

SPEAKING OUT IN MEETING.

Governor Folk of Missouri, U. S., it is stated in the papers, has received more than a thousand letters from saloon-keepers protesting against his enforcement of the Sunday closing law in that state. In reply to the saloon element whom he styles "a horde of law-breakers," he has given out for publication a vigorous and remarkable letter in which he defines his position in the following emphatic terms: "I say now, once for all, as long as the dramshop law is the law, and I have power to enforce it, it is going to be enforced. Petitions against its enforcement will have no more effect than requests for me to violate my official oath in some other respects. If the law is not to the liking of the majority, the majority can change it through the legislature, but the executive cannot ignore it as long as it remains on the statute book, without being false to his trust." This is just the kind of determination that is wanted on the part of civic and municipal authorities in this country in their fight with the law-breakers who figure so prominently in the ranks of those who operate the liquor traffic. The laws which govern the traffic must be enforced regardless of the favors or frowns of any man or any body of men.

In his letter Governor Folk thus refers to the Sabbath question in connection with the liquor traffic:

"It is significant that many objections coming to me against the Sunday law take the form not only of a protest against the law in favor of lawlessness, but in a large measure they attack the institution of the Sabbath itself.

"I am liberal in my views and believe in allowing each citizen the largest amount of freedom consistent with good government, but I am in favor of the Christian Sabbath, and will not give my aid to its being entirely secularized.

"There have been Sunday laws in every civilized nation of the world since the days of Constantine, nearly 1,600 years ago. Only once during this period has any nation been without a law distinguishing Sunday from other days; that was during the revolution in France, when God and Sunday were abolished by law.

"The morals of the people degenerated so rapidly and debauchery increased at such an alarming rate that one of the first acts of Napoleon when he came into power was to restore the Sabbath.

"The time in which there was no Sunday in France is known to this day as the 'Reign of Terror.' No American state will likely emulate the example of the revolutionists of France.

"I write you thus at length because I have received many hundreds of postal-cards printed like yours, and I take this means of answering through you the others, as a separate letter to each would be impracticable.

A DOUBLE REBUKE.

"Is she a Christian?" asked a celebrated missionary in the East of one of the converts who was speaking unkindly of a third party.

"Yes, I think she is," was the reply.

"Well, then, since Jesus loves her in spite of that, why is it that you can't?"

The rebuke was felt, and the fault-finder instantly withdrew. Some days later, the same party was speaking to the missionary in a similar spirit about another person. The same questions was put, "Is she a Christian?"

In a half-triumphant tone, as if the speaker were beyond the reach of gunshot this time, it was answered, "I doubt if she truly is."

"Oh, then," rejoined the missionary, "I think that you and I should feel such tender pity for her soul as to make any harsher feeling about her quite impossible."—Family Treasury.

It is harder to retrace one false step than it is to make a dozen.

HEALTH AND HOME HINTS

Alcohol is excellent for cleaning piano keys, jewelry, and one's spectacles.

A grease spot may often be removed by rubbing a piece of soft bread over it.

To Keep Salt Dry.—Add cornstarch to salt in the proportion to one teaspoonful to one cup and the salt will never gather dampness.

To Prevent Rust.—Heat the articles well and rub in thoroughly common beeswax. Then rub well with a cloth until the wax is well rubbed in. Knives, tin or iron kettles or any article which will rust have been kept for years in this manner.

Frying Chicken.—In frying chicken break the joint nearest tip of wing and it will lay down in spider and fry meek. Large chickens should have a little water put in the spider with them and cooked about half done before commencing to brown them. They are much nicer than if cooked entirely with grease.

Care of Milk.—Perfect cleanliness is first necessary to the flavor of milk. Strain immediately after milking, leave uncovered until cool, never put close fitting cover but tie clean cloths wrung from cold water, and leave the jars where there is a good circulation of air. The milk will remain sweet much longer.

For the Evening Lunch.—Take a tablespoonful of butter, melted, put it in a double boiler. Add to it a cup of finely cut or chopped sharp rich cheese, when melted add a cup of bread crumbs previously soaked in a cup of sweet milk, stir well, add salt and pepper, last add one well beaten egg. To be eaten on a slice of bread, or crackers.

To Fry Potatoes.—Pare and slice potatoes (Irish). Sprinkle with salt, roll in flour, drop in deep fat (frying hot) when sufficiently brown lift with wire spoon or ladle. (They do not absorb the fat.)

