Our Naval Heroes.

"Behold also the ships."-JAMES 3: 4. IF this exclamation was appropriate about eighteen hundred and sixty years ago, when it was written concerning The crude fishing smacks that sailed Lake Galilee, how much more appropriate in an age which has launched from the dry docks for purposes of peace the Arizona of the Guion Line, the City of Richmond of the Inman Line, the Egypt of the National Line, the Bermanic of the White Star Line, the Direassia of the Anchor Line, the Etruria of the Cunard Line, and the Freat Eastern, with hull six hundred and eighty feet long-not a failure, for it helped lay the Atlantic cable, and that was enough glory for one ship's existence; and in an age which for purposes of war has launched the screwloops like the Idaho, the Shenandoah, the Ossipee, and our ironclads like the Kalamazoo, the Roanoke, and the Dun-derberg, and those which have already been buried in the deep, like the Monitor, the Housatonic, and the Weehawken, the tempests ever since sounding a volley over their watery sepulchres,

THE SCARRED VETERANS OF WAR shipping like the Constitution, or the Alliance, or the Constellation that have swung into the naval yards to spend their last days. If in the first century, when war vessels were dependent on the oars that paddled at the side of Them for propulsion, my text was sugsestive, with how much more emphasis and meaning and

OVERWHELMING REMINISCENCE

we can cry out, as we see the Kearsarge by across the bows of the Alabama and Jink it, teaching foreign nations they had better keep their hands off our American fight, or as we see the ram Albemarle of the Confederates running out and in the Roanoke, and up and down the coast, throwing everything into confusion as no other craft ever did, pursued by the Miami, the Ceres, the Southfield, the Sassacus, the Matlabesett, the Whitehead, the Commo-Fore Hull, the Louisiana, the Minnesota, and other armed vessels all trying in vain to catch her, until Captain Cushing, twenty-one years of age, and his men blew her up, himself and only one other escaping, and as I see the flag-ship Hartford, and the Richmond, and the Monongahela, with other gun-

boats, sweep past the batteries of Port Hudson, and the Mississippi flows forever free to all, I cry out with a patriotic emotion that I cannot suppress if I would, and would not if I could, "Behold also the ships."

of graves, North and South, among Federals and Confederates, full justice has been done to the memory of those who fought on the land in our sad contest, but not enough has been said of those who on ship's deck dared and suflered all things. Never since THE SEA FIGHT OF LEPANTO, where three hundred roya' galleys, man-

AT THE ANNUAL DECORATION

day when at Salamis the twelve hunared galleys of the Persians, manned trushed by Greeks with less than a Then strike eight bells! High noon in third of that force ; yea, never since the | heaven! time of Noah, the first ship captain,

creation as that of THE AMERICAN NAVY IN 1861.

There were about two hundred available seamen in all the naval stations and receifing ships, and here and there an old vessel. Yet orders were given to blockade thirty-five hundred miles of sea coast, greater than the whole coast of Europe, and beside that the Ohio. Tennessee, Cumberland, Mississippi. and other great rivers, covering an extent of two thousand more miles, were to be patrolled. No wonder the whole civilized world burst into guffaw of baughter at the seeming impossibility. But the work was done, done almost immediately, done thoroughly, and done with a speed and skill that eclipsed all

the history of naval architecture. WHAT BRILLIANT ACHIEVEMENTS. vards, and men-of-war, the flags of all the shipping and capitals at half mast. | the Melville off Hatteras. Only

But I recite to-day the deeds of our naval heroes who have not yet received appropriate recognition. "Behold also the ships," As we will never know what our national prosperity is worth antil we realize what it cost, I recall the unrecited fact that the men of the navy ran

ESPECIAL RISKS.

They had not only the human weaponry to contend with, but the tides, the fog, the storm. Not like other ships could they run into harbor at the approach of an equinox, or a cyclone, or a hurricane, because the harbors were hostile. A miscalculation of a tide might leave them on a bar, and a fog might overthrow all the plans of wisest commodore and admiral and might leave them not on the land ready for an ambulance, but at the bottom of the sea, as when the torpedo blew up the Tecumseh in Mobile Bay, and nearly all on board perished. They were at the mercy of the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, which have no mercy. Such tempests as wrecked the Spanish Armada might any day swoop upon the equadron. No hiding behind the earthequadron. No hiding behind the earthworks. No digging in of cavalry spurs at the sound of retreat. Mightler than descending missiles of death, and your going into Mobile Bay in the morning, ship quaked under the recoil of the one hundred pounder, while all the gunners.

all the fortresses on all the coasts is the ocean when it bomberds a flotilla.

