

IN THE GOOD EYE

MRS. NICOLL A REAL WAR NURSE



Mrs. De Lancy Nicoll, the beautiful darling of New York society and the most famous woman genealogical expert in the United States, was as serious when she took that swift course in hospital nursing last winter as she has been with everything else she has ever undertaken.

She is now in the French war zone, dressed in her blue and white, and seriously giving her services wherever they are needed. She is only one of that bevy of society women who took up rapid-fire courses in nursing when it became the fashion to carry through her announced plans.

She not only knows fundamentals of nursing, but is a fine cook as well. And as convalescent soldiers can thoroughly enjoy appetizing food, she is bound to be popular among the patients in the army hospitals.

Beyond this, she is so exceptionally good looking when in street or evening garb that she must seem like a ministering angel in a nurse's uniform. Mrs. Nicoll was temporarily married in Germany during the early part of the war. She was taken for a spy before she got out of that country, and only her ability to speak the German tongue fluently kept her out of prison. In more than one way she is a capable and remarkable woman.

ANSBERRY WAS SILENCED

Representative Timothy Ansberry of Ohio is a talker whose voice penetrates to the deepest recesses of the capitol, and when he speaks the roof reverberates with his booming. A paper from Ansberry is equivalent to an ordinary man's talking, so the act of telling a joke in an undertone one which he will be obliged in future to deny himself.

One day Ansberry was telling a story to a fellow-member in the chamber, and he was so good that he imagined was, like the voice of Annie Laurie, "low and sweet." It resembled the echoing of distant cannon from the field at Manassas.

The gentleman who was speaking showed his annoyance at the sound, and Speaker Clark thumped his gavel. Clark, who was once a school-teacher in his days of callow youth, knew just what to do, so he called Ansberry up to the desk.

"Tim," he said in a low tone as he rose to reach that gentleman's ear, "Tim, if you don't stop talking when I am having a recitation I will keep you in during recess."

That was an awful threat. Visions of sitting on a hard bench and writing out 300 sentences in parliamentary law while the other fellows were smoking and joking in the cloakroom rose before Ansberry, who for a while kept so quiet that the silence in his vicinity was audible.



MEXICO'S DARK HORSE



Manuel Vasquez Tagle seems to be the "dark horse" in the contest of the presidency of Mexico, and there are many who believe he is one of the few men who can save that distracted country.

The name of Tagle disappeared from publications on current Mexican affairs when Victoriano Huerta leaped over the back of Pedro Lascurain into the presidency or the dictatorship. Tagle had been minister of justice under Francisco Madero and he not only refused to accept office under Huerta, but he declined to take the man by the hand. Yet the man lived thereafter in Mexico City, walked the streets, went to the theater, entertained his friends at his home and was not harmed.

He has lived in Mexico City ever since and no one else has harmed him or tried to harm him, whether he be Zapata, Villa, Carranza or what not. The mobs have never looted his home, never stopped his automobile in the street and, indeed, it is said, Tagle has gone on attending to his business affairs throughout calmly and without compromise. That argues him a unique individual in the blood-drenched republic—decidedly a man out of the ordinary.

Tagle was born in Mexico City in 1854 and educated in preparatory and law schools of the capital. He had no sooner been admitted to the bar than Diaz made him official defender, but his zeal in defending the young newspaper men who had dared to suggest another candidate for the presidency soon led to his resignation. He at once went into private law practice and did not again accept public office until Madero became president.

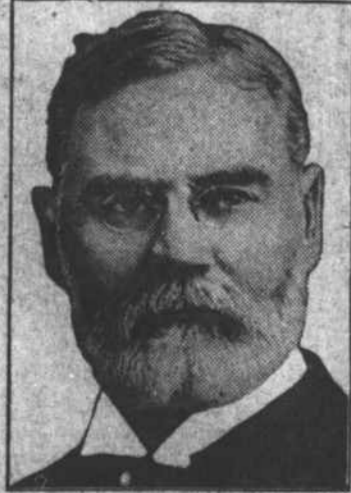
JIM MANN, KING OF DETAIL

James R. Mann, the Republican floor leader, is the King of Detail. Nothing is too small or too numerous for him to know all about. Ask Mann what were the amounts of the principal items in the agricultural appropriation bill seventeen years ago and no doubt he could tell you without pausing to move an eye-winker. It is almost safe to say that he can skin a goat and that he can tell offhand the day of the week when each of the house page boys was born.

