do enough for her employers.

"But the work was too much for her, and after the first year she returned to us quite worn out and broken down. Then she took up fancy work and became an expert. The finest kind of work seemed to come perfectly natural to her.

"When the term of her sentence expired, at twenty-one years of age, she left our home and supported herself by doing the fancy work learned in the home. She was then one of the most lovable, sweet mannered, kind-hearted, gentle girls that I ever knew. We all loved her, and she used to come and instruct the other girls in fancy work. She had grown to be a very handsome girl, with a fair complexion and a beautiful face.

"A young man out of an excellent family in our city became interested in her and finally married her and took her to his father's home, where she was admitted on equal terms with the other sons and daughters, of whom there were several. She became a favorite with them all, and the father-in-law speaks of her endearingly as his 'little girl.'

"You asked me if I knew of any cases of girls rising from a life of shame to a respectable womanhood, and my answer is this true story of a girl who is now the mother of a dear little girl, and who is one of the loveliest Christian characters of my acquaintance. It is one of the many evidences that there is no limit to the power and grace of God.

"Jesus is able to save to the uttermost all that come unto God by him. What a refuge the Lord is to every sinner who will flee to him for help."—*N. Y. Advocate.*

* * *

ALL the doors that lead inward to the secret place of the Most High are doors outward—out of self, out of smallness, out of wrong.—*George MacDonald.*

SKETCHED FROM LIFE.

BY CHARITY BRUBAKER.

Picture Number One.

"WELL, mother, I did so much want to stay at home to-day. I am just awfully tired of going to church every Sunday, and I don't believe I ever will like to go."

"Now, Frank, you need not try this again. This thing of begging to stay away from church might as well stop. I am not willing that you should miss preaching, and you well know what your father would say if he hears of this."

"But, mother, there are so few boys go, and the preacher only talks to grown folks."

"I tell you to hush your everlasting aggravation and go along and get ready. I am tired to death already and I'll tell your father if you say another word. Fine way you would grow up without preaching or anything to tell which day is Sunday."

Frank Sell meekly obeyed, yet his rebellious mind was busy. He did not understand why, if preaching did so much good, his parents had not changed some. They always went to church, and he had heard the preacher tell how parents should "train up" a child, and not "provoke" them. Now it was only a few weeks since he had heard the sermon on "Meekness in Conversation," yet so far neither sermon had changed things at their house, and Frank failed to see the benefit in going to church.

Mr. Sell was well-to-do, but was too busy with temporal things to cultivate that intimacy with his family, which is so helpful to growing children. He had taken time this morning to nail up a few boards, and do several other things he could never find time for during the week. Now when they start to the church Frank knows they will not get there on time. It may be this losing all the song and prayer, and not knowing the sermon text is one reason the sermons do so little good, but having been taught not to tell older people what to do, he just kept on thinking.

Neighbor Gleason spoke cheerfully to them, as was his custom, for they nearly always saw him about the place as they passed.

"Mother, why don't Old Gleason go to church?" asked Frank.

"Because he is an infidel, I think," said his mother.

"Why is he an infidel?" again Frank questioned.

"Because he don't have religion," the mother answered, feeling justified in saying this because she had never known of Mr. Gleason going to church since he had come to live with this son, yet she knew he was always ready to lend a helping hand.

They soon came to the church and Frank listened in vain for the singing or some sign that they were not very late, but just as they went into the room the

preacher was beginning the sermon and Frank could not tell what the text was nor where it was to be found. Thinking to attract as little attention as possible he slipped into one of the back benches with other small boys, while his parents proceeded well to the front, his father taking his usual corner seat.

The sermon continued unusually long, and as Frank noticed it was something about "Diligence in Christian Growth," he hoped his father would take these lessons, when lo! he saw his father was asleep.

Just at this time one of the small boys thought he would take a nap too, and when he snored louder than he had intended, Frank could not catch himself in time to suppress the laughter nearly every one heard. His mother's eyes were upon him immediately. He was very sorry but now that it was done there was nothing to do but to wait for what was to come.

When the service was over Frank's parents were soon ready to go home, and hardly waiting to leave the churchyard they began on Frank for cutting up in church. Turning to the mother, the father said, "It does seem to me that you would have that boy knowing by this time what he might do and what he had to do, but I suppose he is waiting for me to give him a lesson."

"Well, Pa, I just couldn't help it. Mother is not to blame, no matter what you say."

"What did you do it for? I'll not stand for a child of mine to disgrace me like that."

"Fred saw you asleep and he was trying to do like you were, but he snored louder than he meant to."

"And you just publicly made fun of your father. Well, I'll see if you do that again."

After reaching home Frank's mother thought they had scared him enough for that to be his punishment, but his father, still enraged, led the boy off to an unmerciful whipping, such as wounds the spirit of the child and makes him feel that father never could do enough to gain his love.

Needless to say Frank had little appetite for dinner, and he soon stole off alone to nurse his wounded spirit. Sitting among the bushes out near the garden fence, he did not notice the approach of company, nor know anyone was near until his best-loved chum, Earl Holden, came up to where he was.

"Hello! Frank, what are you doing here, you look like you had been to a funeral, what is the matter?"

Frank hesitated, then reluctantly told of the whole affair. Neither of the boys could say anything for some time.

At last Frank said, "I have made up my mind to be an infidel. Mr. Gleason is one and he treats boys as good as can be."

Earl was much surprised and lost no time in showing Frank his mistake. "You don't know what an infidel is, and I know that Mr. Gleason is not one," declared Earl.

"Well, he don't go to church and I don't like to go," said Frank, thinking by this time that he hated churchgoing.

"Now see here, Frank, Mr. Gleason has an army disease that keeps him at home so closely. I am sure that you will change your mind as to what you will be when you are old enough to see the difference in the lives of those who are real Christians and those who do not know the refining influence of God's love in their hearts."

After a little more talking the boys were off through the old orchard happy in new discoveries among the trees, and as we came up to the door where the folks were talking we heard the father say shamefacedly, "I see now why Frank shows no confidence in me, and I mean to try to set myself right with him."

Zionsville, Ind.

FROST AS A PURIFIER.

EVERY winter the newspapers have some "scientific" trash about the purifying influences of low temperatures, quoting the fact of the yellow fever being killed by a black frost, and making statements about the absence of malaria in winter, and even asserting that ice is pure, whatever the character of the water frozen.

To a certain extent the deductions are correct, although the premises are wrong. The germs of yellow fever may be killed by a frost—or to speak properly, there may be an atmospheric temperature at which these germs can not propagate. But the talk that all forms of disease arising from filth are rendered innocuous by cold weather is foolish. The worst forms of typhoid fever and smallpox, and other dirt diseases, flourish in cold regions, and are severe in our temperate regions in the severest winter weather. The statement that ice is a disinfectant, and a prophylactic as well as an antiseptic is ridiculous. The frozen water of the washtub is washtub ice still, and will have all its soapy detergent qualities when melted; and ice from the impure waters of foul streams or stagnant ponds will take up and hold mechanically, if not chemically, the dirty elements of the water. Freezing does not distill and purify—it merely solidifies.

Recently the writer purchased some fish that had been packed in ice. The fish, although hardly thirty-six hours from the water, were unbearable. An examination showed that the ice came from a foul source, and when melted the water gave off unpleasant odors. It is evident enough that the ice tainted the fish.

Persons who use ice in their drinking water meet with experiences of a similar character, although they may not recognize the nature of them at the time. So

long as the water is ice cold—above the normal perceptive sense of the tongue and palate—the flavor of the ice is not apparent, but when the ice is melted the water may be offensive to the smell and unpleasant to the taste. For this reason all the refrigerators which have an ice-water reservoir combined are failures. Nobody wants to drink—more than once—the melted ice. All our ice water tanks depend for their drinking supply upon water—good water—put in on the ice, and not upon the melting ice. And the best and only proper method of making ice water is to have the drinking water in pipes cooled by contact of pipes with ice on their outside, as beer drawers in summer and the managers of the ice water fountains in Central Park near the Terrace do.

There is only one method of getting pure ice, ice that is not offensive as water, and that is to have the ice from a pure supply. Probably the growing usefulness of the mechanical ice-making machines will eventually give us ice that is pure when it is ice and clear when it is water.—*Selected.*

THE LARGEST PRINTING MACHINE.

THE largest printing machine in the world, it is claimed, is the multiple-color printing apparatus now employed in the Edinburgh, Scotland, Linoleum Works. This wonderful device has two drums, each nearly twenty-seven feet in diameter, placed side by side, with a short interval between them, and each capable of being driven independently, and each drum is of sufficient size to carry a piece of linoleum two yards wide, with a gap between the ends of the pieces when fixed upon the periphery of the drum.

Parallel with the axis of the drums is a heavy bed like that of a planing machine, and on this traverses a table, carrying the framing on which the printing rollers are mounted, there being one roller for each color in the pattern. The rollers are one foot six inches wide, and print, therefore, but one-fourth of the width of the piece of linoleum at each revolution of the drums, each roller being adjusted at such a distance below the next above it that the color it applies falls properly into its place in the pattern printed by the first roller.

When a strip one foot six inches wide has been printed in this way, the full length of the piece of linoleum, the drum is stopped automatically with the gap between the ends of the piece opposite the printing rollers; the frame carrying the latter is then shifted one foot six inches literally, the drum again started, and a second one foot six inches width printed, and a third and fourth similar operation completes the printing over the two yards width. Each drum is driven by an independent high-speed engine.—*Manufacturer's Gazette.*

A SUGGESTION.

BY NANCY D. UNDERHILL.

IN reading an article on "Obedience" in a recent copy of the INGLENOOK, the question came to my mind, *To whom* shall Christian women render obedience? We learn that *in Christ* there is neither male nor female, but all are one—equal. We also learn that *in Christ* we are redeemed from the curse of the law. That curse which placed woman beneath her companion because of sin must necessarily have passed away when the penalty was paid and she was redeemed *in Christ*. When a criminal receives pardon, he (or she) is no longer under the penalty of the law, but is free. We learn also that *Christ is the head of the church*; and we are the members. So if he is the head of the body, why not render obedience *to him*?

If the husband is *in Christ*, as well as the wife, there need be no friction. But suppose the husband be a servant of the Evil One. He does not care to have his wife meet with the saints, though we are admonished in Christ not to forsake the assembling of ourselves together. He does not care to have Christ worshiped in his home, as in family worship, returning thanks at table, etc. He prefers to have his wife spend her time in *working*, so that *he* may accumulate more dollars. Shall the wife obey Christ, her spiritual head, or shall she be wholly submissive to Satan through his human agent, whom the elder of our church, perhaps, was instrumental in uniting together in marriage with a believer?

Here is a great inconsistency. Shall we continue to uphold it? Shall we give our sanction to the union of Christians with unbelievers, and then tell them they must be wholly submissive to their worldly companions? Paul, inspired by Christ, teaches us a better way. 2 Cor. 14: 15; 1 Cor. 6: 15. Paul, in admonishing wives to be subject to their husbands, in every case, save one (1 Cor. 7: 12-16), speaks to those whose husbands are in the Lord (Christians). In the exceptional case, he is careful to say that it is his own private judgment, and not the Lord's instruction. Yet his advice is good, but not intended to be arbitrary. Where the unconverted wives of Christian men are admonished *they* are referred to the law: because the law is for the unredeemed. 1 Cor. 14: 34.

In Col. 3: 18 Paul says, "Wives submit yourselves unto your own husbands, as it is fit *in the Lord*." It is evident that if the husbands are not "in the Lord" this has no application. Yet, Peter says that Christian wives should be subject to their unconverted husbands. * But it is only reasonable to suppose that Peter intended to convey the idea of peaceful subjection only so far as that obedience would be according to the will of God, for Peter himself, and the

other apostles, said, "We ought to obey God rather than man." Acts 5: 29.

