LESSON

Samuel, the Victorious Leader.-1.

Commentary.-I. Preparation (vs. 3-8). 2. samuel—He had been judge of preparing the people for the reformation that was about to be accomplishd. "When the right moment came and the desire for better things sprang up the fruit of his prophetic labors, he was ready to take his place as the leader of the nation."—Cam. Bib. bake unto all the house of Israel-The influence of Samuel's piety and of larael. Most of the judges exerted an influence over a few tribes, but Samuel gained a hold upon the whole nation. Put away the foreign gods

(R. V.)—There was a disposition on the part of Israel to return to the God of Israel, and this purpose was to be manifested by giving up the gods of the heathen. Prepare your hearts unto the Lord-'Direct your hearts unto Jebovah."-R. V. They were not only to forsake all other deities, but they were to seek and serve the true God and Him only. He will deliver you -The declaration is definite and positive, if Israel would meet the conditions, they would be saved from the oppression of the Philistines, under which they had suffered for forty years, 4. Did put away Baalim and Ashtaroth-It was a long step in advance when the people of Israel put sway foreign gods. They were on the way to victory. Batilim is the plural of Baal and Ashtaroth is the plural of shtoreth.

6. Gather all Israel to Mizpeh-Miza denotes a watch-tower. It is hought it was about five miles northest of Jerusalem, but there is a difne would place it at Scopus, a hill mile northeast of Jerusalem. This sembly of the people was for the purpose of getting ready to throw off the Philistine yolks. Samuel would pray for Israel as they were thus gathered, 6. Drew water, and poured it out-This act indicated penitence. It also may have had the force of a pledge to God on the part of the people to serve Him. Fasted-In token of their contrition and determination. We have sinued against the Lord-The people publicly confessed their sins and thus humbled themselves before the Lord. They turned from strange gods, turned toward the Lord, repented, and confessed their sins. children of Israe. Samuel judged in Mizgeh-Ho declared to the people the course they must take to secure the divine favor and obtain liberty from the Philistine oppression. It is probable that he acted also as a civil

12. Called the name of it Eben-ezer- ing and continuous growth of charac-Semuel would commemorate the vic- ter. Through him an orderly and benetory and at the same time ascribe the ficial civil administration, diligently

13. The Lord was against the Philis- was enjoyed by the various tribes of glory to God. times The oppression of forty years Israel. st an end, and the Lord kept the Philistines from making inroads into Israel's territory. 14. Cities...were restored Samuel's administration was a vigorous one. He succeeded in breaking the enemy's power in those cities which had been wrested from Israel. From Fkron even unto Gath -The cities between the two places Gath remained in the hands of in circulation here that, owing to the the Lord give deliverance to Is- tion, the Germany Government inred from the Philistines, but He gave tends ordering five million Germans the rest from the Amorites, Israel's who possess independent incomes and powerful enemy, next to the are ineligible for military service to time to decompose an fore spring planting.

The highlands of Judah and over.

shall go to the Scandinavian countries. to like and he delivered the messages se for whom they were given. He Switzerland.

was regarded with reverence by the people. As a judge he was far-seeing and impartial. As a man of God he had great power in prayer. He accomplished for the people of Israel that for which he was raised up. All the days of his life—In his old age Samuel made his sons judges, but they were only his assistants, while he retained his judicial office. Saul was made king while Samuel lived, but Samuel continued to execute his office to a considerable extent. 16. Beth-el-About eight miles north of Jerusalem. Gilgal-East of Jericho. Samuel passed lerast from the death of Eli. He was from place to place and thus gave the cases before him. 17. Ramah-A city

a few miles north of Jerusalem. Questions.-What exhortation did Samuel give to Israel? What reform took place in Israel? How did the Israelites show their return to the Lord? Where did they assemble and for what purpose? Why did the Philistines come up? How did the Lord put the Philistines to confusion? How did Samuel commemorate the victory of Israel? What was the effect of this victory?

PRACTICAL SURVEY.

Topic-Israel's return to God. I. Embraced true religious reform.

