"THE OPENING WINTER" THIS WEEK'S SUBJECT.

Toxt Selected from Titus 3:12, "I Have Determined There to Winter"-Temptations of the Season Explained in Bloquent Words.

12. "I have determined there to winter."



ASHINGTON, D C., Dec.8, 1895 .- Today Dr. Talmage chose as the subject of his sermon "The Opening Winter.' Although the cold comes earlier or later, according to the latitude, this sermon is sooner or later as appropriate everywhere as it is in Washington. The text selected will be found in Titus 3:

Paul was not independent of the seasons. He sent for his overcoat to Troas en a memorable occasion. And now in the text he is making arrangements for the approachig cold weather, and makes an appointment with Titus to meet him at Necopolis, saying: "I have determined there to winter." Well this is the eighth day of December and the second Sabbath of winter. We have had a few shrill, sharp blasts already, forerunners of whole regiments of sterms and tempests. No one here needs to be told that we are in the opening gates of the winter. This season is not only a test of one's physical endurance, but in our great cities is a test of moral character. A vast number of people have by one winter of dissipation been 1estroyed, and forever. Seated in our homes on some stormy night, the winds bowling outside, we imagine the shipping helplessly driven on the coast, but any winter night, if our ears were good enough, we could hear the crash of a thousand moral shipwrecks. There are many people who came to the cities on the first of September who will be blasted by the first of March. At this season of the year temptations are especially rampant. Now that the long winter evenings have come, there are many who will employ them in high pursuits, in intelligent socialities, in Christian work, in the strengthening and ennobling of moral character, and this winter to many of you will be the brightest and the best of all your lives, and in anticipation I congratulate you. But to others it may not have such effect, and I charge you, my beloved, look out

where you spend your winter nights.

that at this season of the year evil al-

In the first place, I have to remark

lurements are especially busy. There is not very much temptation for a man to plunge in on a hot night amid blazing gaslights, and to breathe the fetid air of an assemblage, but in the cold nights Satan gathers a great harvest. At such times the casinos are in full blast. At such time, the grogshops in one night make more than in four or five nights in summer. At such times the play-bills of low places of enterteinment seem especially attractive and the acting is especially impressive. and the applause especially bewitching. rest of the year will be capsized now, and though last autumn he came from the country and there was lustre in the eye and there were roses in the cheek and elasticity in the step, by the time the spring hour has come you will pass him in the street and say to your friend: "What's the matter with that man? How differently he looks from what he looked last September." Slain of one winter's dissipation. At this time of the year there are many entertainments. If we rightly employ them, and they are of the right kind, they enlarge our socialities, allow us to make important acquaintance, build us up in our morals, and help us in a thousand ways. I can scarcely think of anything better than good neighborhood. But there are those entertainments from which others will come besoiled in character. There are those who by the springtime will be broken down in health, and though at the opening of the season their prospects were bright, at the close of the season they will be in the hands of the doctors, or sleeping in the cemetery. The certificate of death will be made out, and the physician, to save the feelings of the family, will call the disease by a Latin name. But the doctor knows and everybody else knows, they died forward, and with more stentorian of Xoo many levees. Away with all these wine-drinking convivialities. How dare you, the father of a family, tempt the appetites of the young people? Perhaps at the entertainment, to save the feelings of the minister or some other weak temperance man, you leave the decanter in a side room, and only a few people are invited there to partake; but it is easy enough to know when you come out, by the glare of your eye and the stench of your breath, that you have been serving the devil.