A man owns a faithful animal which he drives along the public highway until, wishing to stop, he ties her to a giant cactus (or tree) by the roadside in the hot, sandy desert. Soon he sees Dolly stamping, snorting, pawing, rearing, plunging, as if trying to get away. Fearing she may break her halter, he rushes to her, and jerking her angrily, cries, "Whoa, Doll! If you'd stand still you wouldn't get hurt by the thorns." He does not see the coiled serpent hidden at the root of the tree to which poor Dollie is tied, and from whose deadly fangs she cannot extricate herself. When a woman loudly declares that she *must* do so and so, in order to protect herself and children, it sounds very unpleasant to us, but if we would only look carefully at the *root* of the matter, we would often find there, instead of the meek and lowly Jesus, the vile, slimy serpent of deceit and lust hidden where least expected. See 1 Tim. 5: 8.

Like poor, dumb Dollie, the *wife* is dumb concerning the real character of her life companion. She may groan and scold and do many unseemly things; but before crying, "Be obedient, loving and submissive, and the thorns won't hurt you," let us look at the root. Let us not teach our Savior's redeemed ones that the way to win Satan's ambassadors is to marry, serve and gratify them in their worldly desires; else by and by the Lord will demand of us why we have so misrepresented him, in proclaiming Satan's falsehood in Jesus' name. Because, ever since the patriarchal ages, God has taught us *not* to become united in marriage with those who were not his people. We see much written against the union of believers with unbelievers in the lodge, where they meet together a few hours occasionally; but how little do we see against the union of God's children with Christ's enemies (for, "he that gathereth not with me, scattereth abroad) for life, and the results for eternity. Whom shall we serve?

Shall we continue to point the menacing finger to the white covering which our sisters wear at prayer, crying, "The token of submission!" while the Lord through Paul plainly tells us that it is the token of *authority*,—of power? 1 Cor. 11: 10. Of whose power is it the token? If it is of *man's* authority, then it signifies *shame*; because it was obtained through sin. But we are told to do *all things* in the name and to the glory of Christ. If we wear the covering to signify *man's* glory, then we dishonor Christ. But the covering was given to signify *Christ's power* over sin and its results, whereby, hiding from view the physical head (man), we approach our spiritual head, Christ. The woman is the glory of man; but in Christ we hide *man's* glory, that Christ's power over sin may appear, and even as he hath covered our sins; so we cover our carnality and

glorify Christ. Thus the covering does *not* indicate submission to man, but it does indicate redemption in Christ.

Collbran, Colo.

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SALT.

WE are apt to pay very little attention or thought to those things which are in most common use, and it is only when we are deprived of them that we feel how essential to our comfort they have been, and in some instances, that life itself is dependent upon them.

We breathe the air around us freely; we use water in large quantities with our food, and for cleansing purposes, seldom thinking of the consequences of the withdrawal of either. If the former were removed, death would instantly follow, and if the latter, death would be more slow, but quite as sure, and the suffering of the victim would be excruciating.

With these two common elements, so it is with salt. A man may be starved by avoiding those foods which contain salt and lime. The experiment has been tried on some of the lower animals, and though they appear well and eat with a relish for a time, they gradually lose their strength, become emaciated, and die. The reason of this you may know from your study of physiology. Any substance found in the body must be an ingredient of the food we eat, and as salt exists in all parts of the animal frame, the body cannot be properly nourished without it.

Farmers and stock-raisers know the value of salt, and find their horses, cattle and sheep in much better condition when regularly supplied with it. Any child who has gone to the barnyard fence with a lump of salt in his hand will remember with what delight the cow or horse ran to get it; and when the salt was put on the ground, how the creature would stand and lick the spot long after every sign of it had disappeared.

The deer in their native wilds search out salt cliffs, or basins, and by their constant trips leave well-worn paths, which sometimes betray them to the hunter. The people living in those regions call the basins salt licks.

The only use of salt, thus far mentioned, has been that of food, but it is quite as valuable to mankind in several other ways. Many kinds of fish, beef and pork are preserved by its use. Soda, which was formerly manufactured from certain plants, is now made almost exclusively from common salt. The process was invented by a Frenchman, and is a remarkable discovery. As soda is derived from salt, the latter may be considered the basis of the manufacture of soap and glass.

Many young readers of this paper will be able to tell why salt is used on car-tracks after a snow-storm or sleet, and why it is put on ice in an ice-cream

freezer. Nature has been very bountiful both with the supply and distribution of salt, it being found in most parts of the world. It is procured from wells, springs, salt lakes, sea water, and in the solid crystalline state, called rock salt.

China has many wells of remarkable depth, and considerable yield. The most important springs are in Onondaga county, New York, which supply half the domestic demand, and also export large quantities to Canada. The most of our fine table salt is derived from this source.

Those lakes without outlet are salt, the most important of which is the Great Salt Lake in Utah, fifty miles long and twenty miles wide, which contains twenty per cent common salt. A peculiar lake exists in Africa, which, at certain seasons of the year, is covered with a thick crust of pure salt, from one to two feet in thickness.

Salt is obtained from sea water, by evaporation, the water being placed in square pools, or brine pits, on the shore of the sea. The principal mines of rock salt are in the mountainous countries of Europe. Near a small town in Upper Austria is a mine with a world-wide reputation. It is more than a mile in length, and has a depth of 1,020 feet. Some of the excavated chambers are one hundred and fifty feet high. One of these has been fitted up as a chapel, and dedicated to St. Anthony—the altar, statues and desk being hewn from the mineral.

The pride of the miners, however, is the grand hall, the floor of which has been stained in imitation of mosaic; the pillars, also made of salt, supporting the arched ceiling, are beautifully stained. A handsome gallery surrounds the hall. Many leisure hours have the miners given to decorate this strange place, hundreds of feet below the surface of the earth; but they feel amply repaid when the Emperor of Austria and royal family pay them a visit.

On such occasions the hall and chapel are brilliantly illuminated with thousands of torches and lamps. The Emperor and family, escorted by a company of Guards and the Imperial Band, enter the chapel and hold a short service, then with music and dancing, the usual reception is given in honor of their ruler.—

Selected.

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THE LONGEST BRIDGE SPAN.

THE bridge with the longest span in the world is at present that which crosses the rushing waters of the Firth of Forth, near Edinburgh, Scotland. But the central span of the new bridge now building across the St. Lawrence at Quebec is eighteen hundred feet in length, ninety more than that of the Forth bridge. The total length of the latter, however, exceeds that of the Canadian structure, which is to be 4,220 feet.

THE HARM INSECTS DO.

BY JOHN S. TEETER.

INSECTS are found to be very destructive. Sometimes when they become numerous, their damage is serious. Often they completely destroy a whole crop.

There are many different kinds of insects. There are other small animals which are destructive, that are not really insects. We have, however, to confine ourselves to the class *Insecta*.

The order *Coleoptera*, which is under the class *Insecta*, are beetles. The Sugar Cane beetles are particularly destructive. Statistics show that the amount of damage one farmer suffered in Georgia, in one year, was two hundred thousand pounds of sugar. Another man estimated his loss at twenty-five hundred dollars for three years. These farmers both lived close together.

In an open spring, if the cane is not up by the time these insects are out, they bore into the stubble and eat the eyes of the plant; the eye of the stubble is the germinator of new life. By means of a trap lantern many of these insects are destroyed. The light of the lantern draws the beetles and below the lantern is a pan of fluid into which they drop and drown. This plan has been quite beneficial to those sections where they are bothered with this kind of insects. There is also a cane borer known to have destroyed thirty per cent of crops.

Corn is damaged a great deal through the South and East by what is called the corn borer. In some places a damage of twenty-five per cent has been realized. This insect bores through the stalk right above the ground, and then the least wind will break off the stalk.

The large specie of the grasshopper family is known to be quite destructive to crops. When they become numerous they do great damage. They have been known to annihilate whole crops. This insect thrives best in a warm climate.

The orange tree has a great enemy too. This is called the Hog Caterpillar; they work on the foliage of the trees. This insect has the greatest protective resemblance known. It fastens close and tight to the leaf. In the adult state it is the most beautiful butterfly in the South. When its wings are spread out it is about four or five inches from tip to tip. Orange trees have been seen completely bare of foliage caused by this insect.

The scale insect is also a great enemy that the orange tree has to encounter. The only way to destroy this insect is by spraying. They become very annoying sometimes to the orange grower.

The Pear Tree Oyster Scale is another insect on the same order of the orange tree scale. Whole orchards have died from the effects of this insect. Pear

trees used to be a thing of beauty in the South, but now pear orchards are becoming scarce. This is principally due to the disastrous effects of this scale. The peach tree is becoming a tree that we have to work on a good deal to keep its enemies down. There is a borer which gets into the roots and if not detected and taken from the tree, the tree soon becomes damaged enough that it begins to decline and finally dies.

By summing up the damage that insects do, we find that it is great.

Union Bridge, Md.

THE GRAY WOOLEN SOCK.

VARIOUS exclamations greeted Nell Erwin as she entered the schoolroom and drew out her work—a coarse, gray woolen sock.

It was "Fancy Friday" at Daisy Hill Seminary—something peculiar to the place. Three Fridays out of the month were spent in the customary elocutionary exercises; but the afternoon of the fourth was spent in a cozy, informal way, the girls—both day scholars and boarders—bringing their fancy work, and Madame Lane reading to them from some standard work.

On this particular Friday there was a brilliant display of fancy work. Helen Grant was embroidering a pair of slippers—splendid purple and yellow pansies; Lulu Fletcher, a sofa pillow—a cluster of lilies on cardinal satin; Katie Lee was at work on an elaborate standspread; Mary Morse was crocheting a fleecy, white shawl; Carrie Evans was making an applique bracket; a dozen or so girls were deep in the delightful mysteries of "crazy quilts"; and—but dear me! I have not time to enumerate all the beautiful things. Seats and desks were covered with a dazzling array of silks and worsteds.

So you see that it was no wonder that Nell's humble, gray sock created such a sensation. However, though she blushed a little at the pleasantries of her mates, she took her seat, and courageously set to work.

"Why, Nell, I thought you were going to bring that lovely foot-rest!" said Helen Grant. "You told me yesterday that you were going to finish it to-day. Have you it already done?"

"Oh, no."

"Then why under the sun didn't you bring it, instead of this solemn old sock?"

Nell blushed still redder. Then she said hesitatingly, "Well, you see girls, I did think I'd bring the foot-rest. In fact, I had it all done up in my workbag, and then I remembered that I would need a pair of scissors. So I went to mother's workbasket, and in rummaging around there I got an idea."

"An idea in a workbasket! How very remarkable! Now I shall know where to go when I am

obliged to write a composition, and can't think of any thing to say," said Maud Hasket.

"What I mean is this," said Nell, earnestly: "I found that workbasket full—yes, full to overflowing—with things to mend, make, and fix. There were Billy's mittens to mend, the baby's petticoats to be shortened, buttons to be sewed on Kitty's apron, a patch on Tom's jacket, and all for my dear little mother's one pair of tired hands. And all to be done this afternoon and evening. I tell you, girls, I felt ashamed when I looked at my own nonsensical piece of fancywork. And then and there I made up my mind to do something toward lessening the contents of that basket. So I seized this sock, for I remembered hearing mother say only a few days ago, that father needed a new pair. I'm not much of a hand at knitting, but I'll do all I can this afternoon, working on the leg, and when I get home to-night, mother will show me about fixing the heel."

There was a short silence.

Presently Maud said, "Well, girls, I dare say the most of us have mothers whose workbaskets are in the condition of the one Nell has described. I've no doubt that I can find one in my own home. There are six of us children—four younger than myself. It would take one woman's time to keep our little Ben in any thing like decent order. He is a veritable Peggotty for button-bursting. And sister Flo is almost as bad. She's a perfect tomboy. Tears regular barn-door holes in her apron."

"Well, it's pretty much the same at our house," observed Maggie Grey. "Of course there are not so many of us; but still, mother's sewing, mending, and darning about all the time."

"And mine, too," said Laura Harris. "It was only last evening that I heard father ask mother if she would go to the lecture with him; and she said she would like to very much, but couldn't go, because she had to patch Jack's trousers, so that he could wear them to school the next day. And I sat there, like an unfeeling wretch, working on a silly, good-for-nothing lamp-mat. And mother did look so tired and wistful, poor darling! Father seemed disappointed, too. Now, I might have offered to do the patching, and so have given her a chance to go. It would have done her so much good."

"Well, said Maud, briskly, "I guess we're all in the same fix. We have been going on and doing our own sweet wills; and I, for one, propose that we make a change. Suppose we all agree to go to our respective mother's mending-basket and get work from it for our next Fancy Friday."

