Business Methods In Farming.

TWENTIETH GENTUR

hearing on the subject of farming unless he proves his faith by his works "Do you run a farm yourself and do you make it pay?" are the questions to be put to every man who has any advice to offer about farming, writes Mr. S. W. Allerton in Saturday Evening Post. If he can't answer yes to both these questions his talk is mere theory and not worth listening to. If theorizing would raise crops we should have to go to college class-rooms instead of to the fields for grain on which to feed the world; but it won't, and there is no giving serious attention to any talk on this subject that is not backed up by sound results, of a broad, practical sort, which have been personally obtained by the man making the suggestions.

First, then, I shall give a reason for the faith that is in me, and shall state something of my experience as a farmer, before I ask any reader to accept my statement and give them any weight or practical consideration. My system, of farms contains something more than 40,and an equal amount in grass. These not ranches, but farms. The farmhouses covered by insurance number about seventy. While these farms are, in one sense, managed at long range, they are "personally conas the tourists say. The entire system centres right here in my Chicago office, and every crop is! as much under my personal direction as if I followed the plow, seed, ed the land and went into the harvest field myself.

So much for the question of practical personal experience in arming on, a large scale.

FARMING THAT PAYS.

Now about the results, Does my farming pay? Yes. And well, too. For/the sake of definitness I can say that in one year, from a farm of 3600 acres, I have made a net profit of \$37,000. This tract of land cost me but \$70,000. It was bought at a time when faith in farm values was low, and when the young man of that region at least, were in a hurry to get away from the farms into the big cities, where they would have a fair chance to make their fortunes.

Whether there is a good, big future in farming-enough to satisfy any young man with a healthy ambition tune—is well answered by the fact their management is at fault if they that quite recently three farmers in Central Illinois left, at their death than seventy bushels of either to the fect of certain perfumes upon the fortunes of more than three million a dollars each. This wealth was made in farming.

general region I can find scores of farmers who are worth of 160 acres: are the straws which go to show that mangel-wurzel beets; sixty acres for one of them is detected wearing a

How can a large system of farms, scattered over three States, be managed from an office in a big city? may, and generally does, practice farm. all manner of petty and exacting economies, but he will never do things on a large scale until he sys- fully as good as this: tematizes he entire scheme of operaion. This means that he puts his

cc omies and his activities on an aut tic basis. Once established, they g. n with their work in a mechanical .. ay, leaving the man at the head free to do the thinking for the enterprise in a big way-if he is capable of it.

One of the most important things in running a string of farms is the bushels; the corn being figured at and capable soldiers nowadays as long-distance telephone. It would thirty cents a bushel, and the yield their taller brethren. There seems be almost impossible to do, farming at seventy-five bushels an acre. The no reason why this should not be so; means of quick communication, Suppose there is a sudden bulge in the ing the farmer's outlay for expenses scripts, ordered up to join the colmarket for corn, wheat, hogs, sheep at \$700, this leaves him \$1500 clear. or cattle. By the telephone I can I believe this to be a very conservaforeman of every one of the farms. This ability to move produce into the market on quick notice and thus get the benefit of a high figure means thousands of dollars in additional profits each year to the man who has a large number of farms under his control.

· Chicago is the centre of the grain and live stock trade of this country, and the advantage of being situated right here where the world's prices are made is great. Of course we have a man who is at the stockyards. all the time, keeping a close eye on the prices, and buying or selling as our needs and advantage dictate.

ANOTHER END SERVED.

by this quick communication from that of having a means of meeting farmer of clerical burdens. crop exigencies due to the sudden and radical changes of weather. The man in Chicago, only a block or two distant from the Auditorium tower, is closer to the source of the weather gular routine of business. supply than the man out on the farm. The latter knows only whe ther it is locally foul or fair for the moment; but here there is a chance to chat with Old Probabilities and thus to secure a better guess as to of a chance to make something for the future conditions of drought or themselves and to live in comfort. rain, wind or calm: The difference The foreman of my largest farm is of a day in putting in a crop sometimes determines the success or fail-

Then this centralization of control in an office in a big market city good repair and especial attention is gives a distinct advantage in secur. Paid to the kitchens. Everything ing quick shipping facilities. When it within human reason that can be pecomes necessary to get a large done to make the houses convenient amount, of produce into the market for the wives of the farmers is done on short notice in order to senire. Then each family is furnished with a tho benefit of temporary sigh prices certain number of cows. If these things can be accomplished by the yield more futter than is required.

