## COOKIN' THINGS.

When my mother's cookin' things
You bet I never wait
To put away my ball or gun—
I drop 'em where they are an' run
For fear I'll be too late.
The most exciting kind o' game,
Er toy, er story book.
I let 'em go, an' never mind,
The very minute that I find
My mother's goln' to cook.

When hy mother's cookin' things Pr'aps it's pies to bake, Er doughnuts bobbin' up an' down in boilin' grease till they are brown. Er p'raps it's johnny cake—Whatever kind it is I always likes to hook The biggest piece of dough I can An' bake it in a parity pan, When me and mother cook. -Harper's Magazine

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## The Burglar and The Banknotes.

It was not until my Aunt Susan had of burglars, ghosts, strange apparibanged the door, and I stood solitary tions and sudden deaths-in short, I in the hall of her modest dwelling, went through the usual experiences. that I realized that never before during my varied bachelor's existence of creeping about in the bathroom overthirty-five years had I spent a night head, and then I thought I could hear entirely alone in a house. Through the clock ticking. And I whispered. the half-open door of the parlor came "Suppose . . . its own way to bear some secret and a mile on east and west. room that an energetic widow with heavy impact of the hammer on the pronounced views about jam-making metal affected all my body. "That and the catechism would inhabit), and confounded machine will wake me up the small spare bedroom where I was every hour," I reflected. "I must stop to sleep, and the extraordinary bathroom up in the attic. And it occurred the clock, which was ticking as calmto me for the first time what a curi- ly and leisurely as though nothing had ous, creepy, mysterious, inexplicably happened. Instead of stopping it, I alive sort of thing a human house really was.

Then I thought suddenly and boldly. "What rot!" and went into the parlor and sat down.

duty, partly from a genuine desire to renew the sensations of my early was born, and partly perhaps because of the fact (notorious in the bar mess) that the principal hotel in the next town, where the assizes were being held, was a bad hotel. My aunt's cooking (she kept no servant, being poor) was plain, but perfect, and she had often suggested that I was too proud excruciating wakefulness by a to stay with her. So at last I came. And she welcomed me sincerely in her Midland manner, and fed me to the full with rare Midland dishes that I had not tasted for many years. To all appearances we had little in common-she the widow of a small jobbing builder, and I the successful barrister-we certainly did not find much to talk about. Nevertheless, the same blood was in our veins; she admired me; she was intensely flattered by my presence. I respected her, and I rather as in a vice, and then I kno liked, after years of London, years of should be compelled - rise frock coats and late dinners and even- the front door. ing dress and clubs and theatres, to be back again amid the social custo of my obscure origin-where one dined at 12.30 and had high tea at six and a snack of bread and cheese at nine and removed one's boots in the parlor and didn't converse unless one had some-

thing to say. In fact, I enjoyed my

at was the ca

her an allowance, she

lock had quite finishe

decided to go to bed.

an ordinary house.

se and the emptiness and the

and of the dark corners, and

thing and of nothing. I heard

ations like caterpillars glid-

my spine. However, being

up my briefs, extinguishe

in the parlor, went out, shu

bolted the front door/

extinguished the gas in

bed the stairs (ugh!

rmined and a success

touch-me-no

complained of

s lot; but if any

(Suppose what? I two sounds-the fizz or hiss of the in- couldn't tell you). At length I dropcandescent light and the slow ticking ped the briefs and blew out the canof my Aunt Susan's grandfather's die, and resolved not to be a silly ass, clock. And these two sounds, one but to go to sleep. The next house fussy and capricious, the other solemn | was scarcely fifty yards off, and two and infinitely regular, seemed each in respectably large towns were within awe-inspiring significance; seemed to I really believe I was succeeding, compel me to think of all the other when my sensitive ear caught the vidark and deserted rooms in the little bration of a dreadful thud-thud behouse-of the tiled kitchen, and the neath the floor. It was the clock coal cetlar, and my aunt's large and striking eleven, merely that. I could prim bedroom (just the sort of bed- not hear the ring of the gong, but the

