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JAS. A. THOMAS, Editor and Proprietor.

THE COUNTY, THE STATE, THE UNION.

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CHURCH DIRECTORY.

METHODIST.

Sunday School at 9:30 A. M.
GEO. S. BAKER, Supt.
Preaching at 11 A. M., and 8 P. M., every Sunday.
Prayer meeting Wednesday night.
G. F. SMITH, Pastor.

BAPTIST.

Sunday School at 9:30 A. M.
THOS. B. WILDER, Supt.
Preaching at 11 A. M., and 8 P. M., every Sunday.
Prayer meeting Thursday night.
FORREST SMITH, Pastor.

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THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

LESSON IX, FOURTH QUARTER, INTERNATIONAL SERIES, NOV. 27.

Text of the Lesson, Prov. iv, 10-19—Memory Verses, 14, 15—Golden Text, Prov. i, 10—Commentary Prepared by the Rev. D. M. Stearns.

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10. "Hear, O my son, and receive my sayings, and the years of thy life shall be many." We may think of David addressing Solomon (see verse 3), but it will be more profitable for us to receive the words as from God our Father to all who are His children by faith in Christ Jesus. We may hear His words and not receive them, but when we hear and receive, or believe, for believing is receiving (John i, 12), we thus have life (John v, 24). It will make this teaching simple if when we read of wisdom, as in verses 5, 7, etc., we think of Him who is the wisdom of God (I Cor. i, 24, 30). In Jas. i, 21, we are taught that the word must be received with meekness.

11. "I have taught thee in the way of wisdom; I have led thee in right paths." Her ways are ways of pleasantness and all her paths are peace (chapter iii, 17). He always leads by a right way to our city of habitation (Ps. cvii, 7). He is the Way, and He is our Peace; when He putteth forth His sheep, He goeth before, and to follow Him is to go in perfect peace, for His will is always wisest, and His way is always best, and in perfect acquiescence there is always perfect rest. Abide in His love.

12. "When thou goest, thy steps shall not be straitened, and when thou runnest thou shalt not stumble." There is no straitness with Him. His is an abundant way; abundant grace and glory; all our need supplied according to His riches (Phil. iv, 19). Philip's 200 pence would have given each of the 5,000 a little, but our Lord's way was to fill them with as much as they desired (John vi, 1 12). When His people hearken unto Him and walk in His ways, He fills and satisfies them (Ps. lxxxi, 10 16). He makes them to be satisfied with favor and full with the blessing of the Lord (Deut. xxxiii, 23). The blessing which maketh rich and to which our toil addeth nothing (Prov. x, 22, R. V.).

13. "Take fast hold of instruction, let her not go, keep her, for she is thy life." She is a tree of life—life unto thy soul (chapter iii, 18, 22). By comparing text with text we get the unity of the Scriptures, the oneness of thought, for all centers in Him who is our life (Deut. xxx, 20; Col. iii, 4). To walk in His way and keep His commandments is life and righteousness (Deut. v, 33; vi, 25), but He is the end of the law for righteousness to every one that believeth; so it is summed up in receiving and walking in Him (Rom. x, 4; Col. ii, 6). Having received the word with meekness, the next thing is to hold it fast, for it is a faithful word (Titus i, 9; Rev. ii, 25). When satan by his servants questions any part of the word of God, the believer should take the hint to hold that portion all the more firmly.

14. "Enter not into the path of the wicked and go not in the way of evil men." Since the devil tempted Eve in the garden of Eden he has been ever seeking whom he may devour, and he seems to find multitudes willing to be devoured.

15. "Avoid it, pass not by it, turn from it and pass away." Be not deceived; evil communications corrupt good manners. Awake to righteousness and sin not, for some have not the knowledge of God (I Cor. xv, 33, 34). Blessed is the man that walketh not in the counsel of the ungodly, nor standeth in the way of sinners, nor sitteth in the seat of the scornful (Ps. i, 1). If Eve had not stopped to look at the tree, the fruit of which she was forbidden to eat, she might not have fallen. If Achan had not looked upon the gold and the garment, he, too, might not have sinned. All that is not of God we must turn away from, lest we fall into temptation. Looking unto Jesus is the only way to run our race. Beholding the glory of the Lord is the way to become like Him.

