

SUBJECT.—"The Battle Against Sin."

I think it is the cavity of the Christian home, the grand men and women who, with bold faith and holy righteousness and pure consciences, are to save the world for God. To this army of Christian service belong the evangelists. It ought to be the business of the regular churches to multiply them, to support them, to cheer them, to clear the way for them. Some of them you like; some of them you do not like. You say some are too sentimental, and some of them are not enough learned, and some of them

The evangelist's urgent appeal. When once he is gathered into the hands of the soldierly horoman, and the spurs are struck into the flanks, you hear the rattling of the boots. "Velocity" is the word that describes the movement, acceleration, momentum, and what we want is getting into the kingdom of God in celerity. You see the years are so swift, and the weeks are so swift, and the days are so swift, and the hours are so swift, and the minutes are so swift. We need to be swift. For lack of this appropriate speed many do not get into heaven at all. How were we in the last Sabbath of the year. Did you know a new revelation of the Kingdom? The gates of opportunity are open. The golden age of our century speaks to the golden age of the next autumn, and the crisis of one springtime to the crisis of another springtime, and the snowbanks of adjoining years almost reach each other in unbroken curve. We are in too much hurry about most things. Business men in too much hurry rush into apostrophisms that ruin them and ruin others. People move from place to place in too great haste, and they wear out their nerves and weaken the heart's action. But the only thing in which they are afraid of being too hasty is the matter of the soul's salvation. Yet did any one ever get damaged by too quick repentance or too quick pardon or too quick emancipation? The Bible recommends tardiness, deliberation and small-ink movement in some things, as when it enjoins us to be slow to anger, and slow to speak, and slow to evil, but it tells us, "The King's business requireth haste," and that our days be as the flight of a weaver's shuttle and ejaculates: "Eternity for thy life. Look not

From the windows and doors of the
house many mansions we look on the
sacred apostles some of us will wish that
in earth we had had less salary and more
friendship, less comfort and more exposure
and less caution and more courage, less shelter
and more storm, less smooth sailing and
more cyclone, and that we had dared all at
the front instead of taking good care of our
selves in the rear. Forward, shouted
the angels. Favorites of heaven! O myrriads,
in the confidence of the Lord God Al-
mighty. No charges of heaven too white
for archangels to bear. No task too great
for the angels to do. No danger too great
for the angels to meet. It is the will of
God that the battle was going on, said,
"Hail, hail" said not these charges, now that
the day is won, utter a more jubilate "Hail,
hail" said in the rainbow of eternal joy and amid
mountains ablaze with unending effulgence,
and along palaces where they have
disseminated, these angels shall reign forever
and ever, they march, they brandish their
gloriotary, and they rise in stirrups of gold to
sweep all the evil of human nature upon them

Track and Turf.

John Pettit, has sold the fast young racer Bert S., 2,214, by Roseberry, Albert Luff, of Southampton, Bucks county, for \$500. Bert S. won a half mile at Belmont with two weeks' training in 1:12.

events, entries for
on January 15.

or higher wage
informed them
the same resi
that was given

...the horse
...ground
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...wuss
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...n' smokes n' reads
...noise
...er none
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...man of me;
...wuz
...ve much ter do;
...at
...er chum n' when
...tells me tales,
...fun
...kissed her good-
...us;
...I bet 'twas cause
...ed!"



...station to be co-
...er they had part-
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...Mary Derwent
...d with his love, or
...wandering abroad
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...thered, his first
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...for him to live
...his mind became
...loathed society,
...he other extreme
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...olden legend, he
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...From that day the visits of Ashton
to Mrs. Seacourt's increased in fre-
quency, yet there was nothing marked
in his attentions to Mary. Indeed, he
still continued to converse chiefly with
his friend's wife, though he did not
openly avoid her guest. Mary grew
more and more tremblingly alive to
his presence, and at times, when she
would detect his eye bent on her, half
badly, half abstractedly, her heart
would flutter wildly and a delicious
hope would momentarily shoot across
her mind; but soon to fade as quickly.
One morning Ashton entered the
drawing-room and found her alone.
"Wasn't anything a skink of silk,
rose and said, with some embar-
rassment:

"Mrs. Seacourt is upstairs; I will
go for her."
"For the world, if she is in any
engaged, I can await her pleas-
ure."

"Was silence of some minutes.
could scarcely breathe, and
what to say. Her fingers
perform their duty, and the
her silk became more and
tingled.

"Help you?" said Ashton, ap-
proaching her. "My patience used to
be with you."
"I don't trust herself to an-
swer. Her fingers were actually
trembling. She felt
sink into the floor. She
silk without looking up.
end of one end while she
er. Neither spoke; but
heaved tumultuously,
his heart in his

...doubtfully, half-thin
...each other do we
...answer, but as he
...lylax passively in
...re was gently re-

turned, and, hurrying into tears, his
cousin fell upon his bosom.

FOR LITTLE FOLKS.

A COLUMN OF PARTICULAR INTEREST TO THEM.

Something that Will Interest the Ju-
venile Members of Every Household.
—Quaint Actions and Bright Sayings
of Many Cute and Cunning Children.

Baby's Logic.

To-day I ask my mamma if I could whit-
tle.
"Yes I did."
"Oh, no, my girl," said she; "you're too
little."
So she did.
But Tom stepped so hard right on my toe
I cried, I did.
She said, "Oh, you're too big a girl to cry
out so."
That's what she did.
Why can't I cry if I am little?
Or if I'm big why can't I whittle?
—St. Louis Republic.

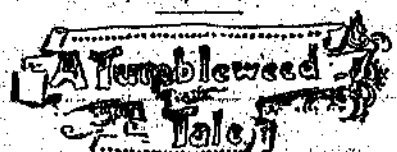
Just So.

A teacher was taking a class in the
infant Sunday school room and was
having her scholars finish each sen-
tence to show that they understood her.
"The idol had eyes," the teacher said,
"but it couldn't—"
"See!" cried the children.
"It had ears, but it couldn't—"
"Hear," was the answer.
"It had lips," she said, but it couldn't
—"
"Speak," once more replied the chil-
dren.
"It had a nose, but it couldn't—"
"Wipe it," shouted the children.
And then the lesson had to stop a mo-
ment for the teacher to recover her com-
posure. —Scottish Leader.

A Small Boy's Devotions.

There is a small boy in Kenwood who
is very fond of tag and Lapy. He is also
a religious youngster and never goes to
sleep without a plea that his dear little
soul may be kept throughout the long
watches of the night. The other even-
ing, however, he became a little mixed
about bed time. He is only 4 years old,
and, of course, the hope and pride of his
fond mamma. After a day devoted to
play when being put to bed he was so
tired he could hardly wait until his
clothes were off before falling asleep.
When in his snowy night gown he made
a move toward his little cot, but was
reminded by his mother that he had
forgotten to say his prayer. He quick-
ly knelt at her side and laying his small
head upon his folded hands began:

Now I lay me down to sleep,
I pray the Lord my soul to keep.
But here his drowsiness became too
much for him. His curly head went
down with a bump against his moth-
er's knee, and she, hoping to help him
out, softly suggested:
"If," she said as she smoothed his
golden head.
He made another effort, yawned and,
as his mother prompted him the second
time, he brightened up and finished:
If he hollers let him go.
Hoe, men! mine mo.