And lighting the candle again, I merely detached the right hand weight (and a mighty piece of lead it was!) so that the clock would continue to show the time without striking. I tried to deposit the weight in the bot-I had come to spend a couple of tom of the case, but there was an obhights under the austere roof of my struction, a box or something and so Aunt Susan, partly from a sense of I haid it on the floor against the skirting, behind my aunt's hassock. I said I would get up early and replace it beyouth in the neighborhood where I fore her arrival. Then I went to bed

again, a little reassured by my bravery, and essayed to sleep. But I could not sleep. At least ! could only doze, unpleasantly. And when (after about a century and half) the doze was merging into sleep, I was jerked into a perfect ; distinct knock-knock-knock, a way off. I did the natural thing pulled the ciothes over my ear heart was beating like an engine) I could still hear the knock-kn knock. I was determined to ta "No power, earthly o notice. earthly," I said, "shall draw m side this room again." But ] still hear the knock-knock-l "The front door! My aunt

This idea seized me s

And, having donned some knocking went on with gen egularity as I descended the stair he candle on the hall opened the front door w age worthy of a barrister nd a policeman and a young wo stood on

> k he had he had

> > hair, that the y pretty young dressed. She

exclaimed

rmously, and I felt that my earsome, had bestrange.

case." It was the spoke, or rather ords in a charming

ough, the obstruction ously discovered in the clock case proved spirit cabinet. I lifted

ss and some water." into the kitchen.

urned to the parlor the woman had vanished she be insane? I wonned the front door and and down the street, but no sign of her. Presently tread on the opposite side of the dark road indicated a policeman. "Where's that girl you brought

n just now?" I cried in the night. "What girl?" came the reply. Then ed him out of the Then: "Better go to bed, pauss. The mystifying affair occupied all my thoughts for the remainder of he night, and I had no sleep what has not slept alone in a ever. I was thirty-five and staid, and not too fanciful; but the young woman my feelings. I was afraid was really so very pretty, and the cirof the house, and of cumstances of her appearance and disappearance were so romantic that

well! told my aunt the next morning old her before she had even been able o get in a word about the baby.

ys read by briefs in bed, when it, and I tried to read then ut my eyes wandered over the here," and I produced it

the cavity banknotes to the tune or more than a thousand bounds; and then she wept gently in her joy and

"You wicked aunt," I aid. "You're perfect miser!"

a perfect miser!"
She was in fact a mser, my Aunt
Susan; and her povert was simply a
legend of her own ivention!
Inquiries proved that the first policeman was a sham policeman. My wonderful episode was jut a rather novel
experiment in burglay on the part of
expert thieves who hid pried out Auni
Susan's secret and sone to work in
an original manner. an original manner

On discovering be absence of the weight the young boman, aiready disconcerted by my nexpected presence, must have fied. Thave felt sorry ever since that she was so pretty; it seemed a shame. And at every assize I tremble lest she and her sham policeman should tum up in the dock one I thought I could hear something fine morning.

My aunt still sturdily survives. I have made her will for her. The banknotes are to go to the infant of my aunt's niece by marriage, and I am trustee and executor.—Block and White.

RESCUED BY A DOG.

Two Girls Were Saved From Injury By Their Pet.

Recently one afternoon a crowd of people, standing on the west side of the stane bridge on Main street. were much interested to see the efforts, whic hwere finally successful, of two children to recover a dog that in some way had fallen from the retaining wall on the south side into the dry bed of the river.

The children were two little girls and the dog was of a fairly large The girls had been looking for the dog for some time and were about to come to the sad conclusion that they had lost the animal when they heard from the rear yards of the tenement buildings on the bank of the river a dog's bark that sounded fam illar to them. On going to the place whence the sound of the barking came they saw their dog in the bed of the river, standing on dry land and una ble to get out of its position.

