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F'ton, March 5:

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### Lung Diseases,

for which I believe it to be the greatest medicine in the world." - James Miller, Caraway, N. C.

"My wife had a distressing cough, with pains in the side and breast. We tried various medicines, but none did her any good until I got a bottle of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral which has cured her. A neighbor, Mrs. Glenn, had the measles, and the cough was relieved by the use of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. I have no hesitation in recommending this medicine." - Robert Horton, Fore-

man Headlight, Morrillton, Ark. "Ayer's Cherry Pectoral cured me of a severe cold which had settled on my lungs. My wife says the Pectoral helps her more than any other medicine she ever used."-Enos Clark, Mt. Liberty,

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists. Price \$1; six bottles, \$5.

### STRIKE FOR FREEDOM!

BY GEORGE W. BUNGAY.

OH, slave of the cup, say how long will you

The yoke on your neck, the chain on your heel, The stripes on your back, the dust on your lips, And body and soul in the darkest eclipse?

Do you breathe the free air? Is this a free land, Where you kiss the red rod in the Bacchanal's

Will you cringe to the men who stand by the When giving the stripes without stars on the

Will you go to the altar of freedom, and then, GOLD PENS & PENCILS Like the craven, bow to the merciless men Who'd chain you and sell you as did Judas of

When he, for pieces of silver, his Master sold?

Will you be a slave on American soil, And leave in saloons the hard earnings of toil? Will you blot out the stars on the flag of the free And be scourged by its stripes on the suppliant knee?

Prices that defy competition With your neck 'neath the feet of the tyrant you

Give your money and life to Gambrinus and

No! Arise and be free in a land that is free! Let your appetites drown like the swine in the

The spirits you drink are the spirits of wine; Not changed from the water by wisdem divine; But like demons of evil that entered the swine. Now let your motto be, "FREEDOM IS MINE!"

### TRADE VERSUS TRAFFIC.

Trade, did you say? The drink traffic a trade? What does it produce? What work has it

In what shape is it sent throughout the land? What patent have they?—the inhuman band!

Trade, did you say? 'Tis a traffic in souls, Sending the people to ruin in shoals; A traffic that shuts the kingdom of bliss On all who with fondness the greybeard kiss.

Trade, did you say? 'Tis a traffic in blood. Cov'ring the land like an o'erwhelming flood; Sapping the health, undermining the will, Giving nought in return save what must kill.

Trade, did you say? 'Tis a traffic in gold, Where women and men are cruelly sold; That men with a license may reap the gain From those who are trapp'd and most foully slain.

Trade, did you say? 'Tis a traffic in sin, All who are sharers shall perish therein; Their gold shall vanish like snow from a wall, And vengeance alone will come at their call.

Trade, did you say? 'Tis a traffic that God New Curtains, in all the new colours | Shall sweep in due time from Britain's green sod, Shall blight with the mildew the profits once made

From what men call falsely a needful trade.

### The Sabbath-School

INTERNATIONAL LESSON.

Second Quarter-Lesson IV.-April 28. DESTRUCTION OF THE TEMPLE FORE-

TOLD .- - Mark 13: 1-13.

GOLDEN TEXT.—But I say unto you, that in this place is one greater than the temple.—Matt. 12:6.

A PROPHECY OF THE DESTRUCTION OF THE TEMPLE. -VERS. 1, 2. And as he went out of the temple. He was passing from the inner courts of the Jews through the court of the Gentiles, and out of the gate into the way to the Mount of Olives. See what manner of stones and what buildings. The temple of Jerusalem was one of the wonders of the world. With its outbuildings it covered an area of over 19 acres, was built of white marbel, was 46 years in building, and employed in its construction 10,000 skilled work-

There shall not be left one stone upon another. At the time of this prophecy no event was more improbable. Yet within 40 years the prophecy was fulfilled to the letter. After a three years' siege by Vespasian and his son Titus, Jerusalem was taken, and the temple destroyed August, A. D. 70. Titus ordered the whole city and the temple to be dug up, leaving only two or three of the chief towers, so that those who visited it could hardly believe that it had ever been inhabited. Of the temple proper not a vestige remains. The remains which recent exploration have disinterred belong, all of them, to the substructure of the temple,—its drains, foundations, underground passages and the like.

