

JESUS' BETRAYAL.

DR. JOHN HALL'S NOTES ON THE SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

Lesson I of the International Series for Sunday, Oct. 3—Golden Text, "The Son of Man is Betrayed into the Hands of Sinners"—Lesson Text, John xviii, 1-14.

Lately the French republic drove "the princes" from French soil, fearing that they, by creating parties of followers in favor of a monarchy, might destroy the Government as it is now. Different opinions were held as to the wisdom of the step, but when one of them pushed a protest, stating his views, many who had doubted the wisdom of the expedition said: "The nation was right; his parting words show his bad spirit." The prince of peace is rejected by his own and given over to death, but never did his character appear so wonderful and glorious as in the closing scenes on which we now enter and continue till the end of chapter 19. His bearing conquered suspicion, even as in dying he conquered death.

He had taught his disciples as to what they should do and do when he left them, and to pray with and for them. Now the distinct passive part of his work begins.

V. 1. The upper room is quieted. Cedron was a brook or winter torrent running through the valley that lay east of Jerusalem. (John is thought to use the word "brook" or "creek" as an object in harmony with the other rivers and streams of trial, i.e., beginning.) David once crossed this "brook" in deep grief (see II Sam. xv, 23). The son of David is now pursued by those who should have been his friends. His disciples are taken along that they may witness his demeanor, learn from his bearing and have their characters tried and developed. Down from the temple hill, by a road winding over the steep, across the stream whose waters, it is said, were darkened by the blood of the sacrifices, probably in silence, went the little band, on to the orchard in which olives were cultivated, and in a part of which, shaded and retired probably, it was possible to engage in quiet prayer. "He entered"—the leader as elsewhere. Here was the scene of the agony which John knew had already been described by the narrative. He is least on showing more particularly that the "Word was God" (John i, 1 and xx, 30-31.)

V. 2. It is mentioned that Judas knew the place. Jesus having often gone there with his disciples. This is meant to show that there was no attempt at concealment on the part of Judas. The hour was come. (See Acts x, 34.) If he is asked, why arrange to make Jesus a prisoner here, instead of in the temple or on the steep? The answer is that a riot might have been the result of an arrest in the presence of a multitude. "They feared the people." In many other cases of persons in favor with the public, the arrest has been so arranged as to avoid publicity.

V. 3. Now another company travels the same road. The Roman authorities have no doubt had an exaggerated account given of the danger from this rival to Caesar, and a "band" or cohort—the tenth part of a legion, as we would say, a "company" is sent. Accompanying them are the officers of the Jewish authorities to represent the prosecutors of Christ and see that the arrest was rightly made. In Acts xxiii, 35, we have a similar military arrangement. The party is divided with lanterns and torches on the assumption that Jesus may hide among the trees.

V. 4. All this is explanatory of the situation set out in v. 1. Jesus "went forth"—there is no concealment or attempt to flee—presented Himself, received the treacherous kiss of Judas, identifying Him to the band as reported by Matthew and Mark. He asks whom they seek. He means to show that He is not taking flight or concealment.

V. 5. Like men used to orders they reply as they were dumbfounded. The words of Nazareth would represent to them His lowliness or His belonging to the disreputable Galileans. Judas, we are told, was standing by, representing here the unity of man and God, Satan against the Holy One of God. The possession of this malice is shown by the effect of our Lord's calm avowal as we have it in

V. 6. Here is a type of Christ's ultimate triumph over all opposition. Powerless as were the defilers of the temple, before Jesus, these also, overawed and overpowered by an indescribable power felt to be in Him, retreated and fell to the ground. As soon as they recovered themselves He

(V. 7) again asks: "Whom seek ye?" The same reply is given, with soldier-like obedience to instructions. Then He, in a way characteristic of Him, sets Himself forth as the One to be taken, to the shutting out of His disciples. They are not to be treated as He is. He is to be treated as the "winning alone," "of whom they go their way," and this, John tells us, was in harmony with His words uttered before in John xvii, 12. There, indeed, He thought of eternal loss; but all things work to His holy joy, just as all things work together for good to His friends. Godliness is profitable for all things—safety of the whole man is secured in the way of obedience. Jesus thinks of such things as they affect His disciples. They had little enough courage when free. How would it have been had they been seized? Probably on this second avowal of Jesus, the servant of the high priest, with more zeal than the soldiers, and bent on carrying out his master's will, approached Jesus. This led to

(V. 10) the rash act of Simon, who had a certain hardness in him, as the name Peter indicated, and who drew the sword he had and cut off the right ear of one whose name only mentioned by John, and whose healing by Christ is mentioned only by Luke the physician (Luke xxi, 51). John is hastening on to "the hour." The teacher will recall "Here are two swords" in Luke xxii, 35. Fishermen were not commonly armed.