"All right! We will!" chimed the others. Further conversation on the subject was put an end to by the entrance of Madame, Iliad in hand; and for the next hour the girls were regaled by the account of

Achilles dragging the body of Hector nine times around the walls of Troy.

"Four!" chimed the great clock in the hall.

"Young ladies, you are dismissed," said Madame, closing her book. "Next time, I think we will have a little prose instead of poetry. It will be a change, you know. Good afternoon."

"Prose instead of poetry!" Maud repeated, as they put on their wraps. "And we'll have the prose of sewing instead of its poetry; won't we?"

And Nell answered by a wave of the gray woolen sock. "You dear, old sock," she whispered, as she rolled it up, "how I did hate to bring you this afternoon! for I was so afraid the girls would make great fun. But it all turned out nicely, after all, and you had a mission, didn't you, you humble thing?"—*Pansy.*

HOW TO SPLIT A SHEET OF PAPER.

GET a piece of plate-glass and place on it a sheet of paper; then let the paper be thoroughly soaked. With care and a little dexterity the sheet can be split by the top surface being removed. But the best plan is to paste a piece of cloth or strong paper on each side of the sheet to be split.

When dry, violently, and without hesitation, pull the pieces asunder, when part of the sheet will be found to have adhered to one and part to the other. Soften the paste in water, and the pieces can be easily removed from the cloth. The process is generally demonstrated as a matter of curiosity, yet it can be utilized in various ways. If we want to paste in a scrapbook a newspaper article printed on both sides of the paper, and we possess only one copy, it is very convenient to know how to detach the one side from the other.

The paper when split, as may be imagined, is more transparent than it was before being subjected to the operation, and the printing ink is somewhat duller; otherwise the two pieces present the appearance of the original if again brought together.—*Straight Tips.*

THE COLDEST CITY IN THE WORLD.

IN the dead of winter many people are apt to think that they are living in the coldest city in the world. That distinction, however, doubtless belongs to Yakutsk, in Eastern Siberia. It is the capital of the province of that name, which, in most of its area of a million and a half of square miles is a bare desert, the soil of which is frozen to a great depth. There are about four hundred houses of European build in Yakutsk. They stand apart, the intervening spaces being occupied by winter yoorts, or huts, of the northern nomads, with earthen roofs, doors covered with hairy hides, and windows of ice.

HAWAIIAN GIRLS AT THE BATH.

HERE is a merry party of bright, blue-eyed, Hawaiian girls, going for their usual Saturday morning bath. They have just left their seminary home and each carries with her an old dress.

Let us follow them as they romp over the fields, gathering the guavas that grow on the bushes everywhere. Now we must pick our way more carefully, for the hillside is steep, and great, rough and jagged lava rocks bare their heads above the grass. But our barefoot Hawaiian girls seem neither to mind the steep descent nor the rugged rocks. Running up behind you and giving you the support of their strong arms they almost carry you down into the valley.

We come to a stone fence. This is also of the brown, porous, lava rocks. Here we pause till the tardy ones have come. Then with a great deal of fun and noise they jump over a low place in the wall. Each one gives her count as she goes, till the whole eighty-six have passed.

We now find ourselves in a pretty little glen. The kukin trees with their light, green leaves bend over the stream and drop their fruity nuts into its rocky bed. On our right the high rocky cliffs rise almost perpendicularly. But rugged as the cliffs are, the hardy ferns have found a footing away up in the air, and brighten the gloomy rocks with their feathery leaves.

The girls find boulders enough to afford them stepping stones across the stream.

Only a little farther up and we come to the prettiest spot of the glen. We are in an immense stone basin. And we stand gazing at the pretty little lake before us, at the waterfall tumbling over the high cliffs, at the rocks and ferns, and at the little river running away from the lake and winding its way through the rocks.

But while we have been gazing about our company have deserted us and we are alone. Where have they disappeared?

Beyond in the woods within each tree is a suspicious movement. Down there among the ferns a full skirt or a Mother Hubbard (only we say holoku) is spread to its full extent, while the owner beneath it removes her garments for a bathing dress.

Only a few moments more and from behind trees and bushes, rocks and holoku flock the bathers, now attired in the old dresses which they brought with them.

It is a pretty sight to watch these strong, gay girls plunge into the water. Watch yonder girl standing on a high rock. She shakes her braid of hair, allowing the glossy black waves to fall down her back. Then she throws her hands together above her head, and with one leap and dive she is out of sight. You shudder? How dare she plunge into those rocks, which

rear their heads here and there above the surface? But no danger; they seem familiar with every inch of the lake, and swim about like fish.

Here is another party carefully shaking out their tresses, and washing out their hair in the flowing water. Oh mermaids! when we see how bewitching you are we do not wonder that you in ages gone by lured many an unwary craft to destruction, while you combed your beautiful locks with your golden combs, and sang with your pitilessly beautiful voices.

Under the waterfall is a sight that would touch the heart of an artist. A number of our pretty, brown mermaids have seated themselves in careless grace upon the rocks beneath the falls, and too, are busily engaged in washing their long, raven locks in the spray tumbling upon their bare heads from the cliffs above.

But while we have lingered some have become tired of the water, and with their looks beseech you to begone. We best take the hint lest they find a less polite way of conveying their wishes.

We follow down the stream, enjoying, possibly, more than ever the poetry of our surroundings, and sit down beside the stone fence. After quite a wait, the noisy laughter and singing tells you the mermaids are coming. But lo, when they come in sight, the mermaids are no more; instead, it is a gay company of woodland nymphs. In this short interval every one has dexterously twined a long wreath of ferns, and hung it about her neck or around the crown of her broad-brimmed hat.—*Nettie Hammond, in School Visitor.*

A WISE DECISION.

YEARS ago, a young man, working his own way through college, took charge of a district school in Massachusetts during the winter term. Three boys especially engaged his attention and interest. They were bright, wide-awake lads, kept together in their classes, and were never tardy.

One night he asked them to remain after school was dismissed. They came up to the desk, and stood in a row, waiting, with some anxiety, to know why they had been kept.

"Boys," said the teacher, "I want you to go to college, all three of you."

"Go to college!" If he had said, "Go to Central Africa," they would not have been more astonished. The idea had never entered their minds.

"Yes," continued the teacher; "I know you are surprised, but you can do it as well as I. Go home, think it over, talk it over, and come to me again."

The three boys were poor. Their parents had all they could do to feed and clothe them decently, and allow them a term of schooling in the winter. One was the son of a shoemaker; another came from a

large family, and the farm that supported them was small and unproductive.

The boys stood still for a moment in pure amazement. Then they looked at each other, and around the old schoolhouse. The fire was going out in the box-stove. The frost was settling thick on the window pane. As the teacher took out his watch, the ticking sounded loud and distinct through the stillness of the room. Nothing more was said, though the four walked out together.

The third night after this conversation the boys asked the "master" to wait. Again the three stood at the desk; one spoke for all—"We've thought it over, sir, and we've talked it over, and we've decided to go."

"Good!" said the teacher. "A boy can do anything that he sets out to do, if it is right. You shall begin to study this winter with college in view."

Twenty years later, two of these boys shook hands together in the State capitol. One was clerk of the House for eight years, and afterwards its Speaker. The other was President of the Senate. The third boy amassed a fortune in business.

The shoemaker's son, who became Speaker of the House, made his own shoes that he wore in college, and was particularly proud of the boots in which he graduated—his own handiwork. "A better pair of French calf," he declares, "you never saw." He learned the trade from his father, and followed it through vacations. The other boys found work to do outside of term-time, and none of the three were helped by their parents during the college course.

The teacher who gave the first impulse to their intellectual life that winter became a judge in one of the New England cities, and died a few years ago.—*Christian Register.*



HOW TO PROVE THE EARTH'S MOTION.

TAKE a good-sized bowl, fill it nearly full of water, and place it upon the floor of a room which is not exposed to shaking or jarring from the street. Sprinkle over the surface of the water a coating of lycopodium powder, that can be obtained at almost any apothecary's. Then, upon the surface of this coating of powder, make with powdered charcoal a straight, black line, say an inch, or two inches in length.

Having made this little, black mark with the charcoal powder on the surface of the contents of the bowl, lay down upon the floor, close to the bowl, a stick or some other straight object so that it shall be exactly parallel with the mark. If the line happens to be parallel with a crack in the floor or with any stationary object in the room this will serve as well. Leave the bowl undisturbed for a few hours, and then observe the position of the black mark with reference

to the object that it was parallel with. It will be found to have moved about, and to have moved from east to west, this is to say, in that direction opposite that of the movement of the earth on its axis.

The earth, in simply revolving, has carried the water and everything else in the bowl around with it, but the powder on the surface has been left behind a little. The line will always be found to have moved from east to west, which is perfectly good proof that everything else has moved the other way.—*Selected.*



THE CANTON RIVER.

NOTHING can be more surprising or astonishing to a European than the appearance of the Canton River; for let him have traveled far and wide, naught can give him an idea of the scene but ocular demonstration. Myriads of boats float on the waters; some devoted to handicraft men of all descriptions, others to retailers of edibles, cooked and uncooked; boats laden with chests of tea piled one on the other, tier upon tier, until the side of the boat is level with the water's edge; mandarin boats which force their way authoritatively through the crowd; war junks at anchor; while here and there a European boat manned by sailors, who give vent to their excited feelings by uttering sundry divers ejaculations not particularly complimentary to the good seamanship of the natives nor expressive of kindness toward them.

Flower boats and others belonging to artisans, venders of food, peddlers, merchants, poultry, and sand pans, are wedged together in one solid mass, apparently impenetrable; while the air is filled and the ear stunned with the deafening sound of gongs and wind instruments, discoursing, most unearthly music; accompanied by the yelling, screaming, gabbling of hundreds of thousands of human tongues, producing a hodge-podge of sounds unrivalled and unequalled since the building of the Tower of Babel.

As there is no part of the world so densely populated as China, so there is no part of China so thickly populated as Canton—the population of the city is 1,000,000, and the denizens of the river, who habitually reside in their boats, are said to exceed 200,000.—*Bayard Taylor.*



ORIGIN OF "JINGO."

ACCORDING to a writer in the *Revue Universelle*, the word "Jingo" comes from the name of a famous Japanese Empress, known as Jingo-Kōgo. She lived seventeen centuries ago and opposed her husband in the punishment of one of his rebellious provinces, advocating instead a foreign war of conquest. She herself subsequently led an expedition against Korea, during which she gave birth to a child who is said to be the father of the present dynasty.

THE DOCTOR'S STORY.

"I WAS a full-fledged M. D. once, and never should have thought of adopting my present profession if it hadn't been for a queer accident when I first hung out my shingle.

"I had a rich neighbor, a man I was bound to propitiate; and the very first call I had, after days of waiting for patients who didn't come, was to his barn to see what was the matter with his sick mare. I cured the mare, and took in my shingle; for from that day to this I've never prescribed for a human being. I had won a reputation as a veterinary surgeon and had to stick to it. But that's neither here nor there. Only if you think animals can't show gratitude and affection, perhaps you'll change your mind.

"When I'd been in business a year or two, I sent for my brother Dick. He was a wonderful chap with all kinds of animals; and I thought perhaps I could work out of my part of it and leave that for him. I never did, for Dick's a cotton broker in New York now, and I should have to begin all over again to make a first-rate physician. But that's what I meant to be then.

"The very next day after Dick came I got a telegram from P. T. Barnum. I'd been down there once or twice to his own stables, and he had a good deal of faith in me. The dispatch was:

"'Hebe has hurt her foot. Come at once!'

"Hebe was a favorite elephant—a splendid creature, and worth a small fortune.

"Well, I confess I hesitated. I distrusted my own ability and dreaded the result. But Dick was determined to go, and go we did. When we got out of the cars, Barnum himself was there with a splendid pair of matched grays. He eyed me very dubiously. 'I'd forgotten you were such a little fellow,' he said in a discouraged tone. 'I'm afraid you can't help her.' His distrust put me on my mettle.

"'Mr. Barnum,' said I, getting into the carriage, 'if it comes to a hand-to-hand fight between Hebe and me, I don't believe an extra foot or two of height would help me any.'