In the cemeteries for Federal and Confederate dead are the bodies of most of those who fell on the land, But sea gives up its dead. The Jack tars knew that while loving arms might ed is an everlasting heaven. carry the men who fell on the land and bury them with solemn liturgy and the honors of war, for the bodies of those sea or went down with all on board under the stroke of a gun-boat there remained the shark and the whale and the endless tossing of the sea which cannot rest. How will you find

THEIR GRAVES for this national decoration? Nothing but the archangel's trumpet shall reach their lowly bed. A few of them have been gathered into naval cemeteries of the land, and you will garland the sod that covers them; but who will put flowers on the fallen crew of the exploded Westfield and Shawsheen, and the sunken Southfield, and the Winfield Scott? Bullets threatening in front, bombs threatening from above, torpedoes threatening from beneath, and the ocean, with its reputation of six thousand years of shipwreck, lying all around, am I not right in saying it required a special courage for the navy? It looks picturesque and beautiful to ee a war vessel going out through the

Narrows, sailors in new rig singing, "A life on the ocean wave, A home on the rolling deep!" the colors gracefully dipping to passing ships, the decks immaculately clean, and the guns at Quarantine firing a parting salute. But the poetry is all gone out of that ship as it comes out of that en-

gagement, its DECKS RED WITH BLOOD,

wheel-house gone, the cabins a pile of shattered mirrors and destroyed furniture, steering-wheel broken, smokestack crushed, a hundred pound Whitworth rifle shot having left its mark from port to starboard, the shrouds rent away, ladders splintered and decks ploughed up, and smoke-blackened and scalded corpses lying among those who are gasping their last gasp far away from home and kindred, whom they love as much as we love wife and parents and children. Not waiting until you are dead to put upon your graves a wreath of recognition, this hour we put on your living brow the garland of a nation's praise.

Oh, men of the Western Gulf squadron, of the Eastern Gulf squadron, of the South Atlantic squadron, of the North Atlantic squadron, of the Mississippi squadron, of the Pacific squadron, of the West India squadron, and of the Potomac flotilla, hear our thanks! Take the benediction of our churches. Accept the hospitalities of the nation. If we had our way we would get you not only a pension but a home and a princely wardrobe and an equipage and banquet while you live, and after your departure a catafalque and a mausoleum of sculptured marble, with a when in a naval fight

THE FLAG-SHIP,

ned by fifty thousand warriors, at sun- with its blue ensign, goes ahead up a dred and fifty royal galleys, manned by in the shrouds watching and giving orone hundred and twenty thousand men, ders. But I have to tell you, O veterand in the four hours of battle eight ans of the American navy if you are as Shousand fell on one side and twenty- loyal to Christ as you were to the Govfive thousand on the other; yea, never ernment, there is a flag-ship sailing since the day when at Actium, thirty- ahead of you of which Christ is the adone years before Christ, Augustus with miral, and He watches from the two hundred and sixty ships scattered shrouds, and the heavens are the blue the two hundred and twenty ships of ensign, and He leads you toward the Mark Antony, and gained universal harbor, and all broadsides of earth and dominion as the prize; yea, since the hell cannot damage you, and ye whose garments were once red with your own blood shall have a robe washed and by five hundred thousand men, were made white in the blood of the Lamb.

With such anticipation, O veterans has the world seen such a miraculous of the American navy! I charge you bear up under the aches and weaknesses that you still carry from the war times. You are not as stalwart as you would have been but for that nervous strain and for that terrific exposure. Let every ache and pain, instead of depressing, remind you of your fidelity.

