

P.P.P.
CURES ALL SKIN
AND
BLOOD DISEASES.

P.P.P.
CURES SCROFULA.

P.P.P.
CURES BLOOD POISON.

P.P.P.
CURES RHEUMATISM.

P.P.P.
CURES MALARIA.

P.P.P.
CURES DYSPEPSIA.

LIPPMAN BROS., Proprietors,
Druggists, Lippman's Block, SAVANNAH, GA.

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Is guaranteed to those who will call at my Saloon, which is stocked at all times with the choicest of Domestic and Imported

Liquors and Wines.

All the latest drinks compounded and manipulated by skillful men.

DOMESTIC AND IMPORTED CIGARS.

And a large lot of fine Tobacco.

FOR PURE NORTH CAROLINA CORN WHISKEY MY PLACE IS HEADQUARTERS.

James L. Dickinson.

(At John Ginn's old stand.)

LIPPMAN'S PYRAFUGE
A SURE CURE
FOR CHILLS & FEVER
DUMB AGUE AND
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PENNYROYAL WAFERS.

A specific monthly medicine for ladies to restore and regulate the menses, producing free, healthy and painless periods. No active or painful ingredients. No need to use syringe. Insert into vagina three times a day. Buy of your druggist only those with our signature across face of label. Avoid cheap imitations. Send particulars (include 5c stamp, \$100 per box) to PENNYROYAL CHEMICAL COMPANY, 1200 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

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BRASS STEEL
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STAMPS

ABBOTT'S EAST INDIAN CORN PAINT
REMOVES CORNS, BUNIONS
HAND, WARTS SPEEDILY
WITHOUT PAIN.
LIPPMAN BROS. DRUGGISTS SAVANNAH, GA.

KALAMAZOO WEED KILLER
WILLIAMS MFG. CO. KALAMAZOO, MICH.

FARM AND GARDEN.

GREEN FLY ON ROSES.
Vick tells that the green aphid which infests a great variety of cultivated plants can be destroyed and kept under by spraying the plants occasionally, as it may seem necessary, with a strong solution of whale-oil soap; or the liquid may be applied by sprinkling it on with a small whisk broom, being careful to have it wet the under as well as the upper sides of the leaves. In greenhouses and conservatories these insects are commonly destroyed by fumigating with tobacco. Another method of using tobacco is to steep it in the greenhouse.—New York World.

A HONEY HOUSE.
A suitable building for a beekeeper to work in need be nothing more than a simple, plain structure, cheaply made and about twelve feet square. A range of closed closets around two sides will be convenient for keeping utensils and all materials used in the business. There will be ample room left for extracting, putting sections together, and making hives, or packing honey for shipment and sale. It is indispensable for even a small apiary to have a special building for these purposes. As it costs only a little more to put a second story in it, it would be advisable to do this for use as a storage room for materials always needed in a bee business. It might also be desirable to have a good cellar under it for keeping the hives with the bees during the winter, instead of leaving them out of doors and unprotected.—New York Times.

SPRAYING.
Do not spray the fruit trees until after the blossoms have fallen. Apple trees should be sprayed for the codling moth about a week after the blossoms commence to fall, or when the fruits are about the size of hazelnuts. This is the right time to do the most good and no harm. The second spraying is most beneficial if done about ten days after the first. Peach, cherry and plum trees should also be sprayed only after the blossoms have fallen, and usually not until the latter part of May or early in June, the curculio in the adult form being killed then. Neither for the codling moth nor for the curculio is it of any use to spray earlier, and spraying during the time of blossoming kills the farmers' and fruit-growers' friends, the honey bees, while they are fertilizing the blossoms, or, in other words, doing their share to insure a large crop of finely-developed fruit.—American Farmer.

SKIMMED MILK FOR HENS.
We have many times urged the feeding of skimmed milk to laying hens, and will add that on the farm, where dairymaking is carried on, the use of buttermilk will also be found of great benefit, and will very sensibly increase the egg production. After a few days' trial the "biddies" will look out eagerly for your coming with the accustomed dish in hand. Use it instead of water and the slightly saline quality will be beneficial. Either buttermilk or skimmed milk is excellent. The latter, of course, is not as rich and fattening as the former, but still contains much of good. Should you be keeping a large flock of hens, and the choice lies between feeding the milk to a pig and giving it to the hens, decide in favor of the hens every time. The extra production for one year by the milk feed will buy all the pork your family may need, and make your occupation much pleasanter all round.—New York Observer.

