The Brooklyn Divine's Sunday

Sermon. Subject: "The Lesson of the Pyramids."

Text: "In that day shall there be an altar to the Lord in the midst of the land of Egypt, and a pillar at the border thereof to the Lord. And it shall be for a sign and for a witness."—Isaian xix., 19, 2).

Isaiah no doubt here refers to the great pyramid at Gizeh, the chief pyramid of Egypt The text speaks of a pillar in Egypt, and this is the greatest pillar ever lifted; and the text says it is to be at the border of the land, and this pyramid is at the border of the land; and the text says it shall be for a witness, and the object of this sermon is to tell what this pyramid witnesses. This ser-mon is the first of a course of sermons entitled, "From the Pyramids to the Acropolis, or What I saw in Egypt and Greece Confirmatory of the Scriptures."
We had, on a morning of December, 1889.

landed in Africz. Amid the howling boat-men at Alexandria we had come ashore and taken the rail train at Cairo, Egypt, along the banks of the most thoroughly harnessed the banks of the most thoroughly harnessed river of all the world—the river Nile. We had at eventide entered the city of Cairo, the city where Christ dwelt while staying in Egypt during toe Herodic persecution. was our first night in Erypt, No destroying angel sweeping through as once, but all the stars were out, and toe say was filled with angels of beauty and angels of light, and the air was baimy as an American June. next morning we were early awabe and at the window, looking upon the palm trees in full giory of leafage, and upon gardens of fruits and flowers at the very season when our homes far away are canopied by bleak skies and the last leaf of the forest has gone down in the equinoctials.

But now can I describe the thrill of ex-pectation, for to-cay we are to see what all the world has seen or wants to see what all pyramids. We are mounted for an hour and a half's ride We pass on amid bazaars stuffed with rurs and carpets, and curious fabrics of all sorts from Smyrna, from Al-giers, from Persia, from Turkey, and through streets where we meet people of all colors and all garbs, carts loaded with garden productions, priests in gowas, women in black velle, Bedouins in long and seemingly super-fluous ap are, Janissaries in jacket of embroidered gold-out an ton toward the great pyramid, for though there are sixty-nine rami s still standing, the pyramid at Gizeh the monarch of pyramids. We meet amels grunting under their loads, and see buffs oes on either side browsing in pasture

The road we travel is for part of the way under clumps of acacia and by long rows of sycamore and tamerise, but after awhile it s a path of rock and sand, and we find we have reached the margin of the desert, the great Sahara desert, and we cry out to the great dragoman as we see a huge pile of rock looming in sight, "Dragoman, what is that?" His answer is, "The pyramid," and then it seemed as if we were living a century every minute. Our thoughts and emotions were too rapid an lintense for utterance, and we ride on in silence until we come to the foot of the pyramid spoken of in the text, the oldest structure in all the earth—four thousand years old at least. Here it is. We stand under the shadow of a structure that souts out all the earta and all the sky, and we look up and strain our vision to appreciate the distant top, and are overwaelmed while we

ery, "The pyramid! The pyramid!"
Each person in our party had two or three guides or helpers. One of them unrolled his turban and tied it around my waist and he held the other end of the turban as a matter of safety. Many of the blocks of stone are four or five feet high and beyond any or linary human stride unless assisted. But, two Arabs to pull and two Arabs to push, I found myself rapidly ascending from heighth to heighth, and on to altitudes terrific, and at last at the tiptop we found ourselves on a level space of about thirty test square. Through clearest atmosphere we looked off upon the desert, and off upon the winding Nile, and off upon the Spainix, with its features of everlasting stone, and yonder upon the minarets of Cairo guttering in the sun, and yonder upon Memphis in ruins, and off upo wreck of empires and the battlefields of ages a radius of view enough to fill the mind and shock the nerves and overwheim one's entire

After looking around for awhile, and a ko ak had picture i the group, we descended. The descent was more trying than the ascent, for climbing you need not see the denths beneath, but coming down it was imtwo Arabs ahead to help us down, and two Arabs to hold us back, we were lowered, hand below hand, until the ground was invitingly near, and amid the jargon of the Arabs we were safely landed. Then came one of the most wonderful feats of daring and agility. One of the Arabs solicital a dollar, saying he would run up and down the pyramid in seven minutes. rather have given him a dollar not to go, but this ascent and descent in seven minutes he was determined on, and so by the watch in seven minutes he went to the top and was back again at the base. It was a bloodcur-

dling spectacle.