THE SINKING OF THE WEEHAWKEN off Morris Island, December 6th, 1863, was a mystery. She was not under fire. The sea was not rough. But Admiral Dahlgren, from the deck of the flag the day when the fires from above shall steamer Philadelphia, saw her gradually sinking, and finally she struck the there shall be no more sea. ground, but the flag still floated above the wave in the sight of the shipping. It was afterward found that she sank from weakness through injuries in previous service. Her plates had been knocked loose in previous times. So you have in nerve, and muscle, and are suggested by the mere mention of bone, and dimmed eyesight, and diffithe names of the rear admirals! If all | cult hearing, and shortness of breath, they did should be written, every one, many intimations that you are gradu-I suppose that even the world itself ally going down. It is the service of could not contain the books that should | twenty-three years ago that is telling be written. But these names have re- on you. Be of good cheer. We owe ceived the honors due. The most of you just as much as though your life them went to their graves under blood had gurgled through the scuppers the cannonade of all the forts, navy of the ship in the Red River expedition, or as though you had gone down with

> KEEP YOUR FLAG FLYING, as did the illustrious Weehawken. Good cheer, my boys! The memory of man is poor, and all that talk about the country never forgetting those who tears. From that day David fought for it is an untruth. It does forget. Witness how the veterans sometimes had to turn the hand organs on the Witness how ruthlessly some of them have been turned out of office that some bloat of a politician might take their place. Witness the fact that there is not a man or woman now under thirty years of age who has any full appreciation of the four years' But while men may forget,

GOD NEVER FORGETS. mock. He remembers the forecastle. He remembers the frozen ropes of that January tempest. He remembers the amputation without sufficient ether. ening night when forts from both sides

with mouth wide open, lest the concussion shatter hearing or brain. He remembers it all better than you remember it, and in some shape reward will where those are who went down in the be given. God is the best of all paywar vessels will not be known until the masters, and for those who do their whole duty to Him the pension award-

Sometimes off the coast of England the royal family have inspected the British navy manœuvred before them who dropped from the ratlines into the for that purpose. In the Baltic Sca the Czar and Czarina have reviewed | well did all the forts of New York the navy, I go out with you on the Atlantic Ocean, where there is plenty of room, and in Imagination review the war shipping of our

THREE GREAT CONFLICTS line all ye frigates, ironclads, fire-rafts, gun-boats, and men-of-war! There they come, all sail set, and all furnaces in full blast, sheaves of crystal tossing from their cutting prows. That is the Delaware, an old Revolutionary craft, commanded by Commodore Decatur. Yonder goes the Constitution, Commodore Hull commanding. There is the Chesapeake, commanded by Captain Lawrence, whose dying words were : "Don't give up the ship;" and the Niagara, of Strip your vessel for the fray; hang the 1812, commanded by Commodore Perry, who wrote on the back of an old letter, resting on his navy cap. "We have met the enemy, and they are ours.' Yonder is the flag-ship Wabash, Admiral Dupont commanding: yonder, the flagship Minnesota, Admiral Goldsborough commanding: yonder, the flag-ship Philadelphia, Admiral Dahlgren commanding; yonder, the flag-ship San Jacinto, Admiral Bailey commanding yonder the flag-ship Black Hawk Admiral Porter commanding; yonder, the flag-steamer Benton, Admiral Foote commanding; yonder, the Hartford,

David G. Farragut commanding. And now all the squadrons of all departments, from smallest tug-boat to mightiest man-of-war, are in procession, decks and rigging filled with the men who, on the sea,

FOUGHT FOR THE OLD FLAG ever since we were a nation. Grandest fleet the world ever saw. Sail on before all ages! Run up all the colors! Ring all the bells! Yea, open all the port holes! Unlimber the guns and load, and fire one great broadside that shall shake the continents in honor of peace and the eternity of the American Union! But I lift my hand, and the scene has vanished. Many of the ships have dropped under the crystal pavement of the deep, sea-monsters swimming in and out the forsaken cabin, and other old craft have swung into the navy yards, and many of the brave spirits who trod their decks are gone up to the Eternal Fortress, from whose casements and embrasures may we not

upon a nation in reunited brotherhood At this annual commemoration I bethink that most of you who were in the naval service during our late war model of the ship in which you won the are now in the afternoon or evening of day. It is considered a gallant thing life. With some of you it is two o'clock, three o'clock, four o'clock, six o'clock, and it will soon be sun If you were of age when the war broke out, you are now at least forty-eight ise, September 6th, 1571, met two hun- river or into a bay, its admiral standing | Many of you have passed into the sixties and the seventies; therefore it is appropriate that I hold two great lights for your illumination—the example of

