good fortune is said to have begun with an investment of some $25,000 in the general election. He got a senatorship. Then he acquired a British Columbia railway charter, with all the Crow's Nest coal fields attached to it. He succeeded in getting the Crow's Nest contract in shape to suit him, with the result that he transferred the charter to the C. P. R. and got the coal land for his share of the bargain, without paying a cent. Now he has got his bank accepted as the government bank in the Yukon. It will have the handling of all the gold royalties and all the government business in that region. In Will Waterproof's monologue we hear of a cock which stepped forward on a firm leg and stuffed a plum crop. Senator Cox is of the same breed. He also "Sips wine from silver, praising God, "And rakes in golden barley."

Sir Richard Cartwright put on a horrified look two days ago. Mr. Tarte was speaking. He said he was proud of his two sons, who are the young men for whom Mr. Greenshields purchased a newspaper. Mr. Tarte hoped to see one and perhaps two of them in the house of commons some day. The awful possibility of three Tartes in the house at once, with one of them in the cabinet beside him, nearly threw Sir Richard off his chair. It was worse than the gout.

Mr. Rogers, the patron member, has borrowed Mr. Mulock's thunder. He proposes a resolution that the country shall cease to maintain government house. This is what Mr. Mulock was wont to say in those great days when he was not a minister, and was president of the Farmers' Loan Co. But Mr. Mulock is not saying so now. He is a minister, and $22,341 is what his government caused to be paid last year for the maintenance of Rideau, besides $8,000 for fuel and light. When Mr. Rogers becomes a minister he, too, will dine with the Governor General on state occasions and will cheerfully contribute other people's money to Rideau. S. D. S.

FATAL ACCIDENT.

Particulars of the Death of Lieut. A. Flower March, R. C. A.

(The Canadian Military Gazette.)

Very general regret will be felt at the terrible accident which befel Lieut. A. Flower March, Royal Canadian Artillery, on the 7th inst. It appears that Mr. March, who had been ill for some weeks, returned to duty on the morning of the fatal accident, and in the afternoon drove his tandem, Mrs. March was by his side, and Lieut. King, one of the attached officers, was in the rear seat. After making a partial tour of the city the party turned from Clergy into Princess street. It was unfortunate that at the moment the thoroughfare was particularly lively with sleighs. Just opposite McIlquham's livery, four sleighs met abreast, two going up and two down street. One sleigh going westward was on the south, or left hand, side of the road, thus crowding Lieut. March's sleigh on the sidewalk, which at that point is at least eighteen inches below the level of the street. The sleigh went down all right, but, in making the ascent, Lieut. March, who was elevated on a high seat above the guard rail of the box, was thrown out, his head, just back of the left eer, coming in contact with a pole supporting the electric trolley cable.

After reaching the general hospital, Surgeon-Lieut.-Col. Neilson, R. C. A., Drs. Garrett, Kilborn, Anglin and Connell were in almost constant attendance at the bedside of the injured man. Every effort that skill could suggest was put forth in the hope of saving the life, but the task was fruitless, the injury was too severe, and shortly after one o'clock death came. He never regained consciousness.

Lieut. March was the son of a Church of England rector, at Erith, Kent, England. He came to Canada in 1893, and joined the 8th Hussars, New Brunswick, and served until 1895, when he resigned. Shortly afterwards he was appointed second lieutenant in the 4th Hussars, Kingston, and on May 16, 1896, was appointed lieutenant in the Royal Canadian Artillery. He was a daring rider, a clever swordsman and an excellent musician. He was quite popular with both officers and men, and was always ready to assist in any musical gathering, church choirs and special festivals.

The funeral took place on Thursday afternoon. The cortege was very long, and was conducted with military honors. The casket was borne on the shoulders of six stalwart gunners of "A" Field Battery, R. C. A., to the Cathedral, and as it appeared in the doorway it was received with the funeral dirge, sounded by the trumpet-major.