I said the dominant color of the pyramid was gray, but in certain lights it seems to shake off the gray of centuries and become a blond, and the silver turns to the golden. It covers thirteen acres of ground. What an ant-quity! It was at least two thousand within sight of it by His fugitive parents, Joseph and Mary. The storms of forty centuries have drenched it, bombarded it, shadowed it, flashed upon it, but there it stands ready to take another forty centuries. stands, ready to take another forty cen-turies of atmospheric attack if the world should continue to exist. The oldest buildings of the earth are juniors to this great

Herodotus says that for ten years preparations were being made for the building of this pyramid. It has eighty-two million one hundred and eleven thousand cubic feet of masonry. One hundred thousand workmen atone time toiled in its erection. To bring the stone from the quarries a causeway sixty feet wide was built. The top stones were lifted by machinery such as the world knows nothing of to-day. It is seven hundred and forty-six feet each side of the square base. The structure is four hundred and fifty feet high; higher than the cathedrals of Cologne, Strasburg, Rouen. St. Peter's and St. Paul's. No surprise to me that it was put at the head of the seven wonders of the world. It has a subterraneous room of red granite called the "xing's chamber," and another room called the "queen's chamber, and the probability is that there are other rooms yet unexplored. at one time toiled in its erection. To bring the

are other rooms yet unexplored.

The evident design of the architect was to make these rooms as inaccessable as possible. After all the work of exploration and all the digging and blasting, if you would enter these subterraneous rooms, you must go through a passage only three feet eleven inches high and less than four feet wide. A sarcopagus of red granite stands down under this mountain of masoury. The surcophagus could not have been carried in after the pyramid was built. It must have been put there before the structure was reared. Propably in that saroppagus ones lay a wooden could containing a dead king, but time has destroyed the could and de-stroyed the last vestige of human remains.

For three thousand years this sepulcaral room was unopened, and would have been until to-day propably unopened had not a superstitious impression got abroad that the heart of the pyramid was filled with silver beart of the pyramid was filled with silver and gold and diamonds, and under Al Mamoun an excavating party went to work, and having bored and biasted through a hundred feet of rock, they found no opening ahead, and were about to give up the attempt when the workmen heard a stone roll down into a seemingly hollow place, and encouraged by that they resumed their work and came into the under grand rooms.

The disappointment of the workmen in finding the sarcophagus empty of all salver and gold and precious stones was so great that they would have assassinated Al Market Hear me, man, mortal and important moun, who employed them, had he not hid moun, who employed them, had he not hid in another part of the pyramid as much sil-ver and gold as would pay them for their work at ordinary rates of wages and in-duced them there to dig till they to their surprise came upon adequate compensation. I wonder not that this mountain of lime-

stone and red granite has been the fascina-tion of scholars, of scientists, of intelligent the astronomer, said he thought it had astronomical significance. The wise men who accompanied Napoleon's army into Egypt went into profound study of the pyramid. In 1863 Professor Smyth and his wife lived in the empty temps, near by the pyramid. in the empty tombs near by the pyramid that they might be as continuously as possible close to the pyramid which they were investigating. The pyramid, built more than four thousand years ago, being a comple geometrical figure, wise men have con-cluded it must have been divinely con-structed. Men came through thousands of

and God must have directed it.