Two of our boys, who live far up in
the northern part of North Dakota,
have written a letter telling about a
thrilling adventure which they had last
month.

They were out with their father about
ten miles from home, watching a herd
of cattle, which was grazing on the
prairie. In the daytime they rode their
mustang ponies and helped to keep the
herd from separating, and at night they
slept in a little tent sheltered by the
edge of a shallow ravine.

They greatly enjoyed the first two
days of their stay, the weather being
clear and cool, with very little wind,
but late in the afternoon a dark cloud
grew out of the western horizon and
little gusts of wind bent the long brown
grass of the prairie.

"The boys' father said he thought a



COVERING UP THE TENT.

storm was coming up, and so every-
thing was made safe and snug around
the tent before the party went to bed.

Some time in the night both the boys
woke up quite suddenly.

"Neither of us knew just what the
matter was," said the letter, "but we

were certain that something had gone
wrong. We heard a curious swishing
noise outside and we knew it must be
very dark because the top and sides of
the tent were black."

The wind was roaring, too, and the
boys grew so alarmed that they awak-
ened their father. The three went to
the doorway and opened the canvas
flap. As they did so a huge, prickly
mass of something rolled inside, follow-
ed by a gust of wind. Both of the boys
jumped back much frightened and their
father hurriedly lighted the lantern.
There on the ground, just inside the
tent, lay several huge tumble weeds
which had rolled in when the flap was
opened.

"Father tried to go out," continues
the letter, "but he found that the tum-
ble weeds were heaped clear to the top
of the tent, covering it all over like a
snow drift. They were not closely
packed, but they were so rough and
prickly that it was hard to get through
them."

In the morning the two boys and their
father succeeded in forcing their way
out. On reaching the edge of the prairie
they found the whole ravine in
which their tent was pitched level full
of the tumble weeds and the tent en-
tirely covered up, so that the cowboys
who were helping with the herd could
not find it.

The wind was still blowing and the
tumble weeds kept rolling across the
prairie, looking like great herds of bu-
falo on the run. On reaching the ra-
vine they would drift into it and stay
for a time, and then with the next hard
gust they leaped out and continued
their mad chase across the country.

This was certainly a remarkable ad-
venture. Probably it never happened
to any one before. For only within the
last few years has the terrible tumble
weed grown in great quantities on the
prairies.

The plant grows about the shape of
a bushel basket, and sometimes reaches
a height of four feet. It dies in Sep-
tember after all its seeds are ripe, and
then the stem shrivels down, and the
first hard wind that comes along breaks
it off. Once free it goes bounding light-
ly off over the prairie, scattering its
seeds for the next year's growth. It is
the way that nature has provided for
its wide distribution, and the farmers
of the Northwest are beginning to be
fearful lest it cover all the land. For
a single plant will sometimes bear 12-
500 seed pods containing more than 1-
500,000 seeds, and that's enough to
plant a good many acres of ground.

Ho Forgot the Diamond.

The earliest authentic mention of
the matchless Kohinoor, the "mountain
of light," is by an Eastern monarch,
who refers to a "Jewel valued at one-
half of the daily expenses of the whole
world." A century or two later, the
Persian conqueror of India, seeing the
diamond glitter in the turban of the un-
fortunate Rajah, exclaimed with rough
and somewhat costly humor, "Come,
let us change our turbans in pledge of
friendship!" and the exchange was
promptly made.

The Kohinoor fell into the hands of
the English, and pending its delivery
to the crown Sir John Lawrence, after-
ward Lord Lawrence, was made its
guardian. His biographer, Mr. Bos-
worth Smith, relates a curious incident
of this custody.

Half-unconsciously, Sir John thrust
it, wrapped up in numerous folds of
cloth, into his waistcoat pocket, the
whole being contained in an insignifi-
cant little box. He went on working
hard, as usual, and thought no more of
his precious treasure. He changed his
clothes for dinner, and threw his waist-
coat aside, still forgetting all about the
box contained in it.

About six weeks afterward a mes-
sage came from the viceroy, saying that
the queen had ordered the jewel to be
immediately transmitted to her. The
subject was mentioned by Sir Henry
Lawrence at the board, when Sir John
said, quietly:

"Send for it at once."

"Why, you've got it!" said Sir Henry.
In a moment the fact of his careles-
ness flashed across Sir John. He was
horror-stricken, but with no external
sign of trepidation he said:

"Oh, yes, of course, I forgot about it,"
and went on with the business of the
meeting. He soon made an opportunity
of slipping away to his private room,
and with his heart in his mouth sent
for his old bearer, and said:

"Have you a small box which was in
my waistcoat pocket some time ago?"

"Yes, sahib," the man replied, "I found
it and put it in one of your boxes."

"Bring it here," said the sahib. "Open
it," he ordered, when the little box had
been produced, "and see what is in-
side."

He watched the man with intense
anxiety as fold after fold of the ruga
was taken off.

"There is nothing here, sahib," said
the old man at last, in a disappointed
tone, "but a bit of glass!"

A fool finally hangs himself, if given
enough rope, but he makes a lot of
trouble for others before he does it.

A Pert Miss.

Grandfather (awaking after a nap):
I do believe that my right arm is still
asleep.

Little Esther—Yes, grandpa, but your
nose has not slept a wink; it was mak-
ing an awful noise all the time. —Days
snyleter.

"MASTER SKYLARK."

A Little Lad Who Could Imitate the
Carolling of the Birds.

There was a wild bird singing in a
bush there, and as he trotted down
the slope it hushed its wandering tune.
Nick took the sound up softly, and
stood by the wet stones a little while,
imitating the bird's trilling note, and
laughing to hear it answer him, as if
it took him for some great new bird
without wings. Cocking its shy head,
and watching him shrewdly with its
beady eye, it sat almost persuaded that
it was only size which made them dif-
ferent, until Nick clapped his cap
upon his head and strolled back, sing-
ing as he went.

It was only the thread of an old-
fashioned madrigal which he had often
heard his mother sing, with quaint
words long since gone out of style,
and hardly to be understood, and be-
tween the staves a warbling, word-
less refrain which he had learned out
on the hills and in the fields, picked up
from a bird's glad-throated morning
song.

He had always sung the plain-tunes
in church without taking any particu-
lar thought about it; and sang easily,
with a clear, young voice which had a
full, flute-like note in it like the high,
sweet song of a thrush singing in deep
woods.

Gason Carew, the master-player, was
sitting with his back against an oak,
placidly munching the last of the
cheese, when Nick began to sing. He
started, straightening up, as if some-
one had called him suddenly out of a
sound sleep, and turning his head, lis-
tened eagerly.