The firing party, to pay the last tribute of war to the departed soldier, was composed of cadets from the Royal Military College. With slow tread and reversed arms they headed the cortege. The band of the 14th P. W. O. Rifles followed. The gun carriage bearing the body came next, with the charger of deceased, with reversed spurs in the stirrups, the ball-bearers being Capts. Cunningham, Macnee, Major Kent, 14th P. W. O. Rifles; Capt. Twining, Royal Military College; Lieut. Labourne, 1st Hussars, and Lieut. King, C. A. The mourners were: Dr. Clements and Mr. Wray, father and uncle of the afflicted bride; R. F. Harvey, and Capt. Nelles, Royal Canadian Dragoons, Toronto. Next in order came a lengthy cortege of citizens. All the members of "A" Field Battery, the officers of the Royal Military College, 14th P. W. O. Rifles, Kingston Field Battery, attached officers of the School of Artillery, and Major Rae and Lieut.-Col. J. Hughes, 46th Batt., followed according to rank and seniority.

At the cathedral the body was received by Very Rev. Dean Smith, Rev. G. L. Starr and the entire choir. Peace, Perfect Peace, was the hymn sung as a processional. Psalm thirty-seven was chanted by the choir. After the beautiful and impressive burial service had been read, Charles Harvey, in rich voice, sang Just As I Am, the musical setting being the work of Lieut. March. The touching solo has never been heard to better effect, and its rendering was sweet. Following this a portion of the First Corinthians was read, the choir rendering the twenty-seventh hymn as a retrocessional.

The cortege re-formed at the cathedral door, the casket being placed on a gun carriage drawn by six chargers. The procession then slowly moved off and headed towards Cataraqui cemetery.

The gifts of flowers were extensive. The officers of "B" Battery, R. C. A., Quebec, sent a beautiful wreath. Mr. March was married but eight months.

Lieut. March was a nephew of John March of St. John.

DON'T TAKE DOGS TO THE KLONDYKE.

Archdeacon Phair Gives Some Good Advice to Gold-Seekers.

Archdeacon Phair, who has spent many years in the remote Northwest, as a missionary for the Church of England, states that intending Klondykers who think of taking dogs with them are making a very serious mistake. Mr. Phair says that the "huskies," or Esquimaux dogs, are well protected with a growth of hair between their toes, which prevents their feet from being frozen. Imported dogs have not this necessary pedal-extremity protection, and every dog taken into the Klondyke during this winter is sure to suffer, and be rendered quite useless. Of course, if the dogs are taken in during the spring they have a chance of becoming acclimatized before cold weather sets in, and may live through the winter.

Windsor Salt
Purest and Best for Table and Dairy
No adulteration. Never cakes.

F. AND D. ASSOCIATION

A Review of Some of the Subjects Considered.

Essentials to Success in Dairying—Resolutions on Fruit Culture and Spraying.

The Question of Farm Mortgages Discussed and Shelved for a Year.

FREDERICTON, Feb. 17.—Major Campbell, on taking the chair, very heartily thanked the association for the honor conferred on him in selecting him president. He had been a member of the association for many years, and had watched its steady growth in membership, the increased interest in its annual meetings, the steady, increasing hold the association year by year had taken on the country, its increased usefulness and the important work it was accomplishing. He felt that his present position (while one of responsibility) was also one which any man might well feel flattered in receiving. He expressed the hope that the year upon which they were now entering would be characterized by steady growth in influence, in membership and good work for the province. Great applause.

Immediately after the election of officers, W. S. Blair of the Nappan farm gave an address on growing garden vegetables. The address was very carefully prepared and quite exhaustive. We shall endeavor to give our readers a synopsis of the address later on.