All astronomers, geometricians and scientists say that it was scientifically and mathematically constructed before science and mathematics were born. From the inscriptions on the pyramid, from its proportions, from the points of the compass recognized in its structure, from the direction in which its tunnels run, from the relative position of the blocks that compose it, scientists, Christians and infide is have demonstrated that the being was planned this pyramid must have known the world's sphericity, and that its motion was rotary, and how many miles it was in diameter and circumference, and how many tons the world weighs, and knew

in astronomy or mathematics oeen found to contradict the wisdom of that structure, Yet they had not at the age when the pyramid was started an astronmer or an architect or a mathematician worth mention-Who then planned the pyramid? Who superintended its erection? Wno from its first foundation stone to its capstone erected everything? It must have been God, Isaiah was right when he said in my text, lar snall be at the border of the land of Exypt and it shall be for a sign and a wit-Hunireds, if not thousands, of years before the first line of the Book of Genesis was written, the lesson of the pyramid was writ-

Well, of what is this Cyclopean masonry a sign and a witness? Among other things-of the prolongation of human work compared with the brevity of human life. the four thousand years this pyramid has only lost eighteen feet in width; one side of its square at the base change only from seven bun ire and axty-four feet to seven hundred and forcy-six feet, and the most of that eighteen feet taken off by architects to furnish stone for building in the city of Cairo. The men who constructed the pyramid worked at it only a few years, and then put down the trowel, and the compass, and the square, and lowered the derrick which had listed the ponderous weights; but forty centuries has their work stool, and it will be

good for forty centuries more.
All Egypt has been shaken by tarrible carthquakes and cities have been prostrated or swallowed, but that pyramid has defied all volcanic paroxysms. It has looked upon some of the greatest battles ever fought since the world stood. Where are the men who constructed it? Their bodies gone to dust and even the dust scattered. Even the sarconagus in whom the districts a support of the sarconagus in whom the districts are supported by the sarconagus in whom the districts are supported by the sarconagus in whom the districts are supported by the sarconagus in whom the sarconagus in which is sarconagus in the sarconagu sarcophagus in which the king's mummy

may have slept is empty. So men die but their work lives on. We are all building pyramids not to last four trowel, or pound with the hammer, or measor experiment with the scientific bat. ry, or plan with the brain, and for a while the foot walks, and the eye sees, and the ear bears, and the tongue speaks. All the good words or bad words we speak are spread out into one layer for a pyramid. All the kind deeds or malevoient deeds we do are spread out into another layer. All the Christian or un-Christian example we set is spread out in another layer. All the indirect induences our lives are spread out in another laver. down the implement of toil and pass away,

The pyramil is a sign and a witness that big tombstones are not the best way of keeping one's self affectionately remem-bered. This pyramid and the sixty-nine other pyramids still standing were built for sepulchers, all this great pile of granite and limestone by which we stand to-day, to-cover the memory of a dead king. It was the great Westminster abbey of the ancients, Some say that Cheops was the king who built this pyramid but it is uncertain. Who was Cheops anyhow? All that the world knows about him could be told in a few sentences. The only thing certain is that he was bad, and that he was hated so that the Egyptians

were giad when he was dead. This pyramid of rock seven hundred and forty feet each side of the square base and four hundred and fifty feet high wins for him no respect. If a bone of his arm or foot had been found in the sarcophagus beneath the pyramid, it would have excited no more veneration than the skeleton of a camel bleaching on the Libyan desert: yea, less veneration, for when I saw the carcass of a camel by the roadside on the way to Memphis, I said to myself, "Poor thing, I wonder of what it died." We say nothing against the marble or the broaze of the necrops Let all the sculpture and florescence and arorescence can do for the places of the dead be done, if means will allow it. But if after one is dead there is nothing left to remind the world of him but some pieces of stone,

there is but little left.