No minute detail escapes him. He knows everything. Also Mann never lacks for a word. The person who willfully engages Mann in a battle of repartee has much the same foolhardy point of view as the lad who monkeys with a buzz saw.

Representative Johnny Garner of Texas was the only person at the last session of congress who asked Mann anything that he didn't answer.

Mann got up one day to criticize the Mexican policy of the present administration. Then Garner asked Mann: "Just without going into details, how would you dispose of the Mexican situation?"



Battleship Saved by Heavy Blasting. The Tappanbeton, one of the largest warships of the Swedish navy, was floated after nine months of continual work. The vessel, grounded near Stockholm, was at first believed to be a complete loss. There existed only one way it could be saved, according to experts—that of blasting away the rock from beneath it. The drilling and the planting of the explosives was done by divers. Two thousand tons of stones were removed before the boat slid into the water.

The Raisin State. Practically all the raisins and dried grapes produced in the United States are California products. According to the last census the production of raisins and dried grapes over the whole of the country amounted to 169,245,101 pounds, and of this total California furnished 69,210,670 pounds. It is estimated that there are now 110,000 acres planted to raisin grapes in California. In 1912 the raisin production was estimated at 130,000,000 pounds, and in 1914 at 124,000,000 pounds.

PROBLEM OF JELLY MAKING

Something Which Interests Every Housewife and Yet Seems Not to Be Perfectly Understood.

Although there are many housewives who can make the finest kind of jellies it is probably true that the majority cannot tell just why jelly "jells."

Jelly-making as practiced in the home is an art founded upon scientific principles and consists in so controlling conditions with sugar and boiling that the whole mixture sets.

Jelly "jells" because of the presence of a substance called pectin, which may not be present in the fruit juice but becomes present after boiling.

These pectin bodies can utilize just so much sugar and if it is increased beyond a certain limit continued boiling will produce only a gummy mass. The correct amount of juice to sugar varies from 1:1 to 1:1 by volume. Currants and partially ripened grapes should have 1:1 and raspberries, apples and cranberries should have 1:1. Those juices which require the most sugar need to be boiled only from eight to ten minutes, the others from twenty to thirty minutes.

The much reported statement that jelly cannot be made from "best sugar" is groundless. Both "best sugar" and "cane-sugar" often come from the same bin, the coarse crystals being labeled the former and the fine crystals the latter.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS

To remove ink spots from marble, mix well equal parts of spirits of vitriol and lemon juice, wet the spots and in a few minutes rub with a soft cloth and then wash.

To clean dining glass, wash it with warm water and sal soda. Dry and then brighten with salt water.

To clean nickel silver ornaments, dip a piece of flannel in ammonia and rub the article.

To clean raincoats, sponge with a mixture of alcohol and ether, to which is added a tablespoonful of ammonia to a pint of the liquid.

To clean black silk, sponge with household ammonia and press while damp on the wrong side of the goods.

For Young Housekeepers. If your white enamel furniture becomes soiled or discolored it may be quickly and satisfactorily cleaned and restored thus:—Melt one tablespoonful of bicarbonate of soda in one quart of boiling water; when cool, wash the furniture with the solution, using an old flannel cloth for the purpose.

When red or cane seats sag, wash them on both sides with warm soap-suds. Make the under side quite wet; dry in the air and sun.

Burnt coffee will free the house from cooking odors. So will smoldering string. A handful of lavender flowers in a bowl with lemon or orange peel and covered with boiling water imparts a gentle fragrance to an entire apartment.