V. 11. Jesus discourages the opposition. It was useless. It was against His purpose. He was "going forth" to the final work of suffering and so saving. This is the beginning of the bitter draught, but it is the cup his Father, for good reasons, puts into his hands—He will not drink it. As he prayed he was—See Matt. xxvi, 39. So it is all true prayer. The suppliant moves in the direction of his petitions.

V. 12. Even the show of opposition is now withdrawn. Jesus is arrested and bound. It is plain that nothing is to be feared from the disciples. So they

(V. 13) carry out orders and bring Jesus before the authorities. The other evangelists content themselves with referring to Caiaphas, but John puts in the appearance before Annas first. He was older than Caiaphas, had far more influence, and it is felt to be a good thing to have the weight of his name and authority against Christ. Annas was not acting high priest. We know Low men are called "judges" who are no longer in office. Changes were often and suddenly made in this office by Roman rulers, and sometimes a man who had the confidence of the people was treated by them as if in office still, though another was in his place.

The presumption would be that Annas and Caiaphas, his son-in-law, would be of the same mind, for it was Caiaphas who had said, with more wisdom in his words and more statement of fact than he understood, that it

was expedient, more polite, better, that one man—Jesus—should lose his life than the whole people come under the Roman anger. He was a Sadducee, haughty, self-willed and despotic. He was in office for eighteen years, with possibly some of the changes then occurring, for five and twenty high priests are reported in the century before Jerusalem fell.—Sunday School World.

Out of a War Charger's Hoof. The marquis of Lorne, known to almost everybody, of course, as one of the sons-in-law of the British queen, dips his private pen into an ink bottle made out of a hoof of Lord Clive's Crimean charger.—Montreal Star.

Griggs' Glycerine Salve. The best on earth can truly be said of Griggs' Glycerine Salve, which is a sure cure for cuts, bruises, scalds, burns, wounds, and all other sores. Will positively cure piles, tetter and all skin eruptions. Try this wonder healer. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Only 25 cents. For sale by E. Y. Griggs.

The Free Press says: More stringent means must be adopted to prevent the further spread of diphtheria in this city. While up to the last day or two there has been but one or two cases lingering along it seems that the dreaded disease has taken a new hold on the populace. While it has not assumed the form of an epidemic, the authorities should remember that winter is fast approaching, the season when this disease is most obdurate and malignant. The board of education has acted wisely in refusing to open the schools until diphtheria had disappeared, and it is sincerely hoped by the parents of the city that the board will wisely cling to this determination and not open schools next week, nor the week after unless it is perfectly safe to do so.

FOOD FRAUDS.

The Shameful use of Alum in Cheap Baking Powder.

Many food frauds, such as chicory coffee or watered milk, although they are a sin in a commercial sense, are often tolerated because they do not particularly affect the health of the consumer; but when an article like baking powder, that enters largely into the food of every family, and is relied upon for the healthful preparation of almost every meal, is so made as to carry highly injurious, if not rankly poisonous, elements into the bread to the imminent danger of the entire community, it is the duty of the press to denounce the practice in the most emphatic terms.

Among recent important discoveries by the food analysts is that by Prof. Mott, the U. S. Government chemist, of large amounts of lime and alum in the cheap baking powders. These are, one the most dangerous, and the other the most useless, adulterants yet found in the low-grade, inferior baking powders.

It is a startling fact that of over one hundred different brands of baking powder so far analyzed, comprising all those sold in this vicinity, not one of them, with the single exception of the Royal Baking Powder, was found free from both lime and alum. The chief service of lime is to add weight. It is true that lime, when subjected to heat, gives off a certain amount of carbonic acid gas, but a quick lime is left a caustic so powerful that it is used by tanners to eat the hair from hides of animals, and in dissecting rooms to more quickly rot the flesh from the bones of dead subjects. A small quantity of dry lime on the tongue, or in the eye, produces painful effects; how much more serious must these effects be upon the delicate membranes of the stomach, intestines, etc., and, more particularly, of infants and children, and especially when the lime is taken into the system day after day, and with all its most every meal.