While there seems to be no practical use for post mortem consideration later than the kine of one's great-grandchildren, yet no one wants to be lorgotten as soon as th are over. This pyramid, which Isaiah says is a sign and a witness, demonstrates that neither limestons nor red granite are competent to keep one affectionately remembered; neither can bronza neither can Parian marble, neither can Aberdeen granite do the work. But there is something out of which to build an everlasting mon-ment and that will keep one freshly re-membered four thousand years—yea, for-ever and ever. It does not stand in marble yards. It is not to be purchased at mourning stores. Yet it is to be found in every neighborhood, plenty of it, inexhaustible quantities of it. It is the greatest stuff in the universe to build monuments out of. I refer to the memories of those to whom we can do a kindown the can do a kindness, the memories of those whose struggles we may alleviate, the memories of those whose souls we may save.

A minister passing along the street every day looked up and smiled to a baby in the window. The father and mother wondered

who it was that thus pleasantly greeted their child. They found on that he was the pastor of a church. They said, "We must go and hear him preach." They went and heard him and both were converted to God. Will there be any power in fifty million years to crass from the souls of those parents the memory. hymn, "Arise, my soul, arise!" Will any of those two hundred souls in all eternity forget Matthew Cranswick? Will any of the four hundred and seventy-nine women and children imprisoned at Luckaow, India, waiting for masacre by the Sepoys, forget Havelock and Outram and Sir David Beard, who broke

and Gutram and Sir David Beard, who broke in and effected their rescue?

As in Egypt that December afternoon, 1889, exhausted in body, mind and soul, we mounted to return to Cairo, we took our last look of the pyramid at Gizeh. And you know there is something in the air toward evaning that seems productive of solemn and

tender emotion, and that great pyramid seemed to be humanized and with hips of stone it seemed to speak and cry out:

"Hear me, man, mortal and im nortal! My voice is the voice of Gol. He designed me. Isaiah said I would be a sign and a witness. I saw Moses when he was a lad. I witnessed the long procession of the sraelites as they started to cross the Red Sea and Pharson's host in results as the started to cross the Red Sea and Pharaoh's host in pursuit of them.
The falcons an i the eagles of many conturies have brushed my brow. I stool here when Cleopatra's barge landed with her here when Cleopatra's barge landed with ner sorceries, and Hypatia for her virtues was slain in yonder streets. Alexan ier the Great, Seostris and Ptolemy admired my proportions. Herodotus and Pliny sounded my praise. I am old, I am very old. For thousands of years I have watched the coming and going of generations. They tarry only a little while, but they make everiasting impression. I bear on my side the mark of the trowel and chisel of those who more than four thousand years ago expired. Bethan four thousand years ago expired. Be-ware what you do, oh, man! for what you cluded it must have been divinely constructed. Men came through thousands of
years to fine architecture, to music, to painting, but this was perfect at the world's start,
and God must have directed it.

All astronomers, geometricians and sclenlitte architecture, wise men have condo will last long after you are dead!
If you would be affectionately remembered after you are gone, trust
not to any earthly commemoration.
I have not one word to say about
any astronomer who studied the heavens from my heights, or any king who was sep-ulchered in my bosom. Iam slowly passing away. I am a dying pyramid. I shall yet lie down in the dust of the plain, and the sands of the desert shall cover me, or when the earth goes I will go. But you are im-mortal. The feet with which you climbed my sides to-day will turn to dust, but you have a soul that will outlast me and all my brotherhood of pyramids. Live for eternity! Live for God! With the shadows of the evening now falling from my side, I pro-nounce upon you a benediction. Take it with you across the Mediterranean. Take it would appear at certain periods of time.

Not in the four thousand years since the putting up of that pyramid has a single fact in astronomy or mathematics peen found to contradict the

the great giant of masonry wrapped himself again in the silence of ages, and as I rode away in the gathering twilight, this course of sermons was projected. Wondrous Egypti Land of ancient pomp and

pride,
Where Beauty walks by hoary Ruin's side,
Where plenty reigns and still the seasons smile,
And rolls—rich zift of God—exhausiless Nile.