II. Established national unity. I. Embraced true religious reform. When the time came to utter the word of the Lord in the full maturity of His powers and to take the leadership of the nation, Samuel stood ready. Penetrating to the deepest source of their defeat, Samuel placed the recognition of Jehovah at the basis of all national reform. He addressed all the tribes with a voice of moral authority that recailed the admonitions of Moses and the last words of Joshua. Samuel had force of will to resist the tide of evil and to bid it recede. He distinctly charged the house of Israel with having gone astray from the living God. Their idolatry was not a mere fancy nor a mere selfish indulgence. It was an insult, a dishonor to their God. Therefore Samuel's first great act as prophet-judge was to call the

people to a thorough religious and moral cleansing, embracing purity of heart, temperance in spirit, chastity of body and righteousness one toward another. The steps leading to this must be a hearty renunciation of all idols, the confession of sin in humiliation of spirit and by special prayer. Renunciation of sin combined with der of things. Upon their sincere repentance a new order began. Nationpart of the prophetic office was to maintain the spiritual character of the Hebrew worship, and to prevent degeneracy of the people into ritualism. Israel's experience of defeat and oppression had taught them their own defeat twenty years before, they now casily digested then one that is not.

ance."—Cam. Bib. Samuel cried undoing for Israel for years was proving tablished. Samuer's protracted about the was an evidence of his public spirit. ter, since it helps to clean out the doing for israel for years was proving was an evidence of his public spirit. ter, since it helps to clean out the nation had reached a lit was the principal means of raising waste matter and give a good carcass. It was the principal means of raising waste matter and give a good carcass. The nation where their the nation to its subsequent power Professor Boss says, also, that anistage of reformation where their prayers would be heard. Samuel the nation to its subsequent power and glory. Samuel led the people through two revolutions, one religious the property of the midst of the religious ceremony the Philistines advanced to attack Israel, who were unorganized and the country with the glory of fleet. tack Israel, who were unorganized and the country with the glory of Ged. unprepared for battle. From a hu- He connected the official with the wholly on the side of the Philistines. He connected the children with the wholly on the side of the Philistines. The Lord thundered with a great being an upright judge. Under his thunder—The language is forceful. It government piety flourished, the gives prominency to the divine agency. stream of justice ran pure, the rights It declares the great violence of the of all classes were respected, private storm, which threw the Philistine property was safe and the public burarmy into confusion. "This amazing dens were borne by a prosperous peomiracle was wrought in answer to ple Samuel was a judge who built up Samuel's prayer, and was a confirma- a kingdom of righteousness. He knew tion of his words to Israel as record- the need of establishing order and dised in verse 3."—Whedon. Smitten cipline under the sacred law. His residence Israel—Heretofore Israel had dence was conspicuously a centre of been smitten before the Philistines, religious influence. There the altar II. Pursued the Philistines-They fol- proclaimed to the tribes of Israel that lowed up the advantage the Lord piety was to be the character and Under Beth-car-The ex- the will of God the rule of his govact location is unknown, but must ernment. Samuel ruled by virtue of have been west or southwest of Miz- what he was in himself and he had pel towards the Philistine's country, the ability because of his early train-

TO SAVE FOOD

T. R. A.

maintained on religious principles.

Germany May Exile 5,000,000 Wealthy Subjects.

Copenhagen Cable.—The report is Philistines. Amorites—Not only necessity to restrict food consump- soil is poor. The manure supplies ni-They were the inhabi- leave Germany for neutral countries time to decompose and pulverize be-

ad Israel—He was a prophet port, that 3,000,000 of these persons



FEEDING DAIRY COWS IN WINTER Economizing on the dairy cow's food supply is a great mistake. The farmer who, as winter approaches, will confine his cows to a simple feed of corn fodder, or some other cheap and ready food, is the man who is not getting the best out of his stock.

Corn is not a perfect food for a dairy cow any more than it is the proper food for an egg fowl. For the production of milk, as for the production of eggs, a ration is required that contains a larger percentage of fleshforming constituents than is contained in corn or fodder.

Dairy cows must be fed so as to obtain the greatest possible quantity of milk at that time. A ration should be used so as to sustain the milk flow just as long as possible. Fortunately, the food that tends to produce a large milk flow is also satisfactory from the

other standpoint. If a cow converts her food into milk, instead of putting it on her back in the form of fat, it is almost impossible to feed her too much of the right kind of grain. Of course, it is possible to be really extravagant, but on the average farms where dairying is not a specialty there is little danger of this occurring. During the winter, when the weather

is cold, and it is a good ilea to give a fairly liberal ration of ground corn and cob meal, to which is added some ground oats and also some oil meal. The quantity to be fed depends entirely on the individual, and should be left to the judgment of the feeder. The cows, however, should not have more than what they will eat up clean. It is a good sign to see the bottom of the nanger licked clean after every meal. A grain ration like the above, fed morning and night, and each feeding followed by a fair-sized bundle of good clover hay, will keep a cow that is in good condition right up to her maximum milk powers all the time.

