

## HUNDREDS KILLED.

### Terrible Results of a Hurricane at Martinique.

### Many Towns and Plantations Laid in Ruins.

Dispatches from St. Pierre, capital of the island of Martinique, which has been visited by a terrible hurricane, show that 215 people have been killed in the coast towns alone, the towns in the interior not having been heard from up to recent date. There is no doubt that the loss of life in the interior towns may have been as great, if not greater than in the coast towns. Consternation exists throughout the island.

The roads leading into the interior have been rendered almost impassable. These roads are blocked in some cases for several miles by fallen trees and displaced earth and rocks.

Houses, crops and trees, from one end of Martinique to the other, have been demolished or flattened beyond hope of recovery. The loss to the coffee and sugar planters will be very great.

At Ducos only four houses remain standing. Of the inhabitants of Ducos, eighteen have been killed and a number are injured more or less severely. The troops at the disposal of the Governor and a large body of volunteers are busy securing the injured and burying the dead.

At St. Pierre, according to the first reports, there were five people killed. "But," it was added, "it is feared that this number does not represent the entire loss of life in the capital." This fear seems to have been well founded, for it is now announced that at least thirty-four people lost their lives at St. Pierre.

The death list by towns as forwarded by Governor Casse up to date is as follows: St. Pierre, 34; Morne Rouge, 25; Fonds St. Denis, 7; Frechereux, 6; Carriacou, 4; St. Joseph, 2; Martin, 2; Anchin, 10; Lamentin, 25; Francais, 22; Robert, 22; Riviere Pitote, 7; miscellaneous, 18.

These numbers do not include the deaths in isolated places, interior towns, or upon plantations with which no communication could be had at present. Perhaps a rough estimate of 300 killed and 1000 injured will about cover the ground. The wounded received their injuries from falling buildings or falling trees.

Of course much suffering among the poor has resulted. The majority of the inhabitants of Martinique are practically without any shelter but that afforded by the temporary huts which they have erected upon or near the spots where their homes recently stood. The Governor and the colonial authorities are doing everything possible to relieve the sufferers.

Martinique, one of the French West India Islands, is about thirty miles southwest of Dominica. It is forty-five miles long and from ten to fifteen miles broad. It is irregular in outline, and has an area of 380 square miles, with a population of over 150,000, mostly blacks. There are six extinct volcanoes on the island.

## NEWSY GLEANINGS.

CHINA is to have four mills. ILLINOIS leads in railroad mileage. The world has 385 electric railroads. OUR railroads employ 3,000,000 people. CHICAGO'S Masonic Temple will be 300 feet high. MISSOURI has the biggest fruit farm—2900 acres.

MORE than \$2,000,000,000 are invested in various trusts. WHEAT is bought in San Francisco for shipment to Australia.

A MOUNTAIN of coal in Wyoming has been burning for thirty years. In twenty years there has been no counterfeiting of American postage stamps.

SOME of the peach trees in Georgia are already bearing a second crop of fruit. STRAWBERRIES grow in the greatest profusion in Alaska, and now is the time for them.

ILLINOIS comes to the front again with a flying machine. This time it is called a sky-bicycle.

ONE lumber mill in the State of Washington turned out in 1900, 60,000,000 feet of lumber.

THE water business in southwestern Georgia has been overdone, and many will change their crops.

SOME parcels of land owned by the Crown on Pall Mall, London, are held at a valuation of \$2,300,000 an acre.

RECORDS for the last six months show an investment of \$11,500,000 in factories and railroads in South Carolina.

SHORT crops are reported from some of the Mexican States, and the poor must suffer intensely in consequence.

FORTY steamships have been chartered at Baltimore to load grain for ports of the United Kingdom before October.

A SWORDFISH that weighed 880 pounds was caught by George Wakefield, who keeps the Cape Porpoise lighthouse in Maine.

THERE has been an increase of 20,000 in the number of United States postoffices during the past year. They now number 64,301.