They Are of Ancient Origin and Signify Good Faith and Fidelity.

WEDDING BINGS.

"You want to know why the ring is used as a matrimonial pledge?" said a learned Smithsonian curator to a Washington Star writer. "The reason is very well known. It is employed as a token of good faith because the ring was originally and primarily a seal. In encient Babylon, 4,000 years ago, all documents were attested by seals, as they are now, and the merchants very usually wore their seals on their finger rings of gold and other metals. With these signets they impressed their own private and particular devices upon the agreements and contracts of all sorts, thus making them good and binding. Documents in those days were not written upon paper, but with a wooden stylus upon moist clay, which was subsequently hardened

"From this source the seal has come down through the more modern civilization of Greece and Rome to the present day as a sign of good faith. It is with that sigificance that it is placed upon the thousand years, but forty thousand, forty million, forty trillion, forty quadrillon, forty quadrillon, forty quintillion. For a while we wield the newly made husband. Also it is surure with the yard stick, or write with the mised that the ring is intended to remind the wife of the fidelity she owes, Furthermore, the circle is the emblem of eternity. But why, you ask, does the bride choose the third finger of the left hand to wear her ring out Simply because the ancients supposed that a nerve ran directly from that floger to the heart. I need hardly say that the researches of modern anatomists have shown this to be an error; but the custom survives. The courtesans of Rome used to wear their rings upon their thumbs because the thumb was sacred to Venus.

"Hebrews regard the ring in the ceremony of marriage as of extraordinary importance. It must be of a certain value, certified to by the officiating rabbi, and it must be absolutely the groom's own property-not obtained by gift or purchased on credit. There are a number of curious superstitions about wedding rings. If one is broken it signifies to the wife that she is going to lose her husband. I really think that a majority of women never take off their wedding rings, believing that to do so would occasion misfortune.

An Insect Worth Millions.

The cottony cushion scale, says the Indiana Farmer, has been for years the greatest enemy to the orange-grower of California. It was brought there from Australia in 1868, on trees and shrubs imported from that country, and spread and multiplied till it promised soon to devastate the entire orange-growing regions of the State. A fruit-grower near San Francisco, under the belief that there must be a parasite for the insect in the country from which it came, went to Australia, and after due investigation, made the expected discovery. It was the lady-bird, the Vedalia cardinalis, he found to be the principal enemy of the cottony cushion scale, and he captured and shipped several colonies of

beetles and their larve to California. This was the fall of 1888. According to bulletin No. 54 of the California State Board of Horticulture, so rapid was their increase that by December 1, 1889, the work of exterminating the cottony cushion scale was practically accomplished. The money value of this Vedalia to the orange growers of the State has been incalculable. The saving of the orchards already infested, the protecting of the others that were sure to be blighted by this terrible curse, to say nothing of perpetuating an industry that it seems will be the king of all horticultural pursuits, is simply grand, and cannot be estimated in the usual dollar and cent test.

The largest stud farm in America is near Greely, Col., and is owned by a syndicate of rich Western men. It is The use of a flux is unne essary. Elecstocked with 4800 Percheron horses, tricity is now used for making forg-

It is known that wasps' nests often ery. take fire, surpose I to be caused by the chemical action of the wax upon the raper material of the nest itself. This as a doctor of medicine, has started for That the Son of God may be giorified company is to be organized to put the may account for the many mysterious Corea. She intends to establish a medifires in barns and outbuildings,

Ideas generate ideas; like a potato, which out in pieces, re-produces itself in a multiplied form. SCIENTIFIC.

Coffee acts as a germicide,

Electric pleasure-boats are successful

An automatic electrical pump hasap-

A process for photographing in color. has been patent d in London.

It is estimated that the coal strata underlying Colorado exceeds 30,000 square miles.

