

If a thing is worth a care, do it carefully.

Any man's salary would be large if it were not for his expenses.

A woman likes flattery as a child likes sugar on its bread—spread on thick.

And now will the numerous widows of the sultan of Sulu apply to congress for a pension?

With a surplus of \$9,600,000 for 1902, Spain is in a position to start the foundation of a new navy.

Automobiles are to be used in transporting the mail. All that the public has to do is to provide good roads.

While the North is wrestling with the coal situation the South is excited over the appearance of green bugs.

It costs Uncle Sam \$1,250,000 annually to predict that to-morrow will be fair. And then it is likely to rain.

It is said that Zola made \$1,500,000 writing books. What a power he might have been as a captain of industry.

It is a curious and unnoticed fact that the command, "Thou shalt not lie," does not appear once in the decalogue.

The head of the Shakers in America at the age of eighty-three, quite exuberantly thinks that he is old enough to shake his job.

The colored girl who fired six shots at her recreant lover and missed him each time should have practiced with a seven-shooter.

J. Pierpont Morgan has passes covering 55,000 miles of railroad. What a lot of conductors he must be acquainted with.

No school boy ever had to write a moral copy book text so often that he wrote it on the fence on the way home.—Acheson Globe.

If Uncle Russell Sage's new valet is calculating on eking out a small stipend with tips and perquisites he is likely to get left.

Yale students are to collect the voices of all remaining Indian tribes in a phonograph. Presumably Yale is planning a new yell.

A Georgia paper asks: "Why will young men carry pistols and brass knuckles to church with them?" Why, indeed? Give the minister a show.

Boys and girls who survived the swimming season are now furnishing material for coasting accidents. At any cost Young America must have a good time.

"Shall I," exclaims Mrs. Pat Campbell, "shall I bare my soul to every little reporter?" No, don't. Choose the big ones. They are robust, and can stand it.

Imagine the expression on Uncle Russell Sage's face when he reads that college professors ought to be retired, as past their usefulness, at the age of seventy.

The German legislators have struck a blow at the Standard Oil Company. It was merely a glancing blow, however, and the company is still in the ring and smiling.

Vienna surpasses all other capitals in the number of suicides committed each year. Also in the number of princesses who abandon their impeccable husbands.

Certain disaffected elements in China are clamoring for a new emperor. Their desires are not likely to be gratified further than to hear something from the old one.

A Chicago savings bank offers to give a metal mantel bank free to anyone who asks for it. Incidentally, to prevent backsliding in the saving habit, the savings bank retains the key.

Despite the possession of vast riches Mr. Rockefeller is not a contented man. He longs for a good appetite, a cure for nervousness, a panacea for insomnia and a chance to make more money.