To prevent white clothing or materials from becoming yellow, wrap each piece carefully in blue paper or old muslin well covered with household laundry blue.

Sponge Fingers. Measure the weight of three eggs in butter, sugar and flour. Beat the eggs and sugar together for 15 minutes. Melt the butter and add alternately with the flour to the other ingredients, stirring gently all the time. Then add half teaspoonful baking powder and a few drops of vanilla or other flavoring. Bake in a well greased tin for 10 or 15 minutes. Turn out and allow to cool. Then split in half and spread with jam, jelly or lemon curd. Coat the top with white, pink or chocolate icing and cut into fingers. In the summer fresh raspberries or strawberries are delicious used as a filling. Tinned pineapple, pear or other fruit can be used satisfactorily.

Chilling Your Fudge. You will never again make fudge and similar candies in the old way—taking from the fire and beating till cold—if you try this way once. Take the candy from the fire when the soft ball stage is reached, place the pot in a large one containing cold water, then stir till firm. It will be creamier, and less granular, than you ever had. A chemist tells me that is because the contact of the pot with the cold water immediately arrests crystallization. It may also be that the motion of stirring, rather than beating, tends to prevent granulating. At all events, chill your candy in the cold water.—Good Housekeeping Magazine.

Little Feather Cakes. One egg, one cupful of sugar, two scant cupfuls of flour, two tablespoonfuls of butter, one-half cupful of sweet milk, one and one-half teaspoonfuls of baking powder. Cream the butter and sugar and add the beaten yolk of the egg. Fold in the stiffly beaten white of the last thing. Flavor to taste, drop portions into small muffins. A simple white icing improves these cakes 10 per cent.

Banana Croquette Salad. A dainty way to serve the nutritious banana is to peel and cut in halves across the fruit. Take a fork and dip the bananas in mayonnaise dressing, then in equal parts of chopped walnuts and pecan nuts. Serve on lettuce leaves, with a few of the nuts for garnish. Three-quarters of a cupful of chopped nuts will bread three bananas.

Fried Canned Salmon. Pick the bones and skin from a can of salmon, being careful to keep the meat in good-sized pieces. Roll each in Indian meal and fry, brown in pork fat. When all done brown put a tablespoonful of flour in the fat, stirring to keep out lumps, and gradually add boiling water until thin enough for gravy. Flavor with salt and pepper. This is very nice with baked potatoes.

Baked Pork Chops. Take as many thick slices as are needed for the meal, place in a pan with a little water, lay a thin slice of onion on each, season with salt and pepper, and bake till done.

PROSPECTS GOOD FOR STATE FAIR

BEST EXHIBITS AND LARGEST CROWDS EXPECTED SAYS SECRETARY POGUE.

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. "Everything points to the most successful state fair that has been held in the fifty-four years' history of the fair," said Col. Joseph E. Pogue, speaking about the prospects for the big annual event which will be held this year October 18-23. Every year finds the fame of the fair reaching over a wider territory and this means results in crowds that are substantially larger each year than for the preceding year. This year will be no exception if the weather is good.

As has always been the case the free attractions will be a feature. The Great State Fair is not stinky when it comes to providing amusements and diversion for the statehorns when they gather here from all parts of the commonwealth. It proceeds on the principle that the best is none too good.

This year the principal free attraction will be the famous Captain Waddoo, who will drop bombs from a monoplane two thousand feet in the air on an improvised fort located in front of the grand stand in full view of the assembled multitudes. The interest of this performance is heightened by the return of the firm from the fort. Cannon after cannon belloves forth from the fort, the battle finally terminating in the destruction of the fort. This wonderful scene, says Colonel Pogue, will give those who attend the State Fair a more vivid realization of the battlefields of Europe than they have ever had before. And there will be a number of additional free attractions together with many clean and high-class paid shows.

Colonel Pogue states that efforts will be made to make the livestock exhibit particularly good this year, this in view of the growing interest in the state in the livestock industry.