To make cloth that is used in lining shoes waterpro. f, use oiled silk or heat the linings in melted paraffin. A portable device for posting hand-

bills is driving the pastepot and hand-

brush out of use in Paris Records for the la ' s x months show an investment of \$11,500, 00 in factor-

ies and railroads or South Carolina. A station of the muritima zpology of the Johns Hopkin, University as just been opened a Port A Roule in James

Dr. Brown-Sequard says pressing in the neighborhood of the ear, or rightly front of the ear may stop coughing.

A society has bee formed at Berlin for he purpose of co-perating in astronomical and meteorological re-Bearches,

A mining corpo ation in the copper region if upper Michigan will sink t' deepest shoft in the world-over 4000 feet, at least.

Dar'y photo raphs of the sun taken since 1.57 show c n lusively that that luminary makes a complete revolution in 6 even years.

Minute electric lights are successfully used in dentistry, making the very small cavitles visible when they would otherwise escape notice.

By a recent app ance to kitchen ranges the refuge from the kitcher is thoroughly dried, converted into charcoal and use i as fue .

Although do monds will stand a very high temperature when held to vacuum, the adm ssion of air causes them to burn almost as readily as coal.

enables any person in any part of the fac ory to stop the main engine by samply pushing an electric button. The French have panted works at

A recent invention used in factories

Havre, France, for util zing the ebband flow of the tide to work turbine wheels to generate power for the dynamos to supply Paris with light, Edison is now at work on an electric

motor to replace the ordinary locomo-

tive. it is designed to take up electricity

from a central rail and to develop at least one thousand hor-e power. Small cups are now being used with great success by oc. lists for the cure of I ng-igh e in ss and kindr d disease of

the eye. The cupping restores the ci -

culation and stengtheas the its ues.

A new invention by which it is said that the stamps on 40,000 letters can be carceled in an hour is on trail in the New York Postoffice. It is operated on the rotary system, and is run by

electricity. A new treament for yellow fever has cured every case of this disease in Suntiago de Cuba. The principal part of the new process consists in placing the patient in what is termed a "polar"

In establishing the longitude of Mo-Gill College in Montreal, Canada, by means of the telegraph, it was found that it took the electric current 1.05 seconds to cross the ocean and return, a distance of 8000 miles.

At the naval exposition in London, there is a colossal electric lamp, constructed by the admirality. It gives a I ght equal to that o 5,000 0 10 stalles and is placed in a model light-house, fifty-six meters above the ground.

Notwithstanding the assertion that there is no animal life in Death Valley, the Government surving party has found 200 varieties of mammals and sixty varieties of reptiles, specimens of which have been forwarded to Washington.

The largest gasometer in the world is now being unit for a London company. Its diameter will be 300 feet, the height 180 feet. Its capacity will be 12,00 ,-000 cubic feet, and weight 2,220 tons. It will take 1,200 tons of coal to fill it with gas.

The manufacture of glass bottles by machinery undertaken awhile ago by a New Jersey manufacturer, has not only proved a success, but appears to possess Ye know all things (John 2 : 20). dinary method even the appliances and all things (John 2: 27). processes as thus far deve oped.

Electric welding has now become al. that are to come (13).

Lilian Cooke, who holds a diploms cal mission for women and chil iren at Seoul, the capital. Corea is reported to be showing a marked increase in trade and prosperity.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON. SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 8. 1891. The Work of the Holy Spirit.

LESSON TEXT. (John 16: 1-15. Memory verses, 3, 14.)

LESSON PLAN.

TOPIC OF THE QUARTER: Jesus the Son of God.

GOLDEN TEXT FOR THE QUARTER: These are written, that ye might be-lieve that Jesus is the Christ, the Son of God; and that believing ye might have life through his name. - John 20:31.

LESSON TOPIC: The Son Perpetuating his Work.

1. Trial, vs. 1-6. 2. Help, vs. 7-11. LESSON OUTLINE: 8. Victory, vs. 12-15.

GOLDEN TEXT: He will guide you into all truth,-John. 16:13.