This is said by physicians to be one of the chief causes of indigestion, dyspepsia, and those painful diseases of the kidneys now so prevalent. Instances of the most serious affections of the latter organs from drinking lime waters found in some sections of the west are noted in every medical journal.

Adulteration with lime is quite as much to be dreaded as with alum, which has heretofore received the most emphatic condemnation from every food analyst, physician and chemist, for the reason that, while alum is probably partially dissolved and passed off in the heat of baking, it is impossible to destroy or change the nature of the lime in any degree, so that the entire amount in the baking powder passes, with all its injurious properties, into the stomach. When we state that the chemists have found twelve per cent, or one eighth of the entire weight of some samples of baking powder analyzed, to be lime, the wickedness of the adulteration will be fully apparent.

Pure baking powders are one of the chief aids to the cook in preparing perfect and wholesome food. While those that are obtained of well-established reputation, like the Royal, of whose purity there has never been and cannot be a question, it is proper to avoid all others.

Diphtheria has broken out with increased violence, in Streator. The board of health, of that city have adopted measures to obtain full reports of the number of deaths daily, so as to make an intelligible monthly report thereof. The schools were again closed last week in consequence of the increase of contagion.

Credit is due the German women and physicians for first using Red Clover blossoms as a medicine. Best results are obtained when combined with other medicinal roots and herbs, as in Dr. Jones' Red Clover Tonic, which is the best known remedy for all blood diseases, stomach and liver troubles, pimples, costiveness, bad breath, piles, ague and malarial diseases, indigestion, loss of appetite, low spirits, headache, and all diseases of the kidneys. Price 50 cents of E. Y. Griggs.

A farmer near Spencerville claims to have a ten-acre lot of unbroken prairie. He says prairie chickens swarm there. He mentions nothing of buffalo or Indians, hence we conclude that that spot of original soil has been partially reclaimed from barbarism.

Those who believe that nature will work off a cough or cold should understand that this is done at the expense of the constitution. Each time this weakens the system, and we all know that the termination of this dangerous practice is a consumptive's grave. Don't take the chances, when a fifty-cent bottle of Dr. Bigelow's Positive Cure will safely and promptly cure any recent cough, cold or throat or lung trouble. Buy the dollar bottle of Dr. Bigelow's Positive Cure. Sold by E. Y. Griggs.

A fellow in Bureau county, lately, stole a part of a steam engine, and took it "clean away." Another chap pretended to be an officer and rigged himself up as a detective, followed the thief, captured him, settled for \$50 and skipped. Now the grand jury are trying to indict some one!

THE FARM AND GARDEN.

INTERESTING SKETCH OF A CO-OPERATIVE CREAMERY.

A Crop of Widows and School Marms. Pictures of Building, Ground Plan and Second Floor of a Successful Creamery—Farmers Putting Together.

The tendency of the new butter and cheese dairying is now to collect the cream or milk all into one central factory, and there work it up. The substitution of the old-fashioned dasher churn in the single farmhouse for the large central factory to which the cream is sent to be worked up is only a question of time. The hand churn will follow the hand loom.

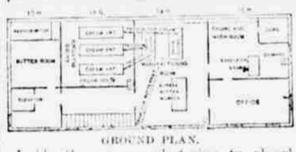
The large butter factories are carried on in two ways. First there is the proprietary plan. In this the owner of the factory simply buys the cream of the farmers at so much per quart, hauls it to his factory and makes it into butter, which he sells at the highest price he can get. Next is the co-operative plan. In this system the farmers organize a co-operative stock company and elect their officers. The officers construct the factory and equip it out of the capital stock, hire a butter maker and superintendent, and manufacture the cream or milk furnished by the patrons. After paying expenses the balance left is each month divided among the patrons according to the amount of cream furnished. In this way the farmers get all the money that can possibly be made out of the business. The expenses are kept down to the lowest limit, no fancy profit is paid to a manufacturer or middleman.



WINDSOR CREAMERY BUILDING.