Mr. Robertson, the superintendent of the Experimental Farm, delivered a very interesting address on Essentials to Success in Dairying, speaking more particularly with reference to breeds in types of the dairy cow, how she should be treated and fed, stating that the selection and breeding of dairy cows was of the greatest importance. Farmers of the maritime provinces should become students of breeding and selecting cattle because of the very great advantage to them and the country generally. If a dairy cow did not make some money for her owner he thought the fault must be with her owner in withholding proper care. The results of breeding were, in his judgment, fairly certain, and a dairy cow bred along the lines of well defined principles, as they were now generally understood, for the special purpose of dairy work, were almost certain to excel at the pail.

The days of the general purpose cow for profit had passed. Make your selection as to which of the dairy breeds you fancy and stick to the breed. Don't try to improve by all sorts of crosses of breeds. Leading points in the dairy cow are a prominent and sharp eye, denoting a nervous temperament. Large nostrils are evidences of healthy lungs and good breathing capacity. As she is intended to consume coarse food a long and deep body is desirable. Fore legs standing well apart denote good lung power. The spinal column rather prominent, evidence of great nerve force, so very essential in milk production. Thin in the neck, good length from shoulder to hip, with back bone a little drooping from hip to tail. Ribs wide apart and broad, rather than round. Color of no importance except to please the fancy of owner. He was not pearsonally in favor of de-horning, although it had some advantages. In breeding be sure and get sire as well as dam as near as possible to the dairy type. Do not raise a poor calf. Question—What do you feed your calves? Skim milk. Never let them suck. Rich food such as whole milk would destroy the purpose you wish to accomplish and give the calf a tendency to run to beef. Keep only the best calves and feed them for the start for the purpose of their life, milk production.

Mr. Robertson was asked very many questions and gave much information about the dairy business generally.

It was much regretted that want of time prevented a fuller discussion on the subject.

At the conclusion of Mr. Robertson's address the session immediately adjourned until 2.30 p. m.

There are at this writing some 200 delegates registered on the books of the association. Those registered since yesterday are: C. A. Everett, St. John; C. D. Mackintosh, Grand Bay; Wm. Carman, Fredericton; W. Jeffery, St. Marys; I. E. Slipp, Woodstock; W. B. Fawcett, Sackville; W. S. Blair, Nappan; J. H. Dixon, Hopewell; Samuel Stewart, Hopewell; Geo. P. Searle, Chatham; C. W. Connell, Woodstock; Isaac Carpenter, M. P. P., Queens; S. N. Shaw, Windsor; J. J. Dillon, Charlottetown, P. E. I.; G. L. Cronkite, Royalton; R. C. Williams, Long Reach; H. L. Williams, Long Reach; T. A. Peters, D. C. A., Fredericton; C. L. Smith, M. P. P., Woodstock; J. A. Edwards, Fredericton; Hon. H. R. Emmerson; J. D. Chipman, M. P. P., St. Stephen; Lieutenant Governor McClelan; W. A. Mott, M. P. P., Hon. L. J. Tweedie, A. W. Ebbett, F. C. Ebbett, Gagetown; L. A. Slipp, Hampstead; Hon. L. P. Farris, Howard Trueman, Point de Bute; E. J. Peters, Elmhurst; Joseph McCready, Jacksonville; H. B. White, Centreville; E. P. Goodwin, Baie Verte; Fraser Maver, Lower Kintore; P. L. Alward, Havelock; James Good, Jacksonville.

At the afternoon session, President Campbell in the chair, H. B. Hall moved the following resolution:

Whereas, We have in Ne wBrunswick good natural fruit growing capabilities, which may be made of great profit to our province, and whereas it is now found necessary to follow a thorough course of spraying, fertilizing and cultivaltion; therefore

Resolved, That this association ask our dominion and provincial governments to provide that object lessons in spraying fruit trees be provided in orchards at two or three points in the province, and that next year an exhibition of sprayed and unsprayed fruit be made at our annual meeting, and that figures be given of the relative value of sprayed and unsprayed crops, and we ask that the horticulturist of the Nappan farm, W. S. Blair, be asked to carry out the recommendation.

Moved by Mr. McLaughlin, Kent, and

Resolved, That a certain number of the annual reports of this association be published in the French language.