Nick mocked the wild bird, called
again with a mellow, warbling trill,
and then struck up the quaint old
madrigal with the bird's song run-
ning through it. Carew leaped to his
feet, with a flash in his dark eyes. "My
soul! My soul!" he exclaimed in an
excited undertone. "It is not—may, it
cannot be—why, 'tis—it is the boy!"
Upon my heart, he hath a skylark pris-
oned in his throat! Well sung, well
sung, Master Skylark!" he cried, clap-
ping his hands in real delight, as Nick
came singing up the bank. "Why, lad,
I vow I thought thou wert up in the
sky somewhere, with wings to thy
back! Where didst thou learn that
wonder-song?"

Nick colored up, quite taken aback.
"I do na know, sir," said he; "mother
learned me part, and the rest just
came, I think, sir."

The master-player, his whole face
alive and eager, now stared at Nicho-
las Atwood as fixedly as Nick had
stared at him.

It was a hearty little English lad he
saw, about 11 years of age, tall, slender,
trimly built, and fair. A gray
cloth cap clung to the side of his curly
yellow head, and he wore a sleeveless
jerkin of dark-blue serge, gray homes-
pun hose, and heelless shoes of rus-
set leather. The white sleeves of his
linen shirt were open to the elbow, and
his arms were lithe and brown. His
eyes were frankly clear and blue, and
his red mouth had a trick of smiling
that went straight to a body's heart.

"Why, lad, lad," cried Carew breath-
lessly, "thou hast a very fortune in
thy throat!" —St. Nicholas.

Washington's Camp Dinner.

The following pleasant letter, written
by General Washington to Dr. Cochrane,
a surgeon general in the Continental
army. It is dated West Point,
Aug. 10, 1770, and is printed in the
Philadelphia Saturday Review.

Dear Doctor—I have asked Mrs.
Cochrane and Mr. Livingston to dine
with me to-morrow, but I am not im-
honor bound to apprise them of their
fare. As I hate deception, even when
the imagination only is concerned, I
will. It is needless to promise that my
table is large enough to hold the ladies;
of this they had ocular proof yester-
day. To say how it is covered is rather
more essential, and this shall be the
purport of my letter.

Since our arrival at this happy spot
we have had a ham, sometimes a shoulder
of bacon, to grace the head of the
table; a piece of roast beef adorns the
foot; and a dish of beans or greens al-
most imperceptibly decorates the cen-
ter.

When the cook has a mind to cut a
figure, which I presume will be the
case to-morrow, we have two beefsteak
pies or a dish of crabs in addition, one
on each side of center dish, dividing
the space, reducing the distance be-
tween dishes about six feet, which
without them would be nearly twelve
feet apart.

Of late he has had the surprising an-
guety to discover that apples will
make pies, and it is a question if, in the
violence of his efforts, we do not get
one of apple, instead of both of beef-
steaks.

If the ladies can put up with such en-
tertainment, and will submit to partake
of it on plates, once th, but now from
(not become so by the labor of accom-
plish), I shall be happy to see them, and
am, dear doctor, yours,

G. WASHINGTON.

True to His Vow.

She: Come, dear, here are some nice
fresh biscuits I cooked myself. Put on
your slippers and come to the table.

He: Excuse me, dear; I don't think
I'll put on my slippers. I've always
made the best that I'd do with my
boots on! —Youkers Statesman.

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Ham, Dried Beef, and Bacon.

Country Sausage.

Leave your orders for your Christmas Turkey

At H. L. McINTYRE'S

Gold Medal Butter is the best,—

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The New Year

is bright and full of bargains for you. They are to be found in our stock.

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and Orchard Street,

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The Republican.

[Entered as second class matter.]

SATURDAY, JAN. 2, 1897.

Congressman Fitzgerald, the lone Democrat from New England, says of the financial problem which confronts the country: "I am a Democrat, and I dislike to differ with the President, but don't agree with him on the revenue trouble. More revenue is needed, and we will not have prosperity until there is a bill passed that will afford ample revenue for the current expenses of the Government." This is a sensible position for a Democrat to take. It only wants two or three Democratic Senators of the same way of thinking to ensure the passage of a satisfactory tariff bill.

In the Cuban war, instead of killing men by the thousand, the Spaniards kill the same men three or four times. This is safer than the old way to most of the troops, but it is harder when bad luck does strike a man. He knows that it will not be sufficient to die once for his country, but he may be compelled to repeat the performance several times. The very serious state of affairs in Cuba has been productive of the strangest news that ever emanated from war correspondents who hadn't the faintest idea of what was going on, or were not permitted to tell what they knew.

Gov. Griggs is not addicted to long-winded messages, and his forthcoming annual message to the Legislature will doubtless be as concise as was his inaugural. But he will this time have a retrospect of a year's administration of the State Government to dwell upon, and it is fair to say that he will have no unpleasant topic to treat of. New Jersey was never in better condition, financially and otherwise, than it has been during the first year of Gov. Griggs' term.

An article appeared in the New York Sun, recently, mentioning the fact that corn is being shipped in vast quantities to Mexico. It is bought in the Western States for from ten to fifteen cents per bushel, and sold for two dollars per bushel in Mexican currency. Mr. Coleman is working in that southern land for two dollars per day,—just enough to buy a bushel of corn. A day laborer in the United States, if he works for one dollar per day (gold standard) could buy double the quantity of corn.

In New York, as well as New Jersey, the Prohibitionist vote was so light as to forfeit the place of that party on the official ballot. This does the Prohibitionists infinite credit, for it shows that they recognized the commanding importance of the money question and refused to throw their votes away.

A Democrat in Virginia has declined a certificate of election to Congress that was awarded to him on account of clerical irregularities in the returns, and his Republican competitor gets the place. And yet there are those who assert that miracles are unknown in these times.

The Presidential Electors of this State have been formally notified to appear in Trenton on the second Monday in January, to affix their signatures to a declaration that the people of New Jersey have, "by a large majority," decided in favor of Messrs. McKinley and Hobart.

Congress should reduce the number of members allotted to some Southern States. Mississippi, for instance, only polled 65,187 votes,—about the same as Hudson County, this state; yet Mississippi has seven members of Congress.

Senator Quay made a bull's eye when he said: "The prosperity which is expected under a Republican administration cannot come until the books of the Treasury balance, and our revenues equal or exceed our expenditures."

When Mr. McKinley spoke about employment for the unemployed, he had reference to mills and factories. Some people seem to have got a hazy idea that he meant post-offices.

The only one of New Jersey's eight representatives in Congress who was born outside the State is Hon. Chas. N. Fowler, who is a native of Illinois.

The eight largest cities of the country gave a net Democratic majority in 1892 of 192,492, and a net Republican majority in 1896 of 206,707.

Before election, the city of Paterson, this state, could not find purchasers for her bonds; now they are in demand at a good premium.

Cuba, it should be said, is not to be considered one of the "dependencies," hereditaments and messengers thereto."