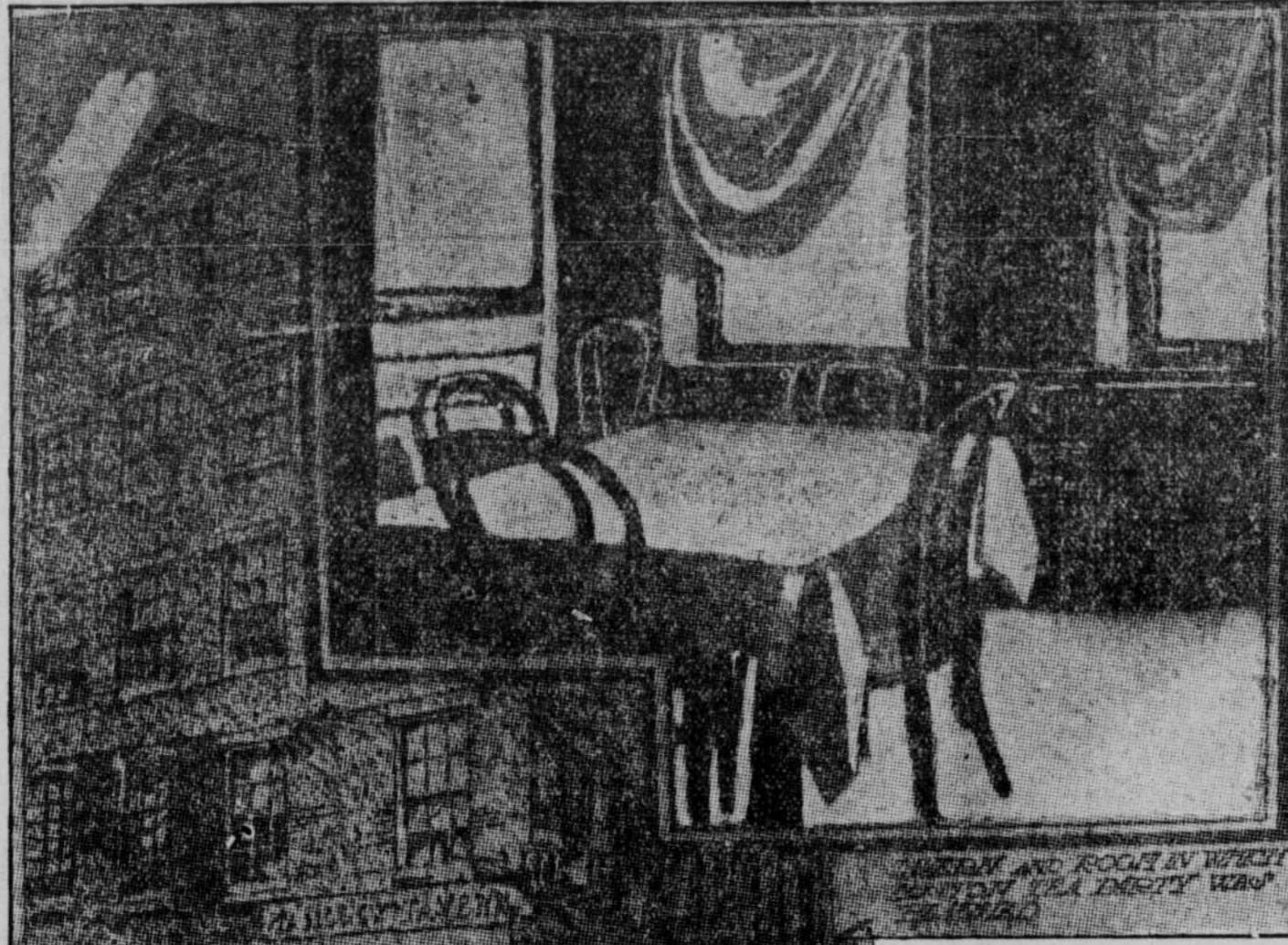
A nickel-in-the-slot restaurant has just been opened in New York. The chief claim to recognition which we can see in this innovation is that the same machine will dispense a high ball to make you forget the lunch.

The New York woman who has been married four times and divorced three times and is now trying to be divorced again must feel more or less discouraged by her experiments in matrimony.

Sir Henry Maxim's declaration that the bank of Monte Carlo can't be beaten is a maxim that gamblers will do well to accept without discussion.

It now appears that William K. Vanderbilt's house, Idle Hour, is built on sand. Why should a man with so many "rocks" make such a blunder?

Historic Boston Tavern Soon to Be Torn Down



or seeing the Tavern and the very spot where the Tea Party was held.

In a few days the tavern will be closed and the contractors will begin the work of tearing down the famous old building, to erect on its site an extension of an office building about which there will cluster no sentiment and no historic associations.

John Hancock, the first signer of the Declaration of Independence, was the friend and patron of John Duggan, the original owner of the tavern. When Hancock was elected in 1780 as the first governor of Massachusetts, Duggan changed the name of his house, which was then Cole's Inn, to the Hancock Tavern, and it has since retained that name.

The walls of the Tea room are embellished with pictures of the first conference and of the patriots rowing out to the ships in the harbor, and also of their throwing the chests of tea overboard. These pictures were painted on the walls nearly one hundred years ago, and were done by no mean artist. As they are on the solid walls they will utterly disappear when the building is torn down. An effort was made to save them, but an examination showed that the sections of the walls on which the pictures appear could not be removed intact, and the historical societies which tried to save them have given up the attempt.

