

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL

LESSON XIII, FIRST QUARTER, INTERNATIONAL SERIES, MARCH 31.

Text of the Lesson, 1 Cor. xv, 12-21, 55-58—Memory Verse, 52—Golden Text, 1 Cor. xv, 20—Commentary Prepared by Rev. D. M. Stearns.

Copyright, 1907, by American Press Association. Having the choice of an Easter lesson instead of a review of the quarter, we gladly chose the resurrection story, though in the review there is resurrection also, in the cherubim, in Noah and his family coming safely through the waters of judgment to a new earth, in the giving back of Isaac, etc.

Instead of taking the verses assigned as a lesson from this marvelous resurrection chapter, we prefer to take the whole chapter, noticing, to begin with, the effect that the resurrection of Christ when truly received will have upon the believer—he will be steadfast, unmovable, always abounding in the work of the Lord, knowing that his labor is never in vain in the Lord (verse 58), because he is identified with One who is alive forevermore and has all power in heaven and on earth.

The first portion of the chapter, to verse 17, states fully the gospel emphasizing six of the ten or twelve resurrection appearances of Christ and proving that, apart from His resurrection, there is no gospel, no salvation, no forgiveness of sins, nothing to perish. The gospel is simply stated in verses 3 and 4—"Christ died for our sins, He was buried, He rose again the third day, and all this according to the Scriptures. It is written in Acts 2, 42, "To Him give all the prophets witness, that through His name whatsoever believe in Him shall receive remission of sins." On that great resurrection day we read that Christ said to the two with whom He walked to Emmaus, "Ought not Christ to have suffered these things and to enter into His glory?" And, beginning at Moses and all the prophets, He expounded unto them in all the Scriptures the things concerning Himself (Luke xxiv, 26-27).

The same evening as He went with the eleven He indorsed Moses and the prophets and the psalms and opened their understanding that they might understand the Scriptures and said, "Thus it is written and thus it behooved Christ to suffer and to rise from the dead the third day and that repentance and remission of sins should be preached in His name among all nations, beginning at Jerusalem" (Luke xxiv, 44-47). Unless His resurrection means so much to us that we long to preach the gospel to every creature, it is evident that we have not yet been endued with power from on high. We must see Jesus risen and glorified that we shall fall to zero in our own estimation and learn to say truly, "Not I, but the grace of God, which was with me" (1 Cor. xv, 9, 10). Then, as to our message, we must receive it from God as Paul did (verse 3). See also Jer. 1, 7-9; John xii, 49, for anything that comes merely from ourselves will count for nothing.

Then the gospel that does not include the resurrection of the believer and our subsequent reign with Him till all enemies shall be put under Him, even death itself, is not a full gospel (verses 21-28). By the first Adam came sin and death, by the last Adam came life and resurrection, and all who are Christ's shall have resurrection bodies at His coming (verse 23). Notice this whole age, already 1900 years, covered by the word "afterward," and the millennial age covered by the word "then" of verse 24. The highest mountain peak of Scripture is in verse 28, in the words, "that God may be all in all." We may even now in some measure anticipate that time by working Christ be all in all in us and let all in all through us (1 Cor. xii, 6). While we wait for the kingdom and live to hasten it we should manifest something of its righteousness and joy and peace in these mortal bodies, the life of Jesus made manifest in us (Rom. xiv, 17; 1 Cor. iv, 10, 11). This will not be apt to be the case unless we are filled with enthusiasm because of the resurrection glories which await us, most surely believing and thus knowing the certainty of these things, that our present body of humiliation shall be fashioned like unto His glorious body, that we shall be like Him when we shall see Him as He is (1 John 1, 4; Phil. iii, 20, 21; 1 John iii, 2).

There are many believers who seem to think that all there is to redemption is preparing us for heaven and getting us there when the time comes, giving no thought to the resurrection of the body, the return of Christ to reign, the restoration of Israel and all associated truths. The sad perversion of Scripture which teaches that Israel is now the church and the church is the kingdom may be responsible for this. The truth is that the church is a company of people gathered out of all nations, while the kingdom will include all nations, with the literal Israel at the center and Jerusalem the throne of the Lord. These sinful natures, even in the best of people, like Nicodemus, cannot see the kingdom of God, but there must be a new nature, a birth from above (John iii). Then these mortal, corruptible bodies cannot inherit the kingdom, but must be changed into immortal, incorruptible ones, either by death and resurrection or in a moment without dying at the coming of Christ (verses 50-53). There are those who tell us that die—but verses 51 and 52 teach plainly that not all shall die or sleep. Compare with this I Thess. iv, 16, 17, and take comfort and comfort others, as commanded.

PROVIDING COURTHOUSE.

Hill Passed by Legislature Giving Randolph County Commissioners the Power.