The winter season is especially full of temptation, because of the long evenings allowing such full swing for evil indulgences. You can scarcely expect a young man to go into his room and sit there from seven to eleven o'clock in the evening, reading Motley's "Dutch Republic," or John Foster's essays. It would be a very beautiful thing for him to do, but he will not do it. The most of our young men are busy in offices, in factories, in banking-houses, in stores, in shops. and when evening comes they want the fresh air, and they ant sight-seeing, and they must have it, they will have it, and they ought to have it. Most of the men here assembled will have three or four evenings of leisure on the the winter nights. After tea, the man puts on his hat and coat, and he goes out. One form of allurement says, "Come in here." Butan says. "It is best for you to go in; you ought not to be so green; by this time

you augut to have seen everything."

and the temptations shall be mighty in dull times such we have had, but which, I believe, are gone; for I hear all over the land the prophecy of great prosperity, and the railroad men and the merchants, they all tell me of the days of prosperity they think are coming, and in many departments they have already come, and they are going to come in all departments; but those dull times through which we have passed have destroyed a great many men. The question of a livelihood is with a vast multitude the great question. There are young men who expected before this to set up their household, but they have been disappointed in the gains they have made. They cannot support themselves, how can they support others? and, to the curse of modern society, the theory is abroad that a man must not marry until he has achieved a fortune, when the twain ought to start at the foot of the bill and together climb to the top. That is the old-fashioned way, and that will be the new-fashioned way if society is ever redeemed. But during the hard times, the dull times, so many men were discouraged, so many men had nothing to do-they could get nothing to doa pirate bore down on the ship when the sails were down and the vessel was making no headway. People say they want more time to think. The trouble is, too many people have too much time to think, and if our merchants had not had their minds diverted, many of them would long before this have been within the four walls of an insane asylum. These long winter evenings, be careful where you spend them. This winter will decide the temporal and eternal destiny of hundreds of men in this Then, the winter has especial tempta-

tions in the fact that many homes are neculiarly unattractive at this season. In the summer months the young man can sit out on the steps, or he can have a bouquet in the vase on the mantel, or, the evenings being so short, soon after gas-light he wants to retire anyhow. But there are many parents who do not understand how to make the long winter evenings attractive to their children. It is amazing to me that so many old people do not understand young people. To hear some of these parents talk you would think they had never themselves been young, and had been born with spectacles on. Oh, it is dolorous for young people to sit in the house from 7 to 11 o'clock at night, and to hear parents groan about their ailments and the nothingness of this world. The nothingness of this world! How dare you talk such blasphemy? It took God six days to make this world, and he has allowed it six thousand years to hang upon his holy heart, and this world has shone on you and blessed you and caressed you for these fifty or seventy years and yet you dare talk about the nothingness of this world. Why, it is a magnificent world. I do not believe in the whole universe there is a world equal to it, except it be heaven. You cannot expect your children to stay in the house these long winter evenings to hear you denounce this star-lighted, sun-warmed, showerbaptized, flower-strewn, angel-watched God-inhabited planet.

Oh! make your home bright. Bring an who has kept right all the | in the violin or the picture. It does not | the child with her cake, we only give require a great salary or a big house, or chased silver, or gorgeous upholstery to make a home happy. All that is wanted is a father's heart, a mother's heart, in enough for our comfort. Just as bright sympathy with the young folks. I have known a man with seven hundred dollars salary, and he had no other income, but he had a home so bright and happy, that, though the sons have gone out and won large fortunes, and the daughters have gone out into splendid spheres, and become princesses of society, they can never think of that early home without tears of emotion. It was to them the vestibule of heaven, and all their mansions now, and all their palaces now, cannot make them forget that early place. Make your homes happy.

Alas! that old people so much misun-

derstand young folks! There was a

great Sunday-school anniversary, and there were thousands of children present; indeed, all the Sunday-schools of the town were in the building, and it was very uproarious and full of disturbance, and the presiding officer on the occasion came forward, and in a very loud tone shouted, "Silence!" and the more noise the presiding officer made, the more noise the children made. Some one else rose on the platform and came voice shouted, "Silence!" and the uproar rose to greater height, and it did seem as if there would be almost a riot and the police have to be called in. when old Doctor Beaman, his hair white as the driven snow, said: "Let me try my hand." So he came forward with a slow s'ep to the front of the platform, and when the children saw the venerable man and the white hair, they thought they would hush up that instant, and hear what the old man had to say. He said: "Boys, I want to make a bargain with you. If you will be still now, while I speak, when you get to be as old as I am I will be as still as a mouse." There was not another whisper that afternoon. He was as much a boy as any of them. Oh, in these approaching holidays, let us turn back our natures to what they were years ago, and be boys again and girls again, and make all our homes happy. Oh, what a beautiful thing it is to see a young man standing up amid these temptations of city life incorrupt while hundreds are failing. I will tell your history. You will move in re-