CABBAGE AND SQUASH.
The market gardeners near large cities, with their lands worth from \$500 to \$1000 an acre, must economize in the use of land and produce as many crops as possible from the same piece in one season. This can be done by the aid of hotbeds in starting the plants and by fertilizing the land, keeping it up to a high state of productivity. A mistake is often made in planting two crops on the same land to mature about the same time.
An Eastern seed grower and market gardener attempted to grow cabbage and squash upon the same land by planting the squash seed in the cabbage rows. The result was a maximum crop of cabbage and a minimum crop of squash. Another equally successful gardener planted the two crops out omitted the cabbage on every third row, planting his squash seed there. The result was a large crop of both products harvested at the same time.

Squashes and peas can be grown profitably on the same land. One gardener gives as a result of the crops grown simultaneously a harvest of 200 bushels of green peas and five tons of squashes on the same piece of land. But when we attempt to get returns from either simultaneous or second farming we must understand that land must be matured accordingly, as the soil cannot be cheated out of a crop.—Irrigation Age.

HOW TO RAISE HEIFERS.
"Right here," says Mr. King, in the Ohio Farmer, "I want to say a word about feeding those choice calves that are to build up our herd. I think it best for the cow, and decidedly best for the calf, to let the latter remain with the cow at least three days. I do not wish you to understand me to advocate letting the calf have all the milk for this length of time. Take all you can get twice a day; the calf will be sure to get enough. When you do take the calf away, the better way is to have them in a stable and quietly drive the cow out, letting the calf remain, so she does not see you take it from her. Keep it where she can neither see nor hear it, if possible. Leave it alone for twelve hours. Offer it some milk warm from the cow. It will generally suck the finger, and about the next feed it should drink alone. You should not feed it fresh milk right along. Give one-half skimmed sweet milk until two weeks old, when it will

make a better animal for the purpose you are raising it, if fed sweet skimmed milk with the addition of a very little oil meal or wheat bran—better, in fact, than fed on whole milk. This manner of feeding will give a growthy calf of large eating capacity, which is very desirable in a cow. We all know that the more a cow eats the more butter she will make. She needs a certain amount to supply her body, and all over and above that she puts into the bucket. Feed a calf on fresh milk and very rich feed, and it will get into the habit of laying on flesh, and it will be hard to get rid of this characteristic in the cow. It is a safe rule to discard any cow that gets fat while in full flow of milk. You may be sure her milk is deficient in butter fats."

