

September 2, 1917. The Shepherd of Captive Israel. Exektel 34: 1-31.

Commentary.-I. Evil shepherds of Israel (vs. 1-10.) Ezekiel speaks of God's people under the figure of a God's people under the figure of a flock, and sharply reproves the rulers, or shepherds. A wee is pronounced upon them because they have fed themselves on the flock, instead of feeding the sheep and caring for them. They were both positively injurious to They were both positively impurious the flock under their care and were neglectful of it. Verse 4 names five particulars in which they had failed of doing their duty. They had not strengthened the diseased nor healed strengthened the diseased nor heated the sick nor bound up the bruised nor brought back that which had been driven away. The rulers had oppressed the people, had failed to protect them and they had been scattered, and there was no one to search them out and gather them again. "The allegory is simple enough. Owing to the way and selfish government of the rule." evil and selfish government of the rul-ers the people became the prey of all the nations round about them. The figure of the flock indicates, however, the affection of Jehovah for his people and his compassion over their suffer

II. The true Shepherd (vs. 11-16.) The Lord Ged-Jehovah himself speaks and declares himself to be the Shepherd of Israel. Will both search sheep, and seek them out—He mises to make a thorough and promises to make a thorough and successful search for his sheep. Although the people of Judah had been scattered, some being in captivity, officers in their own land, the Lord would find them and gather them under his care. 12. Scattered—The figure last a flock of sheep that has been broken up by some attack or sudden fear, and the shepherd comes to the lear, and the meanered comes to the sheep, giving confidence and gather-ing them together. In the cloudy and dark day—it was a dark day for the nation when, through the wickedness of the rulers, enemies were providentmily permitted to attack and over-come it and take the people into cap-tivity. 13. I will bring them out from the people—The Lord gives a definite promise of deliverence from captivity. Will bring them to their own land— Although a heathen nation then had possession of the land of Judah, it was the heritage of Cod's people, and they would yet occupy it. They would be at home on its mountains and by its si home on its mountains and by its rivacs, for which they were longing in their captivity. 14 A good picture—The language here is strikingly like that of Psa. 23. "A good pasture" signifies planty. High mountains of Ismel—To Jewish exiles in Babylon these words of the prophet were like sweetest music. They were words of hume. Their fold—The sheepfold is a mace of security and rest. 15. Cause tione. Their fold—The sheepfold is a place of security and rest. 15. Cause them to the down—Sheep lie down when they have, for the time being, satisfied their hunger and when they feel secure. 16. I will seek that which was lost—Compare this verse with v. 4. The true Shepterd's treatment of the fields in the presence of that given 4. The true supporers treatment of his flock is the reverse of that given by the evil shepherds. Will destroy the fat and the strong—Those of Israel who would become rich and powered.

frank to the course pursued by the un-faithful shepherds iff Oppressors rebuked (vs. 17-22). Mot only shall the cruel shepherds be removed and the flock delivered out of their hands and fed by God himself, their hands and red by down inflating the injuries inflicted by members of the flock on one another shall no more prevail. The strong shall no more push the weak or drive them from the good pasture.—Davidson, The would judge between the weak he strong. Pursuing the figure and the strong. of the flock, the prophet charges the selflainness and cruelty. strong with selfishness and cruelty. They have fed in good pastures and irolden down what they could not eal and left it for the weak. They have drunk what they wished from the waters and have stirred up the mud in it with their feet, and left it for the weak ones to drick. This is indeed a

orful through processing others of their people would be destroyed. Je-

thor people would be destroyed. Je-tureh would carefully safeguard the cights of all his people. I will feed them with judgment—The true Shep-berd would act constantly in accord-since with equity and justice in con-

sirtking picture of greediness.