The following is a copy of the bill recently enacted authorizing the County Commissioners of Randolph to build a court house for the accommodation of the people and also to build a county jail.

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NORTH CAROLINA DO ENACT.

Section 1. The board of Commissioners of Randolph County are authorized and empowered to build a new courthouse and jail and purchase sites for the same, if in their judgment they see proper, provided that thirty days notice of such action on the part of the board is published in some newspaper published in Randolph County before making such order.

Sec. 2. That the Commissioners of Randolph County are authorized and empowered to sell said courthouse and jail and courthouses, lot in Randolph County, if in their judgment they see proper.

Sec. 3. That the Commissioners of Randolph County are further authorized and empowered to levy annually at the time of levying other taxes for said county, a special tax upon real and personal property which shall be returned or listed for general taxation in said county, always observing the constitutional equality between the tax on property and tax on poll, not to exceed ten cents on the one hundred dollars on the valuation of property and thirty cents on each poll, with which to pay for said courthouses and jail and any indebtedness incurred in the building of the same, said taxes to be collected in the same manner and at the same time the other taxes of said county are collected, and shall be paid over to the treasurer of said county for safe keeping and proper disbursement.

Sec. 4. That the board of Commissioners of Randolph County are authorized and empowered, if in their judgment they see proper, to use the convicts sentenced to work on the public roads of said county, to make brick and do any other work necessary toward the construction and erection of a new courthouse or jail in said county, or to do other work than on the public roads.

Sec. 5. That this act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

Miss Parkins Has Wonderful Talent For Art.

Mrs. Joseph Parkins, of Trinity, was in the city today and was showing some friends a most successfully executed bit of oil painting which was done by her daughter, Miss Bessie Parkins, who is just fifteen years old. This is the second picture done in oil by the little woman, and some of her cloud and sky coloring would do credit to a painter of much experience.—High Point Enterprise.

NOTICE. Having qualified as Administratrix on the estate of Z. F. Bush Sr., deceased, notice is hereby given to all persons holding claims against said estate to present them on or before the first day of April 1908, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

All persons due the estate are requested to make immediate payment. This Notice is given by MRS. JEAN BUSH, ADMRX.

NOTICE. Having qualified as administrator on the estate of J. B. Blain, deceased, notice is hereby given to all persons holding claims against said estate to present them on or before the first day of April 1908, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

All persons due the estate are requested to make immediate payment. This Notice is given by E. MOFFITT, Admr.

LAND SALE. By virtue of an order of sale granted by the superior Court of Randolph county on the petition of Julian Garner and Wm. Garner and others, minors by their guardians, Emory C. Lanester, Ex Parte, I shall sell at the courthouse door in Asheboro, North Carolina, at 11 o'clock A. M. on Monday the 30th day of May 1907, the following real estate, to-wit: being and being 1/2 of certain townships in said county and on Church's river and beginning on the bank of Colbarrie river at a red oak on a shoal, thence north 81 degrees east 8 poles to a cottonwood black oak, thence on a line through the field, thence 30 degrees north 20 poles to a black oak, thence thence east 60 degrees, north 10 poles to a white oak, thence east 24 degrees, north 80 poles to South Bush's line, thence west 60 degrees, north 10 poles to a rock, corner, thence south to North Bush's corner, thence 1 pole thence east on said Bush's line to the U. S. boundary, thence down said river to various corners on the beginning containing 70 acres more or less. Terms of sale—one-half cash and one-half in six months deferred payment to be on the return date. Title reserved until payment of all of the purchase money, the purchaser to have the deed to pay all cash and take deed.

The March 28th, 1907. M. J. LASSITER, Attorney. M. J. LASSITER, Com. 10-10-07.

Kennedy's Laxative Cough Syrup. CONTAINS HONEY AND TAR. Relieves Colds by working them out of the system through a copious and healthy action of the bowels. Relieves Coughs by cleansing the mucous membranes of the throat, chest and bronchial tubes. "As pleasant to the taste as Maple Sugar" Children Like It

FERTILIZING THE CROP.

The primary object in using fertilizer is to produce a larger yield of the crop that is to be immediately grown or is already growing on the land to which the fertilizer is to be applied. As a rule, it contains from ten to sixteen per cent of more or less promptly available plant food. In other words, a commercial fertilizer contains in every hundred pounds weight from 10 to 16 pounds of available phosphoric acid, either alone, or that amount of phosphoric acid and potash combined, or of these two and nitrogen combined, making in the latter case, what is called a "complete" fertilizer. Now, this 10 to 16 pounds in each 100 pounds of the fertilizer is supposed to be and should be, practically soluble and available at once, or within a week or two, for the use of the crop, says Virginia-Carolina Fertilizer Almanac.