IN PRAISE OF DAD.

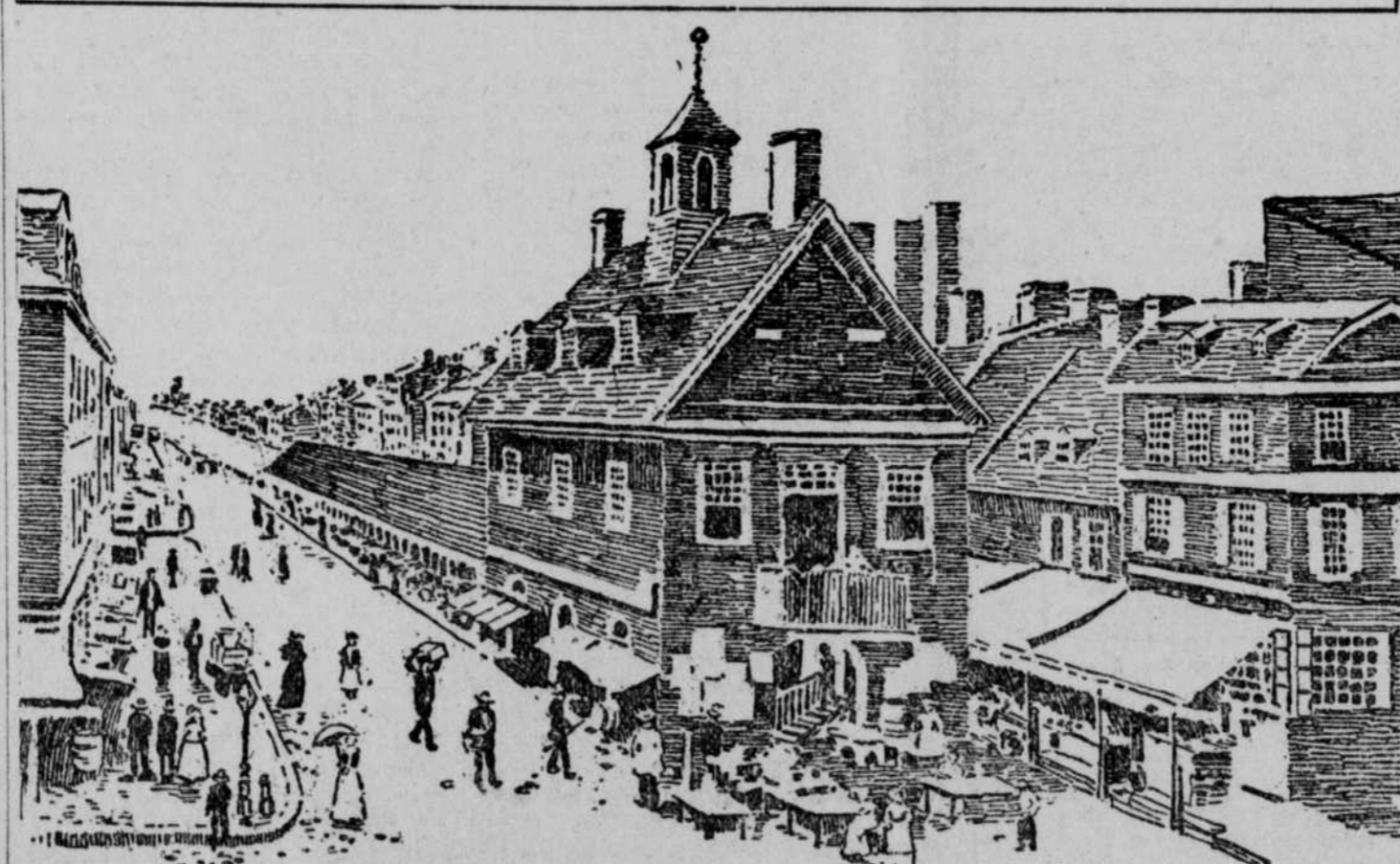
Writer Thinks He Is of Some Importance Around the Home.
We happened in a home the other night and over the parlor door saw the legend worked in letters of red, "What is home without a mother." "What is home without a father?" "Yes; that is all right; but what is home without a mother?" Ten chances to one it is a boarding-house, father is under a slab and the landlady is a widow. Dad, here's to you; you've got your faults—you may have lots of 'em—but you're all right, and we will miss you when you're gone.—Stevens County Reveille.