A further advance over previous years will be noted in the county exhibits. There will be more individual county exhibits than have been seen at any previous fair in the state. It is thought that fifteen counties will have exhibits. This is of course relatively a small number, but the county exhibit feature is new in the management of the Fair and an exhibit from that number of counties, all things considered, is regarded as very satisfactory. One reason that the county exhibit is in a satisfactory manner is the custom some counties have now of holding fairs of their own. After they have got their own exhibits together it is very little trouble to bring the blue ribbon winners to Raleigh and get the wide advertisement for the county that is thus made possible.

Secretary Issues New Charters. A charter was issued for the Pitt Lumber Company, Greenville, capital \$50,000 authorized and \$15,000 subscribed by W. T. Frost, T. W. Whitehurst and others for a general lumber business.

Another charter is for the National Deposit Box Company, Raleigh, capital \$50,000 authorized, and \$3,000 subscribed by J. C. Pickett, W. H. Rook and others for the manufacture and sale of iron safes, safety deposit boxes and the like.

Oak Grove Dairy Company, Greensboro, capital \$25,000 authorized, and \$1,600 subscribed by J. A. Hodgins, E. Clay Hodgins and others for a general dairy business.

Another charter is for the Paul & Cornell Co., Newsum, Davidson county, capital \$25,000 authorized, and \$7,500 subscribed by A. P. Cornell, Charles Paul and others to develop stone quarries and carry on other development work.

Young to Speak in California. Commissioner of Insurance J. R. Young is to deliver an address before the National Association of Commissioners of Insurance early in September at Monterey, Cal., on the contingent commissioners for agent's compensation, an issue that was threshed out before the last legislature and defeated, but to which the insurance commissioners of the whole country are committed as a principle. Mr. Young leaves for this western trip September 8 and will go by Chicago, where he will deliver an address.

Roads Are Better Says Major. Major Graham says that in his travels this summer he has been simply amazed at the rapid strides that are being made in many of the counties of the state in the matter of road building and maintenance. Six months ago when he would step from the train at Lincoln to be driven to his farm it would require an hour and a half to make the drive across the country, but on this trip the drive was made within 40 minutes and without anything like the tiring effects experienced on former visits.

Increase in Live Stock Reported. The commissioner has received assurances from the Corporation Commission, that there will be available very soon full returns as to the number of hogs and cattle in the state, these figures being available for the first time in five years. Major Graham is confident that the record as to hogs will show a gain of at least 600,000 in number. He estimates that there will be shown to be more than 1,800,000 hogs, whereas there were five years ago only 1,200,000. The increase in cattle is promising.

Miss Creek Extends Vacation. Miss Flora Creeke, who has held a position as office deputy internal revenue collector for a number of years, spent the past month at San Francisco attending the Panama-Pacific Exposition using here 30 days annual leave of absence with pay for the purpose. Now she has decided to remain there another month and has obtained an extension of leave without pay, and Mrs. R. L. Leinster, widow of Adjutant General R. L. Leinster has been sworn in as temporary office deputy for time Miss Creeke is away.

Better Care For Convicts. For the sanitary and hygienic care of prisoners the state board of health and the State Highway Commission have jointly issued a set of plans and specifications embracing a new system for portable convict camps. Three types of camps are detailed in the new scheme. The plans were prepared by Mr. Frank K. Thompson, of Raleigh, and they embody the ideas of Dr. W. S. Rankin and Dr. Joseph Hyde Pratt, relative to the construction and equipment of convict camps.

Tax Assessments Show Increase.

Chairman E. L. Travis, of the Corporation Commission, is well pleased with the work that is being accomplished in the equalization of taxes throughout the state and in the general maintenance of tax assessments that will be much more fair to all the people that has been the case in the past. This work is being done quietly but effectively now by the commission as state tax commission and with the co-operation of the county authorities all over the state.

It will be several weeks, it is stated at the offices of the commission, before the figures in detail as to the new assessments can be given to the public, but when they are given out they will be in much the most complete and comprehensive form they have ever been in previous assessment years. They will be so grouped and compared as to show just what the changes have been in each of the counties, the relative rise or fall of the assessments as between the counties and, more particularly, the details of equalization as between the various classes of property.