"He laughed outright, and began telling me how the elephant was hurt. She had stepped on a nail or bit of iron, and it had penetrated the tender part of her foot. She was in intense agony and almost wild with the pain.

"Long before we reached the enclosure in which she was we could hear her piteous trumpeting; and when we entered we found her on three legs, swinging her hurt foot slowly backward and forward, and uttering long cries of anguish. Such dumb misery in her looks—poor thing!

"Even Dick quailed now. 'You can never get near her,' he whispered. 'She'll kill you sure.'

"Her keeper divined what he said. 'Don't be

afraid, sir,' he called out to me. 'Hebe's got sense.'

"I took my box of instruments from Mr. Barnum.

"'I like your pluck, my boy,' he said heartily; but I own that I felt rather queer and shaky as I went up to the huge beast.

"The men employed about the show came around us curiously, but at a respectfully and eminently safe distance, as I bent down to examine the foot.

"While I was doing so as gently as I could, I felt to my horror a light touch on my hair. It was as light as a woman's; but as I turned and saw the great trunk behind me it had an awful suggestiveness.

"'She's only curling your hair,' sang out the keeper. 'Don't mind her.'

"'I shall have to cut, and cut deep,' said I, by way of reply. He said a few words in some lingo which were evidently intended for the elephant's understanding only. Then he shouted with the utmost coolness, 'Cut away!'

"That man's faith inspired me. There he stood, absolutely unprotected, directly in front of the great creature, and quietly jabbered away to her as if this were an everyday occurrence.

"Well, I made one gash with my knife. I felt the grasp on my hair tighten perceptibly, yet not ungently. Cold drops of perspiration stood out all over me.

"'Shall I cut again?' I managed to call out.

"'Cut away!' came again the encouraging response.

"This stroke did the work. A great mass of fetid matter followed the passage of the knife; the abscess was lanced. We sprayed out the foot, packed it with oakum, and bound it up. The relief must have been immediate, for the grasp on my hair relaxed, the elephant drew a long, almost human sigh, and—well, I don't know what happened next, for I fainted dead away. Dick must have finished the business, and picked up me and my tools; I was as limp as a rag.

"It must have been a year and a half after this happened that I was called to Western Massachusetts to see some fancy horses. Barnum's circus happened to be there. You may be sure that I called to inquire for my distinguished patient.

"'Hebe's well and hearty, sir,' the keeper answered me, 'Come in and see her, she'll be glad to see you.'

"'Nonsense!' said I, though I confess I had a keen curiosity to see if she would know me, as I stepped into the tent.

"There she stood, the beauty, as well as ever. For a moment she looked at me indifferently, then steadily and with interest. She next reached out her trunk, and laid it caressingly first on my shoulder and then on my hair—how vividly her touch brought back to my mind the cold shivers I endured at my first introduction to her!—and then she slowly lifted up her

foot, now whole and healthy, and showed it to me. That's the sober truth!"—*Our Dumb Animals*.

CENTRAL AFRICAN LAKES DRYING UP.

OF hardly less importance than the rivers of the Congo are the lakes. Besides the larger and navigable lakes are hundreds of smaller ones, as well as thousands of shallow pools along the courses of the rivers, as those along the upper Luapula. It was that keen observer, M. Delcommune, who prognosticated that many of these lakes will eventually disappear. He contended that a combination of causes, chief among which being the dryness of the equatorial climate and the consequent evaporation of the water, will gradually bring about this result. By a succession of experiments, covering a period of more than two years, he discovered a diminution of the water of the Lualaba. This process of evaporation, incessantly continued for centuries, will completely absorb the water in the marshes and pools, and decrease the volume of the great rivers themselves. However, this need occasion no alarm. On the contrary, it is believed that it will aid materially the development of the country. Not only will it dry the pestiferous marshes, but it will also define the beds of the rivers, whose courses, because of the contraction of their channels, will thus be rendered simpler and more definite. By the disappearance of the pools and lagoons now to be found in the vicinity of the rivers, hundreds of thousands of acres of valuable arable lands will be reclaimed. And as this soil, formed of alluvial deposits, is exceedingly fertile, the benefits that will accrue therefrom are incalculable. The famous polders of Holland, and the lowlands of Egypt near the mouth of the Nile, demonstrate the possibilities of such a soil. But it will not be necessary to wait for the slow processes of nature. Vast areas can be drained by artificial means, and this, since the sun is forever assisting, can be done without great cost. The lands so drained will possess, besides their extraordinary fertility, other advantages, not the least of which is their accessibility.—*From "The Story of the Congo Free State,"* by Henry Wellington Wack.

TO TUNNEL MONT BLANC.

As the Simplon Tunnel nears completion the announcement is made that the French ministry of Public Works has created a commission to project plans for a tunnel through Mont Blanc on the line of a railway between Chamonix and Aosta. Chamonix is in Haute Savoie, France, forty miles south of Geneva, Switzerland, and Aosta is in Piedmont, Italy. The distance between the two places is about twenty-five miles. The proposed tunnel would begin at Chamonix

and end at Entreves, a distance of about eight miles and a half. This is over four miles shorter than the Simplon tunnel and it is believed that the difficulties encountered in the proposed borings would be less than those met with in the Simplon. For one thing, the rock gives no indications of subterranean reservoirs of water. The Dorea Baltea would furnish ample water power for the work. The elevation at Chamonix is 3,415 feet above sea level. At Entreves it is about a thousand feet higher. Mont Blanc is seventy miles southwest of the Simplon tunnel.

ORIGIN OF THE RED CROSS SOCIETY.

THE Red Cross Society, which is attracting much attention by its labors in alleviating suffering in the most cruel and protracted war between Russia and Japan, was suggested by the work of the "Christian Commission" in our Civil War. The Switzers, who were interested in the idea, called a meeting in Berne in August, 1864, and subsequently a convention, at which every civilized power in the world was represented. This convention formulated an international treaty of ten articles which are thus summarized:

The flag of the society—a red cross in a white field was to be respected wherever unfurled. It was to have care of the wounded and dead of both combatants in any battle. It had the right to secure the discharge and return to their homes of soldiers incapacitated by wounds or disease. It was to be the custodian of any aid given by either party. Its relief trains were to pass freely across hostile frontiers. All the provisions of the treaty related to conditions of war.

Within four months after the convention twelve European powers signed the articles, and now every power in the world, with the possible exception of Mexico and Brazil, is a party to the treaty. The United States suggested that the society should extend its work to the relief of suffering in time of peace as well as in the time of war. All the powers accepted this amendment, and now wherever the red cross in the white field is unfurled there is behind it the sympathy and support of Christendom.—*Geo. B. Griffith, in Arrow*.

SOMETIMES a fog will settle over a vessel's deck, yet leave the topmast clear. Then a sailor goes up aloft and gets a lookout which the helmsman on deck cannot get. So prayer sends the soul aloft, lifts it above the clouds in which our selfishness and egotism befog us, and gives us a chance to see which way to steer.—*Spurgeon*.

A MAN who does not know how to learn from his mistakes turns the best schoolmaster out of his life.—*Henry Ward Beecher*.

THE INGLENOOK

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WHAT A PREACHER CAN DO.

It sometimes happens that ministers get the idea that the only way they can preach is from the pulpit; but it has been well said many a time that the daily walk preaches as loud as the sermons from the pulpit. Another way in which a minister can do a wonderful amount of good preaching has been clearly demonstrated by a certain Rev. J. O. Peck, of the Methodist church. He tells of his experience in the *Western Christian Advocate*. He has found by experience that one of the very best ways to do a lot of good preaching, and do it regularly, is to see that each and every one of his members gets the weekly visit of the church paper. That is not all the preaching they need, however, but he thinks that the paper makes such an effective assistant pastor. Besides, he considers the distribution of the church paper a vital part in his pastoral work, just as much as the conversion of souls and the building up the saints in holy living.

He considers that he is in duty bound to work just as hard in getting subscribers for the church paper as in working up revival meetings, and he finds that revival meetings are much more easily conducted among a people who have been reading the paper and are acquainted with the affairs of the church in general and the progress of mission work. Here is what he says:

"1. I took the paper into the pulpit. I opened it wide and showed it to the people. I expatiated upon its beauties, its benefits, its departments, its necessity to any member who would be an intelligent Methodist and know the current history of his church. I warmed with my theme and exhorted. I appealed to their loyalty; I excoriated the disloyalty that dropped the church papers and took outside papers, especially if they were cheap. I swept the whole keyboard of incentives to take the paper. Then, when the iron had been made hot by striking, I struck to weld it by taking

subscribers on the spot! I got all I could on Sunday as a religious work. I used blank cards often in the pews.

"2. I followed up this bombardment from the pulpit by a renewed attack at closer range in the prayer meeting. I repeated this effort in the prayer meeting at intervals. I always gained some at the close of a warm prayer meeting.

"3. I next put a clean copy of the paper into my pocket and started on my pastoral visitation each afternoon. By this means I made a list of all who ought to take the paper, but had not subscribed. With this list and the paper in my pocket, I began sharpshooting at close range. I went to the house, the store, the shop, the factory. I pulled out my paper and my list. I submitted the question. Most surrendered at once when thus individually appealed to. The few that hesitated I stayed with till they 'saw a great light' and subscribed! Only here and there an obtuse or stingy soul escaped.

"4. There are always a few poor souls who could not afford to take the paper. On Christmas or New Year I would state this fact to the public congregation, and ask the well-to-do to send a Christmas or New Year gift to these poor that would come every week in the year. This always met with a quick response.

"5. At the close of the revival each year I appealed to all new converts to take the church paper."

Now this was his plan. This was the way he did it. Others can do just as well as he. If he found it profitable in the Methodist church, why should it not be profitable in every other church? There may be some pastors that would have to be converted themselves to taking church papers first, because some of them think they are able to do all the work in the church without the assistance of the church papers. Some ministers do not even like to have the assistance of Sunday-school papers in the Sunday school. Some ministers even do not take the church papers because they are rather hard on some of their pet sins. Of course a man hates to be compelled to take a paper that tells him of his own sins and how to get rid of them. Some people find the same fault with the Bible. Some do not take more than one church paper, because they think one is enough and tells them all they need to know; but it takes three or four other papers to tell them about the markets.

Here is an example and a demonstration of what can be done by the ministers, for the congregation, for themselves, for the publishing interests and the church, for the missionary cause, and last and most for the benefit of souls that cannot be reached in any other way.

Now do not read this article and say it doesn't hit you. Well, it does unless you are doing all you can for the church papers. You say the members won't

take the papers; don't guess at it, try them. Give them an opportunity to know the value of church literature, clean reading, and valuable information; let them know how it unites us together as a church; how we can think and speak of each other's welfare; how it makes our interests common. You will not have finished your duty until every member has subscribed for the church papers, or you have sent us a reason why they have not.

Let every minister into whose hands this article may fall feel himself under obligations to see that his members are supplied with the literature of the church. If he should need any advice or instruction concerning how to present the matter to them, let him write us and we will be glad to assist in any way we can. We know the influence which the papers are already wielding, and if their circulation was doubled their influence would be twice as great.

The INGLENOOK ought to be in every home in the Brotherhood, and especially where there are young people. The advanced classes of your Sunday school ought to be supplied with it. Your Christian Workers' society ought to receive a number of copies each week, not only for distribution among its own members, but for presentation to those who may visit the society.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL LIBRARIAN.

WE recognize the fact, in speaking of this subject, that not every Sunday school has need of this officer; but we could not say that a single one has no need of the office. The sooner the Sunday schools make use of a good course of side reading the better for the children and the better for the school. It is to be presumed that each Sunday school is well supplied with Bibles and Testaments, song books and hymn books, quarterlies and commentaries, charts and blackboards. The Sunday school that does not have these equipments remains willfully behind her opportunities. We shall speak in another chapter of the uses and abuses of these auxiliaries. But now, more particularly, to the work of the librarian.