16. "For they sleep not except they have done mischief, and their sleep is taken away unless they cause some to fall." To kill and to destroy, to give torment and anxiety, is their master's business and theirs. They speak loftily, they set their mouth against the heavens, and their tongue walketh through the earth (Ps. lxxiii, 8, 9). David said concerning them, "They that seek my hurt speak mischievous things and imagine deceits all the day long" (Ps. xxxviii, 12). The Son of Man came to save, not to destroy; He gives life and life abundant and joy and peace and glory. The followers of the devil are ever taking all they can get and giving nothing real in return. The Son of God gave Himself for us and bore all the devil's hate that He might redeem us from his power.

17. "For they eat the bread of wickedness and drink the wine of violence." Contrast the bread and wine of Melchisedec in connection with the blessing of the Most High God, possessor of heaven and earth (Gen. xiv, 18, 19); also the bread and wine of the communion, representing our Lord's body given for us and His blood shed for us that we, eating Him, might live by Him (John vi, 54, 57). The ungodly may be said to live upon the flesh and blood of those whose downfall they accomplish, but our Lord, by humbling Himself unto death, gives us His life to be our life. He is the bread from heaven.

18. "But the path of the just is as the shining light that shineth more and more unto the perfect day." He is the truly just one who suffered for our sins, the just for the unjust. He is the true light, the light of the world, and as He is increasingly made known His light will shine more and more until He shall have gathered out of all nations His complete body, and after that He will come with all His saints as the Sun of Righteousness, and then it will be the perfect day on all the earth, ushered in by the morning without clouds of II Sam. xxiii, 3, 4. If we are justified by faith in Him, then, though our path may lead through many a dark valley as Joseph's did, and David's and Jeremiah's, it is ever leading on to the perfect day of His kingdom when we shall be like Him, for we shall see Him as He is.

19. "The way of the wicked is as darkness; they know not at what they stumble." The wicked are children of the night and of darkness; they live in darkness and when they die they go out into the outer darkness where there is weeping and gnashing of teeth (I Thess. v, 4, 5; Eph. v, 8; Math. xxv, 30). The Lord knoweth the way of the righteous, but the way of the ungodly shall perish (Ps. i, 6). As children of light let us walk in the light, having no fellowship with the works of darkness, but trusting the Lord to so shine in us that many may be turned from darkness to light (II Cor. vi, 14; iv, 6). The righteous need not stumble (verse 12; Jude 24 R. V.), but the wicked, being blind, see not their stumbling blocks.

It often happens that the doctor is out of town when most needed. The two year old daughter of J. Y. Schenck, of Caddo, Ind. Ter., was threatened with croup. He writes: "My wife insisted that I go for the doctor at once, but as he was out of town, I purchased a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, which relieved the child immediately." A bottle of that remedy in the house will often save the expense of a doctor's bill, besides the anxiety always occasioned by serious sickness. When it is given as soon as the croupy cough appears, it will prevent the attack. Thousands of mothers always keep it in their homes. The 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale by W. G. Thomas, druggist.

FROM THE KLONDIKE.

Some of the Troubles Encountered by a Gold-Seeker.

Winston Sentinel,

A friend here has received a letter from C. H. Loper, who left Winston several months ago to seek his fortune in the Klondike gold fields. The letter was written at Denver, Colorado. Mr. Loper says:

After going to pieces in the rapids of the Klutina river, 60 miles North of Valdex and losing 600 pounds of provisions, my rifle gun, field glass, aneroid, etc., I returned to Valdez. It took me 36 hours to recross the glacier of steady walking. As there was no night it made the danger considerably less. I passed poor Murphy and another man who had been left dead on the ice under a few feet of snow. I saw their sightless eyes staring at the sun. The snow had melted off them.

I did not pass the regular trail so I missed some of the victims in the great rush for gold, I was still within a mile of the glacier. I was very tired and sat down on a rock which had come off the mountains with a snow-slide. I left the rock almost as soon as I touched it on account of a strange noise under me. Directly after I left it, a new crevasse opened right there and the rock tumbled in, and a crevasse in front, which had blocked my way, closed up. I walked away as fast as I could. All that tired feeling had left me. Just before then I had walked under an impending avalanche for half a mile. I was afraid to breathe hard—anything might start it. A good many earthquakes were occurring about that time.