No man is entitled . to a serious large shipper that could not be done by the small farmer. He can go, without the loss of a moment's time. to the general freight agent or other railroad official, and negotiate directly and personally for special facilities out of reach of the man on constant change of help the farm. All these things count when the balance is struck.

> 'Again, the system I have outlined makes possible large economies in buying. It stands to reason that the man who buys binding twine for ployed. the harvesting machines on fifty farms can secure a lower figure than one purchasing for a single farm. used in farm operations. One of the biggest problems of

distribution of crops. Wh

duestion comes up amo there is always a great d talk about "grop rotation." ers understand this term to mean wheat the next-alternating these 000 acres under careful cultivation for giving their ground a chance for one occasion, after repeatedly press- told them of Himself and revenled Himit should be clearly understood, are plan to return anything to the soil. was asked: Every field used for wheat, corn and | "Why is that capitalist boss by a man who has any knack as a corn raiser, any average Illinois or man he had a ready answer: Be-

About thirty years ago I began been constantly buying farms and scape.
operating them, and have yet to make the first unprofitable invest- of this country. It gives the chilment. This is why I have little pa dren of the common people a chance tience with the man who, under average conditions, declares that there "nothing in farming." Men who talk in this strain are those who are satisfied to get a yield of thirty five bushels of corn or oats to the to get to the front and have a for- acre, when they should know that to produce an average of less

corn to the acre.

THE PROPER ALLOTMENT.

from \$100,000 to \$500,000. These ings, garden patch and a field of use of any perfumes at all, and if farming can be made to pay on a big pasture; sixty acres for corn; thirty one of them is detected wearing as well as a small scale, and that it acres for oats. In the second year poned. The perfume of the violet of them the was parted from them and carried up into heaven." He had appeared to be pasticularly in the peared unto them many times, at least 10 tion for the millionaire as well as ture and grass lands being turned laryngoscope to be particularly inover for cereals. The beets should jurious, producing in sensitive subbe fed to sheep and hogs, and as jects a tumefaction of the vocal of wool, lambs and hogs, under this Lack of system is the system, as would otherwise be se curse of the average farmer. He cured from the entire product of the

The showing made by an intelli- Is What the French Soldier of the gent following of this plan should be

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corn 900			500
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number of lambs in this estimate is but judging from the experience of tive estimate of what any good farm may be made to pay, for I have genterally exceeded this figure in the net pid extension of sports in recent results of my farming.

worth of hogs.

Each farm has fts foreman, whose duty consists in seeing that the central office is always intelligently informed of all local conditions and affairs and that orders are promptly and efficiently carried out. All the expenses are paid by draft through the local bank. This transfers the detail book-keeping to the one central metropolitan office is central office and relieves the head His only care in this particular is to see that he had a proper voucher for every item of expense and that this voucher is forwarded in the re-

HOW TO GET WORKERS.

There is no difficulty in getting good foremen and good hands long as they are given the right kind worth \$16,000, and lives in a degree of comfort that some city men who ure of the yield. So as to the lime make almost that amount every year can't provide from their incomes. First of all, the houses are kept in

for the household the farmer is free to sell the surplus. The wives and children of the men who run these farms are given all the poultry they raise. These privileges are appreciated, and go to make the foreman the hands and the tenants, together with their families, contented with their lot and eager to keep their

Orchards are planted on these rms, together with small fruits, and there is every encouragement to have large gardens and to keep them n good condition. Men who are well fed, having a tempting variety of the delicacies of the season, will thrive and work well where a plain and monotonous bill of fare would produce grumbling, discontent and a

There is not a farm in the whole system, /that hasn't in its equipment an extension-top buggy, and some have more than one, according to the number of young men en-The horses which are driven behind these carriages are equal to the ones owned by the sons neighboring farmers who work their This applies to every kind of supply places instead of being in the employ of a "Chicago capitalist." Here is another instance in which small farm management is, of course, the expense and little thoughtfulness ver this work large/results in loyalty and contentment

Quite as important to the welfare of the employees and the tenants of this down to the bottom and it will the farms as orchards, gardens, he found, in most cases, that farm- dairies, poultry and top buggies, are good district schools. sowing a field for oats one year and not a "little real schoolhouse" on or very near a farm that comes into my Here are still other sorrowful and blindcrops indefinitely year after year. possession I see to it that the auth-Here is where the chief mistake is orities are offered a gift of ample ade. They do not make provision ground on which to build one. On rest and enrichment. They do not ing an offer of this kind, my foreman self to them in the breaking of bread,

oats should have a season's rest once vours so anxious to build a brick with them. every three or four years. Give each schoolhouse? It will simply infield a chance to serve, as pasture crease his own taxes, and he will get land as frequently as this, and it no benefit from the improvement, will pay big returns in rich and having no children here to attend heavy yields. Managed on this plan, school."