A description of one of the best paying of these co-operative creameries will interest our readers. One thing is certain: If farmers will hang together, will use their wits, work like brothers into each other's hands, and will keep their pluck and courage up, they are bound to come out on top. The Windsor creamery is in Connecticut. It paid from the start. It was begun with a capital of \$10,000, divided into 250 shares. This paid for buildings and outfit. It took a good many farmers to raise \$10,000 among them, but that made all the more stockholders, and gave more people a chance. Start the creamery as near a market as possible to make the least expense for transportation.

The Windsor creamery building was set into a hillside. The site is in a dry sand bank, but only a few feet beyond the buttermilk cistern, and several feet below the basement floor of the creamery, runs a never-failing brook which has a steep fall, thus affording absolutely perfect drainage, an all-important matter. The buttermilk cistern is so arranged that it can be flushed out into the brook in the most thorough manner; thus it can never become a source of contamination by food when getting back into the creamery through the buttermilk waste-pipes. This pipe is four-inch iron, so that its joints cannot be displaced by frost. A never-failing spring about twenty rods distant runs into a 4,000-gallon cistern, the water being pumped by the engine from the cistern into the tank on the second floor, from which it is drawn into the tempering vats, churn, silks, etc., as required. The building is 98x24 feet in size.



GROUND PLAN.

Inside there is no plastering to absorb steam, odors, etc., but the brick work is simply thoroughly whitewashed. The floor of the basement or first-story consists of bricks on edge firmly pressed into the dry sand, then thoroughly cemented, and finished off with a generous coating of Portland cement. The floor has a decided slant forward and to the various gutters for conveying the waste to the sewer, which enters directly into the running brook, which enters the building by a water-tight gutter, and from its source is reduced to the minimum. The ceilings are tightly sheathed with pine, sheathed so as to be impervious to moisture also. The sink and steam jet for washing cuts is in the boiler room, so that the steam and odor from this work cannot get into the manufacturing room. Every possible safeguard is thus taken against contamination from any source whatever, a most important matter, and one that is often overlooked.



UPPER FLOOR.

Part of the upper story can be finished off for tenement rooms if desired. As the milk is received at the door, seen to the left in Fig. 1, it is sent upstairs on the elevator and is poured through the cream receiver into the cream tempering vats below. Here the cream is kept at 62 degrees, and frequently stirred to let in the air and get it thoroughly ripened. The cream is drawn through troughs into the Davis swing churns. The outfit costs \$675, and is as follows: One 6-horse power engine and boiler, two 20-gallon cream tempering vats, two No. 9 swing churns, eight 20-gallon cream gathering cans, one butter salting scale, two dairy pails, two thermometers, one gallon dipper, two butter ladles, one self-gauging foot lever printer, six No. 2 butter carriers, one No. 4 improved Europa butter working, shafting and pulleys. Each patron is also supplied with a creamer, so that the cream is all raised under like conditions. A good idea of the building is given in Fig. 1, which shows the front elevation. The double door opens into the office; the further door is where the cream is received and butter taken out. The pump is to the buttermilk cistern. Teams can back up to it and have the milk pumped out backwards. The smaller building is the icehouse.

Only three persons connected with the creamery receive regular pay: The butter maker, \$55 per month; cream gatherer, who furnishes his own team, \$2.50 per day; and the secretary and treasurer, who for the nominal sum of \$6.25 per month keeps all the books, and is an interested and efficient general assistant. The factory takes the milk from 150 cows now and is gradually increasing the number. The cream is raised in creamers at the farm houses. The milk is strained into cans, so as to draw from the udder, the cover is put on and the can submerged at once in the

water within the creamer. The gatherer skims it off, puts it in a spaced can and sets it down in his accounts. Then all the skim milk is left at home to be fed to the pigs and chickens.

By the use of the creamer system and sending away the cream to be churned, a fourth of the farm wife's labor is saved. More is got from the cows all around than under the old way. Much more indeed. The butter-milk is barreled and sold from the creamery at about 1/2 of a cent a gallon, or it can be better kept at home and hogs fattened on it.

When the butter comes into its granular form, the buttermilk is run off into the drain to the cistern. Through a hose attached to an elevated tank, brine is let into the churns and the butter is thoroughly washed. There is thus but little lifting from beginning to end. It is all done by gravity so far as possible. When well rinsed the butter is transferred to the worker. This is a roller instead of the lever worker so commonly used. It does not tear the grain, and makes the butter firm. After being thoroughly worked, the butter stands in trays for several hours and is again reworked, getting out all the butter-milk and water that can possibly be extracted. This twice working is considered imperative if the superior firmness and "staying" or keeping qualities of the butter are to be maintained.