John McLaughlin moved, supported by Morris Scovil, that the minister of agriculture be requested to allow W. S. Blair of the Nappan farm to visit the orchards lying in the valley of the St. John to instruct the farmers in the proper care, cultivation and spraying of orchards.

The report of the committee appointed to consider the judging of cattle at exhibitions, reported that the time was so short that it would be better to refer it to the executive of the present year and in the mean time the judges at exhibitions should be invited to give reasons for their awards.

The committee on president's and corresponding secretary's address considered the many points referred to as being very important, and felt that the suggestions should receive the careful consideration of the membership of the association.

On motion of H. B. Hall, seconded by Mr. Emery, and resolved, that S. L. Peters and Howard Trueman be made honorary members of this association for the valuable services rendered to the association since its organization, they being charter members.

Geo. E. Baxter, seconded by Morris Scovil, moved the following resolution:

Whereas, the great part of the land in this province is burdened by a mortgage indebtedness, and whereas we have no statistics as to the extent of such indebtedness, and as the burden of this indebtedness is measured by the rate of interest paid, which ranges from 6 per cent to 12 per cent; therefore

Resolved, That the government be asked to ascertain the extent of this indebtedness and the rate of interest paid, with a view of placing this mortgage indebtedness at the lowest possible rate of interest.

Mr. Baxter, in moving the resolution, said that the object sought was to ascertain if it was not possible to open up some avenue whereby the farmers could obtain money to carry on improvements upon their farms, as well as secure the means to place their indebtedness for property at a lower rate of interest than they were now obliged to pay. Commercial men grumbled when they had to pay six per cent for funds at the banks, and were often heard to say that the close competition they were forced to meet was such that they could ill afford to pay so much for accommodation. The truth was that the farmer was obliged to meet a much closer competition than the merchant and was obliged to pay, as a rule, a higher rate of interest. He felt sure something might be done to help us in this matter.

E. H. Turnbull said farmers would not have any difficulty in obtaining cheaper money if they would meet their obligations promptly. He could pledge that good, prompt men could secure money at 5 per cent in St. John.

Mr. Porter, M. P. P., in a stirring speech denounced as unfair the great advantage given to banks and banking institutions by dominion statute to issue so large a percentage of their promise to pay notes on the amount of solid cash they possessed as security to the note-holders. The fact was, the government ran the banks ,and in return the banks ran the government to the tune of 5 and 6 per cent profit to themselves. He was entirely opposed to the principle as being most unfair. The government might better become the bankers and save the interest.

Thos. A. Peters reminded the meeting of the fact that it would cost a lot of money to obtain the information asked for from the government. A number of other speakers expressed the opinion that it would not be well just now to ask for the statistics referred to in the resolution.

After much discussion C. L. S. Raymond moved, seconded by S. L. Peters, that the further discussion be postponed for a year.—This amendment carried by a large majority.

Mr. Hopkins, dairy superintendent of Nova Scotia, delivered a very instructive address on the lines of profitable dairying. Referring to the necessity of good dairy stock, proper housing of that stock in warm, well lighted, well ventilated stables, kept tidy and clean; clean milking, care in creaming milk, close attention to the ripening of cream; churning in a proper temperature to secure a nice and firm butter product, and skill in its working and packing. In the production of cheese, the same conditions as to stables should apply, aeration of milk to be kept entirely away from bad odors until reaching the factory. These were absolute conditions if the best results were desired.

On motion of H. B. Hall, seconded by Mr. Emery of Carleton, S. L. Peters of Queens and Howard Trueman of Westmorland were unanimously made honorary members of the association on account of their active and extended services rendered to the association, they being charter members.

Mr. Peters served the association four years as its secretary, being elected to that position the second year of its organization, and also serving as president for four years, and almost continuously as a member of the executive. Mr. Trueman has served the association some two years as secretary and two years as president and very frequently as a member of the executive.

The chairman tendered the membership to the gentlemen.