Beside these helps that are regular and common to all Sunday schools, there should be an active, wide-awake member of the Sunday school selected and set apart to care for the literature of the school. A case should be provided and placed in some convenient apartment with sufficient capacity to contain the books as the library grows. It is not enough to have a library case, nor even to have it full of books, but to get results these books must be read by the teachers and pupils. The librarian, in making choice of the new books for the library, should not forget the wants and needs of every department in his school. He must remember that the teachers need a great deal of help in the way of Sunday-school pedagogy. They need

live, wide-awake books on teachers' meetings. They especially need books on Bible history and geography; books on systematic Bible study for the normal class of the Sunday school; books on missions for the Bible class; juvenile books for the little folks, of a deep moral tone, of a very practical nature incident to child life.

The librarian necessarily must be a lover of literature and a lover of children. It requires no little diplomacy to succeed in getting children to read these books systematically. The librarian should be provided with a record book. A record should be kept of every book, as to day and date when it leaves the library, by whom taken and date of return. Another record should be kept showing the number of books read by each member of the school. No books should be taken from the library by any person unless the librarian is absolutely sure that the one taking the book is perfectly responsible. These books are the property of the Sunday school, and public servants should be more careful of public property than even of their own property. The librarian should have the privilege occasionally of calling upon the school for a public collection for the purpose of getting new books. He should also keep himself in readiness to solicit for donations in money or books. It oftentimes occurs that in the neighborhood is some one who has books that could be spared from private libraries that would be exceedingly helpful in the Sunday-school library. When this department of the Sunday school is cared for as it should be you will notice a very decided improvement in the development of your scholars.

THE postoffice department has made a ruling regarding the opening of other people's mail which makes the same an offense punishable by a fine of \$200, regardless of the fact that it may have been done by mistake. It is not an infrequent occurrence for a business man to receive a letter in his box directed to some one other than himself, and but few ever look to see whether mail received really belongs to them. Therefore, in the future it will be a money-saving plan to scan all letters carefully. Where mail has been thus received and opened heretofore, all that has been necessary was to mark it "opened by mistake" and drop it back into the post office. That plan will not work. The postal regulations provide that in event a letter is opened by other than the party to whom it is addressed, the offender is to be fined \$200. Mistakes will not be considered sufficient excuse to exempt the offender.

SOME people never know what to do with their troubles except to drown them in sin. It seems a little queer that one should go to the devil to get comfort, but when sorrows come we always feel like going to those we know best.

Current Happenings

NORWAY.

THE immediate cause of the breach between the united kingdoms of Sweden and Norway was the veto by King Oscar of a bill passed by the Norwegian Legislature, which asked for an independent consular system for the country. King Oscar says he was right in vetoing the bill, and in a recent communication used these words: "It remains for Sweden and me, as King of the Union, to decide whether the attack made by Norway on the existing union shall lead to a legal dissolution of the Union. Let the present generation and posterity judge between me and the Norwegian people." The King seems to think that his oath of office would disallow his signing the bill, which probably is true. The Norwegian government claims no ill feeling against the kingdom, and has manifested it by asking his assistance in naming a successor; but some of the Norwegians are averse to giving the throne to a Prince of the House of Bernadotte. The Swedes continue in their ovations to King Oscar, and there is a strong sentiment in opposition to the action of the Norwegians. It seems now that the way is rather clear that Doctor Nansen, who is very popular with the republican party of Norway, will be offered the chief seat of the Norwegian republic. Nansen claims that there is no bitterness towards the Swedes on the part of the Norwegians, and that the Swedes will ultimately see that the present withdrawal is the best solution of the pending problems.

THE rebellion in Arabia against the authority of the Sultan begins to look very serious from his point of view. The warlike Arabs, who have never patiently tolerated the rule of Abdul Hamid, and who have grown tired of paying taxes three or four times over, have deliberately taken the capital by force. The loss of the town of Sanaa means a great deal to the Sultan of Turkey. Both armies have been reinforced; it seems that the holy cities of Mecca and Medina have been imperiled. The situation may yet involve the British in Arabia. Rumors already have it that the British flag has been hoisted in some towns near the Persian gulf. The day may not be far off when the prayers of thousands of Mohammedans and all the Christians will be answered.

CANADA has been very deeply stirred over the school question. In connection with the Provinces, the Catholic apostolic delegate, Mgr. Sbarretti, has been very bitter and radical in his actions, so much so that the Vatican authorities say that he will have

to be recalled. A considerable agitation is being raised by a book being circulated, called the "Parochial School," written by a Catholic priest, Father Jeremiah J. Crowley, of Chicago, in which he claims that the parochial school is a curse to the church and a menace to the nation. In Manitoba there has been a movement, threatening the repeal of the School Act of 1897, and the establishment of national schools only.

SEVEN of the largest battleships of the United States navy ploughed up the waters of the Atlantic Ocean, on May 6, in a spirited race. The squadron, consisting of the Missouri, Maine, Kearsarge, Kentucky, Iowa, Massachusetts, and the Alabama, under Admiral Robley D. Evans, was on its way from Pensacola, Florida, to Hampton Roads, Va., when Admiral Evans gave the signal and the ships were put into racing order. The race began at ten o'clock and continued eight hours. The Missouri drew ahead from the start and maintained the lead to the end. The order in which the ships finished and the number of miles each boat was ahead of the one next following are as follows: Missouri, seven; Maine, one; Kearsarge, two; Kentucky, three; Iowa, two; Alabama. The Alabama was sixteen miles behind the winner at the finish. The comparative slowness of the Massachusetts is not surprising, as she is one of the oldest battleships, but it was especially humiliating to the crew of the Alabama to be behind the ship which was admitted to be the slowest of the seven. The Missouri covered 126½ miles in the eight hours.

THE Governor of Vermont has already announced that Mrs. Rodgers will be hanged regardless of the plea of the women of that State.

THE Japs are anxiously awaiting the battle in Manchuria, where they expect to win the victory.

THE foundries of Jersey City and New York City have been tied up by a general strike for a twenty-five per cent raise in wages.

AT present there is a strong movement in Vermont against capital punishment for women. Plaintiffs ask for either right of suffrage or the right to be excused from capital punishment, on the ground of their imperfect civil rights. The women themselves prefer the franchise and accept its full responsibilities and obligations.

THE Princeton Theological Seminary, according to settlement, will receive one million seven hundred fifty thousand dollars from the estate of Mrs. Winthrop.

THE latest thing in the way of strikes is that the Swedish labor unions have notified the government that they will not go to war. If this society could be allowed to solicit memberships in Japan and Russia it might be a good thing. And then, after the strike has stopped all the wars, there ought to be a general strike all over the country to stop strikes; this would be a strikers' strike against strikes and strikers. Perhaps, then, we could live.

OPERATION of the government mint was discontinued for a time on account of the large amount of silver coin on hand.

THE Chinese boycott is making rapid progress. It is said that native papers refuse even to advertise American goods, and President Roosevelt has written a letter to Secretary Metcalf, of the Department of Commerce and Labor, asking that inspectors in the immigration service exercise greater care in the treatment of high-class Chinese immigrants. It is feared that our export trade of that country will be endangered by the exclusion act.

FRANK BIGELOW, of Milwaukee, got a ten-year sentence at hard labor for stealing \$1,500,000. This is too bad; that only nets him \$150,000 a year, or three times as much as the President gets. Of course that sentence will scare other embezzlers so badly that they would never think of undertaking such a thing.

THE Prime Minister of Greece, M. Delyannis, was stabbed as he was about to enter the Parliament at Athens, and died in half an hour. The assassin was protected by the policemen, and will accordingly suffer the penalty. Greece may be a little behind the times in some things, but she seems to know what some of the styles are in political circles.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT has been presented with an equestrian statuette of himself as colonel of the Rough Riders. It was the work of the sculptor MacMonnies.

SECRETARY HAY has returned from a very successful voyage to the Orient in search of health.

THE high latitudes seem to be too much for the Americans who are working on the Isthmian Canal. Many of them have been stricken with yellow fever.

THE two new special trains on the Pennsylvania railroad between New York and Chicago made their test trips in less than their eighteen-hour schedule, and the one bound for Chicago reached its destination two minutes ahead of schedule, in spite of a fifteen-minute delay caused by a hot box on the engine. The east-bound flyer reached New York three minutes ahead of schedule.

FAST trains seem to be the order of the day. The Lake Shore claims to have established a new record between Chicago and Buffalo. A train of four Pullmans is said to have made the distance of 526 miles in four hundred and fifty-three minutes. By the united efforts of these fast trains it is expected that ere long it will be possible to go from New York to San Francisco in 96 hours.

C. P. SHEA, President of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, has troubles of his own. He has been the leader of the Chicago strike, and has had such absolute control of his loyal followers that he has succeeded in keeping them from work all summer, making them believe that they would get an advance in wages. Months of valuable time have passed and no prospect for peace. The workingmen are faced with the stern reality that winter is coming for which they will be illy prepared. And they are wanting work, but a great many of them have lost their positions by acting foolishly. They have now discovered that Shea cared more for his salary than he did for their families. The strike evil, like others, will hang itself in time.

AN order has been issued by the Post Office Department against prize contests being operated by newspapers or periodicals, through the mails, especially if the contests require the payment of a consideration in order to become a contestant, because it has a tendency to bolster up or stimulate some other line of business. In the latest rulings this payment of a consideration may be continued as a sum of money, the purchase of an article, the cutting of a coupon from an advertisement or any other publication, securing a slip or label or a subscription to a publication. All publications conducting such contests or carrying advertisements of such schemes are unmailable. It is considered that all contests in which the winners are to be selected by the decision of some person or persons, are lotteries according to the interpretation of the law because the award is dependent upon chance.

REPORTS from Fort De France, Martinique, told of increasing signs of activity in the Mount Pelee volcano.



HOME DEPARTMENT



PLANTING A TREE.

What does he plant who plants a tree?

He plants a friend of sun and sky;
He plants a flag of breezes free;
The shaft of beauty towering high;
He plants a home to heaven anigh
For song and mother-croon of bird,
In hushed and happy twilight heard—
The treble of heaven's harmony—
These things plants he who plants a tree.

What does he plant who plants a tree?

He plants cool shade and tender rain,
And seed and bud of days to be,
And years that fade and flush again;
He plants the glory of the plain;
He plants the forest's heritage;
The harvest of the coming age;
The joy that unborn eyes shall see—
These things plants he who plants a tree.

What does he plant who plants a tree?

He plants, in sap and leaves and wood
In love of home and loyalty,
And far-cast thought of civil good—
His blessing on the neighborhood,
Who in the hollow of his hand
Holds all the growth of all our land—
A nation's growth from sea to sea
Stirs in his heart who plants a tree.
—Richard Watson Gilder, in Maxwell's Talisman.



COUNTRY LIFE.

BY D. Z. ANGLE.

It has been said that God made the country and man made the town.

It shouldn't require great judgment to determine which was the superior workman. We concede there are many attractions and advantages in town or city life, and lots of people lead useful lives there. They do great and lasting good to the world and greatly enjoy and prefer their existence as inhabitants of the centers of trade and commerce. But life in the country is more free and independent, and is more conducive to health, long life and purity of character.

It is more healthful because the sky is bluer, the air is purer, the food and drink are fresher, more wholesome and thus more life-sustaining. Life in the country is longer on the average because the man or woman who labors there is oftener his own boss and not compelled to do work beyond his strength.

The country man is not subject to the numerous accidents often occurring in factories and mines which

kill people by the score. The rich farmer has more room for exercise than the man of leisure in town, who often overeats and drinks, is tired out with noise and social functions. "Man alone is vile." Therefore where persons are not crowded together their isolation enables them to commune and ponder with and on the perfect and faultless works of nature's God, and thereby gather inspiration to imitate in their lives the perfection, loveliness and usefulness of the good things God has made for us to see and use to his honor and glory.

"How doth the little busy bee
Improve each shining hour,
And gather honey all the day,
From every opening flower?"

The beehive, the home of industry, order and simplicity, so teaches the boys and girls to thus improve their time and use their talents for the general good of the race and an honest livelihood for themselves.

The dog, the horse, the ox, the sheep and swine, all help to make life interesting on the farm, and teach lessons of fidelity, honesty, simplicity and contentment that help much to give noble character, satisfaction, and wealth to those who spend their lives 'mid rural scenes.

Mt. Vernon, Ill.



MUST WIVES BE SELF-SUPPORTING?