Butter color is used, though surely it would not be needed if the cream was from Jersey cows properly fed. Avoid all hatching, and if you can't avoid it, avoid it as much as you can. The butter is put into one-pound prints stamped with the name of the creamery. This work is done very rapidly by means of the foot-power print, which gauges the exact weight and does the work in an instant.

For a dairy of fifty cows, a creamery outfit can be bought for \$150 that will answer the purpose.

Cement Floors.

"In regard to cement floors for stables, we have one that has been in use seven or eight years, and it is in good shape yet and with but little wear, and about three years ago we put in another in a new barn and that remains good. I have reference to their use for cows. I have never used them for horses. The way we made ours is as follows: We first build a wall of common mortar and stone

lengthwise of the stable and even with the front side of the manger, and within two inches as high as we want the floor when completed. Then we measure back from the front side of the manger the width of the manger and platform for the cows to stand on. Then we stretch a line through and set a row of flagging stone by this line to form the drop or manure gutter. These stones should be from one and a half to two or three inches thick and from ten inches upward in width. Set them up edge-wise and as high as the floor is wanted, then pave in between the flagging and the wall first built with common field stones and sand or loam, using a straight edge from the wall to the flags, and notch out two inches from the end that is used on the flags to prevent the paving stones from coming within two inches of the top of the flags so as to have that thickness for the cement. Then pave the strip through behind the cows, making the drop of the desired depth. We do not make a gutter, but leave a strip about four feet wide behind the cows for the manure and a walk back of that.

Care should be taken in paving to have the stones all set down level—not to have points projecting up, to make thin places in the cement. After paving, make a thin grouting, using four parts of sharp sand and one of good water lime cement. Mix it well in a box and turn it all over the floor, letting it run and fill all crevices. Then make your mortar by using three parts sand to one of cement, and spread it on about two inches thick even with the top of the flagging where the cows stand.

"This should be done in warm weather, so that the cement will harden quickly. The floor should not be used until it is thoroughly dry and hard. The benefits of a cement floor are: It does not rot out, and it retains all the liquid manure which can be saved by using some absorbents, and there is no harbor for flies and other pests. It is very durable, and not very expensive when farmers do the work themselves. There is nothing about it that cannot be done by an ordinary farmer."—Husbandman.

Furman's Compost.

The Southern Cultivator gives the following formula for a famous fertilizer in the cotton states:

The materials of Furman's compost are barnyard manure, cottonseed, and phosphate and kaint. The proportions are thirty bushels each of the first two, 400 pounds of phosphate and 200 pounds of kaint. These may either be intimately mixed at first, or put in alternate layers of cotton seed, phosphate and kaint, and manure, and so on. The whole to be well moistened and the mixing, in the latter case, effected by cutting down the mass clear through from top to bottom. You could add to a heap from time to time, using always the same proportions, but it is usual to make up all of a given heap at one time. The heap is made in pens, and it should be high, and not very expensive when farmers do the work themselves. There is nothing about it that cannot be done by an ordinary farmer."—Husbandman.

Planting Walnut and Wild Cherry Trees.

Professor J. L. Budd tells us, in the Iowa Register, how to start the seeds of these shy growers. It is safer to plant in early spring. With the shucks on, spread walnuts or butternuts on the ground in thin layers at gathering time, and cover with six or eight inches of forest leaves. If where the leaves are liable to blow off, fasten them by spading rails or sticks over them. Plant where wanted, and as soon as ground is fit to work in spring. Wash the pulp from nuts of black cherry when gathered and dry on boards in the shade for two or three days, with frequent stirring. Then mix with four times the bulk of sand and pack in shallow covered box or boxes. Bury the boxes just below the surface on dry ground, and if the surface is covered with snow before severe freezing of the soil take away the snow until the soil has extended deep enough to freeze all winter.

A Crop of Widows and Schoolmarms.

A Cleveland grain house sent out a circular to one of its customers inquiring the amount of old crops on hand to that neighborhood. The answer they got was as follows: "All we've got in this neighborhood is three widows, two schoolmarms, a patch of wheat, the hog cholera, too much rain, about fifty acres of 'aters, and a darn fool who married a cross-eyed girl because she owns eighty sheep and a mule, which the same is not, and no more at present."

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