IT is expected that 500,000 bushels of wheat will be harvested from the Dakotian farm, near Casselton, North Dakota.

THE 46,000 oil wells in this country produce 130,000 barrels of oil a day. The capital invested in this interest amounts to \$120,000,000.

THE National debt of Germany, which is much smaller than that of any other great country in the world, is, in round figures, \$65,000,000.

THE limited mail on the Pennsylvania line between Columbus, Ohio, and Indianapolis, Ind., is soon to be the fastest railroad train in America.

ABOUT half the railroad which is to connect Jaffa with Jerusalem has been completed. The remainder will be finished within a year.

## FOBOED OVER A PRECIPICE.

### Two Soldiers Killed and Ten Seriously Injured in Hungary.

A singular accident occurred to a regiment of soldiers while they were on the march near Temovar, Hungary. The road passed close to a precipice and owing to some disorder in the ranks the files severed the edge were forced over the brink, seventeen of them falling a considerable distance. Two of them were killed and ten seriously injured.

## WORLD'S FAIR NOTES.

MORE than \$5,000,000 of Exposition work is now contracted for and is in progress. MASSACHUSETTS will devote \$10,000 to its educational exhibit. The State's entire population is \$75,000.

The Sultan of Zanzibar has decided to make an extensive exhibit, and a request for space has been cable.

GUATEMALA has appropriated \$100,000 in gold for its exhibit at the Exposition, and \$20,000 additional for its building.

LETTERS received by the Latin-American Department of the Exposition indicate that Mexican women will take a prominent place at the World's Fair.

THE Art Department has issued a strong circular urging every architect in the United States to personally assist in the exhibit of American architecture.

It is reported that the Prince of Wales, Emperor William of Germany, and the Shah of Persia will seriously contemplate visiting the World's Fair in 1904.

A MOVEMENT has been inaugurated by the Sons of the Revolution in New York to have October 12th celebrated throughout the world each year as "Discovery Day."

THE managers of the great naval exhibition at Chelsea, England, have consented to the model of Nelson's ship, the Victory, to be transferred to the Columbian Exposition.

THE \$10,000 painting of Christopher Columbus, executed by the famous More in 1840, and purchased in London by Charles F. Guntzler, has arrived at the Custom House in Chicago, and will be displayed at the Fair.

THE photographers of the country want a separate building at the Exposition, adapted to a magnificent photographic exhibit collected from the whole world. A committee has been appointed to confer with the Exposition officials upon the subject.

THE effort to have a tribe of African natives exhibited at the Exposition is pretty certain to succeed. Tippoo Tib has given his consent and the consent of the King of Belgium, which also is necessary, can easily be obtained, it is believed, through the State Department.

THE Territorial Convention of the Liberal Party in Utah has voted to request the Legislature to appropriate not less than \$100,000 for the Territory's representation at the Exposition. It is reported that the Democratic and Republican conventions are certain to take similar action.

LIEUTENANT H. R. LEMLY, the Special Commissioner of the Exposition at St. Louis, writes that a typical orchestra from that country, consisting of ten musicians, playing their native instruments, which are unlike those of any other people, has been organized. It will appear at Chicago during the afternoon in connection with the exhibit from the Republic of Colombia.

THE Exposition European Commission, embracing Messrs. Butterworth, Handy, Bullock, Lindsay and Peck, is receiving very marked attention in European capitals and other cities, and everywhere exceptional courtesies have been extended. The Commission is doing a wonderful amount of good to the Exposition in arousing interest abroad and insuring extensive participation by foreign nations.

CHIEF FEARN has received a letter from Consul-General Frank Mason, at Frankfort-on-Main. He says he has recently visited the "old" town St. Die, in France, where was published the "Cosmographia Introductio," the book which gave America its name. He says he is collecting rare manuscripts in relation to the discovery of America and other valuable relics and will show them at the Exposition.

