

**BUREAU OF CENSUS REPORTS ON COTTON**

**NORTH CAROLINA MAKES BETTER SHOWING THAN ANY OTHER STATE IN NATION.**

**TAR HEEL CAPITOL NEWS**

General News of North Carolina Collected and Condensed From the State Capital That Will Prove of Interest to All Our Readers.

Raleigh.

The last bulletin of the Bureau of the Census, the Department of Commerce, on the supply and distribution of cotton, covering the year ending August 31, presents some interesting figures for North Carolina. It is shown that North Carolina cotton mills consume all but 28,823 bales of the crop of the State. The increase in the consumption of cotton was from 653,350 in 1913 to 906,177, or 38.7 per cent in 1914. This is considered a splendid showing, it is better than any other State in the Union did.

South Carolina still leads the South in the number of cotton spindles. The following named North Carolina counties, according to the latest estimates of the Census Bureau, have more than 100,000 cotton spindles each:

Gaston, 507,192; Cabarrus, 281,532; Mecklenburg, 267,800; Guilford, 213,868; Durham, 162,404; Rockingham, 159,986; Alamance, 140,592; Rutherford, 138,169; Richmond, 127,047; Stanley, 104,296.

Bristol County, Massachusetts, leads the United States with 7,145,232 cotton spindles.

Spartanburg county, South Carolina, leads the South with 804,436, Greenville county, South Carolina, has 742,690 and Anderson county, 574,784.

Ten North Carolina and 13 South Carolina counties have more than 100,000 spindles.

"Bristol county, Mass.," said the census report, "with 7,145,232 cotton spindles led all other counties, 64.7 per cent of the total spindle capacity for Massachusetts, 40.4 per cent for the total for New England and 21.3 per cent of the total for the United States. The industry was established in this county at an early date, and the county has long maintained a leading position. Fall River, the most important city in the United States from a cotton manufacturing standpoint, is located in this county, as well as the cities of New Bedford, and Taunton.

"In the Southern States, Anderson, Greenville and Spartanburg counties, in the western part of South Carolina, and Gaston county in North Carolina are the only ones with more than 500,000 cotton spindles each."

The total active spindles, ring and mule, in North Carolina, is 3,770,316, and South Carolina 4,898,712.

North Carolina has 3,702,280 ring and 68,036 mule spindles; South Carolina, 4,580,352 and 3,360.

Massachusetts with 1,247,778 bales, leads all the other states in the quantity of cotton consumed; North Carolina, with 906,177 bales is second; South Carolina, with 794,878 bales; third and Georgia, with 632,322 bales, fourth.

The consumption in North Carolina increased from 653,250 bales to 906,177 last year. That is 38.7 per cent. The increase in South Carolina was 27.5 and in Georgia 29.9 per cent.

North Carolina produced 935,000 bales last year, just 28,323 more than she consumed.

**A Vital Statistics Bulletin.** Arrangements are being made by the bureau of vital statistics for the publication of a bulletin which will be devoted to the vital statistics reports for the state and such other matter as will be of interest. This will be in addition to the bulletin published monthly by the state board, devoted to general health work. The first issue will make its appearance in January.

**State's History Being Preserved.** The biennial report of Secretary R. D. W. Connor of the North Carolina Historical Commission has been made to the commission, the members of which are J. Bryan Grimes, W. J. Poole, D. H. Hill, M. C. S. Noble and T. M. Pittman. The report is unusually interesting because of the amount and variety of the work done, including the transfer of the new quarters, in the state administration building of the commission and its invaluable records and of the great collection of objects in the Hall of History.

On the 12th of last January the commission began the removal of its collections from its quarters in the Capitol which it had occupied seven years. To the new building, where it has the second floor, especially designed for its purposes, the two large exhibition rooms contain the great collection of relics; manuscripts, rare editions and portraits. There are also a document room, the offices and rooms for the repair and mounting of manuscripts. The building is equipped throughout with steel furniture and is believed to be fireproof.

**As Drainage Districts in State.** Commissioner of Agriculture W. A. Graham directs attention to the fact that there are 83 drainage districts in this state that have brought into cultivation 250,000 acres of the finest sort of agricultural lands in various parts of the state that are producing 6,000,000 or more bushels of corn. He says the department of agriculture, while not directly connected with this drainage work, does conduct a co-operation with the national drainage division in demonstration of proper drainage.

