

THE GREAT ATTRACTION

Service and Sacrifice Are the Things That Lift to the Supreme Places.

"And I, if I be lifted up from the earth, will draw all men unto me."—John xii, 32.

To any, save the few in the group of his friends, that statement must have sounded like the ravings of one deluded. It has taken the centuries to show that he was right. He was right in his estimation of his life's end; it was a lifting up. His enemies thought it casting down. A defeat; he knew it to be a triumph. Sorrow, injustice, oppression, hatred, the things that seem to crush are the things that elevate. Only by opposition has any life discovered power. The fiercer blow those winds the firmer grows the tree. Out of the petty persecutions, the countless meannesses, the littleness of those of who oppose him the great soul builds its greatness. It is, and ever has been by a cross that men are lifted up. History abounds with prisons, gibbets, and crosses which have become thrones of eternal glory.

Whether we shall be cast down or lifted up depends upon ourselves; neither enemies nor adverse circumstances have the power to do this. The soul that seeks the stars builds its staircases out of the stones flung by the persecutor out of the rocks of difficulties.

IF YOUR HEART IS GREAT, my brother, nothing can keep you from greatness; if it is mean, no amount of envying ambition can make you other than a little, obscure man, as truly lost on the peak as you would be at the base.

Jesus died a failure, his friends were few, and the best of them thought his life a mistake. It takes more than the span of our lives to measure their size. It is better that a great soul should be called a failure than that it should die a shriveled success. Earth measures by the what the hands hold; heaven by the heart. The hands at last lose their

grasp, but the heart wealth goes on from more to more. This it is that is worth while.

Jesus was right when he said that he would draw all men to him. Then it sounded like folly; to-day it demonstrates his divine insight. Lifted up in shame the riches of his life were revealed. After all, the best in us answers to the best, it is love that leads. In the end, goodness, truth, gentleness, sincerity have the greatest attraction for men. Jesus is known and loved by millions who never heard of Nero or of Augustus. Their glory was that of circumstance; his that of character. His life lifts.

This it is that most helps the world; not learning, but a life; not power or position, but simple passion for men; not riches, but WEALTH OF THE INNER LIFE. You may not find a university or build libraries or hospitals, or even write books or preach sermons, but every one may do the principal thing that Jesus did. That was to live a life amongst men of love for them, of simple kindnesses, of God seeking aspiration, of white sincerity. The race needs not so much men who will shake it with their power or dazzle it with their learning as it needs the quiet earnestness and sincerity of their lives. Herein is lasting greatness and true power, to live as he lived, to love as he loved, true to God, to yourself, and to your fellows; seeking the best and giving of your best.

Service and sacrifice are the things that lift to the supreme places; the lower you stoop in helpfulness the higher you are lifted in lasting glory. And they are lifted to heaven; they achieve immortality, they can never die who were willing to die; death lay in the path of duty, to be sacrificed if sacrifice was part of their service.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL

INTERNATIONAL LESSON, APRIL 16.

Lesson III. The Supper at Bethany. Golden Text Mark xiv, 8.

LESSON WORD STUDIES.

The anointing of Jesus by Mary of Bethany is the last recorded event in the life of our Lord preceding the crowded scenes of passion week. It occurred on the evening preceding the triumphal entry of Jesus into Jerusalem, and is recorded by three of the four evangelists (Matt. xxvi, 6-13; Mark xiv, 3-9; John xi, 55 to xii, 11). Several weeks had intervened since the raising of Lazarus, during which time Jesus had retired with his disciples to "a city called Ephraim," several hours' journey northeast of Jerusalem. Departing thence he had crossed the Jordan, proceeded southward, recrossing at Jericho, through which city he passed accompanied by a great caravan of pilgrims on their way to Jerusalem for the great annual celebration of the passover. Much of that which transpired by the way on this last journey of Jesus to the national capital is recorded in the synoptic gospels (Matt. xix, 3 to 20, 34; Mark x, 2-52; Luke xvii, 11 to 19, 28). These passages include mention of the following important and familiar persons and events: The tea table healed, the Pharisee and the publican; Christ blessing little children; the rich young ruler; the ambition of James and John; the blind man near Jericho healed; and the visit to Zaccheus.