QUESTIONINGS BY THE DISCIPLES ABOUT THIS PROPHECY.—Vers. 3, 4. The words awed the disciples into silence. It was not till they had crossed to the Mount of Olives that they ventured to break it.

O Upon the Mount of Olives, over agaenst the temple, Peter, James, John, Andrew. Asked him privately Tell us, when shall these things be? And what shall be the sign when all these things shall be fulfilled? They

wanted light on their dark path, aids to their faith, signs to guide their conduct amid the many dangers and difficulties before them. Christ answers them because it was necessary that they should understand that though their Master was crucified, that was not the end.

THE SIGNS OF CHRIST'S COMING.

Vers. 5-10. Take heed lest any

man deceive you. By leading them

to think that Christ had come again

in the flesh, or that these new-comers

were the real Messiah, instead of Jesus. They would come in such a way, with such claims that many would imagine that the great promised Deliverer of the Jews had come. For many shall come in my name. The name of Messiah. Saying, I am Christ. The promised Messiah, the great Deliverer for whom the Jews were looking. During the years following Christ's death, and partly because the Christians were preaching that Jesus was the Messiah, the Messianic hopes of the Jews were at fever-heat; many enthusiasts arose and awakened false expectations, and drew large numbers after them. Josephus says that in the reign of Claudius (who died A. D. 54), the land was overrun with magicians and impostors, who drew multitudes of the people into the deserts to see the signs and miracles which they promised. And now, as his coming draws near, there are arising many men with their new religions and doctrines; and they still deceive many. Wars and rumours of wars. Josephus gives an account of the troublous times before the fall of Jerusalem. The peace that prevailed over the world during Christ's life was soon broken. The Jews themselves were divided into contending factions, who slew each other by thousands. The neighboring nations joined one party or the other. Then the Jews revolted against the Romans, and the Roman armies overran the whole country. Blood flowed like water. For such things must needs be. Not that God wanted them to be, but they necessarily followed from the character and actions of men at that time. Be ye not troubled. As if everything were going to ruin. Be not troubled; for you will be safe, both at the judgment and at the destruction of Jerusalem. Every Christian escaped from that destruction. But the end shall not be yet. Neither the destruction of Jerusalem, nor the end of the world. These are not the certain signs of the end, for they occur at other times as well as then. For nation shall rise against nation. As noted above. Earthquakes. Perhaps no period in the world's history has ever been so marked by these convulsions as that which intervenes between the Crucifixion and the destruction of Jerusalem. Pompeii was partly destroyed. Famines. A great famine occurred A. D. 49, and another in the reign of Claudius. A pestilence, A. D. 65, in a single autumn carried off 30,000 persons at Rome. Troubles. Social perplexities and tumults,—such as are the natural result of wide-spread want. These are the beginnings of sorrows: An admonition to expect a long period of conflict and trial before the end will appear, a prophecy which history has both interpreted and fulfilled. Take heed to yourselves. Not as a means of escaping from persecution, but as a means of preparing for it. For. Before these public calamities come, they shall deliver you up to councils; and in the synagogues ye shall be beaten. These refer to ecclesiastical proceedings against them. And ye shall be brought before rulers and kings. Before civil tribunals next. For my sake, for a testimony against them. Rather, unto them; to give you an opportunity of bearing testimony to me before them. In the Acts of the Apostles we have the best commentary on this announcement. The gospel must first be published among all nations. The Gospel had been published through the Roman world as then known, and every nation had received its testimony before the destruction of Jerusalem. But further, the Gospel has yet to be preached universally for a testimony. Never since Christ came has there been such rapid and extensive proclamation of the Gospel as in these days. Even the wars and commotions have opened the way for the Gospel.