The dog saw its two young friends and recognized hem, showing its recognition by a joyous bark and renewed efforts to jump up on the retaining wall. The children were for a moment at a loss what to do to get their dog out of his predicament. Finally they decided on a plan, and it was the carrying out of this plan that particularly interested the increasing crowd of spectators. One of the children, the younger of the two, jumped from the top of the wall into the dry bed of the river, having first satisfied herself that she would not sink in the soft earth. The dog, which had stopped its futile jumping, greeted its young rescuer with every manifestation of joy. The girl took the dog and assisted it to climb up the retaining able to identify them. But once set wall. The animal's weight was apparently too much for the girl, and it be recognized from another?-the cue seemingly was aware of this fact. It is lost, and our former care goes for made the girl's task of rescue as easy nothing. However, by taking a little as possible by assisting her in every pains to mark the chicks from the way suggested by its instinct. In a few moments the dog was secure on

But now the question arose, How

the top of the wall.

was the girl to be taken from the bed of the river? In the solution of this question the rescued became the rescuer. The girl found a crevice in the side of the wall which afforded her a resting place for the toe of one of her shoes. Having secured this footing she leaped upward and was caught by the hand of the older girl on the bank. It was evident to the spectators that the older girl was unable to retain her hold of the younge and that the latter was in imminent danger of falling backward and drag ging the other with her into the river It was at this juncture that the canin showed its helpful gratitude. Some of the spectators had run around to Wells street to help the girls. The dog went forward as far as possible and seized hold of the sleeve of the girl's waist by its teeth and pulled backward. It was a remarkable instance of canine instinct. The assistance rendered by the animal was just enough to enable the older girl to pull the younger one on the bank The spectators, among whom were several prominent ministers, busines men and members of the city govern ment, applauded the instinct of the dog while rejoicing in the safety of the girls.-Hartford Times.

QUAINT AND CURIOUS.

Receipts of Paris theatres and mu sic halls, taxed by the municipality for the poor, last year amounted to \$8,

The London Zoo is the first Europ pean institution to possess a living specimen of the huge South American spider, which catches animals as big as humming birds.

Among the influences tending to de ay and opose the introduction of pow er plants for manufacturing purpose China is said to be the "fung shey," doctrine of the "wind spirit," is believed to bring good luck. Smoke steks and tall buildings, it is thought would interfere with this aerial friend of man, and bring bad luck to the per sons responsible for the disturbance.

French ships are usually named af er French provinces or towns, vic tories, ideas or sentiments, but French names, excepting those of the greatest men in their history are nade use of. German ships bear the names of German rivers, ports, poets, states and characters in German literature, while Spanish ships are alnost invalably named after cities or reat commanders.

The Dutch have a decided dislike for lazy people and have invented a way of curing men so inclined. If a and too poor to afford to live a life of ease they put him in a large cistern and turn on the water. There is works the pump rapidly he can just keep shead of the water and save him



It is sometimes used as an objection against hens of some flocks that they are heavy feeders, thus adding too much to the cost. Before a decision is made the poultryman should compare the cost of the food with the results obtained from the hens. A hea must consume a certain amount of food, in order to produce a large number of eggs. The eggs are simply the food converted into something of different shape and composition. It is of no particular advantage, when one is raising fowls for eggs and market, to keep only small hens. It is true that they lay as well, without consuming as much food, but they will not bring as high price when they are

Meat That Is Wasted.

A large quantity of excellent meat suitable for poultry is wasted in the country every year. Old horses that are as suitable as ordinary beef for poultry. More money can be realized from a useless horse by taking off his hide, feeding the mest, and using the bones for fertilizer, than by any other mode of disposing of it. Any kind of meat will answer for poultry. In Texas, rabbits are used because they are plentiful. Horses are converted into "ground meat" and sold in that form. They can be used to better advantage when the meat is fresh. A bone cutter will reduce both bones and meat to a fineness suitable for poultry, and increase the number of eggs. In winter, such meat will keep for a long time. It pays better use horses for a large flock than to buy grain, as the extra number of eggs secured will more than return the cost of the meat. Meet will in duce the hens to lay when other foods fail. Give more meat, but avoid that which is very fat .- Farmers' Home Journal.

Carking Poultry.

Punches t r marking poultry have een in use only a few years, but have become very popular, and wan good reason. The great object of being able to identify your birds at a glance can in no other way be so readily attained.