**Canning Clubs in the South.** Results of the Girls' Canning Club movement in Southern States, promoted jointly by the department of agriculture and the general education board are detailed in an installment of the latter organization's annual report made public in New York recently.

"Each girl," says the report, "takes one-tenth of an acre and is taught how to select the seed, to plant, cultivate and perfect the growth of the tomato plant. Meanwhile portable canning outfits have been provided, to be set up in the orchard or the garden, and trained teachers of domestic science instruct the local teachers in the best methods. When the tomatoes are ripe the girls come together, now at one home and now at another, to can the product. The girls are taught the necessity of scrupulous cleanliness; they sterilize utensils and cans, seal and label and indeed manufacture an easily marketable product."

"Three hundred and twenty-five girls were registered the first year; 3,000 the next, 23,550 in the year following, in 1913 there were upward of 30,000 in 14 different states."

"The entire expense of the Girls' Canning Club work has at all times been borne by the general education board, except for local contributions. In 1911 an initial appropriation of \$5,000 was made; \$25,000 the following year, and in May, 1913, the appropriation of the board for this purpose was \$75,000."

"Though the national government through the department of agriculture had entire control and supervision, it has borne no part of the expense. The states in which the work is now going forward on this basis are Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida Mississippi, Kentucky, Tennessee, Arkansas, Alabama, Oklahoma and Texas."

"The average profit made by the girls reporting in 12 states was \$21.98, but not a few made sums far in excess. A Macon county, Mississippi, girl realized a net profit just under \$100 on her 950 cans of tomatoes; a girl living in Alken county, S. C., netted \$69.51."

**Advancement of Adult Farmers.**

Commissioner of Agriculture directs special attention to the official showing that last year's crop of cotton in North Carolina was 799,000 bales and that the cotton mills of the state consumed that year \$69,915 bales, nearly 100,000 bales more than was grown in the state.

The commissioner has just filed with Governor Craig his biennial report for the state board of agriculture, being practically the same as was officially passed upon and published in connection with the recent annual meetings of the state board of agriculture.

The commissioner declares in his introduction to the report that there has never been such advancement among adult farmers anywhere as has been attained in North Carolina the past several years through the special efforts of the department of agriculture in this direction. The state has risen, he points out, from the twenty-second to the thirteenth in the Union in the value of its agricultural products and in cotton has taken first place among the cotton states, producing 315 pounds to the acre in 1911.

**Patents For Tar Heels.** Washington—Davis & Davis, patent attorneys report the grants to citizens of North Carolina, of the following patents: George F. Bahan and F. R. Chadwick, Charlotte, bobbin-ripper; Fred D. Blake, Charlotte, ear step; Michael E. Rudisill, Henry River, thread-guide; Walter Woodall, Benson, plant-lifting attachment for cultivators; Olmedo C. Wysong, Greensboro, dove-tailing machine.

**Mailing Out More Reports.** Commissioner of Labor and Printing M. L. Shipman recently mailed out reports to the members-elect of the state legislature. Letters with the reports called attention of the new members to the various features of the report.

**1,000,000 More Pounds of Tobacco.** Probably another million pounds of tobacco will be sold in Kingston in January, according to estimates of tobaccoists. The season's sales to date have been 17,554,300 pounds, nearly as much as has been sold in any previous entire season.

**Superintendent Joyner Reports.** Dr. J. Y. Joyner state superintendent of public instruction, has filed with Governor Craig his biennial report and recommendations to be transmitted to the legislature. He urges an effective law to assure uniform examination, graduation and certificates for teachers through enlargement of the powers and work of the state board of examiners created by a former legislature. He urges that every county in the state be required to employ a competent superintendent for his whole term.

**Suggests Caring for Birds.** The department of agriculture is bestirring itself in the interests of the wild birds that show a disposition to be neighborly with man. A recent bulletin admonishes residents of city as well as country to supply food for such of the birds as remain with us throughout the winter and directs attention to the fact that assistance of this sort is necessary because man, in his war against weeds, in his cultivation of the soil, in all his improvements of wild land, has destroyed the natural sources of food supply.

**Secretary Issues Two Charters.** A charter has been issued for the Guilford Motor Car Company, Greensboro, capital \$125,000 authorized, and \$15,000 subscribed by W. L. Stainback, R. M. Clapp and S. L. Alderman. Another charter is for the Acme Warehouse Company, Acme, Columbus county, capital \$25,000 by William Gilchrist G. Herbert Smith and J. G. McCormick of Wilmington for general storage of cotton and cotton goods and other products.