hope they look down to-day with joy

CHRISTIAN ADMIRALS consecrated to Christ and their country. Admiral Foote and Admiral Farragut. Had the Christian religion been a cowardly thing, they would have had nothing to do with it. In its faith they lived and died. In our Brooklyn navy yard, Admiral Foote held prayer-meetings and conducted a revival on the receiving ship North Carolina, and on Sabbaths, far out at sea, followed the chaplain with religious exhortation. In early life, on board the sloop-of-war Natchez, impressed by the words of a Christian sailor, he gave his spare time for two weeks to the Bible, and at the end of that declared openly; "Henceforth, under all circumstances, I will act for God." His last words, while dying | III. He is a Deliverer: at the Astor House, New York, were: "I thank God for all His goodness to

me. He has been very good to me." When he entered heaven he did not have cheers of a great welcome. The other Christian admiral will be honored until lick up the waters from beneath, and He delivered them out of their distresses

"Oh, while old ocean's breast Bears a white sail, And God's soft stars to rest Guide through the gale, Men will him ne'er forget, Old heart of oak, Farragut, Farragut Thunderbolt stroke !"

According to his own statement, Farragut was very loose in his morals in early manhood, and practised all kinds of sin. One he was called into the cabin of his father, who was a ship master. His father said: "David, I. Rivals of God: what are you going to be anyhow?"
He answered: "I am going to follow
the sea." "Follow the sea," said the father, "and be kicked about the world and die in a foreign hospital ?" "No," said David; "I am going to command like you." "No," said the father; "a boy of your habits will never command anything," and his father burst into

FARRAGUT STARTED ON A NEW LIFE. Captain Pennington, an honored elder of this church, was with him in most of street to get their families a living. his battles and had his intimate friendship, and he confirms what I had heard elsewhere, that Farragut was good and Christian. In every great crisis of life he asked and obtained the Divine direction. When in Mobile Bay, the monitor Tecumseh sank from a torpedo, and the great war-ship Brooklyn that was martyrdom of 1861 to 1865, inclusive. to lead the squadron turned back, he said he was at a loss to know whether to advance or retreat, and he says: "I He remembers the swinging ham- prayed 'O God, who created man and gave him reason, direct me what to do. Shall I go on?' And a voice com-manded me: 'Go on,' and I went on.'' Was there ever a more touching He remembers the horrors of that deaf- Christian letter than that which he wrote to his wife from his flag-ship belched on you their fury, and the Hartford? "My dearest wife, I write heavens glowed with the ascending and leave this letter for you. I am

according to command, stood on tiptoe | thinks it is the proper place for me to die, I am ready to submit to His will in that as all other things. God bless and preserve you, my darling, and my dear boy, if anything should happen to me. May His blessing rest upon you and your dear mother.

Cheerful to the end, he said on board the Tallapoosa in the last voyage he ever took: "It would be well if I died now in harness." The sublime Episcopal service for the dead was never more appropriately read than over his casket, and the Russian navy. To bring before the Harbor thunder as his body was American people the debt they owe to brought to our wharf, and well did the minute-guns sound and the bells toll as in a procession having in its ranks the President of the United States and his Cabinet, and the mighty men of land and sea, the old admiral was carried 1776, 1812, and 1865. Swing into amid hundreds of thousands of uncovered heads on Broadway, and laid on his pillow of dust in Woodlawn, September 30th, amid the pomp of our autumnal forests. Ye veterans who sailed under him,

YOUR ADMIRAL'S GOD and Christ for your God and Christ. After a few more conflicts you, too, will rest. For the few remaining fights with sin and death and hell make ready. sheet chains over the side. Send down the top-gallant masts. Barricade the Rig in the flying jib-boom. wheel. Steer straight for the shining shore, and hear the shout of the great commander of earth and heaven as He cries from the shrouds: "To him that overcometh will I give to eat of the tree of life in the midst of the Paradise of God."

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

SUNDAY, JUNE 12, 1887. The Commandments. LESSON TEXT. (Exod. 20: 1-11).

LESSON PLAN.

TOPIC OF THE QUARTER: Bondage and Deliverance GOLDEN TEXT FOR THE QUARTER: There is no other God that can deliver after this sort. - Dan. 3:29.

LESSON TOPIC: Delivered from Ignorance of Duty Toward God. (1. God's Revelation of Himself, vs. 1, 2. 2. God's Law Concerning Himself, vs. Outline : | 3. God's Law Concerning His Sabbath, GOLDEN TEXT: Jesus said unto him, Thou shalt love the Lord thy God

with all thy heart .- Matt. 22: 37.