AMERICAN women are ceasing to find men to marry them unless they are self-supporting. This is the startling deduction made by the United States bureau of labor in its last report. The marriage rate among women who work and among women with money is much higher than among women who are neither workers nor rich, and the disproportion is annually increasing.

All rich women, according to the statisticians, have opportunities to marry and generally speaking all working women have equal opportunities, but the women who must depend on servants to do household work and on their husbands to supply all the household income are being driven from the matrimonial field. Fewer than one-half of them marry now, and the percentage is steadily diminishing.

Nine per cent of the married women of the United States work for wages apart from the performance of their household duties. Twenty-three per cent add to the household income by taking boarders. More than one family in five has its children at work. More than twenty per cent of the earnings of the average Amer-

ican family comes from the labor of the wife and the children.

The old type of American who supported by his own earnings his wife and his children, whose home was his own and who occupied an independent place in the community, is disappearing. Marriage is becoming more and more a commercial partnership where the man and the wife pool their earnings, or a fashionable festivity where the fortune of the wife added to the income of the husband maintains a social establishment until divorce doth them part.—*New York World*.

* * *

WHEN SUCCESS IS A FAILURE.

WHEN you do not overtop your vocation; when you are not greater as a man than a lawyer, a merchant, a physician or a scientist.

When you are not a cleaner, finer, larger man on account of your life work.

When you have lost on your way up to your fortune your self-respect, your courage, your self-control or any other quality of manhood.

When it has made conscience an accuser, and shut the sunlight out of your life.

When the attainment of your ambition has blighted the aspirations and crushed the hopes of others.

When your highest brain cells have been crowded out of business by greed.

When all sympathy has been crushed out of your nature by your selfish devotion to your vocation.

When you plead that you never have time to cultivate your friendship, politeness or good manners.

When you have lived a double life and practiced double dealing.

When it brings you no message of culture, education, travel, or of opportunities to help others.

When it dwarfs, cramps or interferes with another's rights; when it blinds you to the interests of the man at the other end of the bargain.

When there is a dishonest or a deceitful dollar in your possession; when your fortune spells the ruin of widows and orphans, or the crushing of the opportunities of others.

When the hunger for more money, more land, more houses and bonds has grown to be your dominant passion.

* * *

COFFEE.

COFFEE has been used in the different cities of Europe for a little over three hundred years; and of course when our forefathers came over here, they brought it with them. The people of Turkey, in eastern Europe, had used it for some time before those in the western part paid any attention to it.

At first it seemed very odd to people who were not used to drinking any thing warm, to have coffee given

to them as hot as possible. But they were not long in finding that it was much better hot than cold. It is said that an English merchant, who had spent several years in Turkey, and while there had learned to like coffee, was the first to bring it to London.

He received his friends at his house every afternoon and gave them some of his new drink. They soon liked it so much that many others wished to try it. Then two men joined and started what was known as a coffee-house. Here, any man who chose to come in, could buy a cup of coffee, and sit and talk over the news. Soon many others of the same kind were started, also; so that the coffee-houses soon grew to be the places where men would expect to meet their friends.

And some of the greatest men met at these places every day, and others would go to hear them talk. But it was not thought proper for a lady to go to such a place, so that none of them could enjoy these pleasant afternoons. At first some people thought it very wrong to drink coffee, and there were many articles written upon the subject.

The coffee plant grows only in a warm climate. Much of it is raised in the West Indies and Central America, but the best comes from Arabia, a country in the southwestern part of Asia. It is a shrub of a very pretty shape, growing from five to twenty feet high, as the soil in which it is planted of course makes a difference in its growth. The leaves are a beautiful dark green, and very smooth and glossy. The flowers are small, but pure white, and they have a very sweet perfume; they grow in bunches around the stem at the root of the leaves.

From these the rich, red fruit grows which looks something like a small cranberry. When it becomes a very dark red, it is ready to pick. The tree looks very beautiful, either when the flowers are in full blossom, or when the fruit is ripe. After the fruit is picked, it is dried in the sun on large mats made for the purpose; then carefully cleaned and dried. Then it is ready for putting in bags and sending away.

As you may suppose, nothing but the seed is left after all this cleaning—it is only the seed out of the fruit that we have any use for.

Two of these grow in one berry, having their flat sides together. After it reaches us, it is roasted at the store, or else we buy it when green, and brown it ourselves. After this it is ground fine, and then you all know what happens to it afterwards.—*Selected*.

* * *

OPINION is not truth, but only truth filtered through the environment, the disposition, or the mood of the spectator.—*Wendell Phillips*.

* * *

HE who loves not lives not; he who lives by the Life cannot die.—*Raymond Lull*.

Reading Circle and Christian Workers' Topics

By ELIZABETH D. ROSENBERGER,

HARVEST.—Matt. 9:35-38.

For Sunday, July 9, 1905.

I. The Great Harvest.

1. The Field—the World, Matt. 13:38
2. The Few Laborers—Christians.

II. Pray and Work.

1. Jesus Did, Mark 6:46; John 5:17
2. Peter Did, Acts 10:9, 19-21
3. Paul Did, Acts 20:36
4. We Ought, Luke 10:2; John 4:38

III. Prayer Without Work is Failure.

1. Words are Cheap, James 2:15, 16
2. The Lord, Lords, Matt. 7:21
3. John Mark, Acts 15:38
4. Do We Fail?

- IV. 1. The Saved Must Preach to Unsaved, Acts 4:8
2. The Church Must Give Gospel to the World, Rom. 10:13-15
3. Why are We Not Up to Our Capacity?
4. Results—If Each Christian Prayed and Worked to Gather the Harvest.

Text.—Then saith he unto his disciples, the harvest truly is plenteous, but the laborers are few.—Matt. 9:37.

References.—Lam. 3:25; Luke 1:53; Isa. 43:6; Matt. 24:14; Psa. 44:3; 96:3; 18:49; Mark 13:10; 1 Cor. 3:6, 7; Rev. 14:6; Acts 13:2-4; 10:4; 2 Cor. 9:8.

The Field is the World.

What a vast harvest-field lay before Jesus. He saw the world with the millions of unsaved souls, and then he sent out his laborers to work and teach and preach for him. When he sent the seventy forth, he had almost as strong a force of laborers as we have to-day. The need of workers is everywhere sadly evident. We need them in our homes, Sunday schools, and churches, and we need them wherever there are poor, untaught outcasts. Let us pray for more laborers.

Men Need Christ.

The need of the heathen is indescribably great. Hundreds of millions are living in ignorance, steeped in superstition and degradation. Evils, cruel and desolating, are making fearful ravages among them. No one who has seen the actual conditions can question that they are without God and also without hope. Only the religion of Jesus Christ has a regenerating power that transforms the entire life.

God Prepares the Way for Workers.

Sixty-five years ago the burden of public and united prayer for missions was that God would open the doors of the nations to the preaching of the Gospel. In those days Japan was sealed up; 1,500 miles of

solid wall shut in China from the outside world; the islands were held by cannibals and Africa was not explored; a wall of idolatry and prejudice surrounded these nations with here and there a small breach. Now the entire wall is down, with here and there a fragment standing to oppose our advance.

The Year 1858.

During this one year, doors were opened giving access to one thousand millions of the human race. In that year Great Britain, after 200 years of exclusion, made a treaty with Japan. In the same year China, by her treaty of Tientsin, threw open not only her ports but her interior, and provided that any Chinese subject might embrace the Christian faith. In that year India was transferred from the East India Company to the British crown, and David Livingstone sailed a second time for Africa to open a path for missionaries. A way was also opened into Hindustan; Mexico, Central America and Italy also got ready for Protestant teaching in this year. Of this year we might say:

"O where are kings and empires now
Of old that went and came?
But, Lord, thy church is praying yet
A thousand years the same."

Idlers.

We have read of a church whose annual report read thus: "Number added to the church last year by baptism, none; number added by letter, none. Number dismissed by letter, five; members who have died, three; number expelled, three." Then when it came to the financial statement we read, "Amount raised for home missions, nothing; amount raised for foreign missions, nothing," and then the report closed with the words, "Pray for us brethren, that we may be faithful unto the end"; a prayer easily answered it would seem, for the end is surely not far off. When will we learn that the blessing is withheld from those who are at ease in Zion and that those who "sow sparingly shall reap sparingly"?

Skilled Laborers.

Rev. Millard said his church had given much money to missions, but no missionaries. So they began to pray that God would raise up from their sons and daughters those who pleased him and send them abroad to preach his Gospel. After some time he learned that the young man of most brilliant promise in his entire church was fitting himself to go to China, and one of the best girls among the Sunday-school

teachers would accompany him as his wife. Then he felt like saying, "Not these, O Lord! they are our best." But he realized that in this way God answered their prayers. Christ wants the best.

Love.

Somebody says, "Anybody may be saved if some saint can be found to love him enough." A missionary said to two girls who were leaving for the foreign field, "If you would win many souls to Christ you must love those you work for. It is not enough to pity and desire to do them good. In spite of repulsive habits, dullness and degradation, you must love them and to do that you must keep very near to the heart of infinite love."

Pray for Missions.

If there is one who does not believe in missions, let him read some books on missions and then pray for some of the workers who are doing all they can. Let him pray for the untaught people, pray for the Holy Spirit to convict them of sin and bring them to the Savior. Pray that God will send out laborers, and incline his people to give generously. Anyone, praying earnestly for missions, will become an active worker.

It is Unfair.

We enjoy living in this land of freedom among religious people; but we should be the more anxious to do something for our poorer brothers and sisters. We have been sitting at the table of our Lord, feasting upon the good things which he purchased with his blood, while 800,000,000 Lazaruses have lain outside our gates and died there as though there had never been a Christ. Let us act fair and square in this matter.

General Topics.

1. Essay. Is this church doing her full duty in the mission field?
2. Recitation of The Open Door. (See page 164 in "Rex Christus.")
3. Discuss the great famine. (On page 187 in "Rex Christus.")
4. We must pray more earnestly for our missionaries. Luke 10: 2; Romans 1: 9.



EMPLOYMENT BUREAU.

Workers.

We are so glad that this department has been fitly named. As we read letter after letter asking for circulars, for information in regard to the books, the holding of meetings, organization of a Circle and many other matters, we realize that we are all workers together with God. Sister K. Mae Rowland, from Clearspring, Md., sends two names with the hope that there were more. Brother Charles O. Beery, who is

now preaching at Tyrone, says, "We must have something to draw and to hold the young people to the church," so he wants circulars and he is an experienced worker. Sister Mamie Sink, of Lenox, Iowa, asks for circulars. She is doing mission work at that place and wants to interest the boys and girls. And so they come one after another and we are glad and take courage, trusting God for the outcome of these efforts.

Home Reading.

Brother Cyrus Wallick, of Wolcott, Ind., says, "My wife and I are continuing our reading, slowly. We are now reading 'New Acts of the Apostles.' 'Do Not Say' ought to awaken a lively and active interest in missionary work. 'Modern Apostles' and 'In the Tiger Jungle' we found very interesting. Portions of these our children listened to with interest. 'New Acts of the Apostles' I consider one of the most interesting and valuable books I have ever read."

Vacation.

Sometimes Jesus went to the mountain side or into the desert place to rest awhile. Then he returned again to his work. Do not get so far away from your church work during vacation that you cannot readily take it up again when you return. And what of us who take no vacation, but simply keep working all the year round? Most of us cheerfully "keep a-goin'," knowing well that it is best for us. And we want to keep reading these missionary books and keep up our interest in the Christian Workers' meetings. We can have a happy summer, working for Christ and the church.

Invite Souls to Come to Jesus.

S. D. Gordon tells how at the funeral of a young girl, the minister was asked if she was a Christian. He replied that he did not know; he had felt moved, weeks ago, to speak to her, but had not. Her Sunday-school teacher and her mother answered in the same way. The Holy Spirit had been trying to get the use of the lips of these three persons to speak the invitation to that girl, and they would not let him. God has only you and me to send as his messengers and if we refuse, his message is not delivered. In our meetings we should do all in our power to win souls to decide for Christ.



NEW NAMES.