DAILY HOME READINGS: M .- John 16: 1-15. The work of the Holy Spirit. T.-Isa. 42:1-16. Zion's glories foretold.

W.-Isa, 52:1-15. Zion's glories foretold. T .- Joel 2 : 21-32. The Spirit promised. F.-Zech. 12: 6-14. The Spirit

promised. S .- Exod. 31:1-11. Qualified by the Spirit. S .- Acts 2:1-21. Filled with the Spirit.

LESSON ANALYSIS.

I. TRIAL.

I. Fxcommunication: They shall put you out of the synagogues (2).

in synagognes shall ye be beaten (Mark 13:9). He should be put out of the synagogue John 9: 227 Lest they should be put out of the synagogue (John 12: 42),

II. Martyrdom: Whosoever killeth you shall think that unto G d (2). Saul was consenting unto his death

(A t= 8:1). Breathing . . . slaughter against the discipies of the Lord (Acts 9:1). He killed James the brother of John Acts 12:2).

III. Ignorance: They have not known the Father, nor me (3).

They know not him that sent me (John 15:21). They have a zeal ... but not according to knowledge (Rom. 10:2). None of the rulers of this world knoweth (1 Cor. 2 . 8.

IV. Bereavement: Now I go unto him that sent me (5): Yet a little while, ... and I go unto them; his departure from them to the him that sent me (John 7:33). unto God (John 13: I go unto the Father (John 14:28).

V. Despondency: Sorrow hath fixed your heart (6). Let not your heart be troubled (John

Ye therefore now have sorrow (John 16:22 In the world ye have tribulation (John 16:33).

IL HELP.

I. By the Comforter's Coming: If I go, I will send him unto you The Father ... shall give you another

Comforter (John 14: 16). The Comforter ... whom the Father will send (John 14:26). They were all filled with the Holy Spirit (Acts 2:4). 11. By the Comforter's Work:

He, when he is come, will convict Every motion, argument and remark, the world (8).

Convicting of Sin-(John 16:9). They were pricked in their heart (Acts Sirs, what must I do to be saved? (Acts

16:30). Convicting of Righteousness: Certainly this was a righteous man (Luke 23:47).

We know that thou art a teacher come from God (John 3: 2). Of right onsnes, because I go to the Father (John 16: 10).

Convicting of Judgment.

Of jndgment, because the prince hath been judged (John 16:11). We shall all stand before the judgment seat of God (Rom. 14:10). We must all be made manifest before the judgment-seat (2 Cor. 5:10). III, VICTORY.

I. All Truth Disclosed: He shall guide you into all the truth (13). He shall teach you all things (John 14:26).

some decided al antages over the or- His anointing teacheth you concerning II. Future Events Revealed:

He shall declare unto you the things. most universal in large establishments. Declare the things that are to come hereafter (Isa, 41:23), I will show him how many things he

III. The Lord Clorified:

He shall glorify me (14). thereby (11:4).

When Jesus was glorified, then remem-bered they (John 12:16). Who shall not fear, O Lord, and glorify thy name (Rev. 15:4).

Verse 1,- "These things have I spoken unto you, that ye should notstumble." (1) A perilous liability; (2) A gracious precaution.-(1) The believer's peril; (2) The Saviour's care. Verse 2 .- "Whosoever killeth you shall think that he offereth sacrifice unto God." (2) Gross delusion; (2) Cruel consequence.—(1) God's will misjudged; 2) God's servants misused.

Verse 3 .- "These things will they do, because they have not known. (1) Ignorance the parent of iniquity;
(2) Liquity the child of ignorance.

Verse 4.—"That... ye may remember them, how that I told you." (1)
The Lord's words unknown; (2) The

Lord's words forgotten; (3) The Lord's words remembered. Verse 7.—"t is expedient for you that I go away." (1) The blessedness

of the Lord's presence; (2) The expediency of the Lord's ceparture.