EUROPE and Paul Champion, of Neully-sur-Seine, France, have proposed a series of electrical fireworks for the Exposition. Neither gunpowder, dynamite, nor other explosive material is used in producing the dazzling effects. An operator sits at an instrument something like a piano and by manipulation of the keys produces designs of the most gorgeous fashion. The whole machine is run by electricity.

THE military features of the dedication ceremony of 1902 is to be an important one, probably 10,000 soldiers will participate, and those of the National Guard who will have the honor to take part will be crack companies from the different States—those that have shown that they are ready for marching and drill. Competitive drills to determine which companies shall take part in the great event will probably be instituted in every State having a National Guard.

LIEUTENANT W. E. SAFFORD, U. S. N., Special Commissioner of the World's Fair, and American department of the Exposition five samples of the ceremonial dresses of the Jiberos and Zaparros Indians. One of the Jiberos costumes is reported to surpass any of the dresses of savage tribes yet discovered, in gorgeous beauty and lovely contrasts of colors. The two Zaparros costumes are woven of human hair, and are ornamented with geometrical designs.

No side shows are to be permitted within the Exposition grounds. The Directors have decided that the entrance fee shall entitle the visitor to see everything within the enclosure. There will be, however, several theatres built and kept running, at which the finest talent in the world, it is expected, will appear, and visitors who choose to attend the landing effects. An operator sits at an instrument something like a piano, and by manipulation of the keys produces designs of the most gorgeous fashion. The whole machine is run by electricity.

MANY interesting relics from San Domingo, where Columbus landed, have been received by the Washington office of the foreign affairs department of the Exposition. The most valuable of these relics and the most interesting, perhaps, is the first church bell that ever rang out in the New World.

IT is reported that the colonists of the first settlement of San Domingo by Queen Isabella in appreciation of the fact that the first settlement bore her name. There is also an exact reproduction of the cross which Columbus raised immediately after landing. The material of the cross is the same exactly as that which Columbus nailed up, having been taken from the wood of a building erected in 1509.

## EIGHT MINERS KILLED.

Two hundred pounds of giant powder exploded at the mouth of the lower tunnel of the Black Bear mine, Burke, Idaho. Four men were imprisoned at the breast of the drift by a rock and were suffocated. The bodies of four other miners are not yet found, but all hope of finding them alive has been given up and it is feared that they were blown to pieces. The explosion was terrific, tearing up earth and caving in the tunnel for a distance of 100 feet. A rescuing party recovered the bodies of G. McNeil, general manager; Peter Jense, assistant manager; Robert Blackburn and John Barrows, miners. Their bodies were found 150 feet from the mouth of the tunnel, smothered by gas from the explosion. A short time before relief came a voice was heard by the men outside saying, "For God's sake, hurry up."

TEX Chinamen were arrested on Whidley Island, near Port Townsend, Washington, and taken before a United States Commissioner, who ordered them returned to China. The Chinamen were found scattered about the island, working on farms leased by Chinese farmers.

THE splendid harvest in Kansas has rehabilitated the savings banks in Atchison that failed last winter, and real estate mortgages have again become valuable.

## THE NATIONAL GAME.

THE New York and Pennsylvania Baseball League has disbanded. THE Chicago Club has signed Vickers and Shriver, the battery of the Milwaukee Club.

HANLON, of the Pittsburghs, has made on an average more than one hit a game this season.

THE New York Club has signed Arthur Clarkson to pitch. He is a brother of John Clarkson, the Boston pitcher.

NICHOL, of the Boston, has won seven consecutive victories from Pittsburgh this season and none from the Chicago.

CAPTAIN ANSON, of Chicago, is showing his colts that he knows how to play baseball as well as tell how it ought to be played.

CAPTAIN EWING has only played in ten games, but he leads the New York team in batting averages in spite of his "glass" arm.

NICOLL, the boy pitcher of the Chicago nine, has a remarkably effective curve, which not only deceives the batsman but the umpire as well.

RICHARDSON, of the New Yorks, now has the record for a single nine inning game on second base. He accepted thirteen plays without an error.

