

The Life Of Florine Taylor

(Continued from page nine)

my mother overcome with grief and loneliness, began to all but die. One year later she died. After her burial I went to Exeter Springs, Missouri, and became a nurse in the Elms hotel there. A year later, when I was sixteen years old, I returned to Kansas and spent several months taking care of and nursing an aunt of mine who was in the last stages of tuberculosis. After her death I took service as a cook in a prominent white family. One Sunday shortly after I had returned to Omaha, I was attending church and met a young colored student by the name of Scott. He was interested in me and asked if he might come and see me. Our friendship ripened into love and we became engaged. He was very poor, only in his first year in the seminary and his prospects for marriage were remote. A year of almost perfect happiness passed. The first I had known of the death of my father. We were engaged up in each other and enjoyed in the tender intimacy of our love.

The Yankee Gale Of 1851

(Continued from page 9)

new forming part of the crew. On hearing of the storm, Wickson at once came to the island, found his way to Cavendish where they had been interred, had them exhumed and placed in a large box which was put on board the "Beth Hall," about sailing for Boston. Captain Wickson himself went by steamer, arrived home and anxiously waited for the schooner's arrival, but he waited in vain. The "Beth Hall" (named for her captain and owner) was noted all through the fleet for size and magnificence, but the cruel sea makes no distinction. Sometime after the vessel had sailed there came another storm fully as severe as the first, though very short in duration, and the splendid "Beth Hall" was never afterwards seen. There were various conjectures regarding the schooner's loss, but the great sea in mind. Owing to extremely high tide some vessels were driven so near the beach that the crews were able to leap ashore on dry land, and when no boat intervened, small craft were driven up into meadows. On land the damage was serious. The tide flooded areas never before seen under water; on fields where harvest had been recently gathered, waves flung their caps aloft, forgetting they were not on the ocean. Bridges and milldams were carried away by the score; buildings, fences and great forest trees were blown down, and for days travelling was stopped owing to wind-falls. When the gale had abated the sight along the shore was appalling. A windrow of wreckage piled in clearings. All except fifty vessels were broken up completely as to be indistinguishable, the number destroyed being estimated by the piles of material. With the fragments of vessels and boats were mixed every variety of gear and appliances associated with fishing. Together with an immense lot of stuff one would suppose to be foreign. Besides the quantity of flour broken up and destroyed, sixty barrels remained whole, notwithstanding the battering they must have received. There were great quantities of fish looses and in barrels, trunks, clothing, boots, chum-buckets, barometers, etc., etc., everything entangled with cordage and sails or partly buried in sand. Such bodies as came ashore were generally nude, their garments having been washed off in the terrible conflict. After the harvest of death had been gathered, rows of caskets could be seen in contiguous barns in preparation for burial, the population of some churches having been increased by as much as a dozen. Confinement at the coast of P. E. Island and continuing westward to Savage Harbor, distance about forty miles, fifteen vessels were driven ashore, besides a large barque from Europe in ballast. From Savage Harbor to Richmond Bay, distance about forty miles, seventeen vessels were stranded. In Richmond Bay, twenty-four vessels were driven ashore. From the latter place to North Cape, distance about forty miles, seventeen vessels went ashore. Twenty-two vessels lost the whole or part of their crews. Here are the names of vessels from which more than six men were lost: "Fair Play," Portland Maine, lost seven; "Traveller," Newburyport, Mass., lost ten; "American," Lubec, Maine, lost nine; "Frederick Dexter," Dennis, lost ten; "Salena," Portsmouth, N. H., lost ten; "Ship Jack" came in with twelve bodies; "First," Gloucester, Mass., lost thirteen; "Mary," Moulton, Castine, Maine, lost four; "Brothers," St. Andrew, N. B., all on board lost; American schooner wrecked off "Mary," St. Andrew, N. B., all on board lost; British vessel wrecked off Rustico, four bodies in cabin and six in fore-cabin; British vessel laden with merchandise wrecked, all hands lost; two vessels foundered off Stanhope, crews of both lost; brigantine wrecked off North Cape, all on board lost. Besides the foregoing seven bodies were washed ashore some weeks after the storm. It was estimated that the gale in question made eighty-three widows and left fatherless three hundred children.

BIBLE THOUGHTS FOR THE WEEK

MARCH 25

REPENT, REPENT.—John the Baptist came, preaching, saying, Repent ye: for the kingdom of heaven is at hand. Jesus began to preach, and to say, Repent: for the kingdom of heaven is at hand.—Matthew 3:1, 2; 4:17.