spectable circles all your days, and

some day a friend of your father will

meet you and say: "Good morning;

glad to see you. You seem to be pros-

pering; you look like your father for all

the world: I thought you would turn out

well when I used to hold you on my

knee; if you ever want any help or

any advice, come to me; as long as I

history of hundreds of these young men. How do I know it? I know it by the way you start. But here's a young man who takes the opposite route;

voices of sin charm him awa. He reads bad books, mingles in bad society. The glow has gone from his cheek and the sparkle from his eye, and the purity from his soul. Down he goes, little by little. The people who saw him when he came to town while yet hovered over his head the blessing of a poor mother's prayer and there was on his lips the dew of a pure sister's kiss, now, as they see him pass, cry: "What an awful wreck!" Cheek bruised in grogshop fight. Eye bleared with dissipation. Lip swollen with indulgences. Be careful what you say to him; for a triffe he would take your life. Lower down, lower down, until, outcast of God and man, he lies in the asylum, a blotch of loathsomeness and pain. One moment he calls for God and then he calls for rum. He prays, he curses, he laughs as a fiend laughs, then bites his nails into the quick, then puts his hands through the hair hanging around his head like the mane of a wild beast, then shivers until the cot shakes, with unutterable terror, then with his fists fights back the devils, or clutches for serpents that seem to wind around him their awful folds, then asks for water which is instantly consumed on his cracked lips. Some morning the surgeon going his rounds will find him dead. Do not try to comb out or brush back the matted locks. Straighten out the limbs, wrap him in a sheet, put him in a box, and let two men carry him down to the wagon at the door. With a piece of chalk write on top of the box the name of the destroyer and the destroyed. Who is it? It is you, oh man, if, yielding to the temptations of a dissipated life, you go out and perish. There is a way that seemeth bright and fair and beautiful to a man, but the end thereof is death. Employ these long nights of December, January and February in high pursuits, in intelligent socialities, in innocent amusements, in Christian work. Do not waste this winter, for soon you will have seen your last snow shower, and have gone up into the companionship of Him whose raiment is white as snow, whiter than any fuller on earth could whiten it. For all Christian hearts the winter nights of earth will end in the June morning of heaven. The river of life from under the throne never freezes over. The foliage of life's fair tree is never frost-bitten. The festivities, the hilarities, the family greatings of earthly Christmas times will give way to larger reunion and brighter lights and sweeter garlands and mightier joy in the great holiday of

Post-Mortem Generosity.

We lead miserly or selfish lives, thinking to redeem ourselves by a postmortem generosity; only relieving distress when our effects can be of no further use to us. We go into mourning and give away our gay apparel because it will become old-fashioned by the time we emerge from our somber garb. We give away what we are done with. We do this and pat ourselves for our generosity. Too many of us are like when we have had enough ourselves. After the donation to the poor fund has been made, we yet have more than a blaze to warm by, and just as soft a pillow to lie upon-and what it sweeter still, the praise of friends ringing in our ears. A vase of American beauties, at \$5 a dozen, may be an innocent indulgence; but if your neighbor throws herself from a fourth-story window to escape the pangs of starvation your flowers condemn you. The spirit of the law exacts self-abnegation-self-abnegation with no perquisites save that of an approving conscience. Without this, the gift is a one-sided benefit. If a washerwoman's feet are kept warm and dry, what does it signify who gave her the shoes? If the gift came from an egotist, the most important fact to him in the case is the giver

Baxter, it is said, kept the manuscript of the "Saint's Everlasting Rest" in his hands for thirteen years, revising and condensing.

