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NEW SERIES--VOL. XXV. NO. 44.

Boys, Girls, School Teachers, Your Attention

To the white school boy, living in Orange County, writing the best Composition on GOOD ROADS, we will give a complete outfit of Winter Clothing, including one Suit of Clothes, One Pair Shoes, One Shirt, One Collar, One Tie, One Hat, all to be selected by the winner from our entire stock. To the girl writing the best Composition on EDUCATION we will give \$5.00 In Gold. This composition must not be longer than two pages in length, and must have pledge at bottom saying that writer has received no aid, and was not over 14 years of age at last birthday. Do not sign name to bottom of composition but on a slip pinned to composition. The judges will know only by number, which will remove any possibility of partiality. The prize winning compositions will be published in both THE ORANGE COUNTY OBSERVER and the Chapel Hill News, over the signature of the writer. All papers must reach us by October 1, 1906.

H. W. & J. C. WEBB

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THE BANK OF ORANGE

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THE PULPIT.

AN ELOQUENT SUNDAY SERMON BY THE REV. EARL E. CLEELAND.

Subject: Christ in Gethsemane.

Brooklyn, N. Y.—Sunday morning, in the Classon Avenue Presbyterian Church, the assistant pastor, Rev. Earl E. Cleeland, preached on "Christ in Gethsemane." Among other things he said: "The text to which I ask your attention is found in the twenty-sixth chapter of Matthew, at the thirtieth verse: 'My Father, if it be possible, let this cup pass away from Me; nevertheless, not as I will, but as Thou wilt,' which are the words, as Matthew has recorded them, of the thrice repeated prayer of our Lord in the place called Gethsemane. You recall the account of the Last Supper of the Lord with His disciples, and the dark scene in Gethsemane which immediately followed. Telling the disciples to 'sit ye here while I go yonder and pray,' Jesus 'took with him Peter and the two sons of Zebedee' (James and John), 'and began to be sorrowful and sore troubled.' Then saith He unto them, 'My soul is exceeding sorrowful, even unto death; abide ye here and watch with Me.' And He went forward a little and fell on His face and prayed, saying: 'My Father, if it be possible let this cup pass away from Me; nevertheless, not as I will, but as Thou wilt.' The gospel according to Luke goes on to tell us that then 'there appeared unto Him an angel from heaven, strengthening Him, and being in an agony He prayed more earnestly, and His sweat became as it were great drops of blood falling down upon the ground.'

I choose this text to-day as the result of a conversation some ten days ago, with one of the members of this church, and at the outset I want to acknowledge my indebtedness to him for the suggestion of this sermon. Many passages, in Scripture, are variously interpreted and differently understood by Christian people, and students of the Bible especially, and often one will find that the great commentators themselves are almost diametrically opposed to each other in the interpretations which they make. I find that our text to-day is one of those disputed passages. Several of the authorities which I have consulted in the study of this prayer of Christ in Gethsemane took the view that Jesus feared and recoiled at the thought of His approaching death on the cross, and thus prayed to God, His Father, trying, if it were possible, to bend His will, and have the end accomplished by some other way than the cross. Only one commentator, as I recall now, took the view that our Lord's agonized prayer was instigated by the overwhelming thought that He feared His life would be crushed out underneath the strain of mental suffering He was undergoing, before He reached the cross, and thus He prayed that this cup pass away from Him.

The majority of Christian people, I believe, and as I find, more of the commentators do, attribute Christ's suffering in Gethsemane to the weakness of His flesh, or humanity, and they interpret our text in this light.

I am inclined, however, to cast my lot with the minority, and interpret Christ's prayer as a plea to God for strength, that His life would not be crushed out underneath His terrible agony before the time appointed through all the ages of prophecy before Him—that of His atonement on the cross for the sins of men. And in treating this passage let it be understood that anything I may say has doubtless been said hundreds of times before. I only wish to try to show, from Scripture, my position, and therefore make no claims. I do not see the necessity of exercising our imaginations in endeavoring to show mysterious causes for our Lord's state of mind in this prayer, when the reason for His agitation is plainly given in the Scriptural account itself.