There is no advantage is exposing the cows to cold and stormy weather. They become chilled and consequently get a setback. They enjoy having access to straw stacks, and a shed positive acts of obedience was the or- opening to the south makes good quarters during the daytime. It is a good plan to have a feed rack in the yard, al repentance was followed by a na- to which the cows may have access at tional assembly. A most important any time during the day, and drinking water should always be on hand so they can help themselves at will.

The milk flow can often be sustained by making gradual changes in the ration. For instance, should the cows seem to tire of oil meal or oats, it is weakness and cured their presumption. a good plan to change to bran or to casily digested than one that is not. one consolation is that, according to the many of their way of thinking their enemies. China is obligated not to allenate or They suppressed that the gathering stored from apostasy. That victory supply should be kept convenient all are in the same straits.

broke themselves before the Lerd man of farcel's help, As soot as a constituent of the construction to grain the state of the level of the construction to grain the state of the level of the construction to grain the state of the level of the construction to grain the state of the level of of intery after a long drive. Especial care should be exercised not to bruise the body of the animal, for a bruise causes a congestion or blood that will spoil

the meat at that point. An animal should not be losing in flesh at the time of slaughter; that means shrinking muscles and tough meat. When an posite is true. Better meat, says Pro- detailed instructions how to act. lessor Boss, will be secured from an These instructions state that the animal in only medium flesh, but gaining rapidly, than from an animal that is very fat, but not - gaining in tiesh. Also, animals with fine bone and soft, luxuriant bair are more likely to yield a good quality of meat than those with coarse bones and wiry hair. A horse is no better than his feet, and it does not matter how fine that form of the animal or how correct the markings, if poor feet go along with

A post that is well set may last longer than one which has been made smaller by snarpening so as to drive in easily, but it is seldom as solid as the driven post. When the soil is water-soaked the set post is more easily leaned by stock pushing on the fence Bees are useful as well as interesting insects. They produce honey, one of the best foods, and at the same time help nature distribute the pollen

should have a few stands of bees. Barnyard manure is one of the necessities for garden-making where the best, usually, to apply the manure broadcast in the winter. It then has

Doctoring sneep is expensive and often unsatisfactory, unless the symptoms of the disease are clearly understood. If the sheep are not exposed to bad weather in the late fall and are given proper care and feed there is not Courier Journal.

much show for disease, unless brought in from other flocks. With sheep are ounce of prevention in worth much

more than a pound of cure.

A garden should have perfect drainage, for, if there are depressions which hold water, the ground occupied by them will be wasted.

It is estimated that an average toad s worth to the farmer \$5 a year for the cutworms alone which it destroys. A good way to keep a horse clean in the stable is to clean out all dirt, etc., and then cover the floor about three or four inches thick with dry sawdust, as far back in the soil as the horse usually stands, then cover the sawdust with straw or the bed that you may use. The sawdust will absorb the moisture, and therefore make the other bedding last longer in case it is scarce. The sawdust should be replaced by fresh occasionally.

Bonemeal and wood ashes in equal quantities make a good lawn fertilizer. Apply at the rate of one pound per square rod, or 300 or 400 pounds per acre, at one time.

A GUIDING HAND

Has No One Great Enough to Lead in Crisis.

Her People Themselves Acknewledge the Lack.

London Cable. A neutral observer, who has just concluded a tour of Germany and Austria writing in the London Times regarding Germany's need of a strong man in the present ports.

"The whole of Germany's system has been built up with the idea of a strong man at the helm, a virtual dictetor of public affairs and, still more roads. important, of public opinion—a Bismarck. In times of peace the present Emperor played his part admirably, chiefly because of his versatility. Since the beginning of the war no one has realized more clearly than Wilhelm II, himself that he was not equal to the tack.

"That he should have stepped into the background hoping that 'the great and glorious year' as the Germans are wont to call 1914, would produce a great man, is perhaps a tribute to his political acumen. Up to the pres-Their urgent request of Samuel for mix some good shorts along with the ent it would appear that the great prayer in their behalf was an evidence cornmeal. This has a tendency to man has not been found. This is of of their reliance on Jehovah. Where sharpen the appetite. Any food that deeper concern to many Germans Israel experienced an overwhelming is palatable is always much more than they are willing to admit. Their one consolation is that, according to is to be made to the Japanese.

German Orders to Submarines re Merchant Ships.

London Cable. The Copenhagen correspondent of The London Daily Big Battles Coming On the East-News wires: From Hamburg it is learned that the German submarines which are to engage in the bleckade of the English coast have received blockade of Britain gives the subchantmen found within the blockaded area for the purpose of convey- province to Osowiec. ing anything to Britain as enemy ships engaged in illegal operations The submarines are to approach the merchantmen, if possible, without being seen and torpedo them immediately without the slightest examination regarding their nationality or in any way concerning themselves as to the fate of the crew.

