Subject: "The City of Ephesus."

TEXT: "Great is Diana of the Ephesians. -Acts xix., 34.

—Acts xix., 34.

We have landed this morning at Smyrna, a city of Asiatic Turkey. One of the seven churches of Asia once stood here. You read in Revelation, "To the church in Smyrna write." It is a city that has often been shaken by earthquake, swept by conflagration, blasted by plagues and butchered by war, and here Bishop Polycarp stood in a crowded amphitheater and when he was asked to give up the advocacy of the Christian religion and save himself from martyrdom, the proconsul saying, "Swear and I release thee; reproach Christ," replied, "Eighty and six years have I served Him, and He never did me wrong; how then can I revile my King and Saviour!"

When he was brought to the fires into which he was about to be thrust, and the of-

which he was about to be thrust, and the ofcials were about to fasten him to the stake said: "Let me remain as I am, for He o giveth me strength to sustain the fire will enable me also without your securing me with nails to remain unmoved in the " History says the fires refused to con-ne him, and under the wind the flames bent outward so that they did not touch his person, and therefore he was slain by swords and spears. One cypress bending over his grave is the only monument to Bishop Poly-

But we are on the way to the city of Ephesus, about fifty miles from Smyrna. We are advised not to go to Ephesus. The bandits in that region have had an ugly practice of cutting off the ears of travelers and sanding these specimens of ears down to and sending these specimens of ears down to Smyrna, demanding a ransom. The ban-dits suggest to the friends of the persons from whom the ears have been subtracted that if they would like to have the rest of the body they will please send an appropriate sum of money. If the money is not sent the mutilated prisoners will be assassinated. One traveler was carried off to the robber's den, and \$7500 was paid for his rescue. The bandits were caught and beheaded, and pictures of these ghastly heads are on sale in the shops of Smyrna for any person who may desire to have something to look at on their way to Ephesus.

There have been cases where ten and twenty and thirty and forty thousand dollars have been demanded by these brigands. We did not feel like putting our friends to such expense, and it was suggested that we had better omit Ephesus. But that would have been a disappointment from which we would never recover. We must see Ephesus associated with the most wonderful apostolic We hire a special railway train, and in about an hour and a half we arrive at the city of Ephesus, which was called "The Great Metropolis of Asia," and "One of the Eyes of Asia," and "The Empress of Ionia," the capital of all learning and magnificence. Here, as I said, was one of the seven churches of Asia, and first of all we visit the ruins of that church where once an ecumenical council of

two thousand ministers of religion was held.

Mark the fulfillment of the prophecy. Of
the seven churches of Asia four were commended in the Book of Revelation and three were doomed. The cities having the four commended churches still stand; the cities having the three doomed churches are wiped out. It occurred just as the Bible said it would occur. Drive on and you come to the theatre, which was 660 feet from wall to wall capable of holding 56,700 spectators. Here and there the walls arise almost unbroken, but for the most part the building is down

As I took my place at the centre of this theatre and looked around at its broken layers of stone, gallery upon gallery, gallery upon gallery, and piled up into the bleak skies of that winter day, and thought that every hand that swung a trowel on those walls, and every foot that trod those stairs, and every eye that gazed on that amphi-theatre, and every voice that greeted the combatants in that arena had gone out of hearing and sight for ages on ages, I feit a thrill of interest that almost penetrated me

amid the ruins. Standing there we could not forget that in that building once assembled a riotous throng for Paul's condemnation, because what he preached collided with the idolatry of their national goddess. Paul tried to get into that theatre and address the excited multitude, but his friends held him back, lest he be torn to pieces by the mob, and the recorder of the city had to read the riot act among the people who had shrieked for two mortal hours till their throats were sore and they were black in the face, "Great is Diana

of the Ephesians." Now we step into the Stadium. Enough of its walls and appointments are left to show what a stupendous place it must have been when used for foot-races and for fights with wild beasts. It was a building 680 feet long by 200 feet wide. Paul refers to what ranspired there in the way of spectacle when he says, "We have been made a spectacle." "Yes," Paul says, "I have fought with beasts at Ephesus," an expression usually taken as figurative, but I suppose it was literally true, for one of the amuse-ments in that Stavium was to put a disliked man in the arena with a hungry lion or tiger

man in the archa with a hungry lion or tiger or panther, and let the fight go until either the man or the beast or both were slain.