The mosquitoes were terrible; they do not wait until the snow is gone before they show up. I can very well see why there is no game up there.

I reached Valdez on July 4th; duly celebrated the day by a plunge in the bay; it seemed warm enough but the water was bitter cold. The next day I built a new boat to prospect around the bay, made a few trips and gave up, went to Juneau about the 12th of July to sell my remaining outfit and come back. The summer was at its height and it was almost too late to go to the Klondike. In Juneau I sold some of my outfit and gave a friend $200 to enable him to get to Sulphur Creek, 150 miles south of Dawson City.

I sold yet more of my outfit when the gold excitement of Atlin Lake struck the settlement. I went there too.

For this trip I had to buy everything over again, even shoes at a great deal more than I had sold them for. It did not take long, for the lateness of the season did not require me to put in many supplies. After I got them together, I took the boat for Dyea, 100 miles north. I got there late that night of August 15th. Next morning I put my goods on the overhead tramway and walked to Sheep Camp, sixteen miles. The next day I crossed the Chilcott pass by 2 p. m. One mile down from there is Crater Lake. I ferried across there, one and a half miles. The trail all along was bad, rocky and not very safe; the stench of dead horses and burro was almost unbearable. They had been killed in the early rush. Between Crater Lake and Long Lake I was overtaken by night and as I had my blankets with me I rolled myself in and slept on the rocks that night.

About 4 next morning I got up almost frozen; for the nights were getting dark and cold; walked to Long Lake about 4 miles further, ferried across 4 miles, then walked 6 miles further to Lake Lindeman. At Long Lake I got a cup of coffee and four doughnuts from the ferryman for 75 cents—cheap grub this.

At Lake Lindema I found out that I might have to wait several days before I could get my goods which I had sent by Tram from Dyea, so I concluded I would outfit again at this point; there were two stores here. I paid 20 cents a pound for flour; 50 cents for salt, pork, etc.—nothing cheap there but death. I was glad to get it at any price rather than have to wait. By 2 o'clock I was ready to proceed. Myself and six railroad men from Skagnay to Lake Bennett, but who struck as soon as the gold strike of Atlin Lake became known and joined in the stampede. We seven got a small 20 foot boat, put our goods in it and sailed down Lindeman, 7 miles; then through Lindeman rapids into Bennett Lake. Here we camped at 6 a. m. We started again. A stiff wind blowing our way. We went 10 miles an hour before it on a boat without a keel; a fellow from the San Francisco Yacht Club, holding her steady, while the perspiration rolled off his face; we only hit the high places in the rough sea and we left everything far behind that started with us.

After crossing Atline Lake we had to walk through burning timber, came near suffocating; the burning was the sign of the careless prospector. Well, at last we were at the Golconda and staked out our claims; we did not get there any too soon for the whole river, which is 16 miles long and is called Pine river, was nearly staked out. From there we went over to Spruce and Willow Creeks and got another claim apiece on our return to the boat. I felt the first of the rheumatism on me the next day; they had to lift me in and out of the boat till we got to Lake Bennett and I got some medicine.

Hope this finds you in good health.

I am your friend,
C. H. LOPER.

FASHION HINTS.

A Variety of Suggestions Pertaining to Feminine Attire.

Lines of trimming running around the skirt are quite out of date.

The eccentric combination of lace and fur so modish last winter is entirely out of favor this year. Beyond its novelty it had little to recommend it.

The new skirts of reversible cloth, plain on the outside and plaid, checked or striped on the other, need no lining. Sometimes a drop skirt of plain silk is used.

Sleeves grow steadily smaller. The tight coat sleeve varied by a very slight fullness is now universal.

Galashiels is a new Scotch suiting, tringeline cord, a two toned poplin, erooma, a new mourning material, and drap d'armazone, a stuff that appeared recently, and that is especially designed for house gowns.

Battle gray, the exact shade of the paint used on our war vessels, is the latest tint. It is a very trying one to wear.

Dotted, velvet and velveteen are much in favor for cool weather shirtwaists.

Brussels, Mechlin or Chantilly laces are much used to trim evening or dressy costumes. Silk and satin capes are also garnitured with these handsome laces.

Velvet basques of a darker shade than the skirt are very fashionable when worn with a cloth or wool skirt.