IV Messiah's reign (vs. 23-31). 23.
One shepherd over them—Instead of being a succession of rulers, there neing a succession of rulers, there shall be one Sheatered whose leadership shall be forever. The prophet breaks away from the thought of the return to dudan of the captives in return to Judan of the captives Babylon, and declares the glories Messiah's sway over the world. Shall food them. The important tack of the shenhard is to see that his sheep are well supplied with food. My servant David Messtan is frequently spoken ander this name. The king greatest prominence in all the list of Lirael's culers was David, and is employed to designate the eieraai King. Shall be their shepherd

circuit King. Santo be their snepherd thavid was a shepherd in early life and cared for his father's sheep; later to was the shepherd of israel and cared for his father's flock, God's chosen peode, and still later the Good Shepherd. the cattled David, would shepherd for the Pather the sheep of his pasture, the Lord have spoken it—The word is fixed and true. 25. A covenant -The blessings to be enjoyed of nerve—The blessings to be enjoyed under the reign of Christ are strik-ingly expressed in this verse. The revenant of peace would be a guar-anty of protection from all evil. Jesus and to his followers that he would alve to them his peace. To those who live God, all things work together for good Dwell safely—While God pro-teein us, nething can do us harm. Wil-derness—Uninhabited regions. Woods Wilds. Evil beasts would, be re-

moved from the land and their former haunts would be come safe places for sleeping. Under Christ's reign there would be safety, restfulness and plenty, 26. Them God's people, Places round about my hill-God's people and Mon, God's hill, were to bring great blendings, not only to themselves, but also to all nations. There shall be showers of blessing The people of showers of blessing—The people

Palestine appreciate a plentiful supply of water, since from April to October no rain falls there. No stronger figure could be used to express the blessed ness of Christ's kingdom. 27. Earth shall yield her increase—This refers primarily to the condition of the Jews and the lend when they about the and their land when they should re-turn from the Babylonish captivity, but spiritually to the condition of those who own Messiah's sway. There is still a glorious future for Palestine and the Jewish people. Those that served themselves of them—"Those that made bondmen of them."—R. V. 28-31. Jehovah would be their God and

they would be his people.

Questions.—Who was Ezekiel? When was he taken to Babylon as a captive? Where did he live in Batylonia? When did he write his prophecy? What is the style and character of his writ-ings? Of what wrongs does he accuse the shepherds of Israel? Who did he say would be Israel's shepherd? How would his work differ from that of the other shepherds? What blessings would attend his coming and reign?

PRACTICAL SURVEY.

II. By the Great Shepherd's power.

Topic.-A lost nation restored. I. From its bitter oppressions.

I. From its bitter oppressions. In this chapter the shepherds of Israel are called to account as having been ccessory to the ruin of Israel by their neglect of duty. After the complete destruction of Jerusalem it was very seasonable to inquire as to the causes of it. The rulers of Israel lacked the qualifications of shepherds. They took no care for the warfare of those committed to their charge. Their self-in-dulgence had led them to neglect to feed the flock. They had taken the lives of their subjects in order to appropriate to themselves their possessions. It was characteristic of many of the kings of Israel and Judah amid the increasing distress and misery of the people, to exact more and more upon themselves. No care was taken for the instruction of the ignorant, no warning for the unruly, no comfort for the feeble-minded. The office of the shepherd was service and not lordship. Having denounced the wicked shepherds of Israel, the pro-phet was directed to intimate God's merciful intentions toward the scattered flock. Primarily, this referred to the restoration of the Jews from captivity, and their prosperous reestablishment in their own land. It was typical of the good Shepherd's tender It was care of the souls of his people and kindness to his church in every age to the end of the world. Those who directed public affairs as well as the people had their transgressions shown them. In a peculiar sense the Israelites were brethren, a people highly privileged, bound to the discharge of peculiar and very important duties. Notwithstanding all this, they had departed grievously from the Lord and brought great abominations. It had gone ill with the flock, Israel, when the shepherds scattered them by ruling them with force.