Verse 1. Six Days Before the Passover—on the eighth of Nisan, since the passover festivities began on the fourteenth. It is generally accepted that the year was A. D. 30, in which case the eighth of Nisan fell on Friday, March 31, that is, began at six o'clock p. m. of that day, and was a Sabbath. We are to think of Jesus as arriving at Bethany before the Sabbath commenced, or early enough not to have traveled more than the larval distance on the Sabbath itself. The feast probably occurred twenty-four hours later, after the close of the Sabbath, on Saturday evening.

Bethany—To be identified with the modern "Azariyeh" or "Lazariyeh," the place of Lazarus, on the eastern slope of Mount Olivet, about two miles from Jerusalem. A place, in which on account of its lonely situation giving to the place the name "house of misery." The village to-day contains "about forty poor houses inhabited by Moslems."

2. They—Clearly referring to a larger company than the little family consisting of Lazarus and his two sisters. Since the raising of Lazarus no doubt there were many in Bethany who believe on Jesus and would be glad to pullify do him honor.

A supper there—In Bethany, though not in the home of Lazarus, Matthew and Mark both explicitly state that it was in the house of Simon, who had been a leper. We infer that this man had been healed by Jesus on some former occasion, and that therefore he would have a special and prominent part in this reception tendered the Master.

3. A pound—A weight equivalent to our pound (Troy) of twelve ounces. An amount of pure nard—The Greek phrase is very rare, occurring only here and in Mark xiv, 3. Its mean-

ing, therefore, is not quite certain. It may mean (1) "genuine (pure) nard" as distinguished from adulterated nard, which was cheaper and more common; or (2) "drinkable (liquid) nard," and ointments were sometimes drunk mixed with wine; or (3) "Pistic nard," in which case "Pistic" is to be taken as a proper adjective derived from the name of the place from which the ointment was obtained, though no such place now appears to be known. All of these meanings find support in the analysis of the Greek phrase. Of the three, the first is to be preferred. The nard itself was an aromatic oil extracted from an East Indian plant, the Nardostachys Jatamansi, and was, as the evangelist explains, very precious (comp. verse 5 below).

The feet—Matthew and Mark both mention only an anointing of the head, which doubtless preceded this bathing of the feet with the remaining or greater portion of the precious liquid.

Odor—the fragrance.

4. Judas Iscariot—The treasurer of the apostolic company, who would most naturally be interested in money values more than the others. Concerning him we know (1) of his call (Matt. x, 4; Mark iii, 19; Luke vi, 16); (2) that Jesus early foretold his treachery (John vi, 70, 71); (3) that he betrayed Jesus (Matt. xxvi, 14-19; 4) of his subsequent remorse and suicide (Matt. xxvii, 3-5).

5. Three hundred shillings—Literally, three hundred denarii. The denarius was a Roman silver coin the value of which seems to have varied greatly from time to time. Probably about seventy-two dollars would be a fair equivalent in our money, which was a fabulous sum for one of moderate circumstances to squander in this way.

6. He was a thief—A personal recollection of John, who had doubtless suspected the traitor long before his true character was openly revealed. Bag—Or box.

Took away—The Greek verb sometimes means "to make away with," "to steal," which is doubtless John's intended use here.

7. To keep it against the day of my burying—Perhaps better as in the marginal rendering, it was, that she might keep it, etc.

10. Chief Priests took counsel—So remarkable had been the demonstration in honor of Jesus at Bethany that it attracted the attention and determined opposition of the authorities at Jerusalem.

THE GRIP TRAVELS FAST

DR. ALLBUTT SAYS IT COMES FROM CHINA.

Attack Always Sudden, Sometimes Making Men Helpless in a Few Moments.

The address on influenza delivered before the Hunterian society recently by Dr. Thomas C. Allbutt, professor of medicine at Cambridge university, continues to be a leading topic of discussion among medical men in England.

Dr. Allbutt declared influenza travels by express trains, and showed how in the spread of epidemics those towns were attacked first at which smaller places served only by slow trains were spared until later. Just as the Ganges was the home of cholera so northern China was the home of influenza, and the opening of the Transiberian railway had facilitated the spread of the disease in the great epidemic of 1889.

BROUGHT TO AMERICA.

Bokhara was the point of dissemination into Europe, whence it followed the three trade routes. It reached New York from England in just the time taken by the fastest steamer running then.