DELL DARLING, who signed with St. Louis a few days ago, was under Coniskey's management last season and was for several years with Anson's team.

McALEER and Davis, who guard left and centre field, respectively, for the Cleveland team, work together better than any other outfielders in the League.

VETERAN GEORGE WRIGHT, the "king of shortstops" in his day, thinks that the Boston Association team can outplay any other team in the League or the Association.

PITCHER INKS, who the Pittsburghs secured from the Duluth Club, is a left-handed twirler. He was with the Chicago a part of last season, but has since improved remarkably.

PITCHER GLEASON, of Philadelphia, always feels sore after every defeat, and invariably wants to go in the box the next day in order to "get square" with his opponents.

ZIMMER, who has been back stop in about ninety games played by the Cleveland team this year, is trying to equal his record of last year, when he caught in 115 consecutive games, a feat unequalled in the history of baseball.

The latest "deal" in baseball is the abandonment of Cincinnati by the American Association. Some of the Cincinnati Club's players went to Milwaukee. Captain Kelly goes to the Boston Association Club.

"HARRY" WRIGHT has some unique ideas about handling his pitchers. He makes all of them put the ball over the plate and investigate about bases. He makes them run up speed and makes a particular point about watching base runners.

STATISTICS of the field work done by the League players in the various positions up to recent date show that Buckley, of New York, leads the catchers. The Cincinnati first baseman, McPhee, the Cleveland second baseman, Bassett, of New York, shortstop; McAleer, of Cleveland, leftfielder; Griffin, of Brooklyn, centrefielder; Thompson, of Philadelphia, rightfielder; and Rustie, of New York, the pitchers.

## WORK OF CLOUDBURSTS.

Many Persons Drowned in Austria—10,000 People Drenched in Wales. A dispatch from Botzen, an Austrian town at the confluence of the Taffer and the Eisach, announced the partial destruction of the village of Kollman through a cloudburst.

The cloudburst over the mountains near Botzen, which is protected from inundations by a strong dyke two miles in length. The fall of water flooded the lowlands and a mountain stream into a torrent, which swept through the village of Kollman, carrying away men and cattle, and destroying half the houses of that place. Many persons were drowned and the Bremer railroad track was flooded.

A despatch from Swansea, Wales, brings news of the soaking by a cloudburst, of 10,000 persons who had assembled there at the National Eisteddfod. In and about an immense pavilion, covered with canvas, an audience, estimated to have amounted to over a thousand persons, had assembled to listen to the Eisteddfod competitions or competitions in Welsh minstrelsy. The weather, during the early part of the day, had been fine. Suddenly the wind increased in violence and a black cloud swept over the place. With a sudden report the canvas covering over the pavilion was torn asunder by the force of the wind, and almost at the same moment the huge cloud burst and deluged 10,000 people with water until they were literally soaked to the skin.

A stampede followed the carrying away of the canvas roof and the drenching downpour, men, women and children running, where they could, for any place of refuge available. Many were knocked down and rammed upon during this wild rush for shelter, but nobody was seriously injured.

## DESPERATE CONVICTS.

They Seize a Train and Attempt to Escape—Two Killed. A desperate attempt to escape was made at the Walls Wala (Washington) Penitentiary by convicts. A train load of material was run into the brickyard, and as soon as it stopped several convicts seized the Warden of the prison, while others got into the locomotive cab. The engine, however, reversed the wheels and tumbled the train, which frustrated the original plan of the prisoners.

The Warden was being hurried away to another gate by the convicts when the guard-gang shooting. The entire force finally came to the rescue of the Warden, and after two convicts had been killed and another wounded order was restored.

## EARTHQUAKE AT ST. LOUIS.

Three Distinct Shocks Felt During a Thunder Storm. Three distinct shocks of earthquake were felt at St. Louis the other night. The disturbance was noticed only in the western part of the city. The shocks were preceded by thunder and lightning, but no rain fell. The mercury fell about fifteen degrees just before the shocks, the first of which was severe enough to rock houses and break crockery and windows. This was followed by two more shocks.