Christian Scientist; overcome belief in material things and there will be no sickness or death. That the Indian has practically no knowledge of even the simplest medicinal remedies is well known among anthropological students. Many of the medicine men do not even employ herbs, but rely on incantations and commands. Their claim to power is not based on any special training or education, and some of their most remarkable cures have been imputed to hypnotism.

TRICKS OF INDIAN DOCTORS.

How the "Medicine Men" Treat Those Afflicted With Disease.
An Indian trader in Western Colorado claims that the Navajo medicine men treat their patients by means of a belief, nothing more nor less than Christian Science. All sickness is the evil spirit, says the Indian. The remedy is to get rid of the devil. The enemy of man is mortal mind, claims the

PHILADELPHIA'S FIRST COURT HOUSE



As an illustration of the marvelous growth of American cities this picture of the court house erected in the High street (now Market), Philadelphia, in 1709, and which was the earliest center of the legal life of Pennsylvania, is interesting. It is from an old painting. Now one of the finest buildings in the country occupies the site.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

LESSON IX., MARCH 1; ACTS 18: 24-19:6—PAUL AND APOLLOS.

Golden Text—"If Ye Then, Being Evil, Know How to Give Good Gifts Unto Your Children; How Much More Shall Your Heavenly Father Give the Holy Spirit to Them That Ask It."—Luke 11:13.

I. Paul Returns from his Second Missionary Journey.—Vs. 18-22. Paul having completed his labors at Corinth, where, with good success amid many difficulties, and against great obstacles, he had spent a year and a half, went down to Cenchrea, the seaport of Corinth, about nine miles to the southeast. Here he undertook the Nazirite's vow in a modified form, a vow which could be completed only at Jerusalem. From Cenchrea he embarked in a ship for Palestine, Aquila and Priscilla sailing with him. A voyage of two or three days, with a fair wind, brought him to Ephesus. He left his two companions at Ephesus, and sailed to Caesarea. Thence he proceeded by land to Jerusalem, where he saluted the church. After a brief visit he went down to Antioch, the home church, where he was always welcome. This was his last visit there, so far as we know.

II. Beginning of the Third Missionary Journey.—V. 23. After a brief sojourn in Antioch, Paul left the city, and began his third missionary journey by revisiting the churches of Asia Minor. Ramsay thinks Paul reached Derbe in July, and spent about two months in "strengthening all the disciples" in Lystra, Iconium, and Antioch, the chief cities of South Galatia, and the regions around them.

III. The Work of Apollos. Preparation for Paul's Long Mission in Ephesus.—Vs. 24-28. 24 "A certain Jew named Apollos." 25 "This man was instructed." I. e. instructed orally, by hearsay, by verbal reports. "In the way of the Lord." Jesus. He knew the prophecies and symbols of the Old Testament concerning the Messiah, and he knew enough about the life and teachings of Jesus to understand that the prophecies and symbols were fulfilled in him, and therefore he was the Messiah.

"Knowing only the baptism of John." The baptism of repentance, the baptism that pointed to Jesus (Acts 19:4). But he had not received the power and knowledge which had come with the baptism of the Spirit on Pentecost, and the teaching of the Spirit through the church during the past quarter of a century.

26. "When Aquila and Priscilla." Who came with Paul from Corinth to Ephesus. "Had heard." As he spoke "boldly in the synagogue." He soon saw that the eloquent man was unacquainted with many facts and truths which had been learned from Paul about Jesus, and they "expounded unto him the way of God more perfectly." We see the providence of God in leading these Christian helpers of Paul to Ephesus.