It is predicted by those in touch with the re-assessment work that one of the very biggest sources of increased revenue through the re-assessment will be in the matter of uncovering heretofore untaxed sources of revenue and bringing up under assessed properties a more just relation to other classes of property more equitably valued.

While very few of the counties in the state will show an actual decrease in the assessed value of property for taxation, it is a fact that Rockingham county will show nearly ten per cent decrease and, furthermore, there will be no interference with this condition on the part of the state tax commission. The reason is that four years ago Rockingham had one of the very best tax assessors anywhere in the state and, according to the state taxing authorities, put the tax values well up and, in fact, out of proportion to the assessments in many of the other counties. So this year there is a general willingness to yield to public demand in Rockingham and give the taxpayers of the county something of a general shave in the standard of tax assessments.

Getting Ready For Moonlight School. At the state department of education it is estimated that there have been fully one thousand public school teachers and others volunteered for the special moonlight campaign that it is planned to press on a statewide basis during the month of October. Heads of the divisions of work of the state department, L. C. Brogden, E. E. Samms and others, are giving their aid just now to the perfecting of a model series of 12 lessons that are to constitute the course of instruction and which will be designed to give to the intelligent adult illiterate the rudiments of reading, writing and arithmetic and lift the state out of its present disgracefully low rating as to the per cent of voting population that can read and write.

Thrifty Settlers at Valdese Colony. Judge Clark, speaking of the Valdese colony, says that thrifty settlers were located in Burke county, near Morganton, on really poor lands, brought practically nothing with them, not even enough to keep them until they could make a crop, but went to work with a wonderful degree of energy and thrift and now have an attractive town with a cotton mill and a hosiery mill, also a macaroni factory and a bakery which ships bread to the Waldorf Astoria, New York City. They have the vineyards and splendid stone church of large seating capacity. A remarkable record of the moral standards of the colony is that there has never been a member of this colony arrested on any charge and none of them has been involved in any sort of a law suit.

State Pays Million More Taxes. Special from Washington.—The annual report of Col. W. H. Osborn, commissioner of internal revenue, a synopsis of which was given out a few days ago, shows that North Carolina paid more than \$1,000,000 in revenues in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1915, than the year previous. The exact increase was \$1,704,667.17, which comes from the special war tax. There was a decided falling off in the receipts from the corporation and individual income taxes.

Mailing Special Bulletins. The special No. 1 Bulletin volume of "Amendments to Revisal of 1905," gotten out by Legislative Librarian W. S. Wilson has come from the presses of the state printers and is being mailed out to all citizens who have need for it and will make application for copies. It covers all legislative amendments to the Revisal by the legislature from 1907 to 1915 and they are printed only on one side of page so that amendments may be pasted in the Revisal with the original sections.

INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

(By O. E. BELLERS, Acting Director of the Sunday School Course of the Moody Bible Institute.)

LESSON FOR SEPTEMBER 12

ELIJAH'S FLIGHT AND RETURN.

LESSON TEXT—1 Kings 18:1-19. (Read entire chapter.)

GOLDEN TEXT—Be still and know that I am God. Ps. 46:10.

Elijah's great victory over the prophets of Baal which resulted in their extermination is followed by a most notable prayer service on the top of Mount Carmel (18:42-45). So confident was the prophet that at the arising of "a little cloud," he hastily summoned the fasting king and urges his departure to his home, "that the rain stop thee not." The God whom Elijah had honored so signally that day laid his hand upon the prophet (18:46) so that he was able to outrun the king's horses to the entrance of Jezreel. There he is met by a messenger of the wicked queen (19:2) who had been the protector and provider of the slain prophets. Getting his eyes off of God and seeing only a vile and wicked woman Elijah not only ran for his life out of Ahab's domains but also "went a day's journey into the wilderness" to the protecting shade of a juniper tree (v. 4).