W. S. Tompkins moved, seconded by S. L. Peters:

Resolved, As the opinion of this association that the establishment of a pork packing establishment in the city of St. John would be greatly in the interests of the farmers of this province, and we believe that the production of pork to keep such an industry in operation is quite within the possibilities of the farmers of the province.

A number of gentlemen in addition to the movers gave their views in support of the resolution.

The evening session was occupied in the delivery of an admirable address by Dairy Superintendent Tilley, who answered numerous questions put by the large audience that still held the rooms of the association, notwithstanding a very large representation of their body was at the good roads meeting.

At a late hour the proceedings of the 22nd annual session were brought to a close amid great enthusiasm.

THE GOLDEN KLONDIKE.

An Enormous Rush of Gold Seekers Going In.

Some Sound Advice from One Who Has Made the Trip, and Knows Something of the Hardships the Gold Seekers Must Undergo

In the rush towards the golden fields of the Klondike there are thousands who are ill-fitted to stand the strain of hardship and exposure, which are inseparable from that trip. Illness, disease and death is almost certain to claim many of the ill-prepared adventurers. The following letter from one who has undergone the hardships of the trip, will prove interesting to those who intend going into the desolate but gold laden north:—

SKAGWAY, Dec. 12th, 1897.

Dear Sirs,—My object in writing this letter is to give a word of advice to those who contemplate going to the Yukon gold fields. For ten years I have followed the occupation of prospecting, timber estimating and mining, and the hardships and privations which one has to undergo are enough to wreck the strongest constitution. In the spring of 1897 I was stricken with pleurisy, as the result of exposure. I recovered from this, but it left behind the seeds of disease which manifested themselves in the form of heart and kidney troubles. I managed to reach Vancouver, but did not have much hopes of recovering. I was advised, however, to give Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a trial, and at first purchased but two boxes. Before these were gone I found beyond a doubt that they were helping me, and their continued use "put me on my feet again," to use a common expression. I then engaged to go to the Yukon country, and only those who have made the trip to Dawson City can form even the faintest conception of the hardships that have to be borne in making the trip. Before starting I added to my outfit two dozen boxes of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and I can honestly say no part of my outfit proved of such invaluable service to me, and I would strongly urge every man who goes in to take a supply with him, as he will find the need of such a tonic and upbuilder of the system on many occasions. I went in and returned to this place by the Dalton trail, which consists of 350 miles of old Indian trail, starting at Pyramid Harbor. In going over the trail one has at times to wade through mud more than a foot deep, and ford streams waist deep in ice cold waters. When I started for the Yukon my weight was only 149 pounds, and I now weigh 169 pounds, thanks to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

I am soon starting for another trip to Dawson by the same route. This time, however, the travelling will be on snowshoes, and you may depend upon it Dr. Williams' Pink Pills will again form part of my outfit.

I write this letter for the two-fold purpose of letting you know what your medicine has done for me, and urging those who go in to take a supply with them. Every man, whether he is sick or well, who undertakes the trip to the Yukon will require something to brace him and keep his constitution sound in that country. I may say that my home is at Copper Cliff, Ont., where my wife now resides.

Yours very truly,
JOHN PICHE.

TO TELL AN OLD FOWL FROM A YOUNG ONE.

In lifting up the wing, and pushing aside the feathers of the sides, you will find in the case of a young hen, a long down, light and close, arranged regularly between the other feathers which cover these parts of the body. Through the skin, which is of delicate and rosy tissue, the very small blue veins will be apparent. In a hen more than a year old, the down and the veins will have disappeared, the skin is of dull white, and dry, less smooth, and somewhat farinaceous-looking. The smooth leg, with fine bright scales, is also one of the best indications. A hen that has laid has the anus very large, one that has not laid has it very straight, and this organ commences to stretch when the pullet begins to lay.—Exchange.

£572 FOR A FIRST EDITION BURNS.