DAILY HOME READINGS: M.-Exod. 20: 1-11. Duty toward God taught. T.—Exod. 19:1-25. Israel before Sinai. W.-Deut. 5: 1-15. Duty toward God retaught. T.—Deut. 6: 1-25. Honoring the Law urged. F.-Deut. 8: 1-20. Rewards of obedience. S.-Deut. 19: 1-22. The Law S.—Deut. 11: 18-32. Obedience a power.

LESSON ANALYSIS. I. GOD'S REVELATION OF HIMSELF. I. He is a Revealer:

And God spake all these words (1). The Lord our God spake unto us in Horeb (Deut. 1:6). Your God is....a revealer of secrets (Dan. 2,: 47).

Unto us God revealed them through the Spirit (1 Cor. 2:10). God....hath....spoken unto us in his Son (Heb. 1:1, 2).

II. He is the Lord: I am the Lord thy God (2). I am the Lord your God (Lev. 26:1). Hear, O Israel: the Lord our God is one Lord (Deut 6:4). The Lord, he is God; the Lord, he is God (1 Kings 18: 39) I am the Lord thy God (Psa. 81:10).

house of bondage (2). By strength of hand the Lord brought you out (Exod. 13: 3). to run a blockade, for it was amid the Thou art my help and my deliverer (Psa. 40: 17 Many times did he deliver them (Psa. 106:43).

Which brought thee ... . out of the

(Psa. 107:6). 1. "God spake all these words," (1) The origin of the law; (2) The fullness of the law; (3) The vehicle of the law.

2. "I am the Lord thy God." Jehovah's self-assertion (1) As to who he is; (2) As to whose he is. "Which brought thee out." Man's original condition; (2) Man's gracious deliverance.—(1) Bondage;

(2) Exodus; (3) Liberty. II. GOD'S LAW CONCERNING HIMSELF. Thou shalt have none other gods

before me (3). Ye shall not fear the gods of the Amorites (Judg. 6: 10). Ye shall not fear other gods, nor bow .... to them (2 Kings 17: 35). Go not after other gods to serve them

(Jer. 25: 6). Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart (Mark 12: 30). II. Representations of God: Thou shalt not make unto thee a

graven image (4). Ye shall make you no idols (Lev. 26:1). Cursed be the man that maketh a

graven...image (Deut. 27: 15).

Ashamed be all they that serve graven images (Psa. 97: 7). Who hath fashioned a God....that is profitable? (Isa. 44: 10). III. References to God: Thou shalt not take the name of the

Lord thy God in vain (7). The Lord will not hold him guiltless that taketh his name in vain (Deut. 5:11.) We will walk in the name of the Lord

(Micah 4: 5). Baptizing them into the name of the Father (Matt. 28: 19). Let every one that nameth the name of ness (2 Tim. 2: 13).

gods; (2) A freedom of choice; (3) A demand for preference.

Thou shalt not make unto thee a graven image." inadequate; (2) They are misleading; (3) They are destructive; (4) They are prohibited. 'I the Lord thy God am a jealous

God." (1) Permitting no rivals : (2) Accepting no fragments; (3) Tolerating no alienation. III. GOD'S LAW CONCERNING HIS SAB-

BATH. I. A Holy Day : Remember the sabbath day, to keep

To-morrow is....a holy sabbath unto the Lord (Exod. 16: 23). Ye shall keep the sabbath; ... for it is holy (Exod. 31: 14). Observe the sabbath day, to keep it

holy (Deut. 5: 12). The sabbath,....the holy of the Lord (Isa. 58: 13).

In it thou shalt not do any work (10).

II. A Rest Day :

it holy (8).

On the seventh day thou shalt rest (Exod. 23: 12). The seventh day is a sabbath of solemn rest (Lev. 23: 3). Take heed....bear no burden on the

sabbath day (Jer. 17: 21). On the sabbath day they rested accordto the commandment (Luke 23: 56).

III. An Honored Day: The Lord blessed the sabbath day, and hallowed it (11).

God blessed the seventh day, and hallowed it (Gen. 2: 3). On the seventh day he rested (Exod. (31:17).

God commanded thee to keep the sabbath (Deut, 5: 15). He entered, as his custom was, into the synagogue on the sabbath (Luke

"Remember the sabbath day," To prepare its duties; (2) embrace its opportunities; (3) To retain its benefits.