Breeders of first-class stock have in their yards, among many good birds a few superior fowls, which they mate for their best breeders. So far separateness is easily attained, and by marking the eggs from this pen we are and hatched, how can one ball of fluff marked eggs by a string about the leg. or something that will last till the chicks are fairly on their feet, and then using the punches, we have ob tained an indelible mark which will always serve for recognition.

After the chicks are grown to ma turity the marks may be enlarged by the second size of punches and then if the fowls are by any mischance los or stolen, can be readily identified by any one whether a poultry fancier or not.-Farmer's Home Journal

The Knack of Budding The chief requisites, in budding either fruit or ornamental trees, are proper budding wood and suitable stocks. Fairly well ripened buds should certainly be obtained. Separated from the twig on which the are growing, these, if rightly planted on the stock, will then readily unite and become a part of it. Shield budding is the commonest type known It is so named because the form of the buds resembles a shield. stocks on which to use them should have been planted in the spring and as a rule, consist of seedlings. Taken from wood of the current year's growth, at any time in July, August or September, depending on the local ity, they should be inserted under neath the bark of the stock near the ground: it must be done remember. before the season is so late that the bark cannot be easily separated from the wood. All that is required is to make a longitudinal slit in the bark, followed at the upper end of it by a cross incision. This will result in a T-shaped cut. The corners of the bark can then be raised and the bud. smoothly sliced from scion with a very little of the scion adhering, in serted. It should be bound in place with woolen yarn. Without any wax being used, it will thus unite, although t remains dormant during the winter. The next spring, if found in a bealthy condition, the stock should be cut of that above the bud, which will soon cause it to become as one shoot.—Edi tor of The Epitomist.

Honey-Bee Keeping.

person cannot be an up-to-date see keeper and work without the mov able comb hives. Only by using these can the master of the bees be master of the situation.

Always, under the old arrangement the bee moth, for example, is upt to continue to be a terror. With mova ble comb hives this moth amounts to but little, though it has to be looked after. The great point about the improved hive is that it places every item within reach.

The common black honey bee is more easily depredated upon than is the Italian, and though the moth is the worst of the insects from which it suffers, it is not the only one The keeper has to be on the outlool to be sure of what he is doing. The bee moth he should know;

sintance with the literature the subject. be recognized readily by those who have reason to suppose that the insect is on hand to be dealt with. They

ferred to as a spy-glass-like ovipositor, and so she is able to put eggs in all sorts of crevices about the hive. Thus the combs get reached, and soon the eggs batch. Then the caterpiulars, gray and dirty-looking, and with s brown head, seek the somb. This furnishes food, and as they feed on it they throw around themselves the protection of a silken tube.

When this state of case exists in the old sort of bee hive there is a difficult problem on hand. The bees ought then to be taken from the old hive to a new one, so that the old one may be promptly and thoroughly purified. Get Italian bees. They are seldom attacked in this way.

Bees can be driven as required by

using the smoker. See to it that every hive has a vigorous queen and is strong. If necessary in order to do this make one

strong hive of two weak ones.

Feeding Winter Pigs. There was lately a request for a statement of niethods of feeding hay to pigs in winter, the inquirer stating that his pigs and hogs would not eat the hay, only the meal and chop sprinkled upon it. It appears that he fed the hay in its natural state, just as it came from the mow, only having some ground grain mixed with it. Pigs never eat it well that way. They will it is true, eat a few leaves and heads but not the stalks or coarser parts. It is practically wasted when so fed. We have fed considerable clover in the last ten years, and know if properly prepared there is little waste. either cut it into short lengths of an ordinary cutting box or buy the cut clover hay that is put up and sold so largely to poultry men, scald it with bulling water after it has been mixed with ground grain, etc., let it cool sufficiently, and feed all the pigs will eat up clean. Once a day is often enough o feed the hay ration. In this mash or slop is the proper way to feed the ground bone, animal meal, charcoal and condiments or stock foods that are given. The scalding or steaming is the essential part of making the palatable to the pigs. If there is a feed cooker, boiler or other means of cooking the bay over night or from morning until evening, so much the better. The softer and greener the hay is cooked the better the pigs will

relish it For green food beets and apples are our main crop. A large quantity of food can be grown on a small piece of ground, if rich, and planted to sugar beets or mangels. If a small patch of newly cleared land is available many turnips can be grown. These we generally boil until soft, and mash and given in the natural state. I have requestly put fattening hogs in fair order on a ration of grass and apples. with a little skim milk and buttermilk. These things are beneficial beyond heir nutrient content, in that they aid ligestion and assimilation in a wonlerful degree. This is the chief benefit derived from the use of stock foods They help keep the animal in shape to get the benefit from the food given.