Neutral vessels which break a blockade have no rights at all, according to international law, and it is understood the desire is that the crews ci the terpedoed ships shall perish, so there may be left no evidence regarding the fate of the ships. The German authorities believe the disapparance, with all nands, of many on the stigmas of flowers. Every home | merchantmen will produce a most terrorizing effect.

It is reported the Kaiser will arrive at Wilhelmshaven to-morrow. The general belief is that he is, going to Heligoland to direct the blockade personally. In a few weeks, the rumor adds, he may go even farther than Heligoland.

"This war business will make beef "What will "Maybe so." scarce." we do when the beef supply runs out, anyhow?" "Don't worry. The chemints will find some way to manufacture meat from coal tar."-Louisville

Japan's Memorandum is Causing Worry to Powers.

Does Not Mention All the Original Claims.

Pekin, China, Cable—If information from presumably well-informed sources, both foreign and Chinese, is correct, the memorandum recently given by the Japanese Legation to the diplomatic representatives here of the United States, Great Britain and Russia respecting the demands of the Tokio Government on China omits certain of the requirements originally presented to Pekin.

The memorandum as handed to the Legations of the United States, Great Britain, France and Russia is understood to contain bout eleven demands, substantially as follows: In relation to Shantung, Japan asks

that China transfer to her all rights and concessions previously enjoyed by Germany, and requires China to consult Japan on all matters' previously agreed upon between Germany and China in the Province of Shantung. China is to agree not to alienate or lease Shantung or any part of the coast on any pretext to any foreign

Government; and similarly no island near Shangtung is to be leased to any foreign power. China is asked to grant to Japan the right to construct a railroad from

Kiau-Chau to Chi Fu. That certain cities in the Province of Shantung shall be opened as treaty

In Southern Manchuria and Mongolia, the extension is asked of the terms of the lease of the Kwang Tung (Port Arthur and Darien), and the Manchurian and Mukden rail-

In the same region Japan asks for the acquisition by Japan of the rights to residence and ownership of land, and the grant of mining rights.

In the region of Southern Mongolia, the following four requests are made: Before granting railroad concessions to any third power, China must agree to consult Japan in ad-Before endeavoring to obtain eapi-

tal for leans from any third power. China must consult Japan. Before choosing any foreign, poli-

tical, military or financial advisers, China must consult Japan. The transfer of the management

and control of the Changehia Railroad lease any ports on baye on any island to other of the state was a war
it movement. They had gathered to have before the Lord and seek His help, and naturally the acceptable to make and naturally the acceptable to make and naturally the acceptable. They would be to make prepara
items supposed that the gathering apostasy. That victory supply should be kept convenient and "The dearth of states men in modern of the fractions as a war
was achieved at the throne of grace the time, so cows can have access to Germany is partly graceatic to the dearth of states men in modern of the proposed itself as willing to have expressed itself as will be to have expressed itself as wil

FOR WEAK SPOT

Trying to Find Opening in Russ Line On the Border.

ern Front.

Petrograd Cable .- To the south of the East Prussian frontier the Germans are apparently attempting to find an opening in the screen which now stretches across the entire length The. attempt ragner up in the ex-

treme east to get post both sides of Rough 650 to the Russian line moving in the region of Suwalai and Augustowo was met by a counter-movement in time.

The enemy's main chance was evidently directed on the country to the Lambs pative 7.25 to Russians have drawn the enemy in ! the east toward their own positions, just as they did when they concentrated on the Rover Niemen. These changes reveal themselves as preliminary operations of a great battle. Both armies are disposing themselves prises marshes lying deep under snows now beginning to thaw.

Vast numbers of Germans are gathering behind the line running east and northeast from Plock, which now serves as a hinge connecting Gen. Chiochanow and Przanyz, where the the Albanians. line turns due north to the Prussian Wielent engagements took place frontier. From Przanyz for 30 miles at Rovine and Levatz, and fighting sharp fighting in the middle of this at Prizzend. The Serbians also here area, north of Ostrolenka, with Ger- retaken Vranishta."

tactics in the extreme south are im-posing on the Austrians the necessity of urging the German general staff to send them still more men. The Russian forces recently in southern Bukowina have moved north to Nadverna, and now threaten the right flank of the German corps, which persists in desperate assaults on Wysyow Pass. The Austrians now assembled in great force around Nadvorna have been so disposed mainly as a warning to Roumania. But for Roumania, Turkey would now be completely cut off from supplies, for the allied fleets provent anything reaching her, and Dedegatch, the Black Sea route to Anatolia, has been abandoned since the Russians sunk 200 small Turkish coast transports. The Germans and Austrians still send supriy trains through Roumania for Turkey.