A real cut-glass button is a novelty in the button line that is beautiful, but fragile and costly.

Combinations are much to the fore this winter, as many as two, three and even more colors and fabrics being seen in one garment.

That chic addition to the toilet, the boa, will be extremely long this year. They will be much worn in fur feathers and ruching.

Where epaulets are employed as a sleeve decoration the smartest way is to have them cut in one with the back and front of the bodice. These are united by a continuation of the shoulder seam.

Tucks are as fashionable as ever. They run horizontally, diagonally and vertically; are large, medium and small, single and in clusters, but they are the height of vogue in any form.

Fashion's whole wheel promises many changes in the near future. It is whispered that the overskirt and polonaise are soon to be resurrected from the oblivion into which they have sunk for so long.

The groceryman smiles when he sees the butterfly, and the anthracite dealer laughs when he sees the coal dust.

How's This.

We offer one Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure

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We the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the past 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligation made by their firm.

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Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.

SOME LITTLE THINGS ON A FARM THAT TELL.

Sampson Democrat

TO PREVENT BUG WORMS.

Place the seed corn in a vessel filled to proper depth with water as warm as the hand can bear. Add tar from the Southern pine and rub with the hands until each grain is fairly well coated. The quantity of tar cannot be definitely stated, nor is it material, provided there is a sufficiency to impart to the corn a strong taste of tar.

Let the corn remain in soak 48 hours, then remove and place in a vessel having an open bottom and cover with old clothes of any kind. Occasionally apply tepid water. In a few days the corn will be sprouted ready for planting, the sprouts preferably being about one inch long. If the sprouts be accidentally broken off no injury will follow; other sprouts will start out and the corn commence well.

The corn should be dropped according to the stand wanted, one grain for one stalk, and so on. In dropping, the corn should be taken in the left hand and the sprouted grains only used, those not sprouted being rejected. In each handful there are usually six to eight unsprouted grains, which may be relied on to make missing hills. By sprouting, the thinning and replanting can very nearly be done at one operation.

Corn soaked and sprouted as above has been found to be virtually a specific against bud worms in exposed localities, but if the corn be tarred and planted, without soaking and sprouting, it is, at most, only a partial preventive. Why this is so I do not know, nor is it material that I should.

The advantages derived from sprouting corn are the greatest when planted in dry weather, provided that it is covered with moist dirt.

PRESERVING STABLE MANURE.

It is the common practice of farmers to throw manures of all kinds into heaps and allow them to stand until they are hauled to the field. Now, almost every farmer knows that stable manure when left untreated will become heated and go through a certain process of fermentation during which some gaseous or volatile matter escapes; they may have noticed also that the use of this manure after it is thus fanged does not produce as good a yield as fresh manure. The reason for this is, that when manure becomes heated one of the valuable fertilizer ingredients, ammonia escapes into the air, and is lost, this of course, detracts considerable from the fertilizing value of the manure.

Stable manure has been and always will be a popular fertilizer, those who have used it extensively, however, have doubtless noticed that stable manure alone produces an excessive growth of foliage and vines at the expense of fruit and grain, this is due to the fact that stable manure is not a well balanced fertilizer, it contains too much ammonia as compared with the phosphoric acid and potash. The action of the ammonia is to increase the growth of foliage, hence it is apparent that if some potash and phosphate are applied in addition to the stable manure it will make a much better balanced fertilizer.

It has been found recently that by sprinkling a handful of kainit over the manure of each grown horse or cow daily it will prevent the escape of ammonia; this is a very good plan also, because the kainit adds some potash to the manure, in which, it is usually deficient. A very popular and profitable plan with many farmers is to preserve their stable manure through the use of kainit and they find that whereabout 200 lbs. kainit per acre and 200 lbs. acid phosphate are used in addition to a liberal dose of stable manure they get much larger and better returns from their soils.

TO DESTROY MOLES.

As early in the spring as may be convenient, mix arsenic with corn dough, then make holes into their roads here and there and drop a lump of the mixture, about the size of a marble, then cover with a clod of dirt to exclude the light. Moles can thus soon be exterminated, however many there are. Other poisons may answer well, but I have never tested any but arsenic, which gave all the results that could be desired.

BRYAN TYSON,
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Made from pure cream of tartar.
Safeguards the food against alum.
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