As the foreman was a bright Irish-Nebraska field should yield from cause he thinks more of your chilseventy-five to one hundred bushels dren and their chances in life than you do yourself!" The schoolhouse was put up on the

farming on a tract of one hundred strength of that argument, and is dres on the banks of Seneca Lake, now well filled and helping to make New York. In three years I sav good, intelligent citizens of the-chiled \$3,200 from the farm and had a dren who live in that region. There good living besides. It was there isn't a more important building of that I demonstrated the principle of any farm than the little red schoolthe rotation plan which I have since house! Better get along with one followed on a larger scale. From less barn of corn-crib than leave this that time until the present I have bit of architecture out of the land-

The district school is the salvation for a good education, and that country which takes care of this class will keep at the front among the nations.

PERFUMES AND THE VOICE.

French scientists have been making experiments in regard to the efvoice. Many of the most successful Here is my allotment for a farm odorous flowers. Mme Richard goes cords.

FIVE FEET NOTHING

Fature Is to Be. (

The new law reducing the accepted height for service in the French army to only an inch or so above five feet is already being put into practice, and will probably result in five feet is already being rput into the ranks per annum.

In France, as in England, doctors claim that short men, if sturdy and eis of corn out of a crop of 4500 in good health, will prove as good ours this year, the average French youth is a very poor specimen of in heaven, and by the two men in white humanity, despite the increased at-

ave alluded, the allotment, followed of the new Nationalist order, and for us and keeping us and is ever before is this: \1800 adres in corn, 900 consequently not likely to overdraw God for us, and we may continue in quiacres in rye or oats, and the remain-the picture, makes melancholy reder in pasture. We keep 350 cattle, flections upon what he saw recently and sell from \$8000 to \$10,000 when acting as examiner of several hundred young fellows called for service in Paris.

They were all country-bred, and, coming from all parts of France, may be considered fairly represented tive of the nation.

NO WONDER THE CHEMIST WAS WORRIED.

A chemist was a good deal ried the other day, and it must be admitted not altogether without cause. The first he knew about it was from a regular customer, who

popped his head in and, nodding ap-

provingly, said, with a chuckle: I

wish I could say the same. smiled back benignly. Then someone else called out to him: You've got rid of your care: Happy man! And for some time came a fusillade of, I agree with you old mam. Quite right, too Ah, you know the value of them! And the like laconic observations went on until the bewildered chemist at shall inherit all things, and I will be his

The captive said nothing, but smiling grimly be pointed up to the shop fromt, where the legend ran Fre-scriptions dispensed with Some practical loker had painted

Text of the Lesson, Comprehensive Quarterly Review-Golden Text, Cor. vi, 14 Commentary Prepared by the Rev. D. M. Stenras.

LESSON L.—The resurrection of Jesus (Luke xxiv, 1-12). Golden Text, I Cor. xv, 20, "Now is Christ risen from the dead." The only way of peace and joy and victory is faith in God, believing just what He says and that He means what He says. If the women had believed His words, they would not have brought spices to anoint a dead body on the third day, but would have looked for, a risen Christ. If the apostles had believed His words, the report brought to them of His resurrection would not have seemed an idle tale.

LESSON II.-Jesus appears to Mary John xx, 11-18). Golden Text, Rev. 8, "Behold, I am alive for evermore. Unbelief brings sorrow and tears and blindness and keeps us from recognizing the presence of the Lord and makes us think that it is another when it is Himself. Yet He loves His poor, unbelieving ones and takes them to His heart and says as He points them to heaven, "My Father and your Father, my God and

LESSON III.—The walk to Emmaus (Luke xxiv, 13-35). Golden Text, Luke xxiv, 32, "Did not our heart burn within us while He talked with us by the way? ed ones because they were slow to believe all that was written, but Jesus felt sorry for them, and out of the Scriptures and they also became filled with comfort and a desire to tell others as He talked

LESSON IV .- Jesus appears to the aposfles (John xx, 19-29). Golden Text, John xx, 29, "Blessed are they that have not seen and yet have believed." Saved ones gathered in unbelief concerning His resurrection, but loved by Him and pitied, and He suddenly appears in their midst, with the words, "Peace be unto you." A week later Thomas, still unbelieving, is present also, and when he sees he, too, believes, and the words of the golden text are addressed to him and through him to all doulding, unbelieving ones. Faith honors God, but unbelief greatly grieves Him.