It is very important that growing nigs and breeding sows should have sufficient bone and muscle forming food given to supply the needs of the animal. When the ground is covered with a foot of snow for two or three months at a time the pig and the brood sow have a hard time of it to get a balanced ration, unless supplied by the feeder. The benefits derived from a liberal use of bone and animal meal can hardly be overestimated. It naures a good growth of bone and muscle in pigs and a strong, healthy litter of pigs from each brood sow in the spring. It is much better and cheaper to feed muscle and bone making material in this way than in the slower and more expensive way of using grain.-The Epitomist.

"An artist who loved the widerness rought his bride to the head of the Bright Angel trail. It was night when they came to their journey's end and the man persuaded the woman not to look upon the grand canon until morning. When the sun was high, he blindfolded her and led her out of the log hotel that stood upon the brink of the precipice to a point of rock that overhangs the abyss. For two days and nights they had been riding through the desert, flat and gray, with blue mountains flicking in and out of the horizon, with a few jarring crevasses and buttes and bluffs to emphasize the tranquility of the scene. The desert, with its sombre serenity, had charmed her soul and left it in a fine repose. As she stood blindfolded, she could think of nothing but the great level stretches of sand and sage and cactus. man had told the woman little of the canon, and when he took the bandage from her eyes he held her very tightand miles of tumult of form and riot of color that seemed to swirl thousinds of feet below her and around As from the clouds she looked down into an illimitable, red-tinged ash-colored hell, abandoned and turned to stone, cons and cons ago. stared amazed at the awful thing for long minute, and then, as the tears of inexplicable emotion dimmed her her artist hasband: "If you ever try to paint that, I'll

eave you!"-William Allen White, in

Spanish Immigrants in Cubs. Nearly 10,000 Spanish immigrar ntered Cubs during the first thy onths of the present year. The CuTHE PULPIT.

SCHOLARLY SUNDAY SERMON BY THE REV. EDWARD NILES.

Subject: Godliness in Form

Brooklyn, N. Y.-The Rev. Edward Niles preached at the White Church Sunday evening from II Timothy iii:5: ing denied the power thereof." He

That "distance lends enchantment to the view" is true of time as well as space. 'The older we grow more immaculate appear the imagined days of youth. Christian believers are purer in our eyes in proportion to the number of centuries that intervene. Within the covers of every volume of sermons, whether written in one age or another, are the well-nigh certain jeremiads over "these time of extrem" worldliness, unequaled love of money, peculiar indifference to spiritual things," followed by laudations of the apostolic age as the golden era of not hesitate to say what we mean. Christianity.

A reconstruction of conditions existing in those New Testament churches epistles, warrant no such assumption. Heresies then were rampant, sistent lives numerous, backsliders distressingly frequent. The things of

the power thereof.
Since then outward changes have been many, kingdoms have come and gone, languages have died and been born, church order and ritual been metamorphosed. Human nature is un-affected by, me or clime. So the New Testament is not a graveyard, with epitaphs of only antiquarian interest. but is photographic of contemporary

heart throbs.
In our Borough of Brooklyn are 156. 679 people holding to the Protestant form of godliness. While statistics are unable to figure out how many hold to the Protestant power thereof. if form and power were identical, not one of the buildings where divine wor-ship is being held to night would have vacant seat and every theatre and hall would be utilized for overflow

meetings. The original of "deny" has as its root meaning "not to seek." ing a form of godliness, they have not sought for its power." The world has much to say about hypocrites. I believe the outery against them is out of all proportion to their numbers. ious hypocrite to-day is a rare bird. I have made frequent hunts or him. Despite the most diligent search, I have seldom found him.