EDINBURGH, Scotland, Feb. 14.—At the sale today of Burns' works, a copy of the first Kilmarnock edition, in the original paper covers, uncut, brought £572 ($2,860.)

Throat lined with Ulcers

A Young Lady Cured of Long Standing Catarrh and Catarrhal Sore Throat by Dr. Chase's Catarrh Cure.

Miss Anna A. Howey, of Eden, Ont., says that she suffered from Catarrh for ten years, used a number of remedies advertised, but was always disappointed in the result.

Last fall she suffered intense pain in her head and her throat was lined with ulcers. The doctors called it Catarrhal Sore Throat, but did not cure it. She saw that Dr. Chase's Catarrh Cure was being highly recommended, so procured a box from C. Thomson, druggist, Tilsonburg, Ont., and commenced its use. Soon the ulcers cleared away from her throat, the pain in her head ceased. She says that Dr. Chase's Catarrh Cure does not cause distress or sneezing when being used, and is the most effective catarrh remedy she ever tried.

Mr. J. D. Phillips, a Justice of the Peace, declares that he knows Miss Howey and her mother, and can vouch for the truthfulness of her statements.

Dr. Chase's Catarrh Cure, sold by all Dealers.
Price 25 cents, complete with blower.

SUNDAY SCHOOL.

THE INTERNATIONAL LESSON.

LESSON X.—MARCH 6.

GOLDEN TEXT.—The Son of man is Lord even of the sabbath day.—Matt. 12: 8.

PLACE IN THE LIFE OF CHRIST.—About the middle of the second year of His ministry, the Year of Development. Before the Sermon on the Mount. It was the beginning of open opposition.

HISTORICAL SETTING. — Time—Spring or early summer of A. D. 28. Place—Capernaum and the fields in its vicinity.

Jesus and the Sabbath.—Matthew 12: 1-13.

Read Matthew 12.—Compare Mark 2: 23-28; Luke 6: 1-11.—Commit verses 10-13.

1. At that (a) time Jesus went on the sabbath day through the (b) corn; and His disciples were a hungered, and began to pluck the ears of corn, and to eat.

2. But when the Pharisees saw it, they said unto Him, Behold, Thy disciples do that which is not lawful to do upon the sabbath day.

3. But He said unto them, Have ye not read what David did when he was a hungered, and they that were with him:

4. How he entered into the house of God, and did eat the shewbread, which was not lawful for him to eat, neither for them which were with him, but only for the priests?

5. Or have ye not read in the law, how that on the sabbath days the priests in the temple profane the sabbath and are (c) blameless?

6. But I say unto you, that in this place is one greater than the temple.

7. But if ye had known what this meameth, I (d) will have mercy, and not sacrifice, ye would not have condemned the guiltless.

8. For the Son of man is Lord (e) even of the sabbath day.

9. (f) And when He was departed hence, He went into their synagogue.

10. And, behold, there was a man which had his hand withered. And they asked Him, saying, Is it lawful to heal on the sabbath days? that they might accuse Him.

11. And He said unto them, What man shall there be among you that shall have one sheep, and if it fall into a pit on the sabbath day, will he not lay hold on it, and lift it out?

12. How much then is a man (g) better than a sheep? Wherefore it is lawful to do (h) well on the sabbath days.

13. Then saith He to the man, Stretch forth thine hand. And he stretched it forth; and it was restored whole, like as the other.

REVISION CHANGES.

Ver. 1. (a) Season. (b) Cornfields.
Ver. 5. (c) Guiltless.
Ver. 7. (d) I desire mercy.
Ver. 8. (e) Omit even and day.
Ver. 9. (f) And He departed hence and went.
Ver. 12. (g) Of more value than. (h) Do good.

LIGHT ON THE TEXT.

1. Jesus went on the sabbath day—Probably to or from the synagogue. Through the corn—Fields of grain (not Indian corn). The fields were unfenced, and the path led through them. Pluck the ears—This was allowable by law. The Pharisees complained only because it was on the sabbath.