PRESIDENT POLE, of the National Alliance, while attending a meeting of the Virginia State Alliance, at Richmond, said: "The National Alliance has over 3,000,000 members and is growing rapidly. It is the strongest in the Southern and Northwestern States, and is increasing at a rate in California, Oregon, Washington and other extreme Western States."

## THE LABOR WORLD.

INDIANAPOLIS talks of a labor hall. NEW YORK has 60,000 night workers. THE flint glass workers have \$500,000.

NEW YORK has an Italian clock-makers union. LONDON button-hole makers get thirty-five cents a day.

THE English Trades Union Congress has 700,000 members. NEW YORK union laundry workers want the Chinese boycotted.

ONLY one person in four in London earns more than \$5 per week. NEW YORK letter-carriers want to be retired on half pay after twenty years' service.

A STATE convention of typographical unions is to be held at Syracuse, N. Y., on October 6.

THE co-operative foundry at Somerset, Mass., has failed after an existence of twenty-four years.

MISSOURI employers are observing the law compelling the payment of wages every two weeks.

THERE are at present over 1200 papers in this county devoted to the Labor and the Farmer's movement.

THE receipts on the street cars in New York City average \$300 per day, while the actual cost is about \$6.

MUNICIPAL markets where meat is for sale at cost to the citizens having paid up their taxes for the year have been established at San Cristobal and Tres Equinas, Argentine Republic.

THE Brotherhood of Machinists, comprising branches in Cleveland, Beaver Falls, Pa., Penn., and Youngstown, Ohio, have amalgamated with the International Association of Machinists.

OUT of 1145 strikes in England last year, in which 344,840 people took part, 476 were successful, 207 were failures and ninety-four were undecided. The average duration of strikes was eighteen days.

At the thirteenth congress of the New Jersey Federation of Trades, held in Paterson, a resolution to petition the Legislature to appropriate an additional \$3000 per year to the State Labor bill for the purpose of securing more definite statistics, and various recommendations were adopted.

WOOD-working machines have caused twenty-five fatal accidents in Ohio last year, while 150 persons were disabled by machines, causing a total loss of wages of \$10,832.25. The report of the State Factory Inspector says that wood-working machines are more dangerous to life and limbs of workmen than any other machines.

STATISTICAL comparisons show that wages are independent of the form of government. Mexico, a Republic, Malta and Ceylon, under British rule, Algeria and Tunis, French dependencies, pay less than Russia or Spain. The Anglo-Saxon pays more than the German, the German more than the Latin, the Latin more than the Semitic and the Semitic more than the Malay and Mongolian. The highest average wages are paid in the Australian colonies, and the highest in the United States at San Francisco.

## RAIN MADE TO ORDER.

Further Experiments in Texas Prove Successful. General Dyerforth's rain producers, who were sent to Texas by the United States Department of Agriculture to see if they could not draw some moisture from a cloudless sky, have made some very successful experiments on the Nelson Morris ranch, about twenty-five miles north-west of Midland. They sent off a large balloon filled with hydrogen gas, and when it was at an altitude of one and one-quarter miles they exploded it by an electric wire. A few minutes afterward they exploded a great quantity of redrock powder over about two miles of ground, and also a quantity of dynamite attached to the tails of kites flying 1000 feet high. The result was that it began to rain immediately, and at every explosion the rainfall perceptibly increased. It continued raining for over four hours.

Next day they exploded some more kites and powder and brought on another shower. People from all over the Western country gathered to see the rain made to order, and the farmers took a tremendous interest in the work of the expedition.

## A HORSE'S VALUE.

Farmers' Alliance People Want Axtell Taxed at \$105,000. The County Board of Terre Haute, Ind., has valued the great stallion Axtell at \$500, and a committee from the Farmers' Alliance will visit Indianapolis to ask the State Board of Tax Commissioners to raise the figure. Many members of the Alliance want the horse taxed at \$105,000, the amount paid for him, claiming that farm land is assessed for its full value. Others will be content with \$10,000. The Alliance leaders aver that they can prove that the stallion is earning an enormous dividend yearly, and that during the last year alone the profits were nearly \$60,000.