WHAT TO DO IN REFERENCE TO

THE COMING.—Vers. 11-13. When

they shall lead you (to judgment) as

persons under arrest. Take no

thought beforehand. (Be not anxi-

ous, as in the Rev. Ver). The idea

is: You need not distress yourselves

by anxiously considering beforehand

how you ought to speak. This verse

is best interpreted by such practical

illustrations as are afforded by Acts

4:19, 20; 5:20-32; and especially

Dan. 3: 16-18. The command is

not against reflection or suitable

preparation, but against anxiety

according to the best authorities. Whatsoever shall be given you. A promise of special inspiration for particular emergencies in that hour. Not ye that speak, but the Holy Ghost. This promise was more fully given two days later at the institution of the Lord's Supper. This direction affords no countenance whatever to preaching the truth without previous preparation. It is simply a warning against allowing the mind to be divided in time of danger between the desire of personal safety and the desire to be faithful to the truth. Now the brother shall betray the brother to death: i. e., report him as a Christian and enter complaint that will result in his death. Children shall rise up against their parents. The feeling against Christianity shall be so intense as to destroy natural affection. The history of the progress of Christianity is full of examples. And ye shall be hated by all men. The Roman historian Tacitus speaks of the early Christians as a hated race. It is difficult for us in these days to understand how literally this was fulfilled. For my name's sake. Because of your love to me. There is no virtue in being hated; but only in being hated for being good and doing good. He that shall endure unto the end. The endurance here spoken of is the brave and persistent endurance of the Christian in faith and love. PRACTICAL HINTS.

made before the tribunal. Neither

do ye premeditate: is to be omitted,

We see what things are stable, and what perishing. The marble blocks that seemed eternal were soon destroyed; the then weak kingdom of heaven has endured, imperishable;

Material temples, polluted by men's sins, must perish.

The temple of human minds, purified by the Divine Spirit, will abide

One of the first duties to which the Christian has to attend is to take heed that no man deceive him. that he clearly distinguish those who preach themselves from those who point to Jesus as the Christ.

We must not be disappointed because good causes are surrounded with difficulties and troubles.

The proof that we are Christians and the way to obtain the Christian's reward is by persevering to

God opens a way of escape for all who believe in his name.

American Weapons of War. The Fiji Shimpo strongly advises Japan to go to America for weapons of war. "While the people of Europe on the one side are crouching ready to spring at each other's throats, and on the other the nations of Asia are barely maintaining their independence, the United States," it says, "continues moving forward in a steady, unvarying line of progress and prosperity. Their people seem heedless of what occurs in other parts of the world; but they are not so in reality, for they do not fail to turn to good account the prevailing combative mood of other civilized nations. Full of inventive genius and rich in capital, they have been enabled to take practically the lead in the manufacture of arms and other appliances of war. The men-of-war constructed by them lately have evoked the admiration of Europe; the dynamite gun is a product of the States, and they are well ahead in the manufacture of torpedo-boats and torpedoes."

Feminine Wood Carving. -

Wood carving is one of the newest femi nine fads. The passion for carved hall and dining-room furniture and for wood over mantels has something to do with the craze. The tools are easily handled and require little muscular strength, but a quick eye, an artistic feeling and a steady hand. The designs are confined only to the tastes of the fair modeler, and may include any thing which her imagination conjures. Small pieces of work are the rule, however, such as panels and tiles for the side of the mantel, and the like, but carved desks, sideboards and large decorative pieces are not beyond the ambition of the more aspiring. If the taste for wood carving continues to increase it will supply an occupation in which women who go in for something more than amusement will find, if they are artists, one more welcome resource

Great American Inventions.

The fifteen great American inventions of world-wide adoption are: First, the cotton gin; second, the planing machine; third, the grass mower and reaper; fourth, the rotary printing press; fifth, navigation by steam; sixth, hot-air engine; seventh, the sewing machine; eighth, the india rubber industry; ninth, the machine manufacture of horse shoes; tenth, the sand-blast for carving; eleventh, the gauge lathe; twelfth, the grain elevator; thirteenth, artificial ice-making on a large scale; fourteenth, the electric magnet and its practical application; fifteenth, the telephone How to Be a Good Neighbor.

The London Queen thinks that to be really a good neighbor demands the possession of many excellent qualities-tact, temper, discernment and consideration for other people's feelings. Anent intimacy, it thinks it as necessary to exercise a little tact and to try to find out when one's neighbors have most leisure and at what hours they like best to receive visitors; there are, it thinks, very few neighbors, even if intimate friends, whom one cares to see every day; their society is apt to pall if one sees them too often. In fact, friendship with near neighbors, however nice and charming

they may be, is best sustained by not too

constant intercourse.

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