LESSON V.-Jesus and Peter (John xx 15-22). Golden Text, John xxi, 17, "Lov est thou Me?" Sometimes the great trouble is unbelief, and sometimes it is self confidence which often develops into cowardice. Peter's threefold denial needed the Lord's threefold question and command and exhortation not to think of nor see others, but just to follow Jesus, never afar off any more, but henceforth always fully. LESSON VI.-The great commission

(Math. xxviii, 10-20). Golden Text, Math. xxviii, 20, "Lo, I am with you al ways, even unto the end of the world. Unless we are grateful enough to Him for His love to us as to desire above all things to make Him known to others specially to those who never heard of Him, we are not loving Him as we should. All who have received the gospel teachers in singing have cautioned have been put in trust with the gospel their pupils stringently against the for the benefit of those who never heard it, and we are to speak it not as pleasing men, but God who trieth our hearts () Thess. if. 4).

peared unto them many times, at least 10 or 12, establishing His resurrection by many infallible proofs and speaking of the kingdom of God yet to be set up on the earth, and now He visibly ascends from the Mount of Olives, blessing them as He goes, having told them that they are to be His witnesses, but they must tarry in Jerusalem until He shall have endued them with power from heaven,

even with the Holy Spirit. LESSON VIII.—The Holy Spirit given (Acts ii, 1-11). Golden Text, John xvi, 13, "When He, the Spirit of Truth, is come, He will guide you into all truth." While they were gathered together expecting from day to day, after ten days the Spirit came as tongues of fire and filled each of them and spake through them the wonderful works of God, and as Peter spoke to them the Spirit convinced them of their sin in crucifying Christ and led 3,000 of them to accept Him as the Messiah and their Saviour.

LESSON IX .- Jesus our High Priest in heaven (Heb. ix, 11-14, 24-28). Golden Text, Heb. vii, 25, "He ever liveth to make intercession." He gave evidence by the descent of the Spirit that He was appared He had assured them that He swould come again, and in this lesson and in Rom. viii, 34, we are told what He is doing in heaven, while His redeemed are on the 3600-acre farm to which I M. Gaston Mery, an ultra-patriot His witnesses on the earth. He is caring etness knowing that we are accepted in Him and He is seeing to all that concerns us. He in heaven for us, we on earth for Him.

LESSON X .- Jesus appears to Saul (Acts xxii, 6-16). Golden Text, Acts xxvi, 19, "I was not disobedient unto the heavenly vision." He was seen by three men after His ascension-Stephen and Saul and John. Saul, converted by seeing Jesus in glory and hearing His voice, as all Israel will be converted at. His coming in glory, became the great apostle to the gentiles, as Israel saved will be His messengers to all nations by and

LESSON XI. Jesus appears to John (Rev. i, 9-20). Golden Text, Heb. xiii, 8, "Jesus Christ, the same yesterday and today and forever." Although this was 60 years or more after His ascension, He vish I could say the same. lays the same loving hand upon His The chemist was mystified, but dear servant and has the same kind "Fear not" with which to comfort him, and to this day He has not changed, but is the very same Jesus. Perhaps when we see Him it will be as He appeared to John. LESSON XIL-A new heaven and s

new earth (Rey. axl, 1-7, 22-27). Golden Text, Rev. xxl, 7, "He that overcometh last rushed madly out of the shop God, and he shall be My son." All the and, seizing one of his persecutors, millennial glory and all the glory of the demanded to know what it all new heaven and earth, all the glory that the Father has given to the Son-all is ours in Him (John xyll, 22; I Cor, ili, 21) but we do not seem to believe it. It we did, would we not be more weaned from these present things and more wholly given up to Him for His service and the affairs of His kingdom?

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL MAKING A L. V. CHUR The Man Who I

The Rev. Dr. Talmig Makes ar Sensible Suggestions.