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.
Two-year-old grass seed is not worth sowing.
"Stump the World" is a popular Few Jersey peach.
In light soils level culture is far the best for corn.
Sowing clover and timothy together increases the yield.
The "Columbus" is a new gooseberry attracting attention.
Corn should be cultivated once a week until too high for it.
Drill-planting of corn increases the yield 33 1/2 to fifty per cent.
The ice-plant is a pretty annual for a rocky or hanging-basket.
Fertilizers are better for corn than manure, unless the latter is plowed in the fall.
Nearly all of the improved breeds of cattle originated within a stone's throw of one another.
All young animals need exercise in the open air. Too close confinement is sure to breed disease.
Cut out the old wood from the hardy roses and shorten last year's growth, but not too severely.
If the sows can have comfortable quarters in which to farrow, February pigs are better than March.
The ration that only sustains life without gain is always fed at loss and should always be increased.
Separate the brood sows and feed them less corn and more bran and oats. Make the change gradually.
Keeping a dairy is a business that the farmer should know something about before investing too largely.
Dry air slackened lime scattered over the foliage of roses, while the leaves are wet, will kill the rose slugs.
The deeper the plowing for corn, so long as the soil is manured or fertilized to the full depth, the better.
Economical feeding involves a knowledge of the needs of the animal as well as of the composition of foods.
Most grass seed is bad. Not more than fifty per cent. of that sold will germinate, and in some cases not more than five per cent.
A popular orange in California is of pear shape, and is called the Joppa orange, because the seeds came originally from Palestine.
Green manuring is an economical and effective method for restoring worn land, and rye is one of the best crops to use for this purpose.
Powdered white hellebore is the remedy for worms on currant and gooseberry bushes and should be applied promptly at their first appearance.
A hen that costs \$1 to keep, and produce 100 eggs per year, besides raising a brood of chickens, pays as good a dividend as any stock you have.
One noted wheat grower says that for wheat he wants the ground fine and firm, and that there is little or no danger of having the ground too firm.
Barnyard manure contains every element that is found in plants, hence it is the one complete manure. Don't waste it, and then buy commercial fertilizers.
A week may be gained in time by steeping seed corn in a solution of four ounces of salt per in a gallon of water and having it all soaked up by a peck of seed.
Diversify the poultry business, as well as the balance of the farm industries. Ducks, geese and turkeys give as good return as hens, and sometimes pay much better.
Do not be persuaded that there is no profit in washing your sheep before shearing. If well done the added value of the wool will pay excellently for the time and labor required.
A number of small pastures are better than a single large one. They go farther and give more feed when the cattle can be changed from one to another, thus giving each a period of rest.
It is said that in firm land the frost will go much deeper than in land that is loose. As it is desirable that the frost should go deep it would appear very advantageous to have the land as firm as possible.
Drainage is generally admitted to be the correct remedy for wet lands, and for the bad effects from wet seasons. Now we must learn that it is almost equally efficient in preventing damage from excessive droughts.
Dairying has a fourfold advantage over most other branches of farming. It brings spot cash, it yields more money for the feed consumed, it saves the natural fertility of the farm, and it makes increased fertility easy.

Healing the Breach in Louisiana.
BATON ROUGE, LA.—Two conference committees of the divided Louisiana Democrats have reached a mutually satisfactory agreement providing for an amalgamation of the two factions of the party and the sending of a single Democratic delegation, unfractured, to Chicago. The Foster faction has been recognized as the head of the party in the State. Unfractured delegates at large to the Chicago convention were elected,

SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL.

Canes are now made of paper pulp. Red hot irons touched to the flesh, a Berlin physician argues, will cure hysteria.
A newly patented device makes the load of a car vary the leverage of the brakes.
An atlas of the sky is now under way. It is a stupendous undertaking and will require years to complete.
Professor Smith, of Rochester, N. Y., thinks that the latest arrived comet has been 8,000,000 years in getting here.
Boiler scale is used as a material for cement floors in the Santa Fe shops at Topeka, Kan. With good ramming and puddling it makes a good floor.
According to the Hatch Experimental Station of Massachusetts, electricity applied to the roots of plants gives more satisfactory results than when applied above.

The latest kind of lock for nuts on railroads, machinery or other places is formed of an elastic non-metallic washer, to be placed on the threaded end of the bolt.
It is confidently expected that long distance telephones will be in working order between the Columbian Exhibition grounds, Chicago, and New York and Boston.
Mr. Kite, in his system of ventilation, employs a jet of water at service pressure issuing from an orifice in the form of a Greek cross, for inducing the air current. These jets may be upward, downward or horizontal.
The necessary equipment for six miles of electric tramway is now on its way from this country to Siam. Six generators, two complete steam plants, twenty car equipments and extra parts to last for six months make up the order. The road is to be installed in Bangkok, and will be the first electric tramway in Siam.
Electricity has now been applied to stone carving—the blow being struck by means of Carsthen's electrical reciprocating tool. With this machine the stonemason or the sculptor can devote his entire attention to the lines his instrument is to follow, while doing the work more rapidly than by his own muscular power.
A magnificent specimen of the hamadryad, or king-cobra, twelve and a half feet long, has been shot in a tree a few miles from Castle Rock, India, on the Southern Mahattra Railway, and the skin has been sent to the Bombay Natural History Society. The existence of this formidable Burma snake in India has not been known very long.