Bryant is said to have written "Thanatopsis" in a week. The work of translating Homer consumed four or five of his best years.

Hazlitt, after the necessary work of preparation had been concluded, wrote one lecture a week of the series "Lectures on Authors."

Fielding is said to have written "Tom Jones" in three months. The work was written as a satire on one of Richardson's novels.

Montgomery, the famous hymn writer, required but a single afternoon to prepare one of his magnificent paraphrases of the psalms.

Hannah More is said to have written one of her essays on "Female Education" in two weeks. She did not spend much time in revision

Macauley, from the inception of the plan to the time when the work was cut short, spent eight or nine years on his "History of England."

Wordsworth would write one or two sonnets every day. When engaged on "The Excursion" he produced from 150 to 200 lines a day.

OUNCES OF PREVENTION.

Wear a clean apron while ironing ou bedmaking. To clean bamboo furniture use .

brush dipped in salt water. The eyes should be bathed every night in cold water just before retiring and they will do better work the

following day. When very tired lie on the back, allowing every muscle to relax, letting the hands go any way they will, and romember your father I'll remember keep the eyes closed.

you. Good morning." That will be the FARM AND GARDEN.

MATTERS OF INTEREST TO AGRICULTURISTS.

Some Up-to-Date Hints About Cultivation of the Soil and Yields Thereof-Horticulture, Viticulture and Fiori-



er than those of some ancestors. So, instead of studying the pedigree and HETHER manure the pedigree only, the breeder of today should be fermentwill study in its connection the individed, that is, piled up uality, the type and general conformain a heap and altion of the animal with special referlowed to heat, in ence to their economy of production, the mean while appreciating the fact that more and being turned and kept moist enough the standpoint from which all animals to prevent a vokept for production be judged. Applylatilization of aming this principle to dairy cattle, the monia, has been question is raised. What sort of a cow

one of long controversy. Experiments by Professor Voalker of the Royal Agricultural society of England, and of others, have shown that the fermentation of manure, when properly conducted, results in its decomposition, and under proper conditions does not involve loss of ammonia, although carbonic acid, or a part of the organic matter, is lost. The material thus lost has a relation to the physical condition of soils and the decomposition a relation to the warmth of the soil and a relation to the chemical reactions in the minerals of the soil. The question, then, is whether this loss is compensated by a slightly more soluble manure at the time of its application.

On sandy soils this loss of organic matter, it would appear, is a serious matter, for it is already deficient in it and the water-holding capacity that it brings to the soil is of value to it. In soils already overrich in organic matter and inclined to retain moisture too much-and these are soils where decomposition is likely to be slightanother question will be presented. Again, fermentation, unless carefully conducted, will result in loss of the nitrogen or ammonia of manure. It may be said that gardeners who seek to produce very early crops generally advocate the fermentation of manure because it will give them an earlier start, through its greater amount of available nutritive or soluble materials and because the manure can be spread much more evenly and be commingled with the soil very much more thorough-

Chinch Bugs in Oklahoma.

At the Oklahoma Experiment Station Farm, at Stillwater, as well as in many other parts of the territory, chinch bugs were nearly or quite as injurious to crops in the summer and fall as was the dry weather. Experiments at the Station and throughout the territory as well as in different states, in causing the destruction of the chinch bugs by the introduction of disease among them, were generally unsuccessful. The conditions under which the disease rapidly spreads are not fully known, but it is evident that dry weather is unfavorable to such spread. With present knowledge it is unwise to rely on the introduction of disease as an effective method of destroying these destructive insects. It has been proved entirely possible to prevent the passage of the insects from one field to another, except at the pairing season, when they fly freely, by a system of barriers and traps. Furrows with steep sides of finely pulverized earth, or lines of coal tar on a well smoothed surface, have been found entirely effective. The insects will coilect in holes in the furrows or at the side of the coal tar line in vast numbers and be destroyed by hot water or a kerosene mixture. Something can be done to make the passage of the insects difficult by keeping the corn, sorghum and similar crops as distant as may be from the smaller grain and millet crops.