A despatch from Washington says: Rev. Dr. Talmage preached from the the following text: "Unto the argel of the church in Szivrna write: These things saith the first and the last, which was dedd and is allwell to f I know thy works and tribulation, and poverty, but thou art rich Rev. ii. 8, 9.

Smyrna was a great city of the ancients, bounded on three sides by mountains. It was the central em porium of the Levantine trade. In that prosperous and brilliant city there was a Christian church estabished. After it had existed for c while it was rocked down by an earthquake. It was rebuilt. it was consumed by a configration that swept over the entire city. That church went through fire and trouble and disaster, but kept on to great spiritual prosperity. that church had the grace of an ever active, principle. Had been otherwise, all the grandeur of architecture, and all the pomp of surroundings would only have bee the ornament of death, the garland of a cossin, the plunes of a hearse Tonight, preaching my anniversary sermon as your pastor, it may be profitable to consider what are the elements of a live church. I remark, in the first. place, that

one characteristic of such a church is punctuality in meeting its engine All eccles as ical institu ments. tions have financial | relations, and they ought to meet their obligation just as certainly as mon meet their obligations at the church of God is not as faithful ir its promises as the Bank of England it ceases to be a church of God, I ought to be understood that prayers cannot paint a church, and prayers cannot pay a winter's coal bill, and prayers cannot meet the insurance and that while prayers can do a thousand things, there are a thousand things that prayers carnot to Prayer for any particular church will never reach heaven-high unless it goes down pocket-deep. for the advancement of the churc and do not, out of our means, con tribute for its advancement, prayer is only mockery. Let h church of God then meet its obligations on 'the' outside, and let the members of the congregation meet the obligations inside and the church will be financially prosper-

Let me say also that there must be punctuality in the attendance in the house of the Lordi vice begins at half-past ten in the morning, the regular congregation a of a live church will not come at a quarter to eleven. If the service is w to begin at half-past seven in the fie evening the regular congregation of w a live church will not come at a quarter to eight. In some churches I have noticed the people are always tardy. There are some people who are always late. They were born

too late, and the probability is that they will die too latel THE RUSTLING OF SILK up the aisle, and the simming of doors, and the treading of heavy feet is poor inspiration for a minister. It requires, great abstraction in a pastor's mind to proceed with the preliminary exercises of the church when one-half of the audience seated are looking around to see the other half come in. Such a difference of attendance upon the house of God

may be a difference of time pieces;

but the live church of which I am speaking ought to go by railroad time, and that is pretly well understood in all our communities Another characteristic of a live church is the fact that all the people participate in the exercises. A stranger can tell by the way the first tune starts whether there is any life there. A church that does not sing is a dead church ltis awful to hear a cold drizze of music and coming down from the organ loft, while all the people beneath sit in silence: When a tune wanders around lonely and undrice ided, and is finally lost amid the arches because the people do not join in it. there is not much melody made unto the Lord. In heaven they all sing, though some there can act sing half as well as others. The Methodist church has sung all round the world and gone from conquest to conquest, among other things because it is a singing church; and any Christian church organization that with enthusiasm performs this part of its duty will go on from triumph to triumph. A church of God that can sing, can do anything that ought to be done. We go forth into hand, and a hymn book in the other. O ye who used to sing the praises of the Lord, and have got out of the habit, take your harps down from the willows.

of a live church is a flourishing Saby bath school. It is too late in the history, of the Christian church to argue the benefit of such ago institut tion. The Sabbath school is not g supplement to the church; it is it right arm. But you say, there are dead churches that have Sabbath schools Yes, but the Sabbath schools are dead too. It is a dead mother holding in her arms a dead But when superintendent teachers and scholars on Sabbath afternoons to gether, their faces glowing with in terest and enthusiasm, and their songs are heard all through the exaway feeling they have been on the mount of transfiguration—that is a live school, and it is characteristic No of a live church. There is only one thing I have against the Sabbath schools of this country, and that is, they are too, respectable. We gather they are too, respectable. We gather in our schools the children of the refined; and the cultured; but alas! for the great multitude of the children of the abandoned and the lost. Oh

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OPSIS OF PRECEDING CHAP-Miss Wetherell is abducted who demnads as ' nansom or father £150,000 and a mys-Chinese stick. Mr. Wetheher lover, Richard Hatteras, nt a coup to release her but . Hatteras finds she raved. en carried to Pipa Lannu. A c equipped and pursuit com-