**HOMES OF BRITISH AT CONSTANTINOPLE**



Crandia, a suburb of Constantinople on the Asiatic side of the Bosphorus, occupied as a residential quarter by the British and open to attack by the Turkish warships.

**TAKE WAR LIGHTLY**

**Hindus Cheerfully Patient Under All Circumstances.**

**One Complains That Prussian Soldier's Neck Is Too Fat for Strangling—Meet Old Comrades in Arms.**

London.—A correspondent of the Times, who signs himself "An Anglo-Indian," contributes the following:

"One would not have recognized the tired, war-worn crew who came in yesterday in a hall of petting sheet. Most of them were sitting up in their beds chatting and laughing; pears, apples, cigarettes, chocolate and war pictures were strewn on the tables by their sides. A hot scrub-down and the oiling and massage of the head, which the Indian loves, had altered the color of life to them. A Mussulman from the Khyber whom I had seen lifted in the day before on the shoulders of two orderlies, his face pitted with the debris thrown up by a shell, was lying back peacefully smoking a cigarette."

"I found the Dogras and Gurkhas together. They had come from the same part of the field."

"How were you hit," I asked one.

"By a pataka, sahib."

"A cracker!" At first I did not understand. A pataka is the cracker which is thrown about the streets when the religious processions pass in the bazaar.

"A bomb," he explained.

"It slowly dawned on me that the man thus lightly dismissed a 'Jack Johnson' or a 'Black Maria.' The war is not like the war in old times," he added regretfully.

"Some of the wound," I had not seen the Germans. Those who had did not speak respectfully of them. One man who had come to grips with a fat Prussian complained that he could not get the fingers of both hands round his opponent's throat. They are not bony men, he added. But this would mean less resistance to the kukri. While he was struggling and rolling on the ground he was shot point-blank through the lung and the bullet had come out through his shoulder.

"Another man told me how his company and another were enveloped by machine gun fire in the trenches and lost all their British officers. A havildar got the men together and led them back in the dark to the line behind. They had been badly pounded and felt a little lost and uncertain where they would find themselves. By a piece of good fortune they hit on the trenches of the Seaforts. The Highlanders and Gurkhas are old comrades in arms."

"There was a story in the ward of a wounded havildar who fell into the hands of a Good Samaritan. The German officer spoke to him in Hindustani, asking him the number of his regiment and where he came from. He bound up his wounds, gave him a drink and brought him a bundle of straw to support his head."

"The Gurkhas as a rule are direct and matter of fact, more interested in physical than abstract affairs, as when he complains of the thickness of the German's neck. But one meets a more Dumessaque type sometimes among the Sikhs and Mohammedans. I asked a Pathan how many of the enemy he had killed."

"A great many," he said; "one cannot count."

"Do Souza, a delicate, cultured youth, who was laid up with a slight attack of pneumonia, gave me a vivid picture of life in the trenches. The German trenches were not two hundred yards from his own, and he lay awake at night listening to their accordions and concertinas. He seemed rather to like the music. One morning they hoisted up a huge placard on a pole, with the inscription in large letters:

"Holy War."  
"Indians Fight on Our Side."  
"Wee to the British."

It at once became a target.

"If it ever entered one's head that the Indians had drifted into this war lightly and were now depressed by their hardships and losses, half an hour among these sepoy would dispel the idea at once. Where there is discouragement or discontent it must find expression, directly or indirectly, especially among the sick. But there is the same story of cheerful patience and endurance everywhere. The English cause is theirs, they are proud to be fighting with Tommy Atkins, and they do not count the cost. I have had it at first hand from sepoys of all castes and creeds, and I have not met an Indian medical service man or a regimental officer who does not tell me the same thing."

**DISCARD THE RED TROUSERS**

**New French Uniform Is Serviceable and of Color That Blends With Landscape.**

London.—A correspondent in France of an English newspaper, says of the new French military uniform: "The color is agreeable to the eyes, and to make up for the blow to the sensibilities of French patriots which the disappearance of the old red trousers and blue tunic with its historic associa-

**IS HERO OF HEROES**

**Corporal Rewarded for Repeated Acts of Gallantry.**

**With 25 Men He Occupies New German Trench and Defends It Against Whole Company—Rescues Officer Under Fire.**

**By R. FRANKLIN TATE.**  
(International News Service.)

Paris.—Corporal Phillip of the Twenty-fourth Colonial Infantry is a brave of brave. He has been awarded the military medal for repeated acts of gallantry in this war. When his lieutenant fell wounded and the Germans were running up to capture him the corporal rushed in under their heavy fire and rescued his officer under their very noses. He is the kind of man who comes at once to the front when the situation is desperate.