MARCH 26

GREAT AND PRECIOUS PROMISES.—Whereby are given unto us exceeding great and precious promises; that by these ye might be partakers of the divine nature, having escaped the corruption that is in the world through lust.—2 Peter 1:4.

MARCH 27

A COMPLETE SALVATION.—The very God of peace sanctify you wholly; and I pray God your whole spirit and soul and body be preserved blameless until the coming of our Lord Jesus Christ.—1 Thessalonians 5:23.

MARCH 28

THE CHRISTIAN'S MISSION.—Preach the Gospel, for the Kingdom of heaven is at hand. Heed the sick, cleanse the lepers, raise the dead, cast out devils; freely ye have received, freely give.—Matthew 10:7, 8.

MARCH 29

THE HIGH CALLING.—Be ye therefore perfect even as your Father which is in heaven is perfect.—Matthew 5:48.

MARCH 30

A NATION'S GREATNESS.—Righteousness exalteth a nation; but sin is a reproach to any people.—Proverbs 14:34.

MARCH 31

WONDERFUL GOODNESS.—Oh that men would praise the Lord for his goodness, and for his wonderful works to the children of men.—Psalm 107:8.

ed the last mournful rites that humanity owes to his kind. They opened their doors to the needy, fed and clothed the destitute, in short did all that kindness could suggest to relieve the unfortunate cases on their shores. These kindly acts were not done for people falling in gratitude, as for weeks the press of New England teemed with the strongest expressions of thankfulness and the following communication which appeared in the "Royal Gazette," breathes the same spirit: "Ed. Royal Gazette, Charlottetown. Sir.—I would be glad to express, in behalf of my fellow sufferers to the kindness, sympathy and assistance received from the inhabitants of Princetown, Royal. whose kindness, no pecuniary reward could repay and to whom we shall ever feel under the greatest obligations, as their hospitality was extended in such a way as to cause us to feel we were really among friends who cherished Christian virtues that would put to shame many of our own countrymen, or at least many sailing under the American flag. "We sincerely hope that any Americans who see this will remember that in October, 1851, three hundred men from American vessels were cast ashore at Richmond Bay, all of whom received every attention that could possibly be tendered them had them been wrecked within sight of their own dwellings. It is due the inhabitants of that make this acknowledgment of their kindness. CHARLES L. WILLIAMS Master of Schooner "Bethie," October, 1851.

Previous to the storm in question the fishermen at times prosecuted their calling on each day of the week, and some expressed an opinion that the gale was sent as punishment for violating the scripture command—"Keep the Sabbath day holy." As to the correctness of that theory, the writer has no opinion to give. (The above is the first of a series of faded historical sketches, reprinted from an old sketch book which will appear in The Guardian.)

He Says He Can Now Do His Work

Quebec Man Used Dodd's Kidney Pills

Mr. Aubin states that they have made him well and that his kidneys are without pain. St. Nicholas Station, Que., March 23.—(Special.) Gaudin Aubin, a well-known and respected resident here is a sure friend of Dodd's Kidney Pills. He has tried them and found them good. "I am now very well and my kidneys are without pain" Mr. Aubin states. "Since the time I started taking Dodd's Kidney Pills, I have not had any more pain and I have been able to get to my work."

That Mr. Aubin's trouble came from the kidneys is evidenced by the relief he got from Dodd's Kidney Pills. They are purely and simply a kidney remedy. They heal and strengthen the kidneys and put them in shape to strain all the impurities out of the blood. It is easy to see how neglecting them may be the cause of serious illness. Rheumatism, Dropsy, Urinary Troubles, Diabetes and Heart Disease are some of the penalties that follow neglecting the call of sick kidneys. Sound kidneys mean pure blood. Pure blood means good health. Ask your neighbor if Dodd's Kidney Pills are not the best remedy

Sunday School Lesson

Lesson XII March 23. CLOSING DAYS AND CRUCIFIXION—REVIEWED

Go den Text:—This is a faithful saying, and worthy of all acceptance, that Christ Jesus came into the world to save sinners: of whom I am chief.—1. Tim. 1: 15.

In the third and last year of Jesus' ministry, the cloud of enmity which had been gathering little by little almost from the beginning of His ministry darkens rapidly. The hatred of the Scribes and Pharisees is shown more and more openly and culminates at last in His arrest and crucifixion. It was Jesus' custom to attend the synagogue on the Sabbath and to teach there whenever opportunity offered. On one such occasion He healed a woman whose infirmity had bowed her down for eighteen years. With great indignation the ruler of the synagogue defended the Mosaic law of the Sabbath saying that the woman could come on any other day to be healed. Probably his only object was to stir up feeling against Jesus. But Jesus by His rejoinder, showing that it was right to do good on the Sabbath day—if to beasts as the law provided, how much more to human beings—put his enemies to shame (St. Luke XIII. : 10-17).