2. Not lawful—Broke their sabbath traditions, because they said that it was a kind of reaping, and therefore work which was forbidden.

3. What David did—(1 Sam. 21: 1-6). He was their hero and example.

5. The priests in the temple profane the sabbath—Do what would be Sabbath breaking, if a higher duty did not compel them to do it. Their work enabled others to keep the Sabbath religiously, and therefore really kept the Sabbath.

6. One greater than the temple—For whose worship the temple was built; the Son of God, and therefore with authority over His own temples. Therefore if it was right for the temple attendants to work on the Sabath, how much more for Him who was greater than the temple.

7. I will have mercy and not sacrifice—Obedience, kind deeds, are better than any mere forms of religion. All forms of worship are to help men, and any use of them to prevent good coming to man is contrary to their spirit and purpose. This principle is given in Mark 2: 27, 'The Sabbath was made for man, and not man for the Sabbath."

8. For the Son of man is Lord even of the Sabbath—Therefore He knew its full meaning, and could give the right interpretation of its law. He was Lord of the Sabbath; not, surely, to abolish it—that, surely, was a strange Lordship, especially just after saying that it was made or instituted for man,—but to own it, to interpret it, to preside over it, and to ennoble it by merging it in the "Lord's day" (Rev. 1: 10), breathing into it an air of liberty and love necessarily unknown before.—J., F., and B.

10. A man which had his hand withered—Shrunken by disease or accident, and incurable. That they might accuse Him—Jesus Himself did not pluck the grain, nor did He do anything to the man, but cured him by a word, so that the Pharisees had no accusation they could bring against His conduct.

GUIDING QUESTIONS.

Subject: The Right Use of the Sabbath.

When and where did this lesson take place? Where does it belong in the life of Christ? What new hindrance to His work now began? In what other Gospels do you find this same account?

I. A Question About Keeping the Sabbath (vs. 1, 2).—What took place one Sabbath? At what season of the year? What were cornfields? Was it right for the disciples to pluck and eat the grain? (Deut. 23: 25.)

With what did the Pharisees find fault? Did the disciples break the Fourth Commandment? What can you tell about the Pharisees' way of keeping the Sabbath?

What was the evil of such a multitude of burdensome regulations? Did Jesus pluck any of the grain Himself? Why not?

II. Jesus' Answer from Two Scripture Examples (vs. 3-8).—Where is found the story to which Jesus refers? (1 Sam. 21: 1-3, 6). Relate the story. What is His argument?

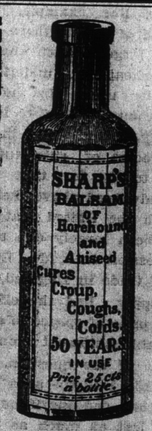
What was His argument in vs. 5, 6? How was Jesus greater than the temple? What is the meaning of "I will have mercy and not sacrifice"? Where is it found? (Hos. 6: 6.) What was Jesus' argument in this quotation?

What idea do you get from these verses as to the true principle of keeping the Sabbath? What did Jesus say in Mark 2: 27, 28?

III. The Example and Teaching of Jesus (vs. 9-13).—Relate what occurred in a synagogue on the Sabbath? What did Jesus teach by this? By what illustration did He uphold His act? Did Jesus abolish the Sabbath or the Fourth Commandment? What is the principle of Sabbath keeping which He enforced? Is Sunday as really a seventh day as is the Jewish Sabbath? In what way should the Sabbath be kept? How did the disciples keep the Sabbath? (Luke 23:56; John 20: 19; Acts 20: 7.) Is Sabbath keeping necessary for the body? What does Isaiah say about it? (56: 2, 6, 7; 58: 13, 14.) How does it elevate the mind? Is is right to make others work on the Sabbath that we may have pleasure? How may the Sabbath be the happiest day of the week?

Some people believe in nothing—or, at least, only in what they can understand, and it amounts to the same thing.

SCHOOL SCRIBBLER



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DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S
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