11. By the great Shepherd's power. The symbolisms of the Bible form one of its most interesting features. God calls his church his flock, a community which he has himself formed and over which he watches. He knows the inward nature of men as well as their outward conduct. The blessing which he gives includes protection from evi!, enjoyment of good, peace and prosperity. His "showers of blessing" are commensurate with the existing need. He directed the phophet to speak ten-He directed the phophet to speak tenderly to the flock, to assure them of mercy in store and to give them the promise of the Messiah. The gospel's glorious history of the restoration of the wanderers, was included in the prophet's message. The Lord engaged effectually to defend his flock in the days of the promised Messiah so that days of the promised Messiah so that his sheep might dwell safely and rest comfortably, even in the most perilous places. When the Jewish pation was inder the chastisement of famine or scarcity, such judgment turned to their reproach among the heathen because the fruitfulness of Canaan was widely kown. Prejudice, envy. malice, hate, unbelief, worldly authority and its allurements were brought forward to de-Messiah, whether mountain apart, whether at a marriage feast or a burial, whether surrounded by his beloved desciples only or by the inquisitive, eager multitude, whataor at home with his parents or in the house of Martha and Mary or on the Mount of Olives or even when hanging as a Sacrifice upon the cross. Jesus surpassed all others in his wonderful saying and teachings. He will judge between the church of God and its enemies, the genuine professors of religion and its opposers. He will distinguish between the hypocrites and singuish between the hypocrites and sincere believers. The Bible, which throws the clearest light on man's weakness and sin, exalts him above the rest of creation as capable by grace of hearing God's voice and of loving and serving him. Man never appears so great and noble as when seen in the of eternal love. God's blessing and presence are granted when the hearts of men are sighing for him. H

## SCIENTIFIC JOTTINGS.

breaks the bands of their yoke and

teaches them that he himself is Lord

Thus those on whom the blessing falls are made a means of blessing to oth-

Movie actors are said to do better when stimulated by of music while they are playing.

Mountings upon which any buttons can be fastend to form hat pins or

brooches have been patented in Great

A new portable electric drill has a pistol grip and is controlled by a pis-Michigan stands firm among the

States for the production of salt, ranks second for iron and third for copper. Cattle may pass from one side of the track to the other without danger of encountering a train by means large concrete sewer pipes a through the embankment.

The Master—You look worried. What's the matter? The Housekeeper—The nurse has just left and there is nobody to wash the baby.
Master—Have the chauffeur do There isn't as much mechanism about there is about a car, any way.-Wit and Humor.

# POINTERS ABOUT PLOWING----HOW AND WHEN TO DO IT

# Some Principles of Soil Tillage---Types of Furrows---The Importance of Plowing

To those who have watched the the rolling furrow. Each is suited to the furrow, considerable work is re trend of agricultural progress during the past few decades, many changes will have been noticed in the methods and ideas with regard to farm practices. The ever increasing scarcity of labor has resulted in the advent of much machinery which has decreased the amount of hand labor necessary the amount of hand labor necessary on the farm, and it is now possible to perform many operations with the aid of horse power and machinery that were originally done by man

no other phase of agricultural practice have there been greater changes than in the tillage of the soil. Apart from any newly acquired knowledge that has resulted in different methods being followed, many new implements have been devised new implements have been devised that will accomplish the objects sought more efficiently and at a smaller cost than was originally possible; larger machines making use of a greater number of horses per man have been introduced, and in some cases whole operations are entirely omitted that considered neces

Similarly radical changes have taken place in the ideas and practices with regard to that all important tillage operation, "plowing." The narrow, highly turned, comby furrow of twentillage to a second seco ty-five years ago has given place broader, heavier, more squarely turn-ed furrow. Gang plows have replaced single furrowed ones, and the old iron single furrowed ones, and the old from plow that put on a toppy finish with a high polish is rarely seen except at occasional plowing matches. In some cases it has been possible to dispense with plowing altogether, it being re-placed with deep surface tillage with heavy cultivators and disc harrows. These changes have been necessary and desirable on account of the new conditions in which we find ourselve piaced, but, in spite of this, plawing is still the basic operation of all culdeep sur Thorough and face tillage may occasionally replace plowing but cannot displace it altogether, and makes it still more im per;ant that when done, plowing must be well done.

Plowing is slow and expensive, and this, together with the scarcity labor. has brought about a far too prevalent idea that time spent on good plowing is not profitably employed. This has resulted in a great deal of Intis has resulted in a great deat of land being merely surface scratched instead of properly plowed. Good plowing is as essential to-day as it every was. We may get along with fewer plowings on certain soils and under some conditions, perhaps yet to be found out. We may be able to ac-complish it more quickly by turning a different type of furrow and by the use of greater power, and it may be that when we understand more fully the cultural requirements of different soils our ideas as to what constitutes good plowing may change further, but as long as the eradication of weeds and the economical preparation of a good seed bed are prime considerations, good plowing will hold first place in the operations of tillage.

The fundamental object of tillage is to furnish a suitable home for the seed to germinate, for the plant to grow and produce a crop. This object is accomplished by the plow through the pulverization of the soil, the killing of weeds, the aeration of the soil and by the improvement of its phy sical condition generally.