Dr. Allbutt believed only those cases were infectious in which the respiratory organs were implicated. Occasionally, he said, infection could be carried for a few days about by clothes. Children were not liable to the disease, and if they did catch it they soon recovered. The onset was sudden, and sometimes exceedingly so. A man riding past the professor's house was stricken so suddenly with influenza that he fell off his horse.

"Sir William Broadbent," said the speaker, "has told me of a patient who drove in at one gate of a park perfectly well and was prostrated by influenza before he reached the opposite gate."

NEW TYPE OF THE DISEASE.

The lecturer drew attention to a new type of the disease which he called "continued influenza," during convalescence all the special sensations were affected. Thus he himself was fond of music, but after an attack of influenza he went to a concert and could not imagine how anything could enjoy such noise. At the end of an hour of boredom he came out, yet with complete recovery his enjoyment of music came back suddenly and curiously enough together with a renewed appetite for food.

Dr. Allbutt believed that the misery and depression which so often follow influenza can be cut short by a plain diet of milk and vegetables. Affectionate wives, he said, dose their husbands with beef tea and other things supposed to strengthen but these only delay recovery.

It will be good news for sufferers that Prof. Allbutt asserts one attack of influenza confers immunity for a period of six months against another.

MICROBES GO THROUGH AIR.

Dr. Franklin Parsons showed how easily a microbe could be carried through the air. A public speaker with influenza could spread microbes into his audience for a distance of forty feet. He indicated by a skillful use of curves that the type of disease had changed and, instead of remaining for long intervals, now was constantly in the midst of the people, and, in fact, had become what is termed endemic.

MUTE, MOTIONLESS.

A Man Who Has Not Spoken or Moved in More than Two Years.

Laboring under the delusion that he has received a divine command to remain absolutely mute and motionless, and that death at the first refusal will await him if he disobeys, a man whose name is not divulged has laid like a log on a cot in the Philadelphia hospital for more than two years.

"So far as the physicians have been able to learn, he is not suffering from cataplexy, there is nothing whatever wrong with him physically. The pupils of his eyes respond to light, his heart action is regular and sustained, although somewhat weak, and his breathing is normal.

Nearly every prominent doctor in the city has seen him, but none can explain the phenomenon in any other way than as an unheard-of freak of insanity.

One day in the fall of 1902 he was seen to be acting strangely in Chestnut street, near Thirteenth. He was walking rapidly down Chestnut street, when he came to a dead stop, and stood for fifteen minutes. A policeman approached him and told him to move on, but he did not stir.

The exasperated policeman rang for a patrol wagon; but he could not induce the sphinx to step into it when it arrived. It was necessary to tip him over, pick him up as though he were a log and lay him in the bottom of the wagon.

At the hospital he spoke rapidly and timorously for the last time. Apparently he was afraid he might be overheard.

"Amighty, told me not to move, do not speak," he said. "I'll be damned if I do."

Once they tried to frighten him by rushing into the room where he lies and crying "Fire!" But he did not stir. He has listened with the utmost imperturbability to a party of doctors suggesting that it would be advisable to cut him to pieces.

A bit of ice pressed to his temple with the command, "Speak, or I'll shoot!" was equally futile. He has to be fed by artificial means, because he refuses to open his mouth.

"The only thing I know of that will ever make him move or speak," said the doctor, "is another divine command." If he gets it, and if he obeys it as implicitly as he has obeyed the last one, the problem of perpetual motion will be solved."

ON THE FARM

TILING IN A DITCH BED.

Two years ago we decided to lay a tile drain in an old ditch bed, writes a correspondent. The open ditch was in the way and was carrying little more water than would run through a four-inch tile with a good fall. To get the tile down to the proper depth (we like to have them four feet below the surface) it was necessary to put them a foot or more below the bottom of the ditch.

The first step in tiling is to establish a grade, or, rather, to run a level. This may be done by getting a surveyor, at a good deal of trouble and cost for most localities or by buying a leveling instrument, which is still more costly, or by improving a homemade ditch level, which takes time and is not very accurate. But to get a good, accurate level in an old ditch of this kind we did not need any of these appliances.

Such ditches contain water their entire length at some season of the year which is scarcely moving, and hence practically level. In the spring when our ditch was in this condition we took some stakes, about five feet long, sharpened them at one end and marked them plainly with a line just three feet from the opposite end. Beginning at the outlet of the drain, these marked stakes were driven down in the centre of the ditch, 100 feet apart, until the mark on the stakes just touched the surface of the water. The tops of these stakes were then at a water level, or if the water was flowing slightly might incline a little toward the outlet, which would do no harm.