27. "He was disposed to pass into Achaia." That is, the province equivalent to modern Greece, of which Corinth was the capital. It was to Corinth that he intended to go. "The brethren wrote." Gave him letters of recommendation. Here was just the man for the occasion.

28. "He mightily convinced the Jews." Practical. 1. We note the characteristics which make an effective preacher or teacher.

2. One may be a true Christian, and yet be ignorant of many of the best truths and experiences of the gospel.

3. But if he is a true Christian, he will remain content in ignorance, but will ever be seeking the "more to follow."

4. There are two ways of gaining more: (1) By using faithfully what we have; (2) By the instruction and aid of more experienced Christians.

5. When we have been helped, let us try to work and help others.

IV. Paul's First Work at Ephesus. The New Pentecost.—Vs. 1-7.

1. The Movements of the Missionaries.—V. 1. While Apollos was at Ephesus, Paul was strengthening the churches in central Asia Minor, and passing through the upper coast or borders of the highlands in the interior above the sea. "Came to Ephesus." The capital of the Roman province of Asia, on an arm of the Aegean Sea.

2. A Peculiar Christian Community.—Vs. 1-3. "And finding certain disciples." Christians, though ignorant of the higher truths of Christianity. "They were a small and distinct community about twelve in number (v. 7), still preparing, after the manner of the Baptist, for the coming of the Lord. Something there was which drew the attention of the apostle immediately on his arrival. They were apparently, some of the tokens of the higher life that pervaded the nascent church.

2. "Have ye received?" Paul then of course explained what he meant by receiving the Holy Spirit, and they replied, "we have not," etc. The apostle required the R. V. translation, "We did not so much as hear whether the Holy Ghost was given." It cannot mean that they had never heard of the Holy Spirit or known of his existence, for the Old Testament has many references to his work, and the Baptist pointed to the baptism of the Spirit to be conferred by the Messiah. What they had not heard was that the promised outpouring of the spirit by the Messiah (Joel) had been bestowed, and the gifts and powers of the spirit, both visible and spiritual, manifested at Pentecost and in the subsequent experience of the church.

3. "Unto John's baptism." That is, unto "the profession and purpose John used in baptizing." See on Acts 18:25.

Practical Suggestions. 1. We learn from this account, and from Paul's Epistles to the Corinthians, probably written at Ephesus, that the Pentecostal gifts continued in the church.

2. The signs that accompanied this power were to reveal the fact, "in letters that could be read from the stars," that the invisible Holy Spirit was actually present, to make the fact clear and unmistakable, to show the source whence the power and its effects came, and to illustrate its nature.

There are those whose experience "recalls the story of the missing child Jesus, and how it is said that 'they supposing him to be in the company, went forward a day's journey.' They journey on for years, saying prayers, reciting creeds, giving alms, doing duties, imagining all the time that because of these things Christ is with them. Happy for these if some weary day the blessed Paraclete, the invisible Christ, shall say to them, 'Have I been so long with you and yet hast thou not known me?'—Rev. A. F. Gordon, D. D.

The Directing Grace of God.

A naturalist, who spent some time at the Eddystone lighthouse, and observed the birds flying madly in great numbers against the panes of the lantern, says it seemed as if all the birds in the world had joined on one mighty army, "with but one idea in its head—to get somewhere else at all costs." These mad flights of the migrating birds find their counterpart in the ravenous restlessness of large classes of human beings. There is no cure for this fevering up of humanity, save the directing grace of God.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RY.

Fist Road to Double Its Track from Chicago to Omaha.

A double track, block system line of transcontinental railway now reaches from the Missouri river to Chicago. This will be in the way of a distinct revelation to the man who made the trip across the plains twenty-five years ago in a prairie schooner, or on the emigrant train of the seventies.

The rapid development of our great agricultural states has been lost sight of to a certain degree in the discussion that has arisen lately concerning the commercial invasion of China and the far east, our occupation of the Philippine Islands, the annexation of Hawaii and the whole general movement by which we have suddenly become a world power. But while we have patriotically discussed these questions, commerce has moved ahead positively and relentlessly in the direction of the Pacific coast, raising up new towns, building up old ones, making factories and farms where wild prairie had been.