I. The Discouraged Prophet, vv. 4-8. Old and young, great and small, we all have our periods of discouragement and frequently despair. Christian's encounter with Giant Despair appeals to us all for it is so true to life. At Carmel, Elijah controlled the king; in his palace at Jezreel, Jezebel soon shattered his good resolutions, if he had any. We must recall that it was her prophets Elijah had destroyed. There is a suggestion in the fact that Elijah did not enter her presence (18:46). Yonder in the wilderness, his Gethsemane, Elijah prayed a vastly different sort of prayer than upon Mount Carmel. Jezebel is still in power. Heathenism is not overthrown, his efforts had been but trying to "dam Niagaras with bur-rushes."

No one who has ever heard the oratorio "Elijah" sung will ever forget the bitter agony of "It is enough." The prophet who alone had been exalted to the heights was alone capable to sounding such a depth of human despair. The sources of his discouragement were his physical condition, his loneliness, inactivity, mental reaction and a feeling that his cause was lost.

History is lined with similar experiences in the lives of the leaders of men. Elijah's experience under the juniper tree came chiefly from representing feelings as though they were facts.

God's first remedy was to feed his fainting servant and then give him a task to perform, viz., a journey to Mount Horeb (Mount of God), for God loved him just as truly now as previously at Carmel. In this new strength Elijah went "forty days" (v. 8; 1 Pet. 2:2).

II. The Encouraging God, vv. 9-13. God's second remedy was to give Elijah his word though this time it suggested reproof. "What doest thou here?" Elijah is out of place. In reply he begins to rehearse his loyalty to God, and how bad the others were and then in seeming petulance he adds, "and they seek my life." "I only," are the words of the selfish man and when Elijah used them he too was a backslidden servant. It is true that there was great apostasy in Israel but the prophet was far from being the only true servant remaining. (See 18:4; 20:13; 22:35, 41; 22:8). This is a favorite way the Evil One has for paralyzing our efforts. There is no evidence but that the 7,000 were as brave, certainly at that moment more so, than Elijah. God then continued his treatment by giving the prophet a vision of himself and of his methods for advancing his kingdom. A series of symbols made the truth plainer and more impressive than words alone could possibly have done. Leaving the protecting cave Elijah first met a wind which "rent the mountains," a type of Elijah's past activity. This was not God's chief power nor method. The mighty wind which destroys is as nothing compared to the silent forces which create.

It is not always the cyclonic fire and earthquake men and women who wield the greatest power and influence. We are told that man never feels so abjectly helpless as in an earthquake, "but the Lord was not in the earthquake" (v. 11). "After the earthquake a fire" (v. 12), and that had been God's symbol on Mount Carmel. Men who crave such visible evidences of power frequently ignore those more silent but none the less effective forms of ministry as suggested by the "still small voice," or literally, "a sound of gentle stillness" (v. 12). Stirring revivals are necessary, even as Ahab needed rain upon his parched land, but the silent progress of a religious life is not soon passed over for it goes on in the power of an endless life. After these symbols God again asks his searching question: "What doest thou here, Elijah?" He had had his lesson; now it is time for him to do something.

III. The Result, vv. 14-18. As a sovereign remedy God now sets before Elijah three definite tasks to perform. Elijah still speaks of his faithfulness as though the success of The Cause depended upon him. The man who assumes that attitude in the work of God's kingdom will, like Elijah, soon be set aside and go to Damascus and "anoint"—set apart for special service—Hazel (v. 17), who was to be the instrument of punishing Israel. His next task was to find John, the commander in chief of Ahab's army, and set him aside to be the king, not immediately but to be in training for that office.

God and His Workers. God takes away his workers, but he still carries on his work. The church owes St. Paul to the death of St. Stephen, or, as St. Augustine puts it, "the prayer of St. Stephen." Let us not this sin to their charge. —Select

Value of Memorizing Scripture

By REV. HOWARD W. POPE, Superintendent of Miss. Moody Bible Institute of Chicago

TEXT—This book of the law shall not depart out of thy mouth; but thou shalt meditate therein day and night. Josh. 1:8.