A Kansas City paper says that there is a boulder in the Ozarks which will attract a jack-knife dropped nine feet away, and that along the line of the fifth principal meridian, in the counties of Carter, Reynolds, Iron and Washington, the lines of east and west surveys are deflected from the true course several degrees, the needle being affected by deposits of loadstone.
A new case of mimicry, observed by Siard, is reported. One is a saw-fly and the other is a fly. When both insects are quiet, they resemble each other perfectly in color and pattern, and as the saw-fly is protected by its unpleasant smell from the beaks of birds, it is probable that the fly is mistaken for it by birds on account of the bad taste of the insect it resembles.
The largest machine now in use for sawing stone can deal with blocks three feet one inch high by eight feet three inches long and six feet six inches wide. The saw of this machine is seven feet three inches in diameter and is a steel plate mounted on a screw spindle, along which it can be shifted by means of large nuts so as to vary its position for a cut in any desired place. The rim of the saw is studded with diamond.

Ed A. Babcock, of North Stonington, Conn., while crossing his rocky farm met an odd and brilliant-looking snake of a species that was supposed to be extinct in Connecticut, and after a lively chase captured it. It is a little fellow not half grown and is black, except that a broad golden band encircles its neck. It belongs to the golden-band racer species, which grows to be ten or fifteen feet long and are swift and ferocious.
Nesting of the Passenger Pigeons.
Perhaps the nearest approach in mass and multitude to the shoals of fish once to be found off the American coasts was the annual passage and assembly for nesting of the passenger pigeons. Audubon once counted 163 flocks of these birds flying past in twenty-one minutes; and Andrew Wilson, from the data supplied by him, estimated the number of pigeons passing over a certain observed area at 1,115,136,000. Whatever be the value of this astonishing conclusion, it is certain that Dr. Sagnac, a German naturalist, saw in one valley a wood nine miles long, in which the pigeons had occupied with their nests every tree and sapling across the breadth of the valley, some trees holding from fifteen to twenty nests, from which the young were shaken down into sacks, baskets and carts by the people who came to collect them.
Not content with this prodigality of nature, the greedy pigeon hunters of Michigan have for years shot the nesting parent birds, together with the young, until they are stated to be "now unknown in most localities over which they passed."—Chicago News.

Strewn With Corpses.
CALCUTTA.—The cholera is raging with increased mortality in Persia and Afghanistan. In Turbatshah the streets are said to be strewn with corpses. Mollahs parade the streets reading aloud the Koran and leading thousands who hope by such means they can escape the disease. No physicians are at hand.
In the jail at Mouleimein, Burmah, there have been already several deaths from cholera and the 700 prisoners have been removed to Kyauktan.
In Meshed, Persia, there have been 550 deaths in two days.

Becoming Extinct.
The pinioned grouse are now confined to the island of Nantucket, Massachusetts, where, under the name of "heathens" or "heathens," as described in the proclamation just issued by the Government printers—they are preserved. The Carolina parrot, the one indigenous parrot of North America, is also vanishing, and will soon become extinct, like the Pallas cormorant in the islands of Bering sea. The last survivors of this, the largest of the cormorants, are thought to have perished, like the last of the gawwits, by the destruction of their island by a volcano, and their disappearance can hardly be laid at the door of American seamen.—Chicago News.

Nebraska has 6417 school districts, in which there are 383,115 children of school age. Her school property is valued at a trifle less than \$7,000,000.

SELECT SIFTINGS.

Few criminals of any kind live to be old men.
Plants grow faster between 4 and 6 A. M. than at any other time during the day.
The Ohio River, which is very nearly 1000 miles long, has a mean descent of only 5 1/2 inches to the mile.
Cawker City, Kan., has adopted an ordinance requiring every owner of chickens to keep them on his premises.
San Francisco has an earthquake-proof hotel. It is constructed of iron, and in the form of two hollow squares, one within the other, arranged so as to brace each other.
The arrivals in this country from Sweden, Norway and Denmark are next in importance to those of Great Britain and Germany, and exceed by one-fourth those from Ireland.
In Burmah it is rather a suspicious thing to give money for a charitable object. It is supposed to mean that the donor has been very wicked, and is desirous to make amends.
The original manuscript of the "Book of Mormon" is now in one of the banks at Richmond, Ray County, Mo., in custody of J. D. Whitner, a straight and non-polygamous Mormon.
A red bird died at the advanced age of twenty-three years in Zanesville, Ohio, the other day. It had become so feeble that it could not mount its perch in its cage, but it sang until a year ago.