It is said that Mr. James, one of the owners of the horse, has made a threat to move Axtell away from Vigo County in case a high assessment is made, and this fact, the Alliance alleges, deters the local board from making a proper assessment.

## THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.	
Bees, 34	3.50 @ 6.25
Milk Cows, com. to good	23.00 @ 45.00
Swine, common to prime	3.00 @ 6.25
Sheep, 34	4.00 @ 4.75
Lamb, 34	4.75 @ 6.75
Hogs—Live	5.75 @ 5.85
Dressed	7.50 @ 9
Flour—City Mill Extra	5.20 @ 5.80
Wheat—No. 2 Red	5.20 @ 6.00
Wheat—No. 3 Red	1.15 @ 1.25
Rye—State	75 @ 76
Barley—Two-rowed State	90 @ 92
Corn—Ungraded Mixed	78 @ 82
Oats—No. 1 White	35 @ 45
Mixed Western	38 @ 37
Hay—Fair to Good	65 @ 70
Straw—Long Rye	60 @ 65
Lard—City Steam	6.25 @ 6.50
Butter—State Creamery	18 @ 22
Dairy Fair to Good	12 @ 19
West. Im. Creamery	12 @ 17
Factory	11 @ 14 1/2
Cheese—State Factory	65 @ 90
Skims—Light	3 @ 6
Western	3 @ 6 1/2
Eggs—State and Foreign	17 @ 17 1/2

BUFFALO.	
Steers—Western	3.00 @ 3.60
Sheep—Medium to Good	4.00 @ 4.85
Lamb—Fair to Good	4.25 @ 5.75
Hogs—Good to Choice Yorks	5.80 @ 5.85
Flour—Windsor Patent	4.90 @ 5.25
Wheat—No. 1 Northern	1.15 @ 1.14
Corn—No. 2, Yellow	72 @ 72 1/2
Oats—No. 3, White	— @ 37 1/2
Barley—No. 2 Canada	— @ 90

BOSTON.	
Eggs—Near by	22 @ 23
Beef—Timothy Northern	2.00 @ 2.25
Clover, Northern	10 @ 11
Hay—Yankee to Prime	14.00 @ 15.00
Straw—Good to Fine	— @ 15.00
Butter—Firsts	15 @ 15

WATERBURY (MASS.) CATTLE MARKET.	
Beef—Dressed weight	4 @ 7 1/2
Sheep—Live weight	— @ 5
Lamb	5 @ 6 1/2
Hogs—Northern	— @ 6 1/2

PHILADELPHIA.	
Flour—Penn. family	4.90 @ 5.00
Wheat—No. 2 Red, Aug.	1.20 @ 1.09 1/2
Corn—No. 2, Yellow	— @ 77
Oats—Ungraded White	— @ 59
Potatoes	90 @ 95
Putter—Creamery Extra	— @ 91
Cheese—Part skims	5 @ 6 1/2

## SABBATH SCHOOL.

### INTERNATIONAL LESSON FOR AUGUST 30.

Lesson Text: "Christ at the Feast," John vi., 31-44—Golden Text: John vi., 37—Commentary.

31. "And many of the people believed on Him, and said, when Christ cometh, will he do more miracles than these which this man hath done? The lessons of the fifth chapter were based upon the incidents connected with one of the feasts of the Jews; those in the sixth chapter were associated with the manna and the pasover feast; these are in connection with the feast of tabernacles, which points us forward to the coming kingdom of Israel and the time of blessing upon all nations. It was about the middle of the feast when Jesus went up to the temple and taught. He was up to this time despised even by His own brethren (verse 3-5), but He kept quietly on, seeking not His own glory but the glory of Him that sent Him. Many believed on Him, but the majority of their faith would be proved by their continuance.