At a certain feast, Jesus watched how the assembling guests chose out for themselves the best seats regarding the table. He rebuked them, but followed up His speech to the guests with a parable addressed to the ruler of the feast. In this parable the social principal which He laid down is universal and eternal. We are not to be content to entertain those only who will in return entertain us, but must show kindness and courtesy without expectation of return, thus increasing the world's common stock of joy which can never be too great (St. Luke XIV. : 7-14).

The parable of the Prodigal Son, stands for all time as the illustration of God's free pardon for repentant sinners. In the contrasted characters of the two brothers, the elder, shows a nature self-indulgent and selfish—both are the objects of the father's love and care. (Luke XV. : 11-24.)

The parable of the Rich Man and Lazarus, shows how men may be eternally the worse for the use they make of this world's goods. The conclusion of the parable is simple: that of bad stewardship. While he was living in mirth and luxury himself, he allowed Lazarus to remain in miserable poverty. Therefore according to this awful parable he finds himself in hell. It is the inevitable law of retribution which is found everywhere in the teaching of Jesus. (Luke XVI. : 19-31.)

The gratitude of that leper who when he was cleansed, alone in the dark came back to give thanks to Jesus, was evidently pleasing to Our Lord. Jesus' pleasure in this man's thankfulness remains us that God has pleasure in our prayers and praises also, and that here in we may render some small return to Him for all the joy with which He fills our lives (St. Luke XVIII. : 11-19).

That there is a right spirit without which all prayer is empty, the Master shows in His parable of the Pharisee and the Publican. In the Pharisee Jesus sets the Pharisee and Publican in contrast and His judgment goes against the Pharisee whose self-complacency as well as his contempt for others is revealed in his prayer, and favors the Publican who realized his sinfulness and need of forgiveness. The dissatisfied sinner is perverted to the self-satisfied saint (St. Luke XVIII. : 11-14). When Zacchaeus who had been called "wolf" and "bear," heard Jesus' address him by his right name and even vantage to enter his house the Publican felt, perhaps for the first time, that there was someone in Jericho who recognized his better nature and could appeal to it. From that moment there was awakened a new aspiration in the depths of Zacchaeus' unhappy soul. (St. Luke XIX. : 1-10.)

Jesus in His parable of the Pounds, commends the successful man by telling him he has been "good and faithful." All cannot be so richly great or clever, but good and faithful all may be and by these Contributions win recognition even from God Himself (St. Luke IX. : 11-28).

Jesus' questioners were frequent. It is through the visible suffering in Gethsemane which they had determined to execute. As on an occasion in the temple, the man who asks about the tribute money is not an honest inquirer. Jesus however, by His skilful answer turns the questioner back upon himself. Referring to a familiar penny with the image of Caesar stamped upon it, He impresses all with an understanding of their duty to God and man (St. Luke XX : 1 to XXI : 8).

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Of Interest to Farmers

NEW USES FOR THE EGG BEATER

Instead of mixing the flour and liquid for the gravies and stews with a spoon, use a double rotary egg beater and the gravy will be smooth. Freshly cooked lumpy may be made smooth in an instant by beating it with the Dover egg beater. Thickened milk, when it is beaten well and has a little sugar added to it, makes an appetizing drink. Cocoa is also improved by whipping.

A BOTTOMLESS HOG CRATE

The handiest thing to have around the hog end of a farm is a bottomless hog crate. The one we have is four feet long, thirty-two inches wide by thirty-eight inches high, and has an ordinary "slip" door at one end. The door is a crate let a board extend about eight inches on both sides and on each end of the crate. These make convenient handles. When mistress hog refuses to enter the crate just slip it over the top of her, and there you have the most stubborn hog in the crate without the loss of any valuable time and patience. Now, with the aid of a couple of planks you can load and unload the heaviest hog without any heavy lifting. The "slip" door is not like to walk the straight and narrow path for war, why just turn them around and, log-fashion, they will always go backwards.

After the cattle and hogs are loaded it is well to tie the crate fast to the wagon box.—H. H.

POULTRY TROUBLES

In the spring of the year two bad habits, egg eating and feather pulling, often develop in poultry flocks. There is usually one or more causes for the development of these habits, although they develop sometimes without any apparent cause. They both affect profitable returns and consequently should be stamped out as quickly as possible.