The number of those called hypercrites, who would rightly be catalogued as formalists, is legion. They are not striving to deceive others. They succeed in their striving to deceive themselves. Satisfied with the appurte-nances, the trappings of godliness, they inquire no further. Attendants upon the services of the church, members of it, supporters of its outward activities, they fancy themselves to be godly. Branded as Christians, they godly. Branded as Christians, they but feebly apprehend what disrepute they bring upon the name by their in-Their gullibility is wrongly pocrisy. They submit to the drudgery of religion to pacify troublesome coneciences and impose upon themselves An important reason for so many

lapses from church membership is be cause so many become dissatisfied with a form, yet fail to seek the reality, so give up all.

ost every one in this congrega tion has a form of godliness. You look good. I find little to criticise in what you do, for there is so-little you do or which to base a criticism. The trouble lles in what you do not. have called me here to predigest your spiritual food, to relieve you from first-band study of the Bible, to repesent your church not only in classis but in the tenement, to be your proxy in heart to heart work for souls, your substitute when the battle is on be-tween good and evil, while you go your business and household ways during the week and on Sunday your cushioned news criticise the sermon and singing.

The Lord sever called me to any like

task. If there has been any such tacit agreement I now repudiate it. I am alled of God to point out the forms of godliness as means of obtaining it The imperative needs of our invent-

ive age have almost bodily transferred language the Greek here rendered "power," in the word dynamo I believe in forms, just as the railroad he believes in the elevated structure on the Williamsburg Bridge. But the mass of iron is a henseless eyesore un til it is connected with the main line Even then it is useless until related to the power house, until the power the fire-fed dynamo, sends forth the electric current, enabling the cars to carry thousands of wage-earners to and from their places of everyday What private concern would be so inwealth of money in an enterprise for accumulating rust?

preliminaries to the accessories of power. Churches, ministers, Bibles were instituted and have been perpetuated because divinely ordained humanly tested to be good for making the kingdom of heaven "go" upon earth. In themselves, they have no value. The power of godliness gener ated in Christian lives must electrify them or they are encup

You are commissioned to lead others to Christ. You'r commission gives you "power to act." Are you availing your self of that privilege? I find no verse in the Scripture which reads "Be good and you will be a Christian." I find rethrested over and over "De good." reiterated, over and over, "Do good." Christianity is not coloriesaness. I has no minus sign. It is ever positive tomised by "He went about doing good." "I would thou wert eithe cold or hot" is His message to such torpid professors, "Because thou ar lukewarm, I will spew thee out o My mouth." Better the mistakes, bet ity than the flabby absence of either good or bad. True religion consists not in outward observances, but in in ward graces; not in semblance, but is The arc lamp unconnect dynamo is in the way. Yo in the church is in the w you is at work and your light

A daw's not reckoned a religious bird Because it keeps a cawing from a steeple.

Forms are by no means confined to liturgical churches. A printed prayer is less formal than one which differs in phraseology each time it is uttered, if the first come from the heart and the latter from the head. Some one thus confesses and questions and deduces:

I often say my prayers.
But do I ever pray?
And do the wisnes of my heart
Go with the words I say?
Words without the heart
The Lord will never hear.
Nor will He to those lips attend
Whose prayers are not sincere.

Spiritual forces are all about us, pervasive as the subtle element we call electricity. The power of godliness is the concentration of this energy with in ourselves, so as to make it radiant for good to others. We are in good form. We have taken Christ to be our Prophet and listen to His teach-We recognize Him as our priest ings. accepting the atonement He offers. Is He our King Whom we obey, in Whose strength we go out to fight fearlessly? Because hypocrites exist is no reason why you should be a coward. Let us Let us determine to mean what we say.