The other day the colonel sent for him and said:

"Phillip, I know you are a gallant fellow, and that is my reason for intrusting you with an extremely perilous mission. At nightfall you will take 25 men and go to the crest yonder, where German soldiers are seen digging a trench. You are to endeavor to remain there in concealment till the morning, when you will return and report what you have seen."

At nightfall away went the little party. On reaching the crest the corporal saw German engineers digging a trench, while a sentry kept guard. Hiding 24 of his men in a little wood, he took the twenty-fifth man with him, saying: "When we get near the German sentry and he cries, 'Wer da!' you must keep apart from me, to the left, and make a noise with your bayonet, so as to make him turn your way. Then, no matter what he does or what I do, lie down and await my orders."

Stealthily the two approached so near the sentry that they could hear him softly humming a tune. Then Phillip moved to the right and intentionally made a slight noise.

"Wer da!" challenged the sentry. Instantly the soldier keeping to the left rattled his bayonet, and the German turned toward him. At the same moment Phillip was on him, running him through the body twice with his bayonet. His aim had been so true that the sentry dropped dead without a cry. The men working vigorously in the trench twenty or thirty yards away had heard nothing. Quicker than a quick-change artist the corporal snatched the dead man's helmet and cloak and seizing his rifle began pacing up and down in his stead. Every now and then as he passed he rolled the body a little farther away. At last the trench was ready, and the Germans retired to the main body, calling a friendly good-by to the sentry, who, without a word continued on his beat. But they had no sooner disappeared than helmet and cloak were flung to the ground and the corporal was running toward the wood. A few minutes later the 26 French infantrymen were installed in the German trench.

At daybreak a Bavarian company marched up to occupy the trench. The men, all unsuspecting, were chatting and joking. A few yards away from the trench a murderous fire greeted them. They attempted to rush it, but 26 rifles kept mowing them down, and finally the survivors broke and fled—all except 18, who threw up their hands.

A few days later the corporal was shot in the right arm and shoulder, but refused to go to the ambulance. He fought on for the next 24 hours. In the thick of the fighting he shot a German officer, who fell. The corporal ran forward to bring him in, but the officer, drawing his revolver, fired the last shot, the bullet shattering the corporal's shoulder. The Frenchman had strength enough to beat out his enemy's brains with the butt end of his rifle, but then he collapsed with pain and loss of blood.

**BRUTAL SOLDIER IS SHOT**

**French Shoot Man Who Cuts Off the Ears of German Sentry.**

Berlin.—The newspapers print the story of the killing and mutilation of a German sentry who had been watching wire entanglements and comment appreciatively on what is termed the quick justice meted out by the French to the man who mutilated him. The soldier was found dead December 4. His ears had been cut off.

The following day an officer of the French infantry appeared before the German position under a flag of truce and expressed to the German commanding officer the abhorrence of his regiment at the action of the culprit, who, he said, had been condemned and shot.

**A New Pitcher.**  
"Henry, the baby shouldn't have been given that hard rubber ball. He has just thrown it at his sister and made her cry." "I saw it happen. Wonderful, wasn't it?" "What was wonderful?" "Why, the little cub threw it with a curve!"

form being something like the gleggery in shape with flaps which can be folded down over the ears. Cap, coat, and trousers are all of the same color."

**Digs Up Rare Indian Pottery.**  
Aphelion, Kan.—Bert Cosgrove of this city, who, with his family, is camping near Silver City, N. M., recently, while digging near the camp, discovered a dozen rare pieces of Indian pottery. The pottery is of ancient design.

**INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON**

(By E. O. SELLERS, Acting Director of Sunday School Course.)

**LESSON FOR JANUARY 10**

**DEBORAH AND BARAK DELIVER ISRAEL.**

**LESSON TEXT—Judges 4-16. GOLDEN TEXT—The righteous cry, and Jehovah heard and delivered them out of all their troubles.—Ps. 34:7, R. V.**

There are two inspired accounts of this victory, one in prose (ch. 4) and one in poetry (Judges 5). They present different views of the same event. Israel had been oppressed for 20 years under Jabin and Sisera, his chief captain (4:2) though it seems to have been that the northern tribes of Naphtali, Asher and Zebulun, of Galleae of Christ's day, were chiefly concerned.