THE COMING OF THE SNOW.

This is the way the snow comes down

Softly, softly falling.

So He giveth His snow like wool,

Fair and white and beautiful.

This is the way the snow comes down,

Softly, softly falling.

This is the way His peace comes down,

Softly, softly falling.

So the scarlet of sin and woe,

He washes white as falls of snow.

This is the way His peace comes down,

Softly, softly falling.

Andrew Carnegie visited St. Andrew's, Scotland, on the 18th of October, and formally opened a gymnasium which had been erected there for the use of the students at University College. In his address he has a word at liquor and tobacco and enjoined the strong movement now going on among the English speaking people in the direction of and return to the Spartan practices of having great attention to physical development. He pointed to two habits which neutralized the good effects of their exercises. The first and more serious was the use of alcoholics. He knew of no one habit so likely to defeat them in life's contest as the drinking of alcoholic liquors. The line between excess and efficiency was so narrow that it was very seldom the drinker knew and observed it. Drunkenness was the great rock ahead in the career of every young man. It was far more important that he insure himself against it than against death. What was said about liquor could also be said about tobacco. It could do them no good. That it did many harm went without saying. It was also an expensive habit, and often, he believed, the sum spent by young men upon tobacco if saved for twenty years at five per cent. compound interest would give him a very nice nest-egg in the bank.

A good habit is the result of beginning well and keeping at it.

There are no consolations of religion for the man who has no religion.

DREAMS AND VISIONS.

"Old men dream dreams." As the years pass and as age creeps slowly but surely on, there are more and more of life's experiences behind us, and consequently less and less of those yet before us. This being the case, old men are insensibly led more and more to live in the past, and to dream of the days that are gone no more to return. To a certain extent this is inevitable, but it is a tendency not to be yielded to too much. The outlook upon the future should still be preserved, and the buoyancy of youth should not be lost. Hence to grow old gracefully, and, if dreaming dreams of bygone days, yet to keep in touch with the present, is important in many respects.

"Young men see visions." As the young life approaches manhood, with the long stretches of the future of life opening up before it, he is prepared to see visions on the distant horizon of this future. It is this which gives energy and perseverance, as well as outlook and inspiration; and it is this which constitutes one of the distinguishing features of youth. So long as a man retains the power to see visions of better and nobler things in life, he is really young in spirit, and will keep in touch with the things of the present. These visions of youth should be made sober by the dreams of old age, and thus the balanced temper of life's trial, struggle and victory may be secured. Let youth see its visions, and with the inspiration of these visions of the coming days, go forth to do and dare, to suffer and surmount, till the days of dreaming dreams ceases.

WINTER CARE OF HENS.

Our fowls are pure S. C. White Leghorns, and we are now getting into Winter quarters. After being put in they are kept there until the warm days come in the Spring. We put 50 in a pen, allowing four square feet for a fowl. We never put young and old fowls together in the same pen, as they never do well if kept together. In selecting the young stock to be kept we reject all birds which are deformed in any way or are lacking in vigor. Our ideal bird for laying is one which is rather long on the back, is deep, with legs set well apart; and is active, having a good appetite and willing to hustle for herself. During the Winter, while the fowls are confined, we give them a light feed of wheat and oats scattered well in the straw which covers the floors of the pens. At noon we give them all the warm mash they will eat in five minutes, taking away what is left after that time. At night we give all the corn and wheat they will eat; this is also scattered in the litter. We give green food of some sort each day, either cabbage or mangels. The cabbages we hang from above so that they are clean until all eaten, and the fowls get exercise picking at them. A hen must have plenty of exercise, when confined to keep in good health and produce many eggs. Fresh water is kept before them at all times and during cold weather it is warmed. When we can get it we feed green bone and meat, about one ounce per day to a fowl. We have a power cutter and do our own cutting with a two-horse tread power. We find that meat and bone makes a very cheap food as well as being an excellent egg producer. —D. F. Arnold.

"THE LORD WILL PROVIDE."

It is equally easy for God to supply our greatest as our smallest wants, to carry our heaviest as our lightest burdens; just as easy for the great ocean to bear on her bosom a ship of war, with all its guns and crew aboard, as a fisherman's boat or the tiniest craft that floats, rising and falling on her swell.—Guthrie.

The wrecks of men are the debris of their own irresolution.