Did You Ever

Try Electric Bitters as a remedy for your troubles? If not, get a bottle now and get relief. This medicine has been found to be peculiarly adapted to the relief and cure of all female complaints, exerting a wonderful direct influence in giving strength and tone to the organs. If you have loss of appetite, constipation, headache, fainting spells, or are nervous, sleepless, excitable, melancholy, troubled with dizzy spells, Electric Bitters is the medicine you need. Health and strength are guaranteed by its use. 50 cents and \$1 at Croft's Pharmacy.

A N ORDINANCE dividing the Town of Hammonton into two Election Districts, and establishing the boundary lines thereof.

Introduced December 26th, 1896.
Section 1. Be it ordained by the Town Council of the Town of Hammonton, that hereafter all that portion of the Town of Hammonton lying south westerly from a line commencing at a point being the intersection of the middle line of a road commonly called the "Back Road" and the north-westerly boundary line of the Town of Hammonton, and extending thence along the middle line of the said Back Road southerly to its intersection with the middle line of Third Street; thence along the middle line of Third Street to the intersection of said Third Street with Maple Street; thence south forty-five degrees east to the south easterly boundary line of the Town of Hammonton, shall be known and designated as the First Election Precinct of the Town of Hammonton. And all that portion of the Town of Hammonton lying northerly from the aforesaid line shall be known and designated as the Second Election Precinct of the Town of Hammonton.
Sec. 2. And be it ordained, That all ordinances and parts of ordinances inconsistent herewith be and the same are hereby repealed, and that this ordinance shall take effect immediately.

THE EXAMINER.

[Established 1823.]

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Complete Family Newspaper

During '97, its 75th year

It will publish several series of important articles that will be contributed by eminent men of various evangelical denominations, notably:

Samuel W. Dike, LL.D., Secretary National Divorce Reform League.
Marshall Edward Gates, LL.D., President Andover College.
J. H. Stuckenborg, D.D.
Daniel Rochester, D.D.
Charles F. Twigg, D.D., President Western Reserve University.
Washington Gadden, D.D.
Prof. J. O. Murray, D.D., Vice President Princeton Seminary.
Rev. J. Moore Johnson, D.D.
Bishop John F. Hurst, D.D.
President Valentine, D.D., Theological Seminary, Gettysburg.
Theodore L. Cuyler, D.D.
Rev. George M. Stone, D.D.

As a matter of course, every eminent Baptist leader and scholar of eminence will be represented in The Examiner during 1897,—as most have been during 1896,—presenting to The Examiner readers their best work.

Edward Bright and His Times.

A series of historical and anecdotal articles covering the fifty years that Edward Bright was a central figure of the Baptist denomination, by Prof. Henry C. Nodder, of the Oberlin Seminary.

A LITERARY COURSE, under direction of Miss Virginia Sweet, instructor in English at Vassar College. The first quarter, beginning Nov. 23, concerns the Victorian Poets.

RAMBLER LETTERS, containing the weekly observations on men and things by that keen observer.

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Senior Editor of the Examiner.

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ONE GIVES RELIEF.

SNEAR NONSENSE

When the price of coal carouses.
How we all might scorn its larks.
Could we only heat our houses
By the warmth of our remarks.
—Washington Star.

Wiley—"Tell me something good for a joke." Driley—"Point."—Boston Traveler.

The ignorance that is bliss is the ignorance of the man who thinks he knows it all.—Puck.

Mr. Dooley—"She is always running people down." Mr. Gurley—"A gossip, eh?" "No, a scorcher."—Life.

The Lady—"If you do not move on I shall whistle for the dog. The Man—"Let me sell you a whistle, mum.—Truth.

Mamma—"Mrs. Brown says her little boy looks very much like ours." Papa—"Then ours must be better-looking."—Puck.

Harry, do you love your little baby brother?" "What's the use? He wouldn't know if I did!"—New York Evening Journal.

"By the way, what is Maud's husband worth?" "I hear that her father gave \$300,000 for him."—Chicago Times-Herald.

"Is this a free translation?" asked the girl in the book store. "No, miss," replied the clerk; "it costs fifty cents."—Boston Traveler.

Marie—"Just think of the nerve of the fellow to propose to me." Mertie—"Nerve? Why, it was absolute recklessness."—Truth.

Skaggs—"I thought Softy had quit drinking?" Briggs—"Oh, he did. He's now celebrating his reformation."—Kentucky Colonel.

Lady (admitting gifts at wedding)—"Ah, these are the souvenir spoons." Maid (indignantly)—"No, indeed, mum. They're solid silver."—Judge.

She—"What fine, broad shoulders you have!" He—"They're necessary for a half back." She—"My! how broad the full backs must be."—Judge.

Teacher—"Did you study this lesson?" Pupil—"I looked over it." Teacher—"Well, hereafter, just lower your gaze a little."—Philadelphia Record.

Bachelor—I am told that a married man can live on half the income that a single man requires. Married Man—Yes. He has to.—New York Weekly.

May—Were there any men at the sea shore? Pamela—Yes, one; but he wasn't popular. May—Who was he? Pamela—The grinnest wonder.—Truth.

"Good morning, Lieutenant! I hear you are engaged to Miss Rosenberg. Where is she now?" Lieutenant—Oh, she's at home congratulating herself.—Fleegende Blätter.

Charlie Flyup—"Now that you're married don't you find it rather hard settling down?" George Fastus—"Not nearly so hard, old boy, as settling up."—Kentucky Colonel.

Wasbey—"Sort of a far away look in Bingley's eyes, isn't there?" Cozzy—"Yes, that's because since election he has had them on a consularship in South Africa."—Roxbury Gazette.

Magistrate—"If you were innocent, why did you run away the moment the policeman appeared?" Pat—"Because, yer honor, thin cops do be always arisin' in the wrong man."—Harper's Bazar.

Miss Wellalong (making a call)—"Katie, you are getting to be quite a girl. How old are you?" Katie—"Five. You're getting to be quite a girl, too. How old are you?"—Chicago Tribune.

She yawned, but still he lingered there; (Of bores he was the greatest). Until she murmured, in despair, "You're up-to-date, I must declare. For you're the very latest."—Washington Star.

She—Of course I love the Princeton eleven; they all treated me so sweetly. He—I hadn't heard that you had met them. She—I haven't, but I won 10 pounds of candy on the game.—New York Evening World.

Her Mental Strain—"Have you been busy lately, Mrs. Plodgett?" "Yes; I've just worn myself out trying to think what all those things were that Mr. Plodgett promised to buy me after the election."—Chicago Record.

"Do you hear that whining in the next room?" "Yes; who is it?" "That's the football rasher who got off those moanly utterances at the end of the game; his wife is rubbing his lame shoulder."—Chicago Record.

Yabsley—"The truest test of a man's friendship is his willingness to lend you money." Mullge—"Oh, most anybody will lend money. The real test is when you strike him for a second loan."—Indianapolis Journal.

Teacher—"Tommy, what do you mean, you naughty boy? Tommy—I ain't doin' nothin'." Teacher—"Why, Tommy, you whiffled; I heard you, Tommy." My mother says you shouldn't believe all you hear.—Boston Transcript.