The remaining portion of the fertilizer, or the 84 to 90 pounds in each 100 pounds, is a mixture of insoluble phosphate and sulphate of lime, some sand, water, organic matter and other things that are necessarily incident to the manufacture, and cannot be economically removed. They are of very little immediate value to either the crop or the soil.

So when we apply a high-grade fertilizer to the soil the object is to supply the plants with soluble plant food and increase the yield of the cotton, grain, grass, or whatever the crop may be. Incidentally, however, this fertilizer does help the land, because it induces a larger growth of stalk, roots and foliage of the plants—of those parts that will be returned to, and become part of the soil, a fine fertilizer, for instance, not only increases the yield of seed cotton, but also the size of the stalks, the foliage, bolls and other parts that go to the soil in the shape of humus (decayed vegetable matter). But the principal way it improves the soil itself, is to add vegetable matter to it in the form of stable manure, manure, compost, rotted crop, straw, etc., in a more direct manner.

It would seem manifest, then, if we want to increase the yield of corn, cotton, wheat, oats, grass, etc., that the fertilizer should contain the three elements of plant food in the proportions that are most suited to the particular crop. It is particularly true in the case of cotton, that the fertilizer should contain a liberal amount of fertilizer per acre, in each case the cheapest supply, in the national soil, is very poor. It is particularly true in the case of cotton, that the fertilizer should contain a liberal amount of fertilizer per acre, in each case the cheapest supply, in the national soil, is very poor. It is particularly true in the case of cotton, that the fertilizer should contain a liberal amount of fertilizer per acre, in each case the cheapest supply, in the national soil, is very poor.

well, provided these lower grades be applied in heavier quantities. So it has been found that corn, sugar cane, sorghum, grasses and other crops belonging to the grass family respond best to a fertilizer that shall contain 10 parts of phosphoric acid, 2 parts of nitrogen and 1 part of potash, or a 10-2-2 fertilizer. The following formulas are in precisely the same proportions, only they are of lower grade, and would give practically the same results only when a correspondingly larger application shall be made per acre—viz., 8-1.50-1.50; or 4.00-1.50; or 7-2.50-1.50; and so on. Of course, these lower grades can be sold at lower prices than the high grades; but, as a rule, the farmer will find it more economical to buy the high grade, both on account of their cheaper price per "unit," and also the saving of freight the latter being precisely the same, per ton, for both high and low grades.

APPLYING FERTILIZER WHEN PLANTING. While it is certainly true, in our experience, that the greater part of the fertilizer should be applied about two weeks before the crop is to be planted, well mixed in the soil of the bedding furrow and bedded on, there are circumstances that would justify a farmer in making one or more inter-cultural applications, including one at the actual date of planting. The following are such circumstances:

1) When a farmer has not been able to secure the whole amount of his fertilizer before planting time.

2) When he concludes, after his crop has been planted and is growing, that he did not buy and apply as much as he should have, before planting.

3) When the yellowish green color and want of vigor in the appearance of the plants indicate that more nitrogen is needed by the crop.

We believe it may be safely accepted as a general rule that a small portion of fertilizer should be applied at the time of planting. The effect of this small application is to supply the young plants with available food during the first stages of their growth, including germination and vigorous development. For this purpose 40 to 50 pounds per acre may be applied of the same fertilizer that had been bedded on two weeks before planting. A second application of high-grade fertilizer may be made at the second or third plowing of cotton, or at six or eight inches height of the plants up to its height of the middle of last of May, and the middle of last of June.

The inter-cultural applications may be made in the same manner as the fertilizer may be given along in the middle ahead of the plow or cultivator. There is no need to fear that the plants will not get the benefit of a high-grade fertilizer if put down in any way between the rows. June 1st is the best date at which the writer has ever applied fertilizer in this way to cotton, corn or cotton, although there is little reason to doubt that even later applications would benefit the crop; but probably not enough to pay the cost of the fertilizer.

The Scrap Book

Elsewhere in this issue we present the first installment of a new feature, the "Scrap Book," which we commend to the attention of our readers. To neglect to read it would be as if one were to fail to pick up a dollar bill which was honestly one's own for the taking. He who reads will get at least five or six laughs which will stir his liver, kill the microbes in his system, and strengthen his whole organism against disease, dejection, cowardice and all other insidious enemies of our kind. He will also be inspired by a noble little poem, by pathetic and heroic passages, and by the wisdom of the wisest. He who reads will be a better and happier soul for the reading.

Good as a dollar? By Jupiter, we wrong ourselves by the comparison! It is good as health, good as wisdom, good as laughter, good as sympathy and heroic example—good as the most precious things known to us poor mortals struggling through the mystery, toil and trouble of life!

An Installment Once a Week

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