But now about this prayer of our Lord in the garden of Gethsemane. It seems incredible almost to think that Christian people will attribute less courage to the Son of God than they have seen in hundreds of examples of fearlessness through all the centuries past. Think of the thou-

sands of people who have unflinchingly faced death and died a martyr's death with scarcely a quiver. And it would be almost irreverent in us at such a time as this to think of the numerous cases of criminals who walk with unflinching steps to the electric chair or ascend the gallows with all appearance of calmness.

Some commentators, as has already been said, interpret this prayer as a revolting or halting of Christ at the thought of the approaching crucifixion, and the horrors which preceded it, and attendant to it; the betrayal of Judas; Peter's denial; and the desertion of His disciples and all His followers; the humiliating trial, and insults of the rabble, and the lingering death on the cross. That it was because of the horrors of all these things that Christ here meant to ask God if there was not some other way of atoning for the sins of men, and that Christ only yielded to the cross to fulfill His Father's will. Those who advocate this view would thus make it out that our Lord 'forgot for the moment, by reason of His suffering, the prophecies, and the plan of God in His redemption of the world, throughout the history of Israel; or if Christ did not forget that He tried to bend His Father's will to an atonement by some other way, and that Christ finally, after three unsuccessful attempts to bend God's will, yielded to the cross.

Why Christian people try to explain away this prayer in any such a weak way is difficult to understand. What does Christianity want with a weak Christ who feared a martyr's death? Our Lord was a man of sorrows and acquainted with grief, and had been for three years preparing for the cross, and had on several occasions before this told His disciples of the manner of His death, and they could not understand at the time.

To my mind, this prayer of Jesus' snags, on the contrary, the bravery of our Lord, and does not show any weakness. I am inclined to think that Christ had no thought of the cross during the time in which He made this prayer, save in His remote consciousness; but He was, just at that moment, fearful that His mortal body would succumb to the terrible strain He was passing through, during this awful hour in Gethsemane. He felt that His life would be crushed out by this terrible agony, before He reached the cross, for does not one of the accounts tell us Christ's own words, 'My soul is exceeding sorrowful, even unto death,' and another that, 'being in agony, He prayed more earnestly; and His sweat became as it were great drops of blood falling down upon the ground.' And God heard and answered His prayer by sending an angel from heaven, strengthening Him.

Jesus was not, here, seeking to bend His Father's will, but asking God for strength to reach the cross, and God sent an angel in answer to that prayer. This is the scriptural account of why our Lord was in agony. This cup, which Christ was drinking to the dregs, was the cup of God's wrath upon the sins of men. Christ was drinking the bitterness of the cup in our stead. His bloody sweat was a sprinkling, an anticipated atonement, upon the very ground which had been 'cursed' because of man's sin. No imagination can feel, no words can describe the agony that Christ had to bear in Gethsemane.

So why need we search our imaginations and try to manufacture mysterious explanations why Christ made this prayer when the answer and reason for the prayer, is given in the very account itself, in the necessity of the angel's appearance? When Jesus said, 'not My will, but Thine, be done,' He resigned Himself to God's will. If He should die of agony, it was God's will, but He prayed that this cup should pass from Him. But His atoning death was not to be there in Gethsemane, in the night, but He was to be lifted upon the cross of Calvary in order that all men would be drawn unto Him.

We know that Christ's was a sensitive nature but this is not saying that He was not brave. And there is no reason to believe that He, in anticipation of His death, would yield to the thought any more than an ordinary man. So, therefore, because He suffered 'even unto death,' as He did, in the Garden of Gethsemane, is in itself an argument that He was bearing more than the anticipation.