"Mamma," said little Mary, "what does much mean?" "It means that you join in with what has been said, dearie—that you approve of and believe it." "O, yes, I know," said the little girl. "It's the opposite of nit!"—Harper's Bazar.

FOLLOWERS OF THE RED FLAG

THE New York anarchist, when seen through the medium of the sensational newspaper item, is in many respects unlike the real article, and close contact with him in his home and haunts robs him of his importance, and shows him to be an insignificant factor in the community and of much importance only to himself.

A peep into the meeting room of an anarchist assembly will show that it is, above all, un-American. Men and women who attend the meetings do not represent any particular calling, and one is likely to find among the professional idlers and ne'er-do-wells mechanics, clerks, artists, writers, musicians, teachers, lawyers and physicians. They are destructionists because they own nothing which could be destroyed, and they come together and preach revolution and violence.

There are men in the ranks of the anarchists who have been driven there by a chain of circumstances which has shattered their belief in the justice of established governments, and they feel justified in taking sides against law and order. They are men who felt the lash of Russian tyranny and who saw no reward for good citizenship, and whose patriotism was stamped out and destroyed by despotic measures. They escaped from their homes, shook off the chains which made life a burden, but many years of harsh treatment had made too deep an impression upon them to be removed in kinder surroundings, and they continue their crusade against established government here as they did abroad. Then there is the professional striker, who hates "the boss," who would rather be idle than work, and who would think it good fun to see the factory burn up if for no other reason than to furnish an excuse for idleness.

Many of the anarchist class are of the "theorist" kind. They are the writers, the expert mechanics, the professional men. In most instances they have been failures in their professions, and are looked upon by their neighbors who are not anarchists as having "wheels." There are violent men and women in the various organizations who advocate death and destruction on the slightest provocation, but beyond ranting and brandishing imaginary firebrands they are harmless, and fear the law which they would seem to defy.

The anarchist is not at his best in a meeting hall nor in a parade. He shines out in his full glory in the bier stube, the kneipe or the East Side coffee house. There are saloons which are owned and managed by anarchists, where are the congregating places of the reds, and there, over games of chess and cards, under the influence of drinks of more or less potency, and in an atmosphere thick with bad tobacco fumes, the grievances of the "oppressed lower classes" are discussed and remedies are suggested.

The first thing that will strike the visitor to these places as strange is that most of the people whom he sees address one another as "Du." In token of the brotherly intimacy between them. This "Bruderschaft" does not exist among the men only, but the women who are known to be anarchists are also addressed in this manner, and they use the same term when speaking to the men. In one of the popular resorts of this kind a red dog is stretched behind the counter and the walls are decorated with cheap prints of scenes and portraits dear to the destructionist.

One picture, highly colored, represents the assassination of the Czar Alexander; another the shooting of the Archbishop of Paris by the Commune. Then there is a group of the Chicago bomb-throwers and similar cheerful pictures. There are portraits of Garibaldi, Louis Michel and Robert Blum, and a number of caricatures. The saloons are unlike others, because one rarely hears laughter there, and the men are always, even in their cups, serious.

To be in good standing and to command the respect of his fellow-anarchist a man must, above all, be "free" as to religion. In other words, he must look down upon those who attend church, and must lose no opportunity to show that in his opinion churches are unnecessary, and that those who attend them are fools. A slur at the church, a scurrilous remark as to a church dignitary or ridicule of some ancient and sacred religious custom

will always be applauded in an anarchist assembly, and if there is an occasional sign of hilarity in the anarchists' kneipe it is safe to say that it is provoked at the expense of religion. This is true of Protestants, Roman Catholics and Jews. When they enter the ranks of the anarchists they leave their religion behind, and when death ends his career the anarchist is borne away to his last resting place without religious rite. Many a fond wife or doting mother has been pushed aside when she has asked that a prayer might be said for him who had been her lover or her baby. "Religion is for women, and for fools," they tell her. Then a friend of the dead man delivers an address, a glee club sings, and the mourners return to their kneipe and drink to the memory of their brother and to destruction.—New York Tribune.

"Setting the River on Fire." Sometimes, when a person wants to make an unpleasant remark in a pleasant sort of way about a dull boy, he will say, "That boy will never set the river on fire." Now, that is all very true; for even the smartest man in the world could never set a stream of water on fire, and so perhaps many of you who have heard this expression have wondered what is meant by setting the river on fire.

In England, many, many years ago, before the millers had machinery for sifting flour, each family was obliged to sift its own flour. For doing this, it was necessary to use a sieve, called a temse, which was so fixed that it could be turned round and round in the top of a barrel. If it was turned too fast the friction would sometimes cause it to catch fire; and as it was only the smart, hard-working boys who could make it go so fast as that, people got into the way of pointing out a lazy boy by saying that he would never set the temse on fire. After a while these sieves went out of use, but as there were still plenty of stupid boys in the world, people kept on saying that they would never set the temse on fire. Now, the name of the river Thames is pronounced exactly like the word "temse," and so, after many years, those persons who had never seen or heard of the old-fashioned sieve thought that "setting the temse on fire" meant setting the river Thames on fire. This expression became very popular and traveled far and wide, until the people living near other streams did not see why it was any harder for a slothful boy to get the Thames on fire than any other river, and so the name of the river was dropped, and everybody after that simply said "the river," meaning the river of his particular city or town; and that is how it is that people to-day talk of setting the river on fire.—St. Nicholas.

Vertical Handwriting on a Check. In a Camden school the vertical style of handwriting has recently been introduced, and the change in the pupils' chirography is very marked.

One of the pupils has an account in a savings' bank. The other day he wanted \$5, and, filling up a check for that amount, signed it, and presented it at the paying teller's window.

The teller stared hard at the boy. "Is this your signature?" he asked.

"Yes, sir," replied the lad, in surprised tones.

Then the paying teller compared the signature on the check with that in the book containing the autographs of depositors. There was no resemblance between the two.

A consultation of officials was held, and the youthful depositor was pilled with more questions. Then it dawned upon him what the trouble was.

"Oh," said he, "they've changed the style of penmanship in our school, and I use the vertical system now. That's why my signature is different."

The check was paid.—Philadelphia Call.

A—"Come and take supper with me." B—"I can't, old man. I'm just married and my wife expects me home to coffee." A—"What! you drink coffee?" Why, I thought you always drank tea at night." B—"Oh, my wife cooks it so that no one can tell the difference."—Fleegende Blätter.

Merritt—Man was made to mourn, you know. Gora—And what was woman made for, pray? Merritt—To make him do so, I suppose.—New York Truth.

Couldn't Resist. Poor Lot's wife turned to salt, alas! Her fate was most unkind; No doubt she only wished to see How hung her skirts behind.—Kansas City World.

Used to It. "Why does that dog of Jackson's take such a delight in biting little children?" "He was brought up on infant food, you know."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The Old-Fashioned Man. "But what real objections can you have to women riding the wheel, Mr. Crowell?" "To tell the truth, I don't mind admitting that I object to it mostly because so many of them ride better than the men."—Chippewa Enquirer.