One of the best habits one can acquire is that of committing to memory choice verses of Scripture. Some people commit entire books of the Bible, but I regard that as an unreasonable tax upon the memory. Of course one could easily learn the first psalm, and the twenty-third, and the one hundred and one and twenty-first. Also the commandments and the beatitudes.

Beyond that I should advise the marking and memorizing of choice verses as we meet them in our daily reading.

Suppose a farmer were to set out a dozen choice fruit trees each year. In a few years his farm would be well stocked with a great variety of fruit, and each tree would bear fruit as long as he lived. Each tree has its own individuality and value, and in course of time each one would come to seem like an old friend. Some yield sweet apples and others sour. Some are pears and peaches and plums and cherries of different kinds and flavors.

Suppose a person should commit to memory one verse of Scripture each week. That would not be a very hard task, but how great would be the result as the years went on. Each verse is like a fruit tree which bears some kind of choice fruit to enrich his mind and ennoble his character and increase his usefulness. And these yield fruit not simply once a year, or even once a month, like the trees in Celestial City (Rev. 22:2); but every day in the year, and all the years of his life.

Take such a verse as John 14:27, "Peace I leave with you, my peace I give unto you. Let not your heart be troubled, neither let it be afraid." How many times, think you, would a Christian feed his soul on that verse in a lifetime? The same is true of Matt. 11:28 and Romans 8:25 and 1 John 3:1 and Jude 24.

If one continued this habit a few years his mind would become a magnificent orchard, yielding fruit in such abundance and variety as to supply not only the owner himself, but all his neighbors and friends. If a man had no other assets than a mind well stored with Scripture, he would be a rich man. But he would have other assets, because it is declared of those who delight in the law of the Lord, that they shall be "like a tree planted by the rivers of water, that bringeth forth his fruit in his season. His leaf also shall not wither, and whatsoever he doeth shall prosper." Psalm 1:3.

Consider also the effect of this habit in creating a relish for that which is pure and wholesome in literature, and a distaste for that which is vulgar. No one whose mind is stored with the sublime sentiments of the Bible will care for trashy and sensational reading.

Not only will it affect his mind but his character. He will naturally love righteousness and hate iniquity. He will have high ideals because he is familiar with such men as Enoch and Daniel and Abraham. In time of temptation the Holy Spirit will recall to his mind some suitable verse, as he did for our Savior when tempted by the adversary. When perplexed as to his duty some passage of Scripture will flash upon him and make the path of duty as clear as daylight.

Besides, if he is on the alert, he will find many opportunities to help others. He can correct false impressions, answer excuses and objections, and often lead sinners to begin the Christian life. I know of a case where a wife committed two verses at an afternoon service, and at the supper table she used them on her husband. He was so affected that he knelt right down and accepted Christ without waiting to finish his supper.

In some families the custom prevails of each member repeating a verse of Scripture at family worship. In one family each child has a promise each day, and Sunday mornings they repeat all the promises they have learned during the week. A verse from each member of the family at the breakfast table, with the Lord's prayer in concert makes a very good form of family worship where some have to hurry away to business immediately after breakfast.

As a help to those who wish to know God's Word better the writer has arranged a leaflet containing one hundred choice verses, selected from the whole Bible. They cover a wide range of topics and are particularly rich in verses adapted to the use of personal workers. They are arranged in the order in which they come in the Bible, with chapter and verse given. The whole verse is not given, but only enough to recall it when once it has been learned. Anyone who masters these hundred verses will be well equipped for any emergency which may arise. A verse a day for three months would accomplish the task.

The writer has none to sell, but he will gladly give a copy to any who will send him his address on a stamped envelope.

God and His Workers. God takes away his workers, but he still carries on his work. The church owes St. Paul to the death of St. Stephen, or, as St. Augustine puts it, "the prayer of St. Stephen." Let us not this sin to their charge. —Select