A form of godliness may speak

words of sympathy to mourners, of from materials afforded us in the warning to evil doers, of hope to afflicted ones. But the power is not there. It is "voice, voice; nothing more." Although ministering to the distressingly frequent. The things of self-complacency of the speaker, it sense made cogent appeal. The husks missters to no one else. The form of of the gospel often satisfied to the dis-regard of its kernel. Paul's descrip-ness is revealed when its wearer needs regard of its kernel. Paul's description of "the last days" was based upon facts about him. As he penned the sentence of our text, he probably had in mind fellow communicants who It has no light to shed when a man held the form of godliness, but denied comes to the forks of the road and comes to the forks of the road and knows not which way to take. It may fool him for a while here. Its hollow

both for the life that now is and for that which is to come. Its possessor has "the tongue of the taught that he may sustain with words him that is weary," may "reprove, rebuke, exhort, correct." A man is behind the voice and Christ is behind the man. In

times of trouble, it supports unfailingly. When the house is darkened and the friends make their pitiful attempts to condole, they are anticipated by the God of all comforts. He whose form of godliness is val-

idated by its power, with unbianched cheek, with firm confidence, faces each crisis of life, the supreme crisis of death, knowing Whom he has believed, persuaded that He is able to keep what is committed to Him throughout eternity

A Clear Call.

"It is very noble and lovely of you, Elsie, to give so much of your time to that work among the tenementfor it; but for my part, I never had any call to that kind of work." Elsie's eyes were "Any call?"

gravely questioning.
"Yes, of course. I suppose you felt called to go into it, didn't you?" "I don't know. I don't think I ever thought of it just in that way. I saw the need of something I had time and strength to do—that was all. But

strength to do-that was all, wouldn't that be call enough?" Would it not indeed? What plainer call can there be than a need that we

ne "calls" to any form of service, but God has unmistakable ways of making His will known to every on hose own will is to know it. have but to keep our ears open to His voice, our eyes to see His beckoning. Every opportunity is a call; very outstretched hand that ours

can meet helpfully is God's beckoning hand to us." ost of us no other call will ever me than that which comes through man lips, no other than the revealing of a vacant place which we

fill a need for work which we can do If we wait in idleness for some other vocation than comes to us in ese ways, we are but losing time, and the world is losing our service Let us instead find in "the duty that lies nearest" our present, definite ure that when we are wanted for another work that too will be shown Opportunity-that is God's clear call to us .- Young People.

RECEIPES.

College Sponge Cake.-Beat unth ery light five eggs, the yolks and whites separately. To the yolks add the sugar and lemon, sift in carefully one cupful of bread flour and beat for five minutes. Then put in the whites. Bake in a well-greased and flowered angel cake pan in a moderate oven. The cake is done when i shrinks from the sides of the pan.

Maraschino Parfait-Beat to a stiff froth the whites of four eggs and pour into them a sirup made of one and one half cupfuls of sugar boiled "to a bread" with one half cupful of water. Best fide mixture for five minutes, then set away to cool. Whip till stiff four cupfuls of thick cream and fild into the egg mixture, reserving one cupful. Add to this one cupful of enopped cherries and put into a mold; pack in ice and allow it to remain for several hours. Serve with the whipped cream reserved. Egg Bouldon-Boll three table-

spoonfuls of pearl taploca in two quarts of bou'llon until it is creamy. Place raw cgg3 (one for every two persons) in the bottom of the sour turces, pour in the bot soup, ther beat with a fork to a froth. Cabinet Cream-Dissolve one-third

of a box of golatine in one half of a cupful of water and add to it a tee spoonful of vanilla. Have ready two cupfels of cream with one half cupful of sugar ctirred in, then add the galatine. When the cream mixture begins to stiffen add one third of cupful of chopped almonds, then pour into mould and allow them to stand on ice until needed.

Peanut Canapes-Cut strie uto thin alless and stread thickly with batter, then place in the over to brown. Make a paste of finely chopped peanuls mixed with mayon naise and spread over the Rub the yolk of a hard-boiled egg through a sieve over each and serve ca criep, curly lettuce leaves,

lensy Forty-four Years Old A Brunswick, Maine, man has a sall glass case full of honey which AN OPTIMIST.

Although they often cause me grief, My wants unsatisfied: I sometimes view them with relief And even point with pride.

When bulls and bears are wildly tossed
And rumors strange confuse,
I mourn about no fortune lost—
I have no wealth to lose,

Though wagons moved by gasoline May sadly main and sear.