Green Manuring .- A report from the New Jersey Station gives the plan of an experiment for the improvement of light lands by the use of crimson clover and cow peas and a statement regarding the method of cultivating cow peas on a larger scale in New Jersey. Cow peas, following crimson clover, yielded at the rate of 14,400 pounds of green material per acre. The vines contained 2,278.1 pounds of organic dry matter, 70.6 pounds of nitrogen, 17.3 pounds of phosphoric acid and 50.4 pounds of potash. The roots on one acre weighed only 1,080 pounds, and contained 295.2 pounds of organic dry matter, 4.2 pounds of nitrogen, 1.5 pounds of phosphoric acid and 4.4 pounds of potash per acre. The roots and vines grown on an acre contained a total of 34.8 pounds of nitrogen, 18.8 pounds of phosphoric acid and 54.8 pounds of potash. The nitrogen in the vines is equivalent to that contained in 4371/2 pounds of nitrate of soda and is valued at about \$11.

Propagating Raspberries.-The proper way to propagate the black cap raspberry is by sticking the long, snakelike tips in the soil and growing a new plant from these. If the soil has been well cultivated and the plant is very vigorous a plant can be made not only from the tip of the main stem, but from most of the branches. So soon as they are well rooted the new plants should be separated from the old stem. The wind blowing the bush loosens the branches where they are rooted in the soil and uproots them. This is pretty sure to happen if the plant is left with these numerous rooted tips in the ground over winter. Freezing and thawing is hard enough on any new plant, but is especially so to one attached to another above it and constantly pulling it upward. As the soil loosened when thawed, up flies the branch with its rooted tip, and a short time in spring sunshine destroys its vitality, -- Ex.

When washing anything that has a will counteract its effects. Dr. Scott gream that do not rinse in blued water. | declares that the golden rod should be but in clear water.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL The Economical Cow. As all successful breeders realize, the

time is past when we can wholly rely

upon the pedigree as a guide in select-

ing the animals whose characteristics

we wish to perpetuate in our flocks or

herds. Not that the law of heredity is

any less true than formerly, but be-

cause we are coming to appreciate that

an animal parent is more likely to

transmit its own characteristics rath-

more will the "cost of production" be

is the most economical and therefore

the best cow? That cow is the most

profitable which will produce a pound of

butter fat the most economically, and

although it is conceded that there is

more difference in the individuals of

the same breeds than there is in the dif-

ferent breeds, that breed which con-

tains the greatest proportion of most

In order for a cow to produce a pound

of butter fat economically (which

should be the standard by which all

dairy cows should be judged), she must

be able to consume a large amount of

coarse fodder, which, of necessity, will

always be grown in large quan-

titles by every farmer and dairy-

contain the same ingredients found in

the grains and concentrated by-prod-

ucts, but not in the same proportion,

and for this reason a cow is obliged to

eat 60 pounds of corn stalks to get the

amount of nutriment which she would

obtain from a few pounds of corn meal

and bran for example. Hence it fol-

lows that if an animal can consume

enough roughage, whose intrinsic val-

ue is a very few cents, and get from it

the same amount of digestive nutrients

that would be obtained in eight pounds

of highly concentrated food which is

intrinsically worth that many cents or

more, she will be, by far, more profita-

ble than one whose limited capacity

will allow her to take but a few pounds

of roughage and the main part of whose

ration must be highly concentrated and

in a year's trial the cow that produced

the most butter was a high-grade Hol-

stein and that the next greatest amount

was produced by a registered Holstein,

the two making 494 and 453 pounds re-

spectively, at an average cost per

pound of 8.06 cents and 9.06 cents. Of

course it is unfair to draw any conclu-

sions from so few figures, but they cer-

tainly serve to indicate that the large,

roomy Holstein, properly handled, has

Smutty Corn and Steers.