Nothing more was done until after harvest, when we were ready to lay the tiles. At this the ditch bed was dry—no water or mud to bother yet we had a water level to go by. The next step was to note the contour of the land with respect to the height of the grade stakes and the depth at which the outlet could be placed, and to decide upon the grade, or amount of fall. In this case we found we could secure two inches fall to a hundred feet, and that the outlet could be placed six feet below the top of

THE LOWER GRADE STAKE.

We decided to have our line from which to measure the grade just five feet above the bottom of the ditch for convenience in working in the trench; hence this would bring it one foot below the top of the lower grade stake. As the fall was two inches to the hundred feet and the stakes 100 feet apart the line would be two inches higher at each successive stake, hence we measured down from the top of the stakes 10, 8, 6, 4, etc., inches respectively and drew a line. These lines were just five feet above the bottom of the trench to be dug to the level of the line.

Our next step was to drive four foot lath at each side of the grade stakes on the banks of the ditch about 3 1/2 feet apart and tack another lath to them horizontally so its upper edge would be on the height of the marks on the grade stakes. The grade stakes were now removed and a line stretched tightly over the cross pieces. The trench was now dug, the bottom being determined by measuring down from the line occasionally with a five foot rod. If the line is in the way it can be pushed to one side over the top of the vertical laths until needed.

The tools needed in digging an ordinary trench are a ditching spade, a round pointed shovel, and a grading scoop which holds a round smooth board for the tile. We find the most expeditious method is to dig down to about six inches of the bottom with the spade and shovel; then begin at the lower end and take out the last spade full, clean up the crumb with the shovel and use the pull grading scoop for the final cleaning, all the while working backward toward the upper end of the trench.

Measure down from the grading line often to be sure you are right.

The tiles can then be easily laid from the outlet upward, the workman walking backward in the ditch. We find that most tiles are not "square" at the end and can be made to fit at the top by turning until the slope is even. Then lay a sod over the junction and be careful in throwing in the first few shovelfuls. In an old ditch bed we can fill most rapidly with a team and plow after a foot or more has been thrown in with the shovel.

POULTRY PICKINGS.

A chick whose life blood is being sucked by vermin cannot thrive.

Have all brood coops well made as they should last for years.

Clean, dry quarters are needed for health in summer as well as in winter.

No fowl or lot of fowls will eat or require the same amount of food each meal.

People who have failed at everything they have undertaken should not try the poultry business.

Insect depredations are like weeds. They can be kept in check by preventing their getting a start.

For the good of the flock remove any fowl that shows any signs of being sick, even if the ailment is slight.

Do not be deceived into believing that practical qualities and fancy points cannot be bred in the same bird.

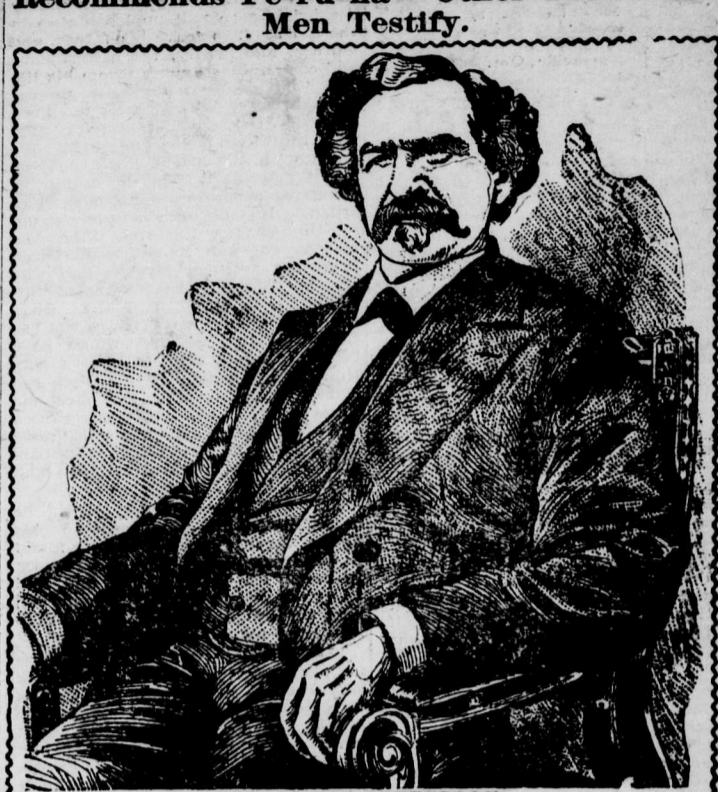
The first step in starting with poultry should be to make sure of an ample supply of green feed for every day in the year.