"A sabbath unto the Lord," The ultimate end of sabbath observance; (2) The correct methods of sabbath observance. "The Lord blessed the sabbath

day." (1) A source of good to man; (2) A source of glory to God. LESSON BIBLE READING.

THE LAW OF GOD. 1. Descriptions:

As broad (Psa. 119:96) As right and pure (Psa. 19:8). As holy, just, and good (Rom. 7:12). As truth (Psa. 119: 142: John 17: 17). As spiritual (Rom. 7:14). As perfect (Psa. 19:7; Jas. 1:25).

2. Titles: God's word (Psa. 119: 9, 11, 25) God's precepts (Psa. 119: 15, 27, 40). God's testimonies (Psa. 119: 14, 22, 24). God's judgments (Psa. 119; 7, 13, 20) God's commandments (Psa. 119:6, 10, 19)

God's statutes (Psa. 119: 5, 8, 12). 3. Effects:

Cleansing one's way (Psa. 119:9) Bestowing light (Psa. 119: 105, 130) Imparting wisdom (Deut. 4:6, 7; Psa.

Converting [restoring, Rev. Ver.] the soul (Psa, 19:7). Satisfying the soul (Psa. 19: 10, 11; 119:72, 127). Delighting the believer (Psa. 1:2; 119:

35, 47).

LESSON SURROUNDINGS. With the manna, miraculously sent as daily bread for the murmuring children of Israel, there came also a flight of quails, which furnished them with the flesh for which they had longed. Thus the Lord was teaching his people that he was able and ready to supply their every need. But with this teaching there came also the lesson of their duty of walking by faith, and not by

sight The manna came new every morning, six days in the week; and the people were told to gather it accordingly. When, in their doubting, or in their greed, they gathered more than a day's supply, their hoard proved a worthless their duty, and the extra supply remained fresh for the Sabbath's use. And herein was a lesson of God's ways with his children in all their earthly pilgrimage. Therefore it was that the command came to lay up an omer-full of the manna before the Lord, to be kept as a testimony to coming generations.

On toward Sinai the children of Israel journeyed. At Rephidim they thirsted and murmured; and the Lord directed Moses to bring water for them from the flinty rock. There it was that the chilren of Amalek came against them and disputed their progress. Joshua led the host of Israel in prevailing battle, while Moses on an overlooking hillrod as a symbol of the Divine presence. There is no suggestion that Moses was thus interceding or praying for the people, but the implication is that the peo-'my Standard."

Who were the Amalekites is an open question. A grandson of Esau was named Amalek (Gen. 36: 10-12). He may have been their ancestor. Arabic traditions tell of an Amalek in the fifth generation from Noah in the line of Ham, whose descendants settled in Canaan. In the days of Moses, the Amalekites and the Midianites seem to miles from Mandalay. Within a valley Sinaltic peninsula.

conflict with the Amalekites. "Thou shalt have none other gods

before me." (1) A multiplicity of Moses came to the latter, and gave him wise counsel concerning the systematic organization of the people under his charge, in a way to secure both instruc-(1) They are tion and judgment according to their needs. This counsel was followed by Moses, who in the plan of God made use of the lessons which came to him from Egypt on the one hand, and from Midian on the other, for the establishing of a system of government which

should be for a thousand generations. It was in the third month after the exodus that the children of Israel came into the wilderness of Sinai, and "carped before the mount." There they were summoned to sanctify or consecrate themselves ceremonially, for a special revelation from God. Bounds were set about the mountain base, in order that none might irreverently approach it. Moses went up into the cloud-capped summit, and there, while thunderings and lightnings bespoke the awful presence of the Most High, the Lord gave to Moses the tables of the covenant, on which, inscribed by the finger of God, were the words of the covenant, a portion of which forms the subject of this week's lesson,

The precise site of this mountain of God's presence has been much in dispute. Several sites have been advocated by different scholars. Chief among these are Mount Serbal and Jebel Moosa (or the Mountain of Moses.) The latter site has the bulk of traditions in its favor; and it seems to many modern travelers, including Robinson, Palmer, and Stanley, to best fulfill the condi-

tions of the Bible narrative. Jebel Moosa is an extended mountain block, some two miles in length by one mile in breadth. Numerous peaks and summits rise above the crater-like basin, which forms a plain within its encircling fringe. Here it may be that the elders waited while Moses went up into the summit above. Ras Safsafeh is a peak at the north-western sweep of the Jebel Moosa block; and this peak overlooks the extended plain of Er-Rahab, where the people of Israel may have been gathered in sight of the mountain. That plain, indeed, stretches up to the very base of the mountain. where the protecting bounds may have been set. Moreover, there is an opening, or cleft, in Ras Safsafeh, midway between the crater-like basin and the highest peak, whence the words of the covenant may have been spoken directly to the people below.