is not more or less smutty corn. We

would be pleased to have the views and

experience of feeders on this subject in

the Farmers' Review. Having fed

thousands of steers in twenty-five years

successfully, without losing a steer

rods long, ten feet high, setting stover

at an angle of forty-five degrees, like

a roof, built at one-half pitch. It saved

dry, sweet and clean. Last season we

fed no husked corn in the ear, with very

little hay, thus reducing cost, buying no

ear corn. The average steer's weight

was less than in other years. The pro-

fit equal, or nearly so, because no ear

corn was bought. They were fully ma-

High-Headed Orchards.-Every year

a great deal of fruit is lost by heavy

winds blowing it from the trees. This is

before it has attained full size. This is

partly due to the fact that trees are

generally headed too high, a relic of

times when the high-branched tree was

cut up until a team could walk under it

to plow and cultivate. If the orchard is

headed low there will be little growth

under its branch, which when loaded

with fruit will frequently be bent down

until they touch the earth. The fruit

on low trees is easily gathered from the

ground or with a short step ladder. If

there were no other reason for low

heads in trees this of ease in gathering

the fruit would be sufficient to make it

always advisable. No kind of stock

should be allowed in orchards except

pigs. Cattle and horses will eat both

leaves, fruit and branches as high as

they can reach, and to get the fruit out

of the way of being eaten by stock

seems to be the reason for the high

pruning and heading of many old or-

Is Golden Red Poisonous ?- Dr. C. F.

Scott, Wisconsin's state veterinarian.

states that the golden rod, which has

been suggested as our national floral

emblem, is responsible for the death of

hundreds of horses in the mining

camps in the nothern part of that state.

Horses turned out to graze feed on the

plant and it is reported to be so pol-

sonous that no administered remedy

exterminated as a poisonous weed. - Ex.

chards.-American Cultivator.

Richard Baker, Jr.

ture, fine, fat and fleshy.

There is scarcely a year that there

ward in Journal of Agriculture.

expensive.

All of these coarse foods

economical cows is the best breed.

LESSON XII, DECEMBER 22-THE BIRTH OF CHRIST.

Golden Text: Behold I Bring You Good Tidings of Great Joy-Luke, 2:8-20-The Need of a Redeemer for Man-



NTRODUCTORY:
The moral state of
the world was then
and is now a proof of
the need of a Saviour
from sin. The moral
condition of the Roman Empire, amid
the glory of its military achievements
that made Rome the
mistress of the world;
in the height of its intellectual supremacy.

tellectual supremacy,
producing works
which have added the
education or the world for eighteen centuries, and are still a part of the training of every educated person in Christendom; un-der the power of a law which is still the basis der the power of a law which is still the basis of civilized legislation: amid the triumphs of wealth and luxury,—is portrayed in the terrible indictment of Romans 1:21-32, which the contemporary literature of the day fully contemporary literature of the day fully confirms, as do the startling revelations from the ruins of Pompeil.

IV. Jesus Came at the Best Time—There has been no other time in the history of the

IV. Jesus Came at the Best Time—There has been no other time in the history of the world so perfectly adapted for the beginning of the Kingdom and the spreading of the news of salvation throughout the earth as that in which in Christ was born. (1) It was after the Jews had received all that they would about God's kingdom, but before the breaking up and scattering of the nation by the fall of their capital and the temple. (2) There were many lands, but nearly all the world was subject to the one government at Rome, so that the preachers of the gospel. could travel in safety, and be protected in their work. Roman roads made for their legions were a highway for the gospel, and legions were a highway for the gospel, and the Roman soldiers were a guard for its preachers. (3) The world was at peace, for almost the only time, so that the gospel could have free course. (4) The Greek language, the most perfect medium of human speech, was spoken everywhere with the native languages, so that the gospel could be heard and read by all. The conquests of Alexander, which diffused the Greek language, the Greek civilization, and Greek learning throughout

civilization, and Greek learning throughout the East, were a marvellous providential preparation for the gospel.