Nearly every person who goes into the poultry business has great visions of gold and fame, many go out with a thin purse and disgust, and the strictly healthy fowl does not have bowel complaint; looseness of the bowel in fowls is simply an indication of indigestion or derangement of the digestive organs.

Shut up the hen house occasionally as tight as possible and burn some sulphur in it. The fumes will reach

UNITED STATES SENATOR FROM SOUTH CAROLINA

Recommends Pe-ru-na—Other Prominent Men Testify.



HON. JOHN J. PATTERSON. Hon. John J. Patterson, Ex-United States Senator from South Carolina, in a letter from 37-8 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Pa., writes:

"As quite a number of my friends have and are using Peruna as a catarrh cure with beneficial results, I feel that I can safely recommend it to those suffering from that disorder."—J. J. Patterson.

Commodore Nicholson of the U. S. Navy. Commodore Somerville Nicholson, of the United States Navy in a letter from 1837 R Street, Northwest, Washington, D. C., says:

"Your Peruna has been and is now used by so many of my friends and acquaintances as a sure cure for catarrh that I am convinced of its curative qualities and I unhesitatingly recommend it to all persons suffering from that complaint."—S. Nicholson.

U. S. Minister to Guatemala. Dr. W. Godfrey Hunter, U. S. Minister to Guatemala, and ex-member of Congress from Kentucky, in a letter from Washington, D. C., writes:

"I am fully satisfied that your Peruna is an efficacious remedy for catarrh, as I and many of my friends have been benefited by its use."—W. G. Hunter, M. D.

Well known men of dignity and prominence in the United States endorse and recommend Peruna for catarrh.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case, and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, Ohio.

APPENDICITIS. Use of the Knife Sometimes Does Not Prove a Success.

A recent discussion of appendicitis by the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society, says the London Daily Express, made clear several interesting points about the dread disease.

Sir Frederick Treves, Mr. Charters Symonds, Mr. Pease Gould, and other eminent surgeons who took part in the discussion were generally agreed as to the desirability of immediate resort to the knife when the diagnosis is definite.

It was shown, however, that in many cases more or less serious complications follow operation on the appendix, and the medical press calls for the earnest consideration of these cases by operating surgeons.

The "Hospital" suggests that "now that appendicitis is such a fashionable illness, it is quite probable that some degree of operative interference exists."

No surgeon spoke during the discussion in defence of leaving a diseased appendix unremoved, and it was plain that no one regarded it as being of the least use to the human organism.

Sir Frederick Treves found that among 230 patients operated upon for appendicitis, at a time when the acute manifestations had subsided, no fewer than eleven subsequently complained that they were not at all relieved by the operation. Of every hundred patients in whom an abscess in the appendix region is opened no fewer than 17 per cent. afterwards suffer from recurrence or other serious trouble.

Mr. Charters Symonds instanced 122 cases, of which none had, after operation, developed complications.

Mr. Pease Gould based his observations on 300 cases, and stated that in only 10 per cent. of cases in which an abscess had been treated without removal of the appendix had there been any recurrence of symptoms.

Many complications had, however, been observed after the general view of the surgical world is that the disease still offers a fruitful field for scientific work, removal of the appendix.

NOBODY WANTS THEM.

You can find lots of people willing to share your joys, but you cannot even give away your sorrows as souvenirs.

Vertical text on the far left edge of the page, including fragments like "get the", "food-easily", "Sodas", "grow", "bread, and", "to digest", "measure-proof", "all grocers", "part as follows", "will be", "stopping as all", "MIDDLETOWN", "Railway", "Broad Co.", "Fair Route", "J. H. MAHER", "Aylmer, Ontario", "SON", "Loan.", "BRIEN", "ranger", "for Aylmer, Ont", "will promptly".