Three distinct types of furrow can be used on the farm to good advantage, depending on the objects sought and upon the conditions desired. These are: the flat furrow, lap furrow and

SUNDAY HOME

THE OLD STORY.

Bold, confident, impetuous for the

Whose beckeying whispered -"Scale

That's over now! I'm traveling Life's

decline; lean upon an arm—they're guests of

contentment one is called. I rather

-Frank Warren Hackett in New

SEEK YE THE WORD.

Ye shall lav up these my words in

your heart and in your soul, and bind them for a sign upon your hand, that

they may be as frontlets between your eyes. This book of the law shall

not depart out of thy mouth; but thou

that thou mayest observe to do ac

cording to all that is written therein;

for then thou shalt make thy way prosperous, and then thou shalt have

The law of his God is in his heart;

word of thy lips I have kept me from the paths of the destroyer. Thy word have I hid in mine heart, that I might

We have . . . a more sure word prophecy; whereupon ye do well

hat ye take heed, as unto a light that

shineth in a dark place, until the day dawn, and the day star arise in your

comfort of the scriptures might have

LAUGHTER.

(By the late Rev. H. T. Miler.)

That we through patience and

a more sure word

none of his steps shall slide. By

meditate therein day and night,

now her sister's name-'tis Hap-

Onward I pressed—Ambition led

Pointing to Honors group'd

glist'ning bright,

the height!"

fray.

way,

mine-

guess

piness.

success

sin against thee.

particular purpose.

In flat plowing the furrow slice is In flat plowing the furrow slice is cut broad and comparatively shallow, and when turned, it lies practically inverted on the sole furrow of the preceding one. This results in an absence of open spaces below and be tween the furrows, and on that account this type of furrow is particularly adapted to the rapid decomposition of the sod. It is therefore employed when meadows are broken up immediately after haying, with a view to ridding the land of grass and weeds preparatory to seeding it to hoed crop preparatory to seeding it to hoed crop the following year. When this style of furrow is used, the land requires to be firmed, either with a roller or soil packer. This ensures that the furrow slice is brought into still closer contact with the subsurface soil and makes conditions favorable for the rise of molsture, which, together with the heat, results in a rapidly decomposing sod. This rolling or packing also firms the soil so that there is less danger of the sod being torn up in the subsequent cultivation.

These cultivations should be light These cultivations should be light at first, followed by deeper ones and should be made lengthwise of the lands. Cross cultivation at this time may look to be effective, but it tears up the sod, thus preventing it fram decomposing and furthermore makes the thorough eradication of grass and weeds a very difficult task and, therefore an expensive one. Land hanfore, an expensive one. Land handled in this manner should be plowed or ribbed up in the fall, especially if manure has been applied as when in-tended for roots. The primary object when this style of furrow is used, is to kill weeds, to decompose the sod and to make conditions favorable for the retention of moisture.

Lap furrow plowing differs essen tially from flat furrow plowing, in that the furrow slice is cut deep and comparatively narrow, and when turned the furrow is set up on edge and over-laps the previous one. This is the commonest type of plowing on the farm and is necessary in the case of fall plowing where a single plowing is used. The object in this case is entirely different from where flat fur-row plowing is practised, for while the latter is used with a view to decomposing the sod and of killing weeds by further cultivation, the former is intended to do as much of the prepar ation as possible with one operation. There is little greater pulverizing action in the process of plowing, but the furrow slice is left in such a position as to expose the greatest amount of surface and to be thus most readily acted upon by the frost. Frost is a most efficient pulverizer, and in this respect plays a very important part in preparing the seed bed. This is particularly true on heavy clay soils that are not properly drained. implement or method of tillage No do as much to prepare such soils for receiving the seed as will their thorizing action of the frost and, consequently, under these conditions the more extreme should the lap be.

The fact that the furrows are set up in this type of plowing makes it possible for large air spaces to occur be-low the furrow slice, which cause the land to warm up and dry out earlier in the spring without incurring the danger of the soil running, baking and cracking. This danger often results in serious injury to the physical con-dition of the soil, especially in heavy clay types, when they are not properly managed. On account of these com-paratively large air-spaces underneath

quired in the spring to firm the soil and to provide suitable moisture con-nections with the subsoil as well as nections with the subsoil as well as to prevent too free a circulation of air through the soil. Unless this is done the crop is apt to suffer later on in the season through lack of moisture. This is particularly true in a dry season, where a partial crop failure often results unless this factor has been given attention. With the more been given attention. With the more extreme types of lap furrow, even greater care must be taken that the soil is properly firmed.