So, therefore, let us not confound Christ's suffering in Gethsemane to

lack of fortitude or bravery. Our Lord was no stoic. He here felt that His physical body was giving way under an agony which no language can describe.

Throughout the whole Old Testament period God, under the Levitical code of laws, educated His chosen people to the fact that without the shedding of blood there was no remission of sins. All these forms of sacrificial atonement of the sins of Israel were typical of Christ, the Lamb of God. And can it be supposed for one moment that our Lord did not fully realize this in Gethsemane? And throughout the whole New Testament gospel, it is plainly stated everywhere that our peace is through the blood of the cross. Surely then that great Paschal Lamb of God that was to take away the sins of the world did not hesitate nor falter at the approach of the atonement by the shedding of His blood upon the cross. It was for the joy that was set before Him that He endured the cross and despised shame, and He won thereby His seat at the right hand of the throne of God.

The staggering of Christ's physical body underneath this tremendous burden must not be mistaken for a faltering of His will.

The Bible.

This Book unfolds Jehovah's mind. This Voice salutes in accents kind. This Fountain has its source on high.

This Friend will all you need supply.

This Mine affords us boundless wealth.

This Good Physician gives us health.

This Sun renews and warms the soul.

This Sword both wounds and makes us whole.

This Letter shows our sins forgiven.

This Guide conducts us safe to heaven.

This Charter has been sealed with blood.

This Volume is the Word of God.

God's Best.

It is impossible to rush into God's presence, catch up anything we fancy, and run off with it. To attempt this will end in mere delusion and disappointment. Nature will not unveil her rarest beauty to the chance tourist. Pictures which are the result of a life work do not disclose their secret loveliness to the saunterer down a gallery. No character can be read at a glance. And God's best cannot be ours apart from patient waiting in His holy presence, writes the Rev. F. B. Meyer. The superficial may be put off with a parable, a pretty story, but it is not given to such to know the mysteries of the Kingdom of Heaven.—Ram's Horn.

Work on Your Knees.

A clergyman, walking on the public highway, observed a poor man breaking stones, and kneeling the while so that he might be able to do it more effectually. Passing him and saluting him, he remarked: "Ah, John, I wish I could break the stony hearts of my hearers as easily as you are breaking those stones."

"Perhaps, master," he said, "you do not work on your knees." Prayer brings down the power that can break the flintiest heart.—Christian Commonwealth.

Revealed by Love Alone.

Intellect may give keenness of discernment. Love alone gives largeness to the nature, some share in the comprehensiveness of God.—John Hamilton Thom.

Stand On One Leg.

There appears to be no end to the variety of health exercises, and the latest is the most novel of them all. "Standing on one leg," asserts Stylites, "is the finest exercise in the world." He devotes a quarter of an hour by the clock to it every day, and on one misguided occasion he actually kept his balance for twenty-five minutes at a stretch. "It exercises every muscle in the body," he declares, "and keeps me in tip-top condition. I should advise your readers to begin with a minute at a time. They will find it quite enough."—Tit-Bits.



Spraying the Orchard.

This is an important operation. Every fruit-grower should have his station reports and bulletins handy for consultation, so that he may make no mistakes in this important matter. Spraying has been condemned by some because they did not know when to spray, what to spray with, nor what they were spraying for.

Good Green Forage.

Wheat is an excellent green forage, and ordinarily its use will immediately follow that of rye. It contains on the average a little more water than the rye, though its dry matter is richer in nitrogen. The seeding and treatment may be the same as for rye, though on the same character of soil larger yields of rye than of wheat may be obtained because of the greater foraging power of the rye.—Dr. E. B. Voorhees, New Jersey.

Plenty of Water.

A farm that is supplied with plenty of water both at the house and at the barns and pastures, is generally apt to be a valuable one. With good management whatever is needed for the stock, with the exception of water, can generally be produced, but securing water is altogether another proposition, unless nature has kindly lent her assistance in this matter. Where there is a lack of water there is nothing else that can supply the want. The farmer whose place is possessed of, or near, living springs so that he can secure the water by means of gravitation, can indeed consider himself even more than fortunate.