Scorched. He—And did you say the perspiration ran down your face? She—Ran down? It scorched!—You-Kern Statesman.

ever had so desperate an adventure, and survived it, as that which in July last befell little Emma Nelson, daughter of the postmaster of Susanville, Cal. That she should have survived it at all, to say nothing of coming through it in good health, and in entirely cheerful and hopeful spirits, is proof of remarkable bodily vigor and mental balance.

On the Fourth of July, while the celebration of Independence Day was in progress, little Emma, who is not yet 5 years old, wandered away from her father's house. Behind the town lies a mountain covered with wild woods, through which bears and mountain lions always roam. Into these woods, following a stream, little Emma wandered, and soon was completely lost. She did not lie down and cry, and give herself up to exposure and death; she seems to have had but one idea, and that was to keep walking until she found her papa.

She kept on marching around the mountain. Then she became aware that she was hungry. The woods about her were full of berries. She ate of them, and when night came found a comfortable place and lay down and slept.

In the morning she woke and found more berries, and tramped on, still looking for papa; with perfect confidence that she should find him soon; but she wandered farther and farther into the woods—quite away from the men who were searching for her, and who could hardly imagine that she was capable of travelling so far, or of taking care of herself for a day in such a wilderness.

After a time she ceased to find enough sustenance in the berries, and it would possibly have gone hard with her if she had not come upon some "meat" in the woods. What this "meat" was the people afterward discovered; it was the body of a calf, killed and partially devoured by coyotes. How desperate the little girl's state had become was proved by her eating of this; though she had not in the least lost her courage.

She still wandered about, keeping for some time, however, within reach of this "meat." She did not find her papa, nor he her; and she wandered, indeed, for seven days on this dreary mountain, eating berries, drinking from the stream when thirsty, and scrupulously washing herself in it every morning, as if she had been at home—and always looking hopefully for papa.

On Sunday, the 12th day of July, days after she had been given up for lost, a man who was passing along the bank of the river, in the most dangerous part of the woods, heard some one call to him, "Hello, Mr. Dash!" He was startled, but turning, he saw sitting on some driftwood on the bank of the stream, the little girl, safe and well, and apparently quite unconcerned. He caught her up, and all he could say was:

"Why, Emma, where have you been?"

"I've been looking for papa," answered the child.

He took her home, and she told the story of her long wandering quite connectedly. She said that she knew she was lost, but that she thought she should soon find papa. In the seven days through which she had wandered she had made a nine-mile circle around the mountain. She had not seen a bear, a cougar, or a coyote, though the woods are full of them. Certainly it would not be hard to believe that a special providence guarded and fed the child in this long sojourn in a wilderness.

The \$ Mark.

Did it ever strike you as being at all peculiar that we should use the dollar mark (\$) before, instead of after the figures in expressing the sum of five, ten, twenty or any other number of dollars? We may say "twenty-five dollars" plain enough for any one to understand, but as soon as we put the expression into figures and characters it is "dollars twenty-five" (\$25) instead of 25\$, as it should be. Nor is this all that is peculiar in this connection: In every country which has a written language and a system of coinage the abbreviation for the unit of value precedes the figures. In England the pound mark (£) is used in the same manner that dollar mark is used in this country while the same peculiarity is noticed in Germany, where the abbreviation (for mark) appears preceding the number, just as the French abbreviation (for franc) is used in France.

If the abbreviations are not used legend is more apt to be correct than in Mexico they have pesos instead of "p. 25," as we expect, and in Newfoundland a plain two-dollar piece, St. France, where the abbreviation used, we find such pieces as "20 francs" and "40 francs" many "they have a piece of paper" which is all very plain moment a clerk, bookkeeper or person makes an entry on a memorandum he tells you "th. x." The English pound is believed to be the origin of the abbreviation now in use. The letter by which it is expressed "pounds," just "lb." It has been suggested that we use our money abbreviations because that the Roman

character was used in the figures, thus "xlii." reverse. Thus the whole gotten in the habit of doing backward.—St. Louis Republic.

NEW STYLES IN SKATING. Large Assortment to Select From.

With the opening of the season the business of selling skating skates picks up, says the Record. Persons who last year purchased skates on account of failure to decide on a pair in assortment offered have a new time this season. They have new styles to consider. Many of the old styles have been placed on display this year with more improvements. Indeed some have been so thoroughly red to fruits of the invent



NEW STYLES IN SKATING. that they have practiced from the old to the new are of all shapes and still have the conventional front" while the old skates have been substituted. Beginners pair with the slightly in front; and round

A Cougar on the Loose. The number of cougars even an experienced self with an emu. It is a fact, however, even in regions abundant, falls to the skulking and contempt of the occasions when the cougar is found in the woods. Three hunters went out into the woods named Geo. "Jim" Williams are recounted a deer, a bear, a wild horse, and under a tree.

All the way away from the tent and teaching children killed but a single animal of the kind. The cougar is a very dangerous animal, and it is not safe to go into the woods without a gun.

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FARM NOTES.

At this season fowls do better if con-

fined on rainy days.

Hogs at nine months should weigh from 250 to 300 pounds.

Both breed and feed are required to make a good dairy cow.

Hog-raising and dairying form a good combination for profit.

Feeding Brahmas all they will eat will usually stop them from laying.

If sulphur is given at all it should be given sparingly and never in damp weather.

Give a little oatmeal or stale bread soaked in milk as a first feed to young chickens.

Fifth and lack of ventilation cause more disease among poultry than anything else.

Road dust and finely sifted wood ashes in equal parts make a good material for the dust boxes.

Sell from the young stock and do not sacrifice fowls that have proved satisfactory unless very old.

The man who now shows his faith in sheep by staying in or going in that industry will surely come out on top.

Keep the cows from temptation by having the fences in such condition that they cannot get through or over them.

In a brooder each duckling chooses its own quarters, squats quietly down and remains there until morning without crowding.

In removing dead branches care should be taken to make the cut close and smooth. If a stub is left it will not heal over readily.

In the application of lime to land thirty to fifty bushels to the acre are generally used. Forty bushels is generally the best quantity.

A cold surrounding temperature is apt to reduce the temperature of the cream, which must be raised to a higher temperature before the butter will come.

If the land of our farms could be brought up to the highest point of productiveness, the yield of the various products would be immensely increased and profits would proportionately increase. The great need of our farms is more manure, and the need is so pressing that it should serve to enforce the importance of saving all the manures that are made on the farm.

Health Hints.

Always do as the sun does—look at the bright side of everything; it is just as cheap, and three times as good for digestion.

Cheap tooth brushes are responsible for many obscure throat, stomach and intestinal ailments. The bristles are only glued on, and come off by the half dozen when wet and brought into contact with the teeth.

The consumption of mutton is similar to that of beef, and it is about equal in nutritive value to beef. Lamb is about the same.

Smoked ham is one of the most wholesome forms of meat. Ham is more digestible when boiled and served sliced thin and cold.

Veal is less nutritive and possesses more waste and less fat than beef. In Germany it is considered as excellent as beef, and is prescribed for invalids, but in England and America it is thought harmful for persons with weak digestion.