I view them with a mind serene,
I have no motor car.

We read of drownings swift and sad, With sympathetic shock: I'm sometimes genuinely glad I have no bout to rock.

And so this life to never glum, -Milwaukee Sentinel.

FOR FUN



She-Yes; I've fr noticed it in a crowded street car.-Philadelphia secord. Yeast-Did he fail to make a success

of business? Crimsonbeak-Yes, I believe that is why he failed .-- Yonkers Statesman. First Director-I wish they'd inves-

tigate this company. Second Director Why? First Director-I'd like to find out something about it .- Puck. "What," asked Miss Elderleigh, "dld apa say when you asked him for me?"

'He didn't say anything. He fell on my neck and wept."-Chicago Record-Pa Twaddles-Tommy, I wasn't such big fool when I was your age. Tommy Twaddles-But you've growed a big

lot since then, ain't you, pa?-Cleveand Leader. "No man" said the fellow who profes, "can serve two masters," "And et," answered the observer, "we have

men who commit bigamy."-St. Louis Post-Dispatch. "You say that public official had nothing to say?" said the editor. "Yes," answered the self-confident reporter. "But he talked three-quarters of an

hour before I discovered it." Waiter-How did you order your mef, sir? Gruffleigh-Personally, confound you! I suppose I ought to have ordered it by mail two weeks in advance.-Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"Can you advance any argument to show why your political principles should win?" "No," answered Mr. Dustin Stax, "but I can advance considerable cash."-Washington Star.

"Now, George, I'm off to the station for mother. Do brace up and don't act as if you had mal de mer!" mere that makes

"Your bump of destruction is unuscan meet? What more eloquent ap- ually large," said the professor of peal than the cry of the hungry little phrenology. "Are you a prize-fighter?" ones around us for bread that we can "No," replied the victim in the chair. I am a furniture mover."-Chicago "Pop!" "Yes, my son," "What is an "Why, an excavation, excavation?

my boy, is a place from which dist bas been taken." "Well, I suppose my face is an excavation, then ?"-Yonkers Statesman. "What do you mean by Among the prettiest girls at the dance was Capt. Andrews?' The captain is a

man."

"Yes, but he spent most of

his time among the prettiest girla there."-Philadelphia Telegraph. "They are asking how you got your oney," said the friend. right," answered Senator Sorghum, "It will be time enough to worry when

away from me,"-Washington Star. "Woodby declares his grandfather lescended from one of the greatest nouses in England." "Ah, yes; I did hear a story about the old man falling off a roof he was repairing once for Lord Somebody or other."-Philadelphia Ledger.

Parke-There's only one way to manage about money matters. Whenever see a thing I want I invariably ask myself this question. "Can I afford 15?" Lane-But do you always stick to this? Parke-Always. If I find I can't afford t, I buy it .- Town and Country. Miss Pechis-I was quite surprised

it Mr. Sloman last evening. He was

discussing "American Beauties" and he

paid me quite a compliment-. Miss

Chellus-Well, that was surprising. I never before heard of his paying anything before it was due.-Philadelphia Press. "The last time I saw Packer he was looking pretty blue; said he had nothing to do." "He told me the same thing today when I met him, but he was quite cheerful." "Ah, resigned to it, I supose."

tical job."-Philadelphia Press. "Pa," said little Willie, "what is the difference between a magnet and a magnate?" "A magnet, Willie, is a metallic substance, generally which will attrack certain metals, but not gold or silver. A magnate is a metallic substance, invariably of brass. which will attract gold and silver on ly."-Judge.

just appointed to it. He's got a poli-

His Idea of the Meanest Woman. Miss Caroline Powell of Boston is wood engraver, a pupil of Timothy Cole and at a dinner recently she

said of her master: persons. He was continually railing against such people, continually pointing out to us glaring examples

"He said one day that he had heard that morning of one of the men romen in the world; 'She called before breakfast at th

so of a neighbor of his and said: " 'Madam, I see that you have adertised in the papers for a cook."
"Yes, I have," returned the other,
but surely you are not after the