How He Does It.

In an address before the Minnesota Dairy Association, I. A. Sweet gave his methods of making his dairy cows average him \$68 per head per year. Some of the points he mentioned were as follows: Breed or buy a good class of dairy cows. Provide good, warm, well-ventilated stables for winter, with plenty of the right kind of feed. Feed regularly and abundantly, but not more than necessary. Milk speedily, but gently, never mistreating or exciting the cow in any way. Make pets of your cows, and treat them gently and kindly at all times. Never expose them to cold in winter—don't let them run in the yard any day that it is so cold you cannot work out with bare hands. Warm their water in winter. Provide plenty of good bedding, with a drop behind the cows to hold the animal refuse, so the cow will be kept absolutely clean at all times. Never let the cow out around the straw-stack and in the cornfield to fill up on an article of food that will not produce milk. Let the dry cow and the young cattle pick on this. Give her uniform feed and care—don't turn out one day, keep in the next, turn into the field the next. That will make her uneasy, and will dry her off—she dislikes changes.

Butter Making.

According to Guy Mitchell one of the most valuable of recent bulletins from the department of Agriculture press is that recently issued (No. 241) treating on "Butter-making on the Farm." Written in the non-technical manner that characterizes the bulletins promulgated by Professor Webster, it at once appeals to the average farmer, and treats of matters of vital importance to him in his business. It recommends cleanliness above all else—in milking, care of the cow, stable, utensils, surroundings and so on. The presence of bacteria in the milk or its products has a tendency to cause fermentation and a consequent spoiling of the milk or butter. Milk is often spoiled by allowing it to stand in the stand too long after it has been drawn, for it absorbs odors of the air, and odors of the barn are therefore, very

much in evidence. For this reason the milk should be removed to a place free from odors. The bulletin describes in detail the proper method of constructing a suitable room in which to store the milk and means of keeping it cool. The cream separator and methods of its operation are fully described in this work. After separation it is necessary that the cream should be ripened before making it into butter.

Cottage Cheese.

Many housewives who have skimmed milk to spare make it into those palatable little luxuries, cottage cheeses. It will interest them and others as well to learn that at the Minnesota Station they have been experimenting as to their food value as compared with beef and other meats, using working men as subjects for the tests. Pounds for pound, the report states, cottage cheese prepared with cream compares in composition and digestibility with the meats. Where skimmed milk can be procured at a low cost, cottage cheese is one of the most economical foods that can be used. The addition of cream to it favorably influences both its nutritive value and its palatability without increasing the cost above that of other meats. Upon the farm where milk is produced, cottage cheese is one of the cheapest foods that can be used.

It is worth mentioning that the experiment demonstrated that lean bacon contained as much protein and about twice as much digestible fat as other meats, making it at the same time, even at a higher price per pound, a cheaper food than other meats. Bacon fat is easily digested, and when combined with other foods, it appears to exert a favorable mechanical action upon digestion.

Farm Notes.

There should be better live stock on the farm, more soil improvement, better seed and better tillage.

Charcoal fed poultry while fattening is apt to whiten the skin. Buckwheat has a like tendency.

Sheep should always be fat when marketed. Fat is produced cheaper than lean, hence there is more profit.

Nothing pays better in the management of a herd of dairy cows than regularity in feeding and caring for them.

The Wisconsin Station has found that cows fed soiling crops without pasture consumed from 75 to 100 pounds of forage daily.

A lousy hog will eat as much, if not more, than an animal not troubled with these pests, and still make slow progress in growth and fat formation.

A large proportion of the substance of an egg is water. Hens should have a liberal supply of water from some source. Eggs cannot be made out of dry grain.

Only a rich man can afford to keep poor cows. The poor man must keep only the best he can get until they bring him enough wealth to enable him to raise or use scrubs.