V. Jesus Came in the Best Way.—Vs. 8-20.

—Place. He was born at Bethlehem, the city of David, his royal ancestor. Time. He was born about December, B. C. 5. His Father was God. His mother was Mary, a descendant of David. His birth was at an inn, and he was laid in a manger. His circumstances were was laid in a manger. His circumstances were of humble life and honest toil, that he might be the friend of all men, but especially of the

oor and suffering.

8. And there were in the same country Considering the general type of the Holstein breed, is it too much to say

8. And there were in the same country shepherds abiding in the field, keeping watch over their flock by night.

9. And, lo, the angel of the Lord came upon them, and the glory of the Lord shone round about them, and they were sore afraid.

10. And the angel said unto them, Fear not: for, behold, i bring you good tidings of great joy, which shall be to all people.

11. For unto you is born this day in the city of David a Saviour, which is Christ the Lord.

12. And this shall be a sign unto you; Ye shall find the babe wrapped in swaddling clothes, lying in a manger.

13. And suddenly there was with the angel a multitude of the heavenly host praising God and saying. that as a breed it contains a greater proportion of cows capable, on account of their large storage capacities, of making butter cheaper than any other breed? I was very much interested in looking over the results obtained at

the Minnesota Experiment Station from a bord of 23 cows composed of nearly all breeds and their grades, to find that

and saying,
14. Glory to 1 in the highest, and on

earth peace, go. will toward men.

15. And it came to pass, as the angels were gone away from them into heaven, the shepherds said one to another, Let us now go even unto Bethlehem, and see this thing which is come to pass, which the Lord hath made known unto us.

16. And they came with haste, and found Mary and Joseph, and the babe lying in a

before her a future as a large and 17. And when they had seen it, they made economical butter producer.—H. Hay- known abroad the saying which was told them 18. And all they that heard it wondered a

ose things which were told them by the shepherds.

19. But Mary kept all these things, and condered them in her heart. 20. And the shepherds returned, glorifying and praising God for all the things that they had heard and seen, as it was told unto them. Praising God for the Gift of His Son.—20.
The shepherds returned. To their duty as shepherds, but with a new life and blessing in their daily work. Feeding sheep could never again be commonplace toil to them. After our holiest communion with

from this smut; we tasted it to know its flavor; not using narcotics, or spirits, we found it had the flavor of cornmeal. God, our views from the Pisgahs of life, our dry ground. Hence we stacked the eninsight into the word and heaven mounts of transfiguration we must return to our daily duties, but with a new life in tire season's crop and let it sweat. We feared spontaneous combustion, but the them, a new blessing on them. Glorifying expresses the feeling of the greatness of the work. Praising refers to the goodness diswind changed daily, and cooled the stack to the windward, and thus prevented spontaneous combustion. played in it. Stacks, one rod wide at the base, two

Romance of a Watch.

A Westboro man has a watch which has quite a romance attached to it. It belonged to Capt. Daniel Chamberland of that town, who carried it to the Sandwich islands in 1819, he being a member of the pioneer missionary band. While lying in the harbor at Honolulu, Mr. Chamberland accidently dropped the timepiece overboard into the deep but clear water. It could be seen upon the bottom, and the natives, who were expert divers and swimmers, were called upon to aid in its recovery. After repeated efforts one Kanaka got it, but he had been so long under water that blood gushed from his ears and nose when he came up, and he died the next day. Mr. Chamberland, who kept a journal, made a long note of the affair, therein remarking: "It is to be regretted that this poor soul should have been snatched away just as the gospel was about to be preached to

Wealthy Parent-What! Engaged yourself to young Tapester? Outrageous! The idea of a Van Juneberry marrying a mere store-clerk!

Daughter-But he isn't a store-clerk now, papa. He is a gentleman of leisure.

"Eh 9" "Yes; he's been discharged."

CURIOUS FACTS.

The Japanese method of lacquering to said to be at least 2,000 years old. Pieces made ten centuries ago are still ex-

hibited. The authorities have prohibited the use of boric acid as a meat preservative. It is said to be used largely by butchers

and fish dealers. A year-old baby recently died from nicotine polsoning. It had a pipe to play with for a short time and must have put it in its mouth.