CHAPTER V. those who have had no expectof the South Pacific, the conrecurring beauties of our would have seemed like iste of Heaven itself. From nevoluntil the Loyalty Group lay nd us, we had one long spell of isite weather. By night under winking stars, and by day in the sunlight, our trim little craft ghed her way across smooth and our only occupation was romenade or loaf about the and to speculate as to the reof the expedition upon which we embarked:

ving sighted the Isle of Pine turned our bows almost due and headed for the New Hely Every hour our patience w ving greater In less than tw all being vel, we should be at destination, and twenty-four s. after that, if our fortune in the ascendant, on our way back with Theline r possession once more. And this would mean to me I can leave you to guess. ind of the coast of Ancityum was

y Father that one of ing up over the horizon shead nerell and I chanced to in the bows. oth as glass, and the tinkling of water around the Kttle vessel as she turned it off in snowy from either bow, was the only nd to, be heard. As easual the tersation, after wandering into r topics, came back to the subnearest our hearts. This led us nako a few remarks anent. Nikot his character. g I had always noticed when the came under discussion, a was, the dread Wetherell had o My curiosity had long been ex 'as to its meaning, and, having opportunity now, I' could not

in sweet and demesti A live Phurch must ! ious, comfortable building. "How bernacles, O Lord of Bes am so frightened of Nikola'?" rather be a do akedper of my God than to d ed, knocking the ash off his cigathe upturned fluke of the ancho 18 of wickedness reason will necessitate my tellthe characterist must be that i you a story. I don't mind doing at all, but what I am afraid church. It must is that you may be inclined to ...Oh .. bt its probability. I must congesple of Christ it is certainly more like the plot swing for man a Wilkie Collins novel than a bit ne men have left the m sober reality. However, if you nt idea." Why, there is m, earth so grand nt to hear it you shall."

1 - replied, making mysel nfortable and taking another difrom my pocket. I have Leen ging to ask you about it for some e past, but could not quite scare

Well, in the first place." Mr. therell said, 'you must' undernd that before I became a Minisof the Crown, or indeed a Memof Parliament, at all, I was a rister with a fairly remunicrative of ctice. That was before my wine th and when Phyllis was, lat ool. Up to the time I am going tell you about I had taken part no very sensational case. But my portunity for earning natoriets it s, though I did not know/it, near

hand One day I was briefed to fend a man accused of the murgher a Chinaman aboard a Sydney veson a voyage from Shanghai. At it there seemed to be pro doubt as as to his guilt, but by a singular ance, with the details of which Il not bore you I hit upon a, eme which got him off: 1' rember the man perfectly, and a fellow he was, half-witted. I ought, and at the time of the trial

thin an ace of dying of consumpthetic because he had not the ercwithal to pay me. However. made it up to me in another way. d that's where my real story comnces.

onths or so after the trial. I was ting in the drawing-room listening tered to tell me that a wonger inted to see me. I went into e passage to find waiting there a enty years of age. She was pedriy essed, but in a great state of ex-

Tam, I answered. What con do for you? I hope China Peter not in trouble again? He's in a worse trouble this me, sir, said the woman. He's m before he goes.'

t track are you going Toward light or rl's reply. victory or defeat! or hell? Set Cry aloud to God y of Salvation. SINGLENESS of single blessed

lk of married life; t a sad awakening whe becomes a wife! The can see the path ses richly strewn

ne long honeymog mistake, dear girl live guiet, happy ingleness is bliss.

do be wives."

There was one "Well, to give yo

should like to above all

my 'courage.''

His gratitude was the more

One wet night, a couple my wife's music, when a servant d buxom lass of about five-and-

Are you Mr. Wetherell?" she the gentleman as defended lina Rete in the trial the other

But what does he want hie a til ?' 1 asked rather suspiciously.

I'm sure I dunno,' was the at the But he's been calling the you all this blessed day: "Send sage but Mr. Wetherell! send for Mr. sttting of So off I came, when at, the fot back from work, to fetch you! soul is s You're comin', sir, you'd best be having. for he won't last till mornin', Very well. I'll come with you him to onco, I said, taking a mackindown from a peg as I spoke. having told my wife not to sit wild sale for me, I followed my strange enger out of the house and down

hearly an hour we walked dn, plunging deeper into the been able quarter of the town. All the march my guilte main- shouldn't rigid silence, walking a few want to and only recognizing Feel und that I was following her by what you a certain direction when-

You wou

· You