The lap furrow is also used in the spring in case it has not been possible to do the plowing in the fall. Here again the aims sought are quite different from those of fall plowing. different from those of fall plowing. In this case an attempt should be made to do as much of the pulverizing as possible, instead of getting it up in such a way sa to allow the frost to do that work. For this purpose a different type of plow is desirable. One that has bolder and more about curves with more over more abrupt curves with more over-hang to the mouldboard, will accom-plish the work more efficiently than will one having long easy lines. This plowing should be broader and more shallow (consequently with less lap) than is the case with the fall plowing, as the subsurface soil is colder and wetter than is the top soi!. Moreover, deep plowing in the fall allows of more moisture being held and ab-sorbed than would be the case if shalplowing were practised, a factor which does not apply in spring plow

Soil that is plowed in the spring equires that even more attention be given towards firming it than is the case with the fall plowing. On account of the type of furrow used, the top soil is apt to be loose and open, and moreover it has not had the same opportunity of settling as is the case when the work has been done in the fall. At least two rollings or an equivalent amount of packing, fol-lowed by other tillage operations to fine the surface soil, are as a rule necessary before the land is in pro per condition for seeding.

When long stubble, weeds or a spreen manure crop is to be turned in under, the rolling furrow will prothe most effective. In this style plowing the furrow is turned over such a way as to cover the mater as near completely as possible. It accomplished by holding the plow an angle, setting it to cut rather dee the handles. Such plowing results the soil being so completely pulver ized that no crest is left on the fur row slice. This style should not bused in the fall except on light soils for on heavy land the pulveries. for on heavy land the pulverized so would run together and bake. Fo lowed by the packer and harrows results in the optimum conditions the decomposition of the materiturned under and makes the land f for further treatment very efficient and in the shortest time possible.

Three distinct types of plowing can thus be used to advantage, dependthus be used to advantage, depending on the time the work is done and the objects sought. Each is suited to its particular purpose. Shallow flat plowing is best suited to being used where sod land is broken up in July and August in preparation for where sod and is oroken up in July and August in preparation for a hoed crop the following year. Deep lap furrow plowing is most useful in fail plowing, so that the furrow slice may be a considered to the furrow while a leave be exposed to the frost, while a less extreme lap, put up by a plow with bolder curves is best suited to spring plowing, and thirdly, the rolling fur-row is suited best to plowing under long stubble, weeds or green manures.

-The Canadian Countryman.

#### TORONTO MARKETS MEATS, WHOLESALE.

Beet, forequarters .......
Do, hindquarters ......

Carcases, choice 15 00	16	
Do., cominon 12 00	13	
Veal, common 18 00	20	00
Do., medium 12 00	14	30
Heavy hogs 17 00	18	00
Shop hogs 22 50	24	00
Mutten, light 15 00	17	00
Do., heavy 12 60	16	
Lambs, vearlings 20		22
Spring lambs 23		25
TORONTO CATTLE MARKET	rs.	
Cattle choice 10 75	12	35
Butcher, cattle, choice 9 75	10	25
Butcher cattle, meidium 8 25		25
Butcher cattle, common 7 00	7	75
Butcher cows, choice 8 00		40
Butcher cows, medium 7 25	7	75
Butcher, cattle, canners 5 00		75
Butcher bulls 5 00	9	
Freding steers 775	9	60
Stockers, choice 7 00		25
Stockers, light 6 50		00
Milkers, choice 40 00	120	
Springers, choice 40 00	120	
Sheep, ewes 9 00	10	
Bucks and culls 7 00		00
Lambs	15	09
Hogs fed and watered 19 00		
Calves 7 (0)	15	50