- 2775 Grace Miller, Bridgewater, Va.
- 2776 O. D. Foster, North Manchester, Ind.
- 2777 William St. John, Bryan, Ohio, R. D. No. 4.
- 2778 Manerson Kintner, Bryan, Ohio, R. D. No. 6.
- 2779 Arthur Sellers, Bryan, Ohio, R. D. No. 6.
- 2780 Wesley Hire, Bryan, Ohio, R. D. No. 4.
- 2781 Lottie Kintner, Bryan, Ohio, R. D. No. 6.
- 2782 Ida E. Kintner, Bryan, Ohio, R. D. No. 6.
- 2783 Edith Sellers, Bryan, Ohio, R. D. No. 6.
- 2784 Charles A. Kintner, Bryan, Ohio, R. D. No. 6.
- 2785 Lizzie Kintner, Ney, Ohio, R. D. No. 4.
- 2786 Owen Kintner, Ney, Ohio, R. D. No. 4.

[These names do not appear in their regular order on account of an oversight.—Ed.]



OUR YOUNG PEOPLE

THE GEOGRAPHY CLASS.—Chapter XXXIV.

Lucerne, Switzerland.

Dear Mr. Maxwell:—

As I told you in my last letter I used all my space in describing the wonderful clock at Strasburg, and I think I shall not use any more space on that city, but pass on to the next. Our journey lay through a country, not only strangely beautiful from a scenic standpoint, but one that is replete with history. Miss Gertrude is working on a letter for you about Alsace and Lorraine, but as the letter must go out to-day I go on with the journey.

After leaving Strasburg the first point I shall note is the little insignificant town of Worms. This place has been almost immortalized by the presence and work of the great reformer, Martin Luther. It is to be remembered that he was born and raised in Germany, the son of a slate-cutter; received an early education, and graduated while yet in his youth; delivered lectures on the physics and ethics of Aristotle. Against the wishes of his family he became a monk, afterwards a priest, and was finally called to the University of Wittenburg as professor of Philosophy. About five years after his graduation he went to Rome on business with the Pope. He returned to Wittenburg and took the chair of Theology. About this time Luther began to see the corruption of the church in its fullness and decided, by the help of God, to make such needed reforms as were possible. He wrote ninety-five theses and tacked them to the door of the church which immediately condemned him as a heretic. He was summoned to Rome but did not go. His writings were burned. He wrote more. The Diet at Worms was called in 1521 to which he was summoned by Charles V. This is where he made the celebrated speech of his life which he concluded with these words: "Ich kann nicht anders. Hier stehe ich. Gott helfe mir. Amen." I have told you this much of the history of this great man, not that you haven't heard of it before, not that I am writing biographies, but to show you what a historic country we are visiting.

Roscoe and Oscar have something again that they are very desirous that I should write, thinking it will be of interest to the men and boys. At Ludwigshafen we saw a unique car switch. It was unlike anything, so the boys say, that we have in America, and yet we think the Americans could profit greatly by adopting their methods. The train stops on the track at the station, very similar to the way ours do, but the track is so arranged that sections of it are movable, by means of which they are able to take any coach from the train by pulling it sidewise on one of these switches. It is done in a moment; the track replaced; the train coupled, and it goes on its journey. Our custom, as you know in America is, that the engine makes several trips up and down the track, shifting cars on flying switches, jeopardizing the lives of the brakemen, switchmen, and the public in general, besides a loss of time and the loss of fuel. When all these things are taken into account we think that a great lesson could be learned by the railroad world.

At Basel we crossed the line into Switzerland, and of course have to turn our baggage over to a government officer for him to ransack. We are thus continually reminded that we should have nothing in our possession, except what we have a right to possess. It would be good if we could form a habit of being ready for examination at any time.

As we cross the line into Switzerland we appreciate the fact that we are again in a republic and enjoy a free government. And we, too, remember how the freedom of this country was bought. As we came through the mountain pass, it did not require any great amount of imagination to see the great Austrian army standing there like an impregnable wall, closing the only gateway that the hardy mountaineers of Switzerland possessed, and they were actually shut off from the world. You remember that their freedom depended upon the recapture of the pass. At the decisive moment, when it was plainly seen by the officers of the army that their doom was an unconditional surrender, Arnold Winkelried, a mountaineer, in whose veins coursed the blood of a true patriot, announced to his men that he was ready to make the sacrifice necessary to buy the freedom of the nation. His proposed plan was to mount his horse and rush madly into the phalanx of Austrian spears and thereby sever their strength. At that moment his followers had promised to follow closely behind and take the pass, while the Austrians were in panic. The plan was a success.

" 'Make way for liberty!' he cried;
Made way for liberty and died."

It is said that, when he rushed into the front, ten spears pierced his body through and through, and that he fell among his faithful followers like a falling tree that had been severed from the stump. The sacrifice that he made spurred every soldier in the army of Switzerland to die for his country if necessary. They rushed violently through the opening made by the loss of the ten spears and in a few moments a hand-to-hand fight gained liberty and freedom for the little republic which to-day lies among the snow-capped Alps and enjoys a free republican government.

This is the country of William Tell, of whom we may have something to say in another letter. We are having the greatest time of our lives. Yours sincerely,

Marie.

(To be continued.)

LOVE, Wisdom, Truth—how may we live and not dwell on these, how write to any purpose and not revolve about them? When we would speak of Religion, of Freedom, of Life and Art and Nature, we shall yet miss the essential if we keep not these in view; and where they converge—these three—there is liberty, there is peace, and there dwells the soul serene.

—Stanton Kirkham Davis.

The Q. & A. Department.

What was the cause of the riot in New Orleans, Sept. 14, 1874?

The riot was the result of a mass meeting of 5,000 citizens, who sent a messenger to Governor Wm. P. Kellogg declaring that he was a usurper and ordering him to turn over the state government to John McEnery, his opponent in the election of November 4, 1872. Upon Governor Kellogg's refusal to receive their message a call was issued to the people to arm themselves and drive out the usurpers. In the resulting clash at the river, at the end of Canal Street, at 4 P. M., between the state militia and police on one side and the insurgents on the other, the latter were victorious and installed McEnery as governor. President Grant sent United States troops under General Emory to New Orleans, and McEnery surrendered the state government to him and he reinstated Governor Kellogg. About twenty-six persons were killed and over fifty wounded in the riot.

*

What nationality are the Creoles and where was their native home or country before coming to America?

In the West Indies or Spanish America a Creole is a native descended from European (properly Spanish) ancestors as distinguished from immigrants of European blood, and from the aborigines, negroes and natives of mixed blood, Indian and European, or European and negro. Loosely the name Creole is applied to a person born in the country, but of a race not indigenous to it, irrespective of color. In Louisiana a Creole was originally a native descended from French ancestors who had settled there; later, any native of French or Spanish descent by either parent, or a person belonging to the French-speaking native portion of the white race. The name Creole is also applied to a native-born negro as distinguished from a negro brought from Africa.

*

How are mirrors made?

Mirrors are mostly made now by spraying the back of the glass with a solution of pure silver. This is painted over with brown or other dark paint that dries at once, so that the mirrors are ready for use the next day.

*

What per cent of the American people live to be 90 years old or over?

The United States census of 1900 showed 23,992 persons from 90 to 94 years old; 6,266 from 95 to 99 years old; 3,504 aged 100 years and over; or about .044 per cent of the total population of 75,004,575 at that time.

What are the dates of calls for troops during the Civil War, and the number enlisted at each call?

April 15, 1861, call for 75,000 men for three months; 91,816 enlisted. May 3, 1861, call for 500,000 men for six months, one, two and three years; 700,680 enlisted. July 2, 1862, for 300,000 men for three years; 421,465 enlisted. August 4, 1862, for 300,000 men for nine months; 87,588 enlisted. June 15, 1863, for six months, 16,361. October 17, 1863, including drafted men, and call of Feb. 1, 1864, for 500,000 for three years; 317,092. March 14, 1864, for 200,000 men for three years; 259,515. Militia for 100 days, mustered in between April 23 and July 18, 1864, 83,612. July 18, 1864, for 500,000 men for one, two, three and four years; 211,752. Other troops furnished by States and territories, 182,357. Troops raised by special authority in 1862, 15,007.

*

Is the president of the United States allowed any extra money to bear his expenses in addition to his salary of \$50,000 a year?

Yes, in addition to his salary the President is allowed over \$75,000 a year for expenses. His secretary receives \$5,000; two assistant secretaries, each \$3,000; one executive clerk, \$2,500; one gets \$2,000, two clerks each \$2,000; seven get \$1,800 each, three get \$1,600 each; his steward and chief doorkeeper each get \$1,800. There are eight doorkeepers at \$1,200 each; four messengers at \$2,100, and four at \$900 each; a fireman and laborer at \$600. The President is also allowed a large sum for incidental expenses, such as stationery, carpets and the care of his stables, and he is given allowances for repairs and refurnishing the White House, for fuel, for the greenhouse, for gas, matches, etc.

*

What is the color of pure water?

It appears to be colorless in thin layers, but when looked at in large masses, water is blue. This is seen in the middle of the ocean and deep lakes. Pure water is blue, but ocean water near the land is greenish, and this becomes tinged with brown or yellow along the coasts where the waves stir up the mud from the bottom, or wear away the earthy matter from the shore.

*

What are the Rigolets that the L. and N. Railroad speaks of somewhere near New Orleans?

The Rigolets is the name of a strait in Eastern Louisiana, the outlet of Lake Pontchartrain into Lake Borgue and the Gulf of Mexico.

MISCELLANEOUS

THE SYMPATHETIC STRIKE.

"So you're going to strike? Haven't I paid you good wages?"

"Yes."

"Haven't I treated you squarely for years?"

"Yes."

"Then why do you want to injure my business by striking?"

"You want us to deliver goods to the 'struck' houses."

"I have to sell all the goods I can in order to pay the good wages you are getting."

"Well, we're sorry, but we refuse to deliver goods to those houses."

"Will you want to work for me again when the strike is over?"

"Yes, I suppose so. We've got no kick on you personally."

"Will you expect me to pay you the same wages you are now getting?"

"Certainly, if we do, our work satisfactorily."

"After you have caused me a severe financial loss by striking?"

"Well, we're sorry to hurt your business."

"Could you blame me if I refused to take any of you back after you've done all you can to hurt me?"
—*Chicago Daily Tribune.*

DRAW BIG SALARIES.

THE salaries (or listes civiles, as they are termed in diplomatic nomenclature) of the monarchs of Europe are given from official statistics from an Italian paper as being the following:

The czar of Russia, \$7,603,000.

The emperor of Austro-Hungary, \$4,650,000.

The king of Prussia, \$4,000,000.

The king of Italy, \$3,006,000.

The king of England, \$2,939,000.

The king of Spain, \$1,900,000.

The prince regent of Bavaria, \$1,080,000.

The king of Belgium, \$882,400.

The queen of the Netherlands, \$546,000.

The king of Sweden, \$371,964.

The king of Denmark, \$329,000.

The king of Greece, \$265,000.

The king of Servia, \$240,000.

The grand duke of Luxembourg, \$40,000.

It is to be taken into account that these large sums

paid to monarchs are intended to cover proportionately large expenses peculiar to royalty, and that not unfrequently the rulers find it pretty hard to make both ends meet.

RUM'S VICTIMS.

AN exchange furnishes the following list of victims in our own land, not speaking of the much larger wreckage elsewhere:

2,500 smothered babies.

5,000 suicides.

10,000 murderers.

60,000 fallen girls.

100,000 paupers.

3,000 murdered wives.

7,000 murders.

40,000 widowed mothers.

100,000 orphaned children.

100,000 insane.

100,000 criminals.

100,000 drunkards who die yearly.

100,000 boys who take the place of the dying.

Untold crimes, misery, woe, want, weeping, wailing, war, shame, disgrace, disease, degradation, debauchery, destruction, death, riot, revelry, ruin and \$2,000,000,000 in cash.—*Living Water.*

PROPOSED NEW STATE.

ACCORDING to reports a bill will be presented at the next session of Congress having for its object the creation of a new State out of portions of Tennessee, Kentucky and Virginia. The territory which it is proposed to join is the old stronghold of Southern loyalists during the civil war, and is Republican in sentiment. It was from this region that "Parson" Brownlow, the famous Union governor of Tennessee, came. The new State would include East Tennessee, Southeastern Kentucky, and Southwest Virginia and is now represented by three Republican Congressmen. But aside from partisan considerations the region is said to have always been out of sympathy with the other sections of the three States. The partisan consideration, however, will have to be relied upon to carry the measure through Congress.