FARMERS' MARKET. Eggs, new laid, dozen .. \$ 0 35 \$0 40 Butter, dairy.. 0 30 Chickens, dressed, lb... 0 18 0 20 Ducks, dressed, lb.. .. 0 18 Turkeys, dressed, lb.... 0 23 Geese, dressed, lb.... \$ 15 0 18 Apples, Can., bbl.... 2 50 Fotatoes, bag.. .. 0 65 0.70 Calbage, dozen 0 30

 Celery, dozen
 0 35

 Cranberries, bbl
 5 50

 Oniens, bag.... 1 25

WHOLESALE MEATS. Wholesale houses are quoted as

Beef, forequarters, cwt. . \$9 00 \$10 09 Do., hindquarters 12 50 13 50 12 00 Carcasses, choice..... 11 00 Do., medium 9 00 10 09 8 00 13 09 Do., prime.. 14 00 14 50 10 00 12 00 Lambs, spring 13 50 15 59 10 75 Hogs, light 10 00 Do., heavy..... 8 59 SUGAR MARKET.

Sugars sell at the following prices wholesale:

Extra granulated, Redpath's ...\$ 6.86
Do., 20-10. bags. ... 6.96
Do., St. Lawrence ... 6.86 Dominica, in sacks..... 6 71 No. 1 yellow 6 46 LIVE STOCK

Riccoints worm; 88 cattle; 29 calves; 2,272

\$1.55 7-8; No. 1 northern, \$1.51 3-3 to \$1.55 3-8; No. 2 do., \$1.47 3-8 to \$1.52 3-8; May, \$1.51 3-8. Corn—No. 3 yellow, 71 3-4 to 72c. Oats-No. 3 white, 56 1-2 to 56 3-4c. Flour and bran-Unchanged. DULUTH WHEAT.

Duluth.-Wheat- No. 1 hard. \$1.54 3-4; No. 1 northern, \$1.53 3-4; No. 2 do., \$1.50 3-4 to \$1.51 3-4; May. \$1.53 3-4. GLASGOW CATTLE MARKET.

Glasgow.—Watson & Batchelor report Scotch steers, 17 I-4c to 18 1-2c; Irish, 6 3-4c to 18c; buils, 15c to 16 I-4c. Trade and prices unaltered. CHICAGO LIVE STOCK,

Calves
Hogs, receipts 38,000.

Market slow.

Light

Mixed

Heavy

Rough

Calves

6 30 to 6 55

6 30 to 6 55

AFTER SERBIA-

Albanians Are Attacking All Along Boundary.

Paris Cable—A despatch to the Balkan News Agency from Nish, under dates of February 16, says:

"Albanian attacks upon the Ser-Mackensen's army in Central Poland bian frontier posts are developing with the new campaign developing in along the entire boundary. The Serthe north. The German cavalry is bian troops at Okrida retired before moving in numerous columns near an Albanian attack in force and the the railway from Plock to above town has fallen into the hands of

"Violent engagements took place to Osowiec there is a desolate interval was being continued when the last without railways or prepared roads, courtiers left those places last night and the Russians have had some The Albanians have been repulsed

This dise ing to its Bronchial t causes Cor the people ointments a sibly cure, hal disease curse. Sci day, and fo been discov but preven treatment " ient power chitis, Catar



all your onw After this war-storm. T fore Sebasto tened to be Mean while, The Duke with all the came up to I Lord Wells of humanity his time and Lady Hind

belle of Belg nounced more And this v was more bea she was happ of a pure an in her face, young Earl of hat he loved He had ne his self-contro the blissful tr How he str How he told that he should ciple of honor suffer his affe betrothed.

He avoided

sible, though,

sent her pape and new musi But his lett ardent outpou they had one coolly friendly her own had : And, meanw away, and bro the allied arm great triumph.

In September portant news. taken Sebasto war was virtue This news f Duchess of Cho Wellrose and Eva Douglas, as they were spen While they w great victory, from Dr. Kinlo

After descri city, he went on Your brave Douglas, has ke own hand, he the walls of Se doing this. in th fire, he has se by a bullet throa lungs. He has l promotion, but he will live to he will not, if advised him to l invalid troops, England in a few Lord Wellrose this letter aside the great victor: And even thus. the public rejoic triumph was ten

mourning of the had bought the In a few days from Dr. Kinlock "Young Doug promotion. He i not yet assigned ar to never wi owly, but sur how that the be over, is to ge to press yoursh die. If I were n to day that his de