Beef is the most nutritious of all animal foods, and can be eaten longer continuously than any other kind of meat, resembling rice and bread in this respect. Fresh beef is almost completely digested—more completely than milk is—by an adult.

For wounds received from rusty nails, put soft soap on the stove and let it come to a boil, then thicken with Indian meal and apply.

The tongue is of great diagnostic value, and by close observation it will give us valuable aid in determining the character of disease. The tongue tells of the condition of the blood, the condition of the nervous system, and the functions of nutrition and excretion.

We find the expression of disease in form, its condition of dryness or moisture, its colorings and colors. The tongue in form is expressive of disease.

Enlarged and pointed tongue indicates a condition of irritation and inflammation of blood to the stomach and bowels, and it is safe to give it full and be careful in the administration of remedies.

Journalistic Wit.

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—Pittsburg Times.

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THE BEST

FAMILY MEDICINE

She Has Ever Known Words of Praise from a New York Lady for

AYER'S PILLS

"I would like to add my testimony to that of others who have used Ayer's Pills, and to say that I have taken them for many years, and always derived the best results from their use. For stomach and liver troubles, and for the cure of headache caused by these derangements, Ayer's Pills cannot be equalled."



When my friends ask me what is the best remedy for disorders of the stomach, liver, or bowels, my invariable answer is, Ayer's Pills. Taken in season, they will break up a cold, prevent a gripe, check fever, and regulate the digestive organs. They are easy to take, and are, indeed, the best all-round family medicine I have ever known.—Mrs. May Johnson, 368 Rider Avenue, New York City.

AYER'S PILLS

Highest Honors at World's Fair.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla Cures all Blood Disorders.

Housewives Helps.

To be in perfection, a salad should be eaten the moment it is dressed.

Never wash a pudding cloth with soap. Use clean, clear water; dry quickly and keep in a place free from dust and odors.

Coffee readily imbibes exhalations from other substances, and thus often acquires a disagreeable flavor; brown sugar should never be placed near it.

Soiled clothes should not be left lying loose in the bottom of a closet. This is an untidy habit; and besides, they may be injured by the nibbling of mice.

To purify stale lard and make it sweet, bring to the boiling point with slices of cold raw potatoes thrown in. Skim off the impurities as they rise at the top.

The worst position in which a painting can be placed is directly opposite a window, as its surface so reflects the light that the object cannot be seen, except from a side view.

Some of the essentials for a guest's chamber are a big, easy rocking chair, a table, with pen, ink and paper, a well equipped sewing basket, a few of the novels of the day, a magazine and a few newspapers.

Boil turnips in a good deal of water with salt in it. If they boil too long, they lose their sweetness and become bitter. The addition of a little white sugar is an improvement. An hour is the medium time required.

RECIPES.

CHOCOLATE CAKE.

One and two-thirds cup of flour, one cup of sugar, two-thirds cup of milk, one egg, one teaspoonful of soda, two teaspoonfuls of cream of tartar, one teaspoonful of butter. Put the cream of tartar and soda (or baking powder, if preferred) into the flour and sift it. Stir the butter, sugar, yolk of the egg, with a little of the milk, to a cream, add by degrees the flour, the remainder of the milk, and last the well-beaten white of the egg. Grease three jelly tins, pour in the cake, and bake in moderately quick oven fifteen minutes.

Grate one square of Baker's chocolate, mix with one-fourth cup of cold milk, stir it into one-half cup of boiling milk and boil until like cream; sweeten to taste, cool and flavor with vanilla. Put one-half of the mixture over the top of one cake, stand another cake on top of this, then the remainder of the chocolate on that, and then the remaining cake on top the filling. Cover with chocolate icing or not, as you choose.

SPONGE PUDDING.

Four eggs, one-half cup flour, one pint of milk, butter size of egg, one-half cup of sugar. Scald milk in double kettle, mix the flour with a little cold water, stir into hot milk and cook well. Let it cool, then add butter, sugar and eggs beaten separately. Bake one hour in a pan of water in oven and serve with wine sauce.

—Daniel Campbell and his wife, of Walton County, Florida, are said to be respectively 117 and 118 years old.

A steel fly wheel twenty-five feet in diameter and requiring 250 miles of wire in its construction, has been made in Germany.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

January 3, 1887.

Christ's Ascension.
GOLDEN TEXT: While he blessed them, he was parted from them, and carried up into heaven.—Luke 24: 51.

(Acts 1: 1-4. Memory verses: 7-9.)

LESSON PLAN AND ANALYSIS.

TOPIC OF THE QUARTER:—The Church at Work.

GOLDEN TEXT FOR THE QUARTER:—We are laborers with God.—1 Cor. 3: 9.

LESSON TOPIC:—Witnessing the Lord's Ascension.

OUTLINE: 1. The Lord's Earthly Ministry, vs. 1-4.
2. The Lord's Triumphant Ascension, vs. 5-9.
3. The Apostles' New Career, vs. 10-14.

DAILY HOME READINGS:

M.—Acts 1: 1-14. The ascension.
T.—Luke 24: 44-53. The parting blessing.

W.—John 16: 1-11. To the Father.

T.—Heb. 9: 23-28. For us.

F.—Heb. 10: 1-13. On the throne.

S.—Eph. 1: 15-23. Head over all.

S.—Rev. 1: 9-13. Alive forever.

(These Home Readings are the selections of the International Bible Reading Association.)

LESSON ANALYSIS.

I. THE LORD'S EARTHLY MINISTRY.

1. Its Characteristics: All that Jesus began both to do and to teach (1).

Jesus went about,.....teaching,.....preaching,.....healing, Matt. 4: 23.

Jesus who went about doing good (Acts 10: 38).

2. Its Termination: Until the day in which he was received up (2).

When,.....he should be received up, he.....set his face to go (Luke 9: 51).

The night cometh, when no man can work (John 9: 4).

3. Its Confirmation: He also shewed himself alive.....by many proofs (3).

The Lord is risen indeed, and hath appeared to Simon (Luke 24: 34).

This Jesus did God raise up, whereof we all are witnesses (Acts 2: 32).

4. Its Vitality: He charged them.....to wait for the promise (4).

Tarry ye.....until ye be clothed with power from on high (Luke 24: 49).

In demonstration of the Spirit and of power (1 Cor. 2: 4).

II. THE LORD'S TRIUMPHANT ASCENSION.

1. The Final Assembling: When they were come together (6).

He led them out until they were over against Bethany (Luke 24: 50).

Then he appeared to James; then to all the apostles (1 Cor. 15: 7).

2. The Final Caution: It is not for you to know times or seasons (7).

Of that day and hour knoweth no one (Matt. 24: 36).

The day of the Lord so cometh as a thief (1 Thess. 5: 2).

3. The Final Assurance: Ye shall receive power, when the Holy Ghost is come (8).

In those days will I pour out my spirit (Joel. 2: 29).

Behold, I send forth the promise of my Father (Luke 24: 49).

4. The Final Commission: Ye shall be my witness.....unto the uttermost part (9).

Go ye into all the world, and preach the gospel (Mark 16: 15).