#### OTHER MARKETS.

WINNIPE						
Exchange ve	ster	day w	ere the	e follo	wing:	
Wheat-		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	
Oct		2 20	2 20	2 15	2 15	
Oats-						
Oct		0 62	0 621/2	0 6178	0 621	
Dec		0 5876	0 5836	9 58	0 55%	
May		0 625%	0 62%	0 6214	0 62%	
Flax-						.7
Oct		3 33%	3 3614	3 3334	3 35	
NCV.		3 25	3 29	3 25	3 29	
Dec		3 221/4	3 241/2	3 2214	3 2414	
MINNEAR						
Minneapolis	OL	in Gir	CFTTA TO	TARREST.	***	

ammeapolis.—Wheat—September, \$2.12 cash—No. 1 Northern, \$2.40 to \$2.45; No. 3 do., \$2.25 to \$2.40; No. 3, do., \$2.30 to \$2.50 Corn—No. 3 yellow, \$1.64 to \$1.66. Oats—No. 3 white, 51 1-2 to 52c. Flour—Fancy patents, \$12.50; first clears, \$10.75. Bran.—\$30.

DULUTH GRAIN MARKET Duluth.—Closing—Linseed— \$3.45; Sep-tember, October and November, \$3.30 bid No cash quotations on wheat. CHEESE MARKET

St. Paschal, Que.—One hundred boxes of cheese sold to Alexander, Montreal, at 21 13-16c, and 89 boxes of butter sold to Turgeon, Levis, at 42c.

FARMERS' MARKE	T.	
Dairy Produce, Retail-		
Eggs, new, per doz	0 48	\$0 60 0 55
Bulk going at	0 50	0 50
Butter, farmers' dairy	0 38	0 40
Spring chickens, lb	0 95	0 20
Boiling fowl, lb	0 25	0 00
Live hens, Ib	0 25	0 30
Spring ducks, lb	0 25	0 30
CHICAGO LIVE STO		

Boiling fowl, 1b 0 25	0 00
Live hens. 1b 0 25	0 30
Spring ducks, 1b 0 25	6 30
CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.	
Cattle, receipts 13,000.	
Market steady. Beavers 7 90	15 00
Western 6 85	12 30
Stockers and fooders 6.00	9 10
Stockers and feeders 6 00	12 50
Cows and heifers 4 40	11 75
Calves 10 50	11 10
Hogs, receipts 14,000. Market slow.	
Light 18 00	. 1975
Mixed 18 00	19 85
Heavy	1965
Rough 17 80	18 06
Pigs 12 75	17 06
Bulk of sales 18 70	19 56
Sheep, receipts 13,000.	
Market strong.	
Wethers 7 75	11 60
Lambs, native 10 25	16 75
	70 10
BUFFALO LIVE STOCK.	
East Buffalo, Despatch—Cattle ceipts 200; slow.	re-

Veals, receipts 150; \$8 to \$16. Hogs, receipts 400; slow; heavy, mixed and yorkers \$19.75 to \$20; light yorkers \$16.75 to \$17.50; pigs \$16 to \$16.75; roughs \$17.75 to \$18.25; stags \$14 to \$15.50.

Sheep and lambs, receipts 200; slow and unchanged.

### PUNCHINELLO.

#### A Memory of the Days When Harper's Weekly Was a Power.

In the days when Harper's Weekly was at the height of its popularity and influence it commanded the services of the foremost illustrators in America. including the cartoonists. Every once in awhile a group of these artists would become dissatisfied with the Harper parental control and would leave to establish an independent illus-

Having squandered then substance in riotous printing, these artists would come to themselves and return to the Harper home, where was bread enough and to spare. No fatted calf was killed on the return of such prodigals, but Henry Mills Alden the veteran editor of Harper's Monthly Magazine, asserted that the house of Harper never held a grudge against any contributor, whether artist or writer who left to try other pastures. Such was the origin and such was the end of Punchinello, a comic cartoon weekly which first appeared in New York city on

April 2, 1870. in calling attention to the fact that he first number was dated the first day after All Fools' day, Punchinello remarked: "This is cheering, since thus it is manifest that Punchinello leaves all the fools and jesters behind and is therefore first in the race for the crown of comic laurel and quiver of satiric shafts." During its short life—less then a year—it was entitled to that honor.—Cartoons Magaz'ne.

# A Quarter's Worth.

The kindly old squire was giving a sittle treat to the village school chil-iren. After tea he stepped onto the aren. platform and announced with a beam

ing omile:

"Now I am going to perform certain actions, and you must guess what proverb they represent. The boy or girl who succeeds first will receive a quarter."