The result is shown, in part, in the necessity on the part of the Chicago & Northwestern for this double track line, where great trains of live stock and grain move in long lines eastward to feed not only the eastern states, but to afford an outlet for the products of what is now, more than ever before, the granary of the world.

To the westward there is also a continuous stream of travel. The Northwestern Line, with its connections, operates three daily passenger trains between Denver and Chicago and three from San Francisco to the east. One of these, known as the Overland Limited, is probably the most luxurious and beautiful train in the world. Through Pullman service from Denver, Ogden, Cheyenne, Portland, San Francisco and Omaha to Chicago daily. As to freight movements, the great double track system across the plains is busy carrying manufactures for Asiatic Russia, cotton cloths for the Chinese, various articles required by the pioneers who have crossed the Pacific to Manila and gone north to the gold mines of Alaska; as well as the tremendous traffic for Colorado, Wyoming, Utah and the Pacific northwest, comprising the product of every known branch of the country's commercial activity.

It was in 1848 that the Galena & Chicago Union, having been completed from Chicago to the Des Plaines river, a distance of ten miles, the first train over the line opened the traffic to Chicago by stopping on its way east to take on a farmer's load of wheat, the first grain shipment by rail to Chicago from the west. It may be imagined that this wheat was hardly designed for export, and that the travelers on this junket of early days little thought of what proportions this nucleus of a great railway system would grow.

But the road grew and in 1867 the line to Council Bluffs was complete, and the Pawnee on the Platte and the Sioux on the Missouri began to feel the crowding of the white man's outposts. In 1880 Iowa, Minnesota and Wisconsin had become well settled, while along the Platte the Indians still remained. The Northwestern had, however, built a line across southern Minnesota and into Dakota as far as Watertown, with feeders to various points, while in Wisconsin and northern Michigan lines had been extended into the Lake Superior district through Escanaba to Negaunee and Ishpeming. This all seems very recent, but since that time the system has grown until it penetrates nine states of the union, and its heavy lines of freight trains and its palatial passenger service reach all important points from Chicago to Milwaukee, Madison, St. Paul and Minneapolis, Duluth and Superior, Omaha, the Black Hills and Colorado, with three fast trains between Denver, Salt Lake, Ogden, Cheyenne and Chicago daily; fast service to and from the Pacific coast.

The completion of the first double track between Chicago and the Missouri river puts the road not only at the front as compared with the other western roads, but in advance of many of the eastern lines that traverse country where the population is much more dense.

The Original American Expansionist.

Captain Thomas Read was the pioneer in our expansion policy, but that was just 112 years ahead of time. On a voyage—this is interesting history—in the old frigate Alliance, which his friend Robert Morris had converted into a merchantman, he made the first out-of-season passage to China. There were supposed to be millions in it, but they did not pan out. Commodore Dale and George Harrison accompanied him, the former as chief officer and the latter as supercargo. Read discovered two islands, which he named Morris and Alliance. They were in the Caroline group, and by virtue of discovery belonged to the United States. The Carolines are not far from the Philippines. Spain came along and appropriated them, while America sat back on her dignity and looked pleasant. Our rights never were asserted nor respected. Germany bought the Carolines, the Pelew and Ladrones islands in 1899 for 16,750,000 marks. Read's discovery is a forgotten chapter in our history.

The Oldest School House.

The "old log school house" at Camp Run, Westmoreland county, Pa., is said to be the oldest school house in this country. It is very primitive in all its appointments, but the teacher, Miss Cella J. Miller, who is only 16 years old, has enlisted the help of the "big boys" to make some improvements.

Silence and Superstition.

A curious request has been made by the minister of Alsace and Lorraine to the Societe Industrielle de Mulhouse, whom he has asked to select for him a competent electrical specialist capable of writing series of articles in order to refute scientifically the superstitions of various villagers in Alsace. It seems that the villages in which those superstitions people live have been recently provided with electric tramways, and the inhabitants believe that the aerial wires attract storms, and are the special cause of heavy falls of hail.