Egg eating is frequently caused by a lack of lime, in the form of oyster shells, or meat food, in the form of beef scraps, green bone and skim milk. Hens which do not get enough of these sometimes become heavy egg eaters. Remove the offenders from the pen. Place oyster shells and grit in hoppers or boxes so that the birds can help themselves at any time. Add meat food and green food, mangel turnips, or sprouted oats, to the ration and make sure the hens take plenty of exercise. Always drink nests—make them so that the hens enter them from the rear.

Feather pulling usually develops in flocks where there is a deficiency of meat food in the ration or where the birds do not take sufficient exercise. Remove the cause. Give them food in the ration and give the fowls all the skim milk they want. Feed the whole grains in five or six inches of litter.

THE NEW THREE PIECE SUIT

After several seasons of the delightful but none the less arbitrary sway of the separate dress women have suddenly attracted to the unlimited possibilities of the suit, especially in the new semi-tailored and three piece variety. A long bodied dress with one of the new soft jackets is almost a complete daytime wardrobe in itself, for it makes a costume that is quite correct for the street at any hour of the day, while under it you have a dress that is suitable for afternoon engagements. The lighter material of the body enables you to wear the dress with its jacket quite late in the Spring. The three piece suit is bound to be

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tremendously successful, for it does not oust the popular separate dress but completes it and increases its usefulness by the addition of a jacket which in many cases may be worn with other skirts and dresses. The blouse jacket, the bloused, the belted jacket or the short, boxed coat is worn with a dress which is quite as subject to variation as its coat. It may be a one piece dress with a straight draped or circular skirt of the jacket material and body oforgette or crepe de Chine in the same color, trimmed with hairpin lace or flat braid.

SELECTING BREEDERS FOR EGG PRODUCTION

As the time approaches when the breeding pens will have to be mated it becomes necessary to give careful attention to this, the most important work of the season.

The male selected should be one who is the son not only of a high laying hen, but of a hen having power to transmit the quality to her daughters. When after careful study of records, it has been decided to use a male from a certain dam, the next point is selection of a promising specimen. Try to maintain size in the flock by choosing a bird as near standard weight as possible. More important still however is to select a bird with constitutional vigour—the one with a broad back and with the width carried well back to the tail, and having also a good depth of body. The head—and this is most important, because the vigour of the bird is expressed in his head and eye—should be clean cut free from coarseness and with the face clear of wrinkles. The eye should be prominent and piercing.

To such a male mate the requisite number of females. This

MEN AND HORSES

How closely related is man to the more intelligent of the animals is seen in many of the ailments to which both are prone and the remedies to which they answer.

Doctors and veterinarians are oftentimes surprised to learn of the similarity of their methods of handling the ailments of man and beast.

Sprains, burns, scalds, scratches and many other minor injuries, many every day ailments, too in men and animals take the same course, and both answer immediately to the same treatment—Absorbine Jr.

Absorbine was first discovered by a very close student of the horse, W. F. Young, and by him, devoted to its cause. Its very exceptional benefits, however, were promptly seized upon for the human race and, in a milder form, its preparation is sold all over the continent today as Absorbine Jr. It is used for men, women and children everywhere as a positive germicide—a germ killer—and a prompt and certain healer of all hurts. It is useful not only for all the purposes served by ordinary liniments and embrocations, but as a mouth-wash and for anything else where a germicide is needed. Don't wait until you need it. Get it in the house today. \$1.25 at your druggist's.

will depend on the breed and the conditions under which the birds are being kept. For American breeds such as the Plymouth Rock or Wyandotte from ten to twelve will make a satisfactory pen. For Mediterranean breeds, such as the Leghorn, about fifteen females may be used; but in all cases where the breeders have free range a large number of females may be used. Yearling hens make ideal breeders, but older hens or well developed pullets will also give excellent results. In selecting these birds also keep constitutional vigour in mind. Select those birds having capacity, as evinced in long, broad and deep bodies. Frequently a bird may be deficient in one of these dimensions, i. e., it may be a little short in the back; but if it is broad and carries the width well back to the tail, and shows a good depth, it may make up in extra breadth and depth, what it lacks in length. Here, again, as in the male, the head is most important. The clean cut face and prominent piercing eye are the marks of vigour and productiveness.

BEE EQUIPMENT FOR BEGINNERS

(Experimental Farms Note) Equipment does not make a beekeeper, but modern equipment is necessary to make beekeeping a success.

Unless the beginner has had some previous experience in bee management, he should commence with not more than one or two colonies; for nothing is more disheartening after going into the business heavily, than to lose a large proportion of the bees through lack of experience.

As location and system of management have a bearing on the equipment used, they should be decided upon before purchasing supplies. A study of the bee supply catalogues will help the beginner to decide what he needs.

Whether the production of comb or extracted honey is decided upon, the supplies used should be modern, strongly built and simple in construction.

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