**Mother in Israel.**  
I. Deborah's Call to Service, vv. 4-9. As the people forsook God he forsook them, and they became easy prey. If we withdraw from his service we also withdraw from his protection. Although Joshua had burned Hazor (Joshua 11:1-11), yet because of Israel's backsliding it is now strong enough to become the ruler. It is so with sin—allow it to exist and it will conquer. When, however, Israel repented and cried unto God (v. 3) he raised up a deliverer and in this case it was a "mother in Israel" (ch. 5:7). The word Deborah means "bee," and it is suggested that she answered her name by her industry, sagacity and usefulness to the public, her sweetness to her friends and sharpness to her enemies" (Matthew Henry). Her husband's name is given, but none of his achievements. From her dwelling place at Beus, as she sat beneath a palm tree she gave forth her wisdom and judgment to the people who brought their difficulties before her (Ex. 18:13; Deut. 17:12).

Judgment of sin always precedes any manifestation of grace (I Cor. 11:31, 32). Deborah, the Judge, recognized the gravity of the situation, for she was not only a judge, but a prophetess by divine appointment (II Pet. 1:21). When she called Barak at once recognized her note of authority (v. 6). Deborah gave Barak explicit instruction and direction. In this chapter only the two tribes most interested are mentioned (5:17, 18).

**Bold, Sagacious Leader.**  
II. Barak's Conquest of Sisera, vv. 10-16. Barak was a bold, sagacious leader and chose one of the world's best and most famous battlefields, Esdraelon. Barak led his men to Mt. Tabor, from which could be seen the whole region where Sisera's armies were spread out upon the plain. From chapter 5 it appears that some came to the battle from the tribes of Manasseh and Issachar (5:14, 15) and that others were expected who failed to obey the summons (5:15, 17). From the slopes of Mt. Tabor, Deborah and Barak saw Sisera and his iron chariots advancing across the plain. One of the descendants of Hobab, Moses' brother-in-law (Num. 24:22 R. V. m. and Judges 1:16) had revealed the place of Barak's camp (v. 11). Heber should have been in the land of Judah and Simeon and not in such close proximity to the enemies of Israel. Josephus says that when Barak saw Sisera's army drawn up, and attempting to surround the mountain of his encampment his heart failed him, and he determined to retire to a place of greater safety. Deborah, however, urged Barak to attempt the battle, "for this is the day in which the Lord hath delivered Sisera into thine hands." The thing was as sure to be done as if it were already done. As we read verses 11 and 12, together with 5:17-19, it would look as though Sisera seemed to have the advantage against Barak and his ten thousand men. Sisera did not, however, count upon Barak's powerful ally—God. "Is not Jehovah gone out before them?" Deborah had enthusiasm and zeal, but needed Barak's action. She depended upon the sure word of God and was devoid of fear (Rom. 8:31). She knew that victory was certain, for God had said so (v. 7).—Her charge, "Up, Barak!" was a clarion call and served to nerve the entire army of Israel. Verse 15 tells us who it was that won the battle that day (see also 5:20, 21; Josh. 10:10; I Chron. 15:15-17). Even the stars fought against Sisera, meaning that God turned the elements to the advantage of Israel's army. Showers of meteors have been recorded in this land in recent times and 5:21 tells of the floods of water that "swept away," overthrew, the chariots of Sisera. The word "discomfited," we are told, scarcely suggests the sudden terror and confusion which fell upon Sisera's army. Like all of God's victories, it was most complete. By this battle the resistance of the Canaanites is completely overthrown and the Israelites secured the complete ascendancy over the land. Sisera fled northward toward Hazor, the capital city, along the same path followed by the Turks in 1799, when Napoleon and his allies defeated their army on this same field. Barak followed the main army and the chariots and thereby missed the chief prize. Sisera in his flight came to a settlement of the Kenites, which he thought he could trust, and turned into the tent of Jael, the wife of Heber. Weary, he fell into a deep sleep, which gave Jael her opportunity. Taking a hammer and a tent pin she drove it through his temples into the ground, completing the victory of Deborah and Barak, and fulfilling the prophecy of verse 9. We are told that the Bedouin tents of the women are always closed, whereas those of the men are always open on one side. For a man to enter the tent of a woman, other than that of his wife, is punishable with death.