That did it. Instantly every eye

was fixed on him.

First of all, the old gentleman lay down on the platform. Then one man came forward and tried in vain to lift him. Two others came to his aid,

lift him. Two others came to he aid, and between them they raised the squire, who was rather portly.

The actions were meant to represent the motto. "Union is strength." When they had finished the squire stepped forward and asked if any child had solved the puzzle.

At once a grubby hand shot up and a sear voice squeaked:

an eager voice squeaked:
"Let sleeping dogs lie,"—Pittsburgh Deepatch.

possible victim. Oh, the laughter of voices. heaven! How the waves rise, and roll and tumble; what convulsive catching of the heath and beaving of the sides; what mountains of mirth, and twinkling of the eyes, bubbles flownig blow of the organ. the bus ing place, thousands upon thousand every month. Emigrants from earth yes and migrants from God! Let ers insufficiently addressed-returned to the dead letter office-and dumped on the shores of the blest, to be read by experts, translated, adorned, em bossed, set in jewels in the panels of the palace. The admiration of angels,

the recognition of the blemished maternal faculty. Mighty the head of the Master! Mighty halo around Not the laughter of incredulity, distrust, of doubt, like the beautiful Sarah, who laughed, and then denied it (womanlike) Not the laughter of the unclean, the emptiness on the face of folly, the cackling of the thorns under a not Not the smile, the grin. the titter of the uninstinted. But the solid face of the holy, reflecting the light of the Eternal, basking in the

breath of the mountain side, wholessons of scorn and derision may side, where gathered concerning the base, the down-trodden, vassals of the God of this world, the Prince of the Power of the air, the Spirit that now works in the disobedient and unclean.

Laughter in Heaven because life's ultimate is reached. Oh, the requiern with shining tears. Oh, the heaving of the mother's breast heaving unto

"Let no tears to-day be shed; Holy is this narrow bed. Not salvation hardly won.
Not the meed of race well run.
But the pity of the Lord Gives his child a full reward. Christ, when this sad life is done. Join us to this little one.

The prize without the conflict, the The prize without the condition are crown without the battle! Why not? It is His way! The chief end of man is to glorify God and enjoy Him forever. Half the human family die in childhood, perhaps more; Christ gets all these! Bought, paid for, claimed, bought back with a price!

When the child died there was Hear you the mighty chorus from laughter in heaven—laughter that the infant voices? The chorus is of might-Adversary had lost a plaything and a fer volume than the sound of adult

Give me the pure timbrel of the child's holy mouth, and you can have the instruments of brass, and the Come along with your kodaks and leave to established the tramor of these infant lips in trated paper. great Hallelujah.

## SORROWFUL TREE.

In faroff Persia there grows a shrub th taroff rersh there grows a surub which is called the sorrowful tree. Another name for this tree is the night jessamine or the sad tree. The reason why it is called the sad or sorrowful tree is because it blooms only at night. When the first star appears in the sky the first bud opens on the won

derful tree. As the evening advances the buds open more rapidly until the tree is covered with a delicate bloom it appears like one vast flower. The bloom is quite fragrant and the odor is like the perfume of the evening primrose. As the stars begin to grow dim and the dawn approaches the flowers begin to fade, and by the time he sun has risen not a flower can be found on the tree.

During the hours of daylight the tree appears to be withering as if it had been injured in some manner, but in reality it is simply regaining strangth in order to put any problem. order to put new blossoms on the following night.

This tree is held in high esteem by the natives of the country where it grows and 's looked upon as a curicegrows and s looked upon as a curri-ity by florists throughout the world. When cut down these trees send up sprouts from the roots that will mature into o flowering tree in a very short time.—Apples of Gold.

### Jewels On an Idol

The jewels of an Indian idol must be worth stealing if many of those remarkably hideous images possesses such valuable head ornaments as one made for the idol Parthasathy, in the Triblicane temple in Madras. The ornament is worth some 50,000 rupees and is made of sovereign gold studded with diamonds, emeralds and rubies, the largest emerald being valued at 1,000 rupees and the biggest ruby and diamond at 300 rupees apiece.

"On December 31 I will quit smok ing forever." "Forever? What a lie!" "I think so, too."—Boston Transcript.