The whole scene strikes the modern traveler as wonderfully suited to the giving of the law of the covenant to the people of God. The awful solitude, the bare peaks, the great granite hills, were a fit setting for the wondrous display, when the whole mount quaked, and there were thunders and lightnings, and a fire which smoked like the smoke of a furnace, and the long and loud blast of a trumpet, blown by no human lips, heralded the giving of those words which comprehend the whole of human duty, which suggest the highest of human hopes, and which are the grand. est summary of religious and moral obligation and possibilities the world has ever known.

A Cargo of Pepper.

On the dock the other day there was a mountain or snuff colored bags just out of the ship. When the stevedores hauled them about everybody's nose was tickled. "That's nothing but pepper, all the way from Singapore via London," said the superintendent. "How much is there of it?" he was

"Not a great deal; 300 or 400 tons," was the answer. A muscular 'longshoreman at hand said: "Sure we dhrink it. The bar-

asked.

keepers know we like a dab of it on the head of the growler." Just then a clerk came along and be-

gan making complaint of the way the men were tearing the bags with their hooks. He pointed to a trail of the spice along the dock and said that this house would make the ship pay for the loss in weight. The superintendent ordered the men to sew up all leaky bags, and the merchant's apprentice one, except on the sixth day of the smiled in satisfaction. In response to week. Then a double gathering was questions he replied: "Last December pepper was booming. Everybody thought there was going to be a scarcity of it, and they all wanted to buy, and they did buy. This is that same pepper just coming in. It is worth about a cent a pound less to-day than they paid for it. I think the most of it cost the buyers something like sixteen cents a A good many of them are pound. stuck. Pepper is apt to weigh less when it arrives than what you find charged for in your invoices. Some of it will leak out of tears in the bags; some of it will be 'sampled' when nobody is looking; but the great loss in weight is believed to result from the fact that it dries out. The native chaps summit held up the wonder-working that grow the berry ship it down all sorts of little streams in all sorts of junks, and it catches a good deal of salt water by the time it is shipped from Singapore. Water doesn't hurt ple were thus reminded of the source of whole pepper in the least unless it is their strength and safety. This is kept wet too loug and allowed to rot, made clear in the name given to the but it adds to its avoirdupois. When memorial altar erected there, "Jehovah- you reflect that 60,000,000 of us are nissi," "The Lord my Banner," or shaking it three times a day on almost everything we eat, is it any wonder we get away with so much pepper? Much of it I suppose is gobbled up by those concerns that make salads and sauces and pickles and catsups."

Upper Burmah's Ruby Mines.

These mines are situated seventy have been the chief roving tribes in the about 100 miles square and surrounded by nine mountains lie the gems, and it The site of Rephidim is in dispute. Is upon one of the mountains that the Many scholars would locate it at Wady | British column, under Gen. Stewart, is Fayran, a remarkable oasis near the now encamped. The mines have hithfoot of Mount Serbal, of the Sinaitic erte yielded only £10,000 to £15,000 a group. But the Rev. F. W. Holland, year, but it is believed that English enan experienced English traveler in that gineers could reap a better harvest, region, has a gued with much plausi- The sapphires sometimes range from bility for Wady Wateeyeh, which is the nine to thirteen carats, and are usually main northernmost entrance way to the perfect. Theebaw claimed a right of Sinaitic group, by the easiest caravan selection among all the larger stones, road from Egypt, and which is approached by a narrow and easily guarded pass. It is a noteworthy fact that a large rock near that passage way is to- of a carat in weight, and when he did day pointed out by the Arabs as the it was generally flawed. The mines Chair of Moses; as if in traditional in- will now be worked under the superthe Lord depart from unrighteous- dication of his presence there in the vision of the Indian government, and it is to be hoped that they, as well as Bur-At Rephidim the father-in-law of mah itself, will prove remunerative