Verse 8.—"He, when he is come, will c nvict the world." (1) The coming Comforter; (3) The world's conviction .- The Spirit's convicting work: (1) On whom exercised; (2) in what respects; (3) By what means; (4) To what ends.

Verse 12 .- "I have yet many things to say unto you, but ye cannot bear them now." (1) The Lord's fulness of knowledge; (2) The Lora's considerateness of impartation.

Verse 13.—"He shall guide you inte all the truth." (1) The Spirit a guide; (2) The believer his pupil; (3) The truth his realm.

Verse 14—"He shall glorify me."
(1) The aim of the Spirit's work; (2) The means of the Spirit's work.

Verse 15.—"All things whatsoever the Father hath are mine." (1) The Father's limitless possessions; (2) The Son's unbounded inheritance.

LESSON BIBLE READING.

THE HOLY SPIRIT AS A TEACHER, Is the Spirit of wisdom (Isa. 11:2; 49: 13, 14).

Is essential to man (1 Cor. 2: 7-10, 14). Comes to man (Num. 11: 17; Neh. 9:20, 1 Cor. 2:12.) Qual fies for work (1 Cor. 12:4, 7-11). Qualifies to peak Mark 13:11; Luke 12:12; Acts 2:4).

Prompts memory (John 14:26). Reveal t e truth (John 16:13, 14; 1 Cor. 2:13). Should be sought (Luke 11:13; Rev. 2; 7, 11, 29).

LESSON SURROUNDINGS.

INTERVENING DISCOURSE-The love of he disciples for one another is comtrasted with the hatred of the world for Christ and his people. If the world persecutes Christ, it will also persecute his followers. This conduct indicates hatred of the Father also. The Comforter will come to testify of Christ, and to enable the disciples to bear witness, when persecution and opposition to the truth arise.

PLACE. - The upper room in Jerasa Time.-The evening of Thursday, the fourteenth of Nisan, April 6, A. U

C. 783,-A. D. 80. PERSONS .- Our Lord and the eleven

disciples. OUTLINE .- The prediction of persecution; not made while Christ was with Father necessary, that he may send Jesus, knowing ... that he ... goeth them the Holy Spirit. The three-fold work of the Spirit convicting the world; his work among the disciples, guiding them into all the truth, rovealing the truth from the father about Christ, glorifying Christ,-since all things whatever the Father hath are

Christ's. There is no parallel passage.

MANY tel graph lines are being extended into the heart of Africa,

MEN of science say that the chemist will dominate coming inventions. SENATOR MORGAN, of Alabama, is

in favor of making a permanent census Boston is the only city in the world which preserves an exact record of the proceedings of its common council.

no matter how unimportant, is steno-

graphically taken down. The members, Of sin, because they believe not on me therefore, are very careful of their ut-THE more quietly and peaceably we all get on, the better-the better for ourselves, the better for our neighbors. In nine cases out of ten the wisest course is, if a man cheat you, to quit dealing with him; if he be ab sive,

quit his company; if he slander you, to

take care to live so that noboly will be-

lieve him. A GREAT outery is being raised in Finland against the recent introduction of the Russian language into the schools of that country. Heret fore the innovation had not extended to the publication of a newspaper in the foreign tongue, but now it is announced that the Government is about to grant a subsidy for the starting of a Russian newspaper in that province, regardless of the outspoken indignation of Finnish

A SATT-PACTORY test is said to have been made of a new machine designed for use on railroads to clear away wrecks, whose simplicity and power are such "that a small boy would not have the slightest difficulty in pulling as engine or a car out of a ditca" with Its aid. It is the invention of a citizen which must shortly come to pass of Newton, Mich. It has been put to a practical use as a puller of stumpe. which it is said to extirpate as easily as a clawhammer pulls tacks. A stock machine on the market.

> -One of the commercial novel ies of the Maine coast is a floating jewelry