Jael defied her life and her reputation by the only course open to an Arab woman, and especially in a time of war.

**Walking in the Light**

By REV. JAMES M. GRAY, D. D.,  
Dean of Moody Bible Institute, Chicago.

TEXT—If we walk in the light as he is in the light, we have fellowship one with another, and the blood of Jesus Christ his son, cleanseth us from all sin.—I John 1:7.

What is meant by walking in the light? According to this inspired apostle in the first and second chapters of this epistle, it means:

(1) To perceive and confess sin in the faith of Jesus Christ.—1:8—2:

2. If a man says he has no sin he is not in the light, but in darkness. The Christian believer has indeed no sin "on" him, since his guilt has been borne by his substitute, Jesus Christ, but he still has sin "in" him. To "confess" this sin is different from simply asking forgiveness for it.

A man may ask forgiveness without ever identifying his sins, but when he confesses them he enters into detail and brings himself into the place of judgment for each. But to hold fellowship with God in such confession is to know Jesus Christ as the propitiator for sin and the ever-living Intercessor for his people. He is the way, the truth and the life, and no man can come unto God save through him.

Jesus the Carpenter.

(2) But in the second place, walking in the light means keeping God's commandments (2:3-6); and this is not limited to an external observance of the decalogue, but includes heart surrender to all his revealed will. It is walking, even as Jesus walked, who did always those things that pleased his father. Nor does this mean only the public Jesus, the Jesus of the three years' ministry, but the private Jesus, the Jesus of the home, the village school, the shop. It means Jesus, the carpenter, who, as Campbell Morgan says, "never made a yoke that galled an ox." It was because the father was well pleased with those silent years at Nazareth that the greater honor of the public ministry was conferred. God gives the Holy Spirit to them that obey him.

(3) Walking in the light means loving the brotherhood, verses 7-11. By the brotherhood here is meant those that are in Christ. To love one's neighbor is an old commandment, but the "new commandment," of which John here speaks, is loving the brethren. This love is not an emotion or passion. It is not a natural, but a supernatural experience. We see it defined in I Corinthians 13, as including such simple things as long-suffering, kindness, humility, courtesy, selflessness, meekness and the like. I am with the priest who publicly rebuked a college president for advising the graduate that the way to get along was to push and crowd other people out of the way. That may be the way of the world, but it is not the way of Christ, and he who acts upon it will never know fellowship with God.

World Slipping Away.

(4) Separation from the world thus becomes a fourth means of walking in the light, verses 15-17. There is a proper love for the world, but it is not that which is incompatible with the love of the father. There are two arguments against the love of the world: first, it passeth away and the lusts thereof, and second, "he that doeth the will of God abideth forever."

Chauncey M. Depew was defending the second marriage, late in life, of his colleague, Senator Platt, and said that a time came when the love of power, of wealth, of fame, of pleasure receded, and left nothing to a man but the companion of his friends. The difference between Chauncey M. Depew and the apostle John is this, however, that in the one case we have the world slipping away from the man, and in the other the man is slipping away from the world. It is the last that understands and appreciates the fact of fellowship with God.

**D. L. Moody's Memory.**

On the tombstone which marks the grave of D. L. Moody at Round Top, Northfield, Mass., is engraved that inspiring sentence of John, "He that doeth the will of God abideth forever." How true it is that D. L. Moody abideth still in the hearts and lives of thousands in this country and Great Britain, whom, by the grace of God, he won to Jesus Christ, and in the missionary and philanthropic enterprises which were set in motion as the result of his great evangelistic work. But he himself abideth in another sense—the literal sense that John meant, because the life of God was communicated to him through his son, Jesus Christ. In this sense it is the privilege of every one of us to abide forever. "Because I live," said Christ, "ye shall live also." "The wages of sin is death, but the gift of God is eternal life." Who would not accept this gift so freely offered through the son of God? Who would not walk in the light here, that he might forever walk in it in the life to come?

**Happiness in His Presence.**

He is so infinitely blessed, that every perception of his blissful presence imparts a vital gladness to the heart. Every degree of approach to him is, in the same proportion, a degree of happiness. And I often think that were he always present to our mind, as we are present to him, there would be no pain, nor sense of misery.—Susanna Wesley.