32. "The Pharisees heard that the people murmured such things concerning Him; and the chief priests sent officers to take Him." Always hating Him, and always seeking to kill Him, but unable to touch Him till His work was done. Professing to be children of God and the true seed of Abraham, they made it manifest by their conduct that they were not truly of God nor of Abraham, but rather of their father, the devil.

33. "Then said Jesus unto them, Yet a little while am I with you, and then I go unto Him that sent Me." Over thirty times in this Gospel He speaks of the Father sending Him. He says that the Father spoke through Him and did the works which were wrought by Him. In all things He honored the Father, for He was the "Brightness of His glory, and the express image of His person" (Heb. 1, 3). He says to Him that sent Him that as the Father sent Him so He sends us every true servant of Christ.

34. "Ye shall seek Me, and shall not find Me." Now He had before said that "He that seeketh findeth" (Math. vi., 8), but there is no contradiction. We must only take His sayings in the light of all His other sayings. He shall seek Me, and shall not find Me, when ye shall seek for Me with all your heart (Jer. xxix., 13). This kind of seeking never fails. "They shall seek Me early, but they shall not find Me" (Prov. i., 28). This is the seeking of those who hated and despised Him just like these Pharisees and Jews.

35. "Then said the Jews among themselves, Whither will He go that we shall not find Him? Will He go unto the dispersed among the Gentiles, and teach the Gentiles?" Of the earth earthy, they understood not heavenly things. What He meant was that He would go to the Gentiles, and when He did, they would not believe, and when He did, they would not understand. That many Jews were scattered abroad among the nations is evident from the Acts of the Apostles, for we find Paul always preaching first to the Jews, and the epistles of James and Peter will be written to such (see Jas. i., 1; I Pet. i., 1). That they will yet be gathered out from the nations and home to their own land is clearly proved from Isa. xi., 12, and many other prophecies.

36. "What manner of saying is this that He said, Ye shall seek Me, and shall not find Me. And where I am, thither ye cannot come." If He could find His way to any part of the earth, why could not they follow Him if they saw fit? Such seems to have been their thoughts. Anything beyond the earth they neither knew nor thought much about.

37. "In the last day, that great day of the feast, Jesus stood and cried, saying, If any man thirst, let him come unto Me, and drink." For seven days was the feast continued, and many sacrifices were offered every day, but the eighth day, the last day of the feast, was a special day (Lev. xxviii., 35; Num. xxix., 35-38). It is alluded to the perfection and power of resurrection, for three and eight are the great resurrection numbers. The last words of this verse were probably uttered by Jesus at the close of the pouring out of His water, which was daily brought in a golden vessel from the pool of Siloam, while the people cried, "With joy shall ye draw water out of the wells of salvation" (Isa. xii., 3).

38. "He that believeth on Me, as the Scripture hath said, shall not thirst, but shall have rivers of living water." To the woman at the well He said, "The water that I shall give him shall be in him a well of water springing up into everlasting life" (iv., 14); and this is even in advance of that, for here He speaks of the river of living water, which was daily brought in a golden vessel from the pool of Siloam, while the people cried, "With joy shall ye draw water out of the wells of salvation" (Isa. xii., 3).

39. "But this spake He of the Spirit, which they that believe on Him should receive." From beginning to end of Scripture, and from the Garden of Eden to the new heavens and earth, the spirit is the mighty worker, or, as some one has said, "the executive of the Godhead."

40. "The Holy Ghost was not yet, because that Jesus was not yet glorified." The Holy Spirit, while in all ages the great worker, had up to this time not been given as He was at Pentecost, and the reason is mentioned in this verse.

41. "Many of the people therefore, when they heard this saying, said, Of a truth this is the prophet." They seemed to consider this prophet thus foretold to be a different person from the Messiah, but if they had considered that in the light of the probability of His being the prophet, they would have seen good cause for some trembling on their part.

42. "Others said, This is the Christ. But some said, Shall Christ come out of Galilee?" He said that He was the Christ, and that the