A tree was cut in the Puget Sound (Washington) forest the other day from which seven cuts were taken without a knot, their combined length being 179 feet. The tree scaled 48,000 feet.
Mrs. Sanders and five daughters, of Henderson County, Tennessee, have feet which are marvels for size. Mrs. Sanders wears number fifteen shoes and the youngest daughter number twelve. The average-sized foot of this wonderful six is number fourteen.
Professor Lora, the Greek rifle shot, is attracting much attention by his feat of shooting a glass ball from his own head. The trick is performed by shooting at the trigger of a rifle held in a frame, with the muzzle sighted at a glass ball dangling by a string directly over the marksmen's head.
A costly wardrobe is owned by one of the Chinese Ministers, whose magnificent and varied toilettes have driven the society belles wild with envy. The celestial dignitary never appears at public entertainments twice in the same costume, and his silk and satin garments are valued at \$150,000.
Many readers will be much surprised to learn that at the battle of Leipzig the Russians brought into the field numbers of Basir Tartars who were armed only with bows and arrows. So we read in General Marbot's memoirs, written by himself and lately published. The General was himself wounded by an arrow in the battle.

A Maryland farmer adopts this method of ridding his premises of English sparrows. Whenever they get too plentiful he equips each man on the farm with a flat board, and they all proceed after dark with lanterns to the bird-roost. The sparrows fly toward the light, and as they come within reach the men with the boards knock them down by the score.
Charles G. Leland traces the origin of the saying in reference to a small place, "there is not room enough to swing a cat," to a superstition current in Transylvania. In this country, it is said, if a cat runs away, when recovered she must be swung three times around to attach her to the dwelling. The same is done with a stolen cat by a thief if he would retain it.

Singular Prowess With His Rifle.
The story of the hunter who twisted his gun-barrel and shot round a hill and killed a deer after many previous unsuccessful attempts to bring him down has not been believed in some quarters. Ex-Lieutenant-Governor John Daggert, of Black Bear, in the heart of the Siskiyou, who is here, was recounting the other day what a variety of wild game there was in that section. Black bear, deer, mountain lion and other animals, besides the finest trout, he said, were in abundance.
"Deer are not allowed to be killed now," he continued. "Still, if a man was out of meat and needed some for his family, probably he would not be interfered with. A young man at Black Bear had a singular experience a few days ago. He had gone forth with his gun, when, hearing a rustling in the bushes, he raised his weapon to fire and saw just before him the body of a deer freshly killed. At the same moment a mountain lion disappeared like a flash in the bushes. He walked up and there found the deer. It had just been killed, was eaten only about the neck and shoulder and was yet warm.
"He picked it up and carried it home. It was a very fine deer."—San Francisco Examiner.

PRAYER-MEETING RESOLUTIONS.
1. I will make it a matter of conscience to attend.—"Not forsaking the assembling of yourselves together."
2. I will endeavor to bring others.—"That with us and we will do the good."
3. As I enter the room I will ask the Savior's presence.—"We would see Jesus."
4. I will not choose a back seat.—"How pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity."
5. I will not seat myself as to keep others from the same pew.—"Be courteous."
6. I will fix my attention upon worship and the word.—"This people draweth nigh unto me with their mouth, but their heart is far from me."
7. I will lead in prayer.—"Ye also help in prayer for us."
8. I will otherwise take part.—"Teaching and admonishing one another."
9. My prayers and my remarks shall be brief.—"For God is in heaven and thou upon earth, therefore let thy words be few."
THE TRIVIAL ROUND.
Pious old George Herbert told us long ago that the maid who swept a room for Jesus of God made "that and the action fine." So in our familiar hymn, it is
"Will furnish all we ought to do in a room to deny ourselves our own."
To bring us daily nearer God.
It lifts all the droop of daily existence out of the reach of common care, just to keep saying, there is "holiness" on the harness, there is "holiness" on the shining surface of the little faithfully squired. It ennobles man or woman in any station to keep saying: "This I do for Jesus' sake! I'm my daily duties just as I go up to communion in remembrance of Him."—[Every Thursday]

RELIGIOUS READING.