Make arrangements to have some good covering material handy so that all half-hardy plants and the strawberry bed can be given proper protection through the winter. Marsh hay or clean straw.

Keep a close watch for poultry lice and mites these days. It does not take a very high temperature to set these pests at work at a lively rate. Lice-killers are cheap, numerous and effective. It pays to use them.

A brood sow should never be too fat, but bear in mind that it is next to impossible to make her so by feeding; the sow should have an abundance of exercise, and with that there is no danger of too much fat being accumulated.

While the quality of the feed given to hogs has much to do with the quality of the pork, the surroundings must also have careful attention. A clean and healthy ration will lose much of its desired effect, if the surroundings are filthy. A pig pen should be kept clean and free from dirt.

Timely Recipes.

Strawberry Jelly—Have ready one pint of strawberry juice and pulp which has been passed through a fine sieve in order to remove the seeds. Dissolve one-third of a two-ounce package of gelatine in one-third of a cup of water, add two-thirds of a cup of sugar and when cool stir in the strawberry juice and the juice of one lemon. Mold in a ring mold and serve with the centre filled with whipped cream.

Molasses Cake—Take two cups of molasses, two of brown sugar, one of sour milk, one teaspoonful of soda, one-half cup of butter, two beaten eggs, five and one-fourth cups of flour. Beat all together, line a dripping pan with buttered paper and put in the dough. Sift white sugar over the top before baking, and bake in a slow oven. This is excellent and will keep for weeks.

Codfish and Hominy—For one-half pound of salt fish flaked allow one pound white hominy cooked, one teaspoonful salt, half a teaspoonful pepper, one quart milk, with a slice of onion boiled in the milk, two tablespoonfuls dripping or butter and two tablespoonfuls flour. Make the cream sauce first with the flour and butter cooked together, then adding the milk, seasoning and lastly fish and hominy. This makes enough for a large family.

Macaroni—To prepare macaroni properly, boil it rapidly for thirty minutes in boiling salted water. Drain and let it lie in cold water for another thirty minutes. A second draining and it is ready for use.

Pineapple Sherbet—Take one quart of grated pineapple, two heaping tablespoonfuls of gelatin, soak in sufficient water to cover it and then add the remainder of a quart of boiling water. Stir in the pineapple and two pounds of granulated sugar. Stir over the fire until well blended, adding the juice of one lemon. When it has cooled somewhat, but has not set, stir in lightly the beaten whites of two eggs and set in a cool place to stiffen. One-half of this quantity is sufficient for a small family.

On the beach at Norwich, England, the children enjoy one of the finest sports possible—tobogganing down a steep sand hill. The sand bluff is 130 feet high, of soft sand, and the coasters slide down by hundreds.

HOW MANY OF US?

Fail to Select Food Nature Demands to Ward Off Ailments.

A Ky. lady, speaking about food, says: "I was accustomed to eating all kinds of ordinary food until, for some reason, indigestion and nervous prostration set in."

"After I had run down seriously my attention was called to the necessity of some change in my diet, and I discontinued my ordinary breakfast and began using Grape-Nuts with a good quantity of rich cream."

"In a few days my condition changed in a remarkable way, and I began to have a strength that I had never been possessed of before, a vigor of body and a poise of mind that amazed me. It was entirely new in my experience."

"My former attacks of indigestion had been accompanied by heat flashes, and many times my condition was distressing with blind spells of dizziness, rush of blood to the head and neuralgic pains in the chest."

"Since using Grape-Nuts alone for breakfast I have been free from these troubles, except at times when I have indulged in rich, greasy foods in quantity, then I would be warned by a pain under the left shoulder blade, and unless I heeded the warning the old trouble would come back, but when I finally got to know where these troubles originated I returned to my Grape-Nuts and cream and the pain and disturbance left very quickly."

"I am now in prime health as a result of my use of Grape-Nuts." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.