THE tobacco bill of the United States is estimated at eight hundred million dollars per year.

SPECIAL BARGAINS

LOWER PRICES THAN EVER BEFORE NAMED FOR THESE GOODS

Dear Reader:

Take advantage of these special reduced prices. Send your order to us and it will have prompt attention and shipment made without delay.

These are standard staple goods of guaranteed quality made of first class material by experienced mechanics and are recognized as articles that have always sold for more money than the special bargain prices we have named in this advertisement.

We cannot promise any definite period that we will be able to maintain these prices and for this reason we particularly urge to send your order at once.

EQUITY MFG., & SUPPLY CO.,
The Coöperative Mail-Order House,
Chicago, Ill. Lancaster, Pa.



39 cents.

1980. Note that this large and neat easel is a real bargain. It is finished either in golden oak or white enamel; well and substantially made and suitable for any room; it is finished at top with bronzed tips; has adjustable rests and stands 5 ft. 7 in. high. We buy from one of the foremost manufacturers in the country and are able to sell them at exceedingly low prices. Weight, 4 lbs. Special price, 39c

9c



1982. A neatly made, diamond weave satchel basket, in three sizes.

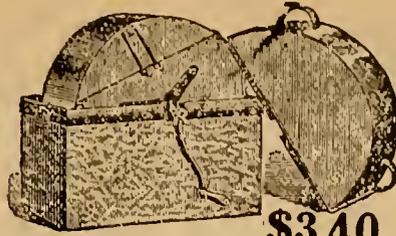
	Length.	Height.	Price.
Small	9 1/2 in.	8 1/2 in.	\$.09
Medium	14 in.	10 in.	.12
Large	15 in.	11 in.	.16



1986. The kind you have always used; all willow, light and strong, and comes in four sizes.

Small.	27x16x11.	Price..	\$.40
Medium.	29x18x12.	Price..	.55
Large.	31x20x12.	Price..	.65
Ex. large.	33x22x14.	Price..	.75

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With Faucet 3.69



69c

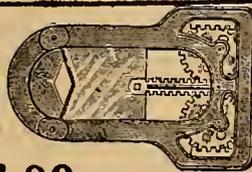
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New Steel Gear Wagon with New Improvements.

This wagon has no equal on the market for beauty, strength and durability. It is entirely constructed of steel with baked enamel gearing, giving a beautiful black luster. The rear brackets are securely attached to the axle. Three bracket arms extend up to receive the bed on front axle. Two bracket arms extend out from the bolster to which the circle arms secured to the tongue are pivoted. The bed is made of sheet iron, with round corners and wooden bottom, with wide battens. All the above described improvements make the wagon in every respect a superior one.

7851	9x18 in.; front wheels 6 in.; rear 9 in.; depth, 3 in.	\$.09
7852	11x22 in.; front wheels 8 in.; rear 11 in.; depth, 4 in.	\$.094
7853	12x24 in.; front wheels, 9 in.; rear, 12 in.; depth, 4 1/2 in.	\$1.19
7854	13x26 in.; front wheels, 10 in.; rear, 14 in.; depth, 5 in.	\$1.47
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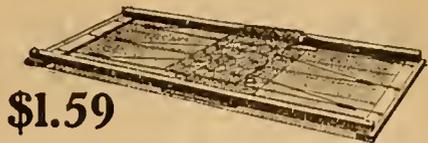
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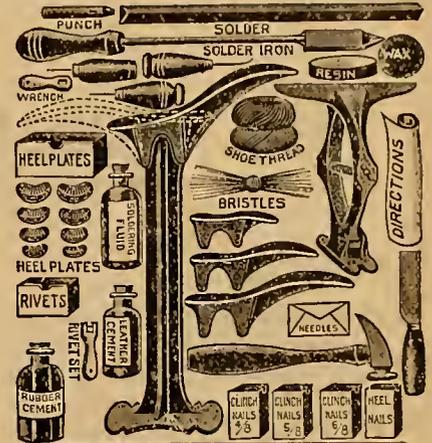
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1 iron last for men's work.	1 pkg clinch nails, 1/2 in.
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1 iron last for women's work.	1 pkg clinch nails, 3/4 in.
1 iron last for children's work.	1 pkg heel nails.
1 iron stand for lasts.	4 pairs heel plates, assorted sizes.
1 shoehammer.	4 harness needles.
1 shoeknife.	1 harness and saw clamp.
1 peg awl handle.	1 box slotted rivets, assorted sizes.
1 peg awl.	1 rivet holder for same.
1 wrench for peg awl handle.	1 harness and belt punch.
1 sewing awl handle.	1 soldering iron ready for use.
1 sewing awl.	1 handle for same.
1 stabbing awl handle.	1 bar solder.
1 stabbing awl.	1 box resin.
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1 bunch bristles.	
1 ball shoe thread.	
1 ball shoe wax.	

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Solomon said: There is nothing new under the sun. The human system is very much the same to-day as it was over a century ago, when this famous herb remedy first came into prominent notice as a system-builder and health restorer. It has been doing this grand work of healing men and women ever since. No case has been so bad, no ailment so serious but what the **Blood Vitalizer** has done good.

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DR. PETER FAHRNEY & SONS CO.,

112-118 South Hoyne Avenue,

CHICAGO, ILL.

A Delightful and Profitable California Home for Brethren

As heretofore announced in the Inglenook there is now forming, on the banks of the beautiful Sacramento River, in Glenn County, California, in the heart of the Sacramento Valley, a Colony of German Baptist Brethren.

Feb. 21, 1905, a party of Brethren composed of S. W. Funk, of Glendora, J. Overholtzer, of Colton, Wm. Platt, of Charter Oak (Ministers), T. M. Calvert, M. P. Custer (deacons), M. N. Overholtzer, F. L. Hepner, E. O. Overholtzer, of Covina, Cal., L. S. Ober, of Laotta, Ind., together with a number of friends, including J. P. Funk, of Charter Oak, and C. R. Greider, of Los Angeles, left Southern California on a trip to investigate the land under the Sacramento Valley Land Company's Canal system of irrigation just completed.

Ten of the party were old Californians who have had considerable experience in irrigating, fruit growing and farming in Southern and some in Central California, and are acquainted with the resources, climatic conditions, etc., of this country.

The party spent several days thoroughly investigating the water rights, character of soil, climate, health conditions, etc., in Glenn and Colusa Counties, and were well convinced that the richness of the soil, unfailing and cheap water supply, reasonable prices of land, transportation facilities, cool, pure, soft water for drinking, pleasant and healthful climate, etc., would insure a safe investment and deserve recommendation to others for settlement.

The party selected the Packer ranch of 6,600 acres, as a location, and secured an option at prices ranging from \$25 to \$100 per acre, including water right, according to distance, west from the River, character of soil and drainage. The party bought almost 800 acres, selecting from the cheapest to the highest price.

This tract runs about three and one-half miles west from the new town site of the Brethren, which is located $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles north of Princeton near the banks of the Sacramento, amidst large oak trees. It is about 80 miles north of Sacramento City, the capital of the State.

All the water that is needed for any kind of farming or fruit growing is furnished by the Company for \$1.00 per acre per year, and the Company keeps up the ditches. The water can be had almost any day in the year.

"This is an opportunity that perhaps has never before been offered in California or in any other part of the United States." A number of those who have purchased will soon move to their new location and others are purchasing, and in a short time this tract will all be settled by the Brethren and their friends, especially by those from the eastern States who desire to do general farming in California.

This is certainly an opportunity to eastern people, as they can reap the benefit of the many years of experience these old Californians have had in irrigating and farming in California.

Wm. Platt and J. Overholtzer, two ministers, have

already moved to Princeton, Colusa County, Cal. They will gladly answer any inquiries and welcome those who come to investigate this country with a view of locating. Any of this party will also gladly answer inquiries regarding the new Colony.

A town site will soon be laid out and in the near future there will be a school, post office, stores and preaching services.

There is a trading vessel which comes up the River once a week and will take produce of all kinds in exchange for groceries and pay cash. With the advantages here and the conditions well adapted to general farming, there is no doubt but what one of the largest congregations of the Brethren in California will be located on this tract in the near future, and those desiring to take advantage of this opportunity should do so as soon as possible.

We have a climate that is no doubt equal to any valley of any consequence, for health and agreeableness. There is an occasional case of malaria in the lower and undrained lands of the county where water stands, but as the lands are becoming more thoroughly drained, this has almost entirely disappeared. For throat and lung trouble our climate is excellent. The weather is a little warmer than near the coast in Southern and Northern California, but not so warm as Riverside, Redlands, San Bernardino, etc.

The continual flowing water of the great Sacramento River directly from Mt. Shasta and the Mountains add greatly to the health of the country.

Any one desiring to see this tract will go to Colusa Junction, thence to Colusa on the Narrow Gauge, and, by notifying the Farmers and Merchants Bank of Colusa, they will be taken direct to the Tract in automobiles free of charge.

This is the land where the great oak and sycamore trees grow. The river banks are covered with wild grape and blackberry vines entwined amidst the large trees.

The river abounds in trout, salmon, bass and other delicious fish. The soil is rich sediment, 20 to 60 feet deep. It will produce 10 to 15 tons of alfalfa, 10 to 15 tons of peaches, pears or prunes. Oranges ripen there four weeks in advance of those of Southern California and always command higher prices for that reason. The present crop of wheat and barley will pay 10 per cent on \$100 an acre. It has the best supply of water for irrigation in all the west. I am a native of California. I have been actively engaged in developing California lands for 30 years. I am familiar with every large ranch and every section of California, and I know the Packer Ranch to be the best ranch of equal size in California. Its location is on the banks of California's largest river, where steamboats regularly ply. Its climate and its soil renders it ideal. Its productiveness is certain, not guess work.

Illustrated catalogues will be sent to any address free.

C. M. WOOSTER, President,
Sacramento Valley Land Company,

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SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT

No. 2

No We do not intend to buy up all Chicago—we just buy our share of the bargain offers for the benefit of our customers and co operators. Did

you notice announcement No. 1? Read it again. The ALBRIGHT MUSIC CO., publishers, page 2, Inglenook, June 13.

Yes We have purchased the entire mail order clothing business of KRAMER & CO., Clark and Monroe Sts., Chicago, Ill. Established, 1893. Names and customers, 100,000. Clothing orders, 20,417. Naturally, this is no small addition to our already large clothing department. We are now as well equipped to furnish fine tailoring and substantial clothing of every style as any company in the city. We are the world's largest plain clothing makers. Samples and catalogue free.

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The undersigned expects to be at the Annual Meeting at Bristol, Tenn., and will be pleased to meet the brethren, and talk with them about the Reedley Country. My headquarters will be at the Union Pacific Office, Annual Meeting grounds, Bristol, Tenn.

Elder D. L. Forney, late Missionary from India, has just purchased land near Reedley. Other leading brethren will locate soon.

Write for booklet and full information.

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If you want to go up write me and I'll meet you somewhere on the road and go with you. If you have a party of three or more it can be made decidedly to your advantage. We can put you in a tent free, all you need being a blanket and food, readily had in the neighborhood. Separate tents for the women folks. Write to-day to the address below as to when you want to start for Rudyard and the Camp on the Pine river. You can't have that tent any time. Engage it now. It's free. There'll be skilled woodsmen there to show you the land and how to camp out the right way. Address:

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The American Standard Revised Bible is more intelligible than any other version, because it substitutes modern equivalents for obsolete words, such as "chieftain," "marsh," "sith," "collops," "hozen," "clouts," and a great many other words that are now out of use.

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"Holy Spirit" is always used for "Holy Ghost," "sheol" for "hell," pit and grave when the abode of the dead is intended; Jehovah for Lord and God wherever the name occurs in the original Hebrew.

Offensive things are described by inoffensive expressions. For example, in Genesis 43:30, "his bowels did yearn upon his brother" becomes "his heart yearned over his brother."

The spelling is in harmony with existing orthography. The punctuation is greatly improved.

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