SEND OUT THE SUNLIGHT.
Send out the sunlight, the sunlight of cheer,
Shine on earth's sadness till its disappear—
Souls are in waiting this message to bear.
Send out the sunlight in letter and word,
Speak it and think it till hearts are all stirred—
Hearts that are hungry for prayers still unheard.
Send out the sunlight each hour and each day,
Crown all the years with its luminous ray,
Nourish the seeds that are sown on the way.
Send out the sunlight! 'Tis needed on earth,
Send it afar in scintillant air,
Better than gold in its wealth-giving work;
Send out the sunlight on rich and on poor—
Silks sit in sorrow and tatters endure—
All need the sunlight to strengthen and cure.
Send out the sunlight that speaks in a smile,
Often it shortens the long, weary mile,
Often the burdens seem light for awhile.
Send out the sunlight—the spirit's real gold;
Give of it freely—this gift that's unsold—
Shower it down, on the young and the old.
Send out the sunlight, as free as the air!
Blessings will follow, with none to compare,
Blessings of peace, that will rise from despair!
Send out the sunlight, you have it in you!
Clouds may obscure it just now from your view;
Pray for its presence! Your prayer will come true.
—[Ellen Dare, in Chicago Inter-Ocean.]

BRING YOUR AMEN.
No more important contribution, says the Presbyterian, can be brought to prayer-meeting than an Amen put into place at the right moment. Comfort, inspiration, joy and revivals have been all worn out for want of this important word. If a Christian man don't have it with him and the instinctive ability when to use it, his power of blessing his fellow-men is gone. There can be no substitute for it. After years ago there was an effort to bring it into its place by a time-keeper and a bell. When a man had prayed out his time the bell started him, and he was compelled to use his "Amen" as a stopcock to a flowing hydrant. But this was an atrocious, jerky method, proceeding and as hostile to devotion as it was bad in manners. A man ought not to lose his ability in this direction. He is not praying for himself or he might set his goal at the night's end. He is praying for others, who may not have his devotion or his velocity, many will hear him who will believe in directness of mind by a throne of grace, many will be young, and like fledglings, their wings will fire, or as Janet, the Scotch wife, waiting for her husband's Amen smelled the burning porridge, and after worship, said, "Jamie, I am sorry, troubled, is it right of God's mercies spoil a burnin' while one is thanking for them?" Many of God's dear servants are so long in getting warmed up into prayer that both patience and porridge are spoiled for want of the blessed addendum. There is less good in elaboration in prayer than anywhere else. It is right to stir up the pure minds of men by way of remembrance, but there is neither call for, nor reverence in, prostrating the inspired dictum on the All-mighty.
How often we have been carried upward into the fellowship with God at the start, and if the one who had been us off in the spirit of devotion had only been as wise in his use of his Amen, we might have gone away saying: "How blessed is this hour and place," but all was lost, and an evil, reactionary spirit came while we waited for the Amen, for when a vessel is filled the cork ought to come next. "The church has more occasion to complain of long prayers than of indifferent prayers. Usually long prayers spring from a want of variety of soul and experiences and breathe from different personalities with their varied burdens, with varied and various needs that we long for, we are satisfied if we can drop into the number our own varieties of sorrows, joys and needs.

RELIGIOUS FEELING.
When we use the understanding in our spiritual investigations in a way to depreciate religious emotion, serious consequences are sure to follow. Love, warm and devoted, is the truest manifestation of vital godliness. Joy in the Lord—a joy that expresses itself in a genuine manner—is always in keeping with the best type of religion. Peace in the soul—the peace of God—is one of the chief qualities of holy character. All these belong to the emotional part of our nature, and when that is lightly esteemed, increase in these heavenly graces is impossible.
Our age is one of marked intellectual activity. The training of our youth, especially in the higher grades of instruction, is conducted with this constantly in view. Our students are warned that they will run low in their studies if they do not grapple with abstruse problems, or to combat successfully with haughty scepticism. But is this, after all, the highest preparation? We think not. To develop moral sensibilities, grow in breadth of holy sympathy, and open up hidden springs of the soul (Godward) are the culture of a superior kind. But is that which will qualify the coming generation for high achievement.
We plead not for mental sluggishness. Mind, with all its wonderful capabilities, is God's gift. Let all proper stimulus come to it. Its far-reaching possibilities have never yet been measured. But the danger is rather in bestowing upon the intellectual a disproportionate attention; overlooking the care of the emotional nature in the strife for high rank in scholastic honors.

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