Ye are witnesses of these things (Luke 24: 48).

5. The Final View: He was taken up; and a cloud received him out of their sight (9).

So then the Lord Jesus.....was received up into heaven (Mark 16: 19).

He parted from them, and was carried up into heaven (Luke 24: 51).

III. THE APOSTLES' NEW CAREER.

1. Commissioned by Angels: Two men stood by them in white apparel (10).

Their angels do always behold the face of my Father (Matt. 18: 10).

Are they not all ministering spirits? (Heb. 1: 14).

2. Recalled to Activity: Why stand ye looking up into heaven (11).

And now why tarriest thou? arise, and be baptized (Acts 22: 16).

Awake, thou that sleepest, and arise (Eph. 5: 14).

3. Assured by Promise: This Jesus.....shall so come in like manner (11).

They shall see the Son of man coming (Matt. 24: 30).

I come again, and will receive you unto myself (John 14: 3).

4. Engrossed in Devotion: These all with one accord continued steadfastly in prayer (14).

Continuing steadfastly with one accord in the temple (Acts 2: 46).

Steadfast, unmovable, always abounding in the work (1 Cor. 15: 58).

Verses 1.—"All that Jesus began both to do and to teach." (1) The acts of Jesus; (2) The word of Jesus; (3) The records of Jesus.

Verses 2.—"The apostles whom he had chosen." (1) The apostolic company; (2) The apostolic authority; (3) The apostolic work.

Verses 3.—"Ye shall be baptized with the Holy Ghost." (1) A peerless gift; (2) A positive assurance.

Verses 4.—"Ye shall be my witnesses." (1) For whom? (2) Concerning what? (3) To whom? (4) For what?

Verses 10.—"He was taken up." (1) Whence? (2) Whither? (3) How? (4) Wherefore?

Verses 11.—"This Jesus.....shall so come in like manner." (1) The ascension of Jesus; (2) The return of Jesus.

Verses 14.—"These all with one accord continue steadfastly in prayer." (1) The company; (2) The concord; (3) The continuance.

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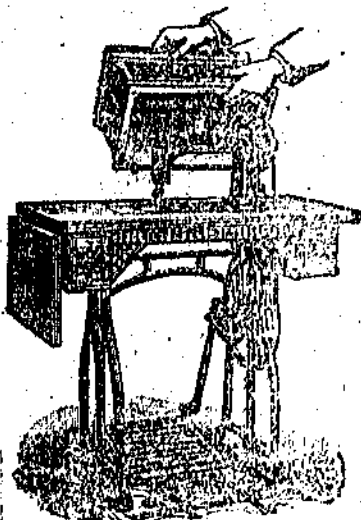
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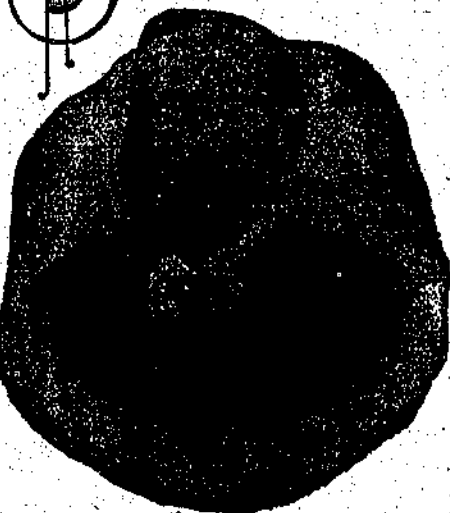
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8:00	2:00	Philadelphia	4:25	
8:05	2:05	Camden	4:30	
8:10	2:10	West Camden	4:35	
8:15	2:15	Atlantic City	4:40	
8:20	2:20	Atlantic City	4:45	
8:25	2:25	Atlantic City	4:50	
8:30	2:30	Atlantic City	4:55	
8:35	2:35	Atlantic City	5:00	
8:40	2:40	Atlantic City	5:05	
8:45	2:45	Atlantic City	5:10	
8:50	2:50	Atlantic City	5:15	
8:55	2:55	Atlantic City	5:20	
9:00	3:00	Atlantic City	5:25	
9:05	3:05	Atlantic City	5:30	
9:10	3:10	Atlantic City	5:35	
9:15	3:15	Atlantic City	5:40	
9:20	3:20	Atlantic City	5:45	
9:25	3:25	Atlantic City	5:50	
9:30	3:30	Atlantic City	5:55	
9:35	3:35	Atlantic City	6:00	
9:40	3:40	Atlantic City	6:05	
9:45	3:45	Atlantic City	6:10	
9:50	3:50	Atlantic City	6:15	
9:55	3:55	Atlantic City	6:20	
10:00	4:00	Atlantic City	6:25	
10:05	4:05	Atlantic City	6:30	
10:10	4:10	Atlantic City	6:35	

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WEST JERSEY & S.

September 29

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Stn.	Ex.	Acc.	Stn.	Ex.	Acc.	Stn.	Ex.	Acc.	Stn.	Ex.	Acc.
Atlantic City	8:15	4:00	Atlantic City	8:00	10:50	2:00	4:20	8:40	Atlantic City	8:15	4:00
Atlantic City	8:25	4:10	Atlantic City	8:05	11:00	2:07	4:27	8:47	Atlantic City	8:25	4:10
Atlantic City	8:37	4:21	Atlantic City	8:10	11:12	2:14	4:34	8:59	Atlantic City	8:37	4:21
Atlantic City	8:47	4:30	Atlantic City	8:15	11:20	2:20	4:40	9:09	Atlantic City	8:47	4:30
Atlantic City	8:58	4:40	Atlantic City	8:20	11:30	2:26	4:46	9:20	Atlantic City	8:58	4:40
Atlantic City	9:11	4:52	Atlantic City	8:25	11:40	2:32	4:52	9:31	Atlantic City	9:11	4:52
Atlantic City	9:18	5:04	Atlantic City	8:30	11:50	2:38	4:58	9:42	Atlantic City	9:18	5:04
Atlantic City	9:29	5:12	Atlantic City	8:35	12:00	2:44	5:04	9:53	Atlantic City	9:29	5:12
Atlantic City	9:38	5:19	Atlantic City	8:40	12:10	2:50	5:10	10:04	Atlantic City	9:38	5:19
Atlantic City	9:48	5:21	Atlantic City	8:45	12:20	2:56	5:16	10:15	Atlantic City	9:48	5:21
Atlantic City	9:58	5:28	Atlantic City	8:50	12:30	3:02	5:22	10:26	Atlantic City	9:58	5:28
Atlantic City	10:08	5:32	Atlantic City	8:55	12:40	3:08	5:28	10:37	Atlantic City	10:08	5:32
Atlantic City	10:18	5:35	Atlantic City	9:00	12:50	3:14	5:34	10:48	Atlantic City	10:18	5:35
Atlantic City	10:28	5:38	Atlantic City	9:05	13:00	3:20	5:40	10:59	Atlantic City	10:28	5:38

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