It must have been great fun for these haters of Christianity to hear that on the morrow in the Stadium in Ephesus the missionsry Paul would, in the presence of the crowded galleries, fight a hungry lion. The people were early there to get the best seats, and a more alert and enthusiastic crowd never assembled. They took their dinner never assembled. They took their dinner with them. And was there ever a more unequal combat proposed? Paul, according to tradition, small, crooked backed and weak eyed, but the grandest man in sixty centuries, is led to the center as the people shout:
"There he comes, the preacher who has nearly ruined our religion. The lion will "There he comes, the nearly ruined our religion. The lion win make but a brief mouthful of him."

It is plain that all the sympathies of that the lion. In one of the

crowd are with the lion. In one of the underground rooms I hear the growl of the wild beasts. They have been kept for several days without food or water in order that they may be especially ravenous and bloodthirsty. What chance is there for Paul? But you cannot tell by a man's size or looks how stout a blow he can strike or how keen a blade he can thrust. Witness, heaven and earth and hell, this struggle of Paul with a wild beast. The coolest man in the Stadium is Paul. What has he to fear? He has defled all the powers, earthly and infernal, and if his body tumble under the foot and tooth of the wild beast, his soul will only the sooner find dis-enthrallment. But it is his duty, as far as

possible, to preserve his life.

Now, I hear the boit of the wild beast's door shoved back, and the whole audience rise to their feet as the fierce brute springs. for the arena and toward its small occupant. I think the first plunge that was made by the wild beast at the apostle was made on the point of a sharp blade, and the snarling monster, with a howl of pain and reeking with gore, turns back. But now the little missionary has his turn of making attack, and with a few well directed thrusts the monster lies died in the dust of the arena, and the apostle puts his right foot on the lion and shakes him, and then puts his left foot on him and shakes him—a scene which Paul afterward uses for an illustration when he wants to show how Christ will triumph over death—"He must reign till He hath put all enemies under His feet."—yes, under His feet. the arena and toward its small occ

Paul told the literal truth when be said: Paul told the literal truth when be said:
"I have fought with beasts at Ephesus," and
as the plural is used I think be had more
than one such fight, or several beasts were
let loose upon him at one time. As we stood
that day in the middle of the Stadium and
looked around at the great structure, the
whole scene came back upon us.

But we pass out of the Stadium, for we are
in hasts for other places of interest in Ephesus. To add to the excitament of the day
one of our party was missing. No man is
safe in that region alone unless he be armed

and know how to take sure aim and not miss fire. Our companion. Dr. Louis Klopsch. fire. Our companion, Dr. Louis Klopsch, now the publisher of the Christian Herald had gone out on some explorations of his own, and through the gate where Paul had own, and through the gate where Paul had walked again and again, yet where no man unaccompanied should adventure now. But after some time had passed and every minute seemed as long as an hour, and we had time to imagine everything horrible in the way of robbery and assassination, the lost traveler appeared, to receive from our entire party a volley of expostulation for the arousal of so many anxieties.

In the midst of this city of Ephesus once

In the midst of this city of Ephesus once floated an artificial lake, brilliant with painted boats, and through the river Cayster it was connected with the sea, and ships from all parts of the known earth floated in and out, carrying on a commerce which made Ephesus the envy of the world. Great was Ephesus! Its gymnasia, its hippodrome, its odeon, its athenaum, its forum, its aqueducts (whose skeletons are still drawn along the city), its towers, its Castle of Hadrian its quarries, which were the granite cradle of cities; its temples, built to Apollo, to Minerva, to Neptune, to Mercury, to Bacchus, to Hercules, to Cæsar, to Fortune, to Jupiter Olympus. What history and poetry and chisel and canvas have not presented has come up at the call of archæologists' powder blast and crowles.

blast and crowbar.

But I have now to unveil the chief wonder of this chiefest of cities. In 1863, under the patronage of the English Government, Mr. Wood, the explorer, began at Ephesus to feel along under the ground at great depths for roads, for walls, for towers, and here it is—that for which Ephesus was more calculated, the all else besides. celebrated than all else besides—the temple of the goddess Diana, called the sixth wonder of the world, and in 1889 we stood amid the that temple, measuring its pillars, transfixed by its sculpture and confounded at what was the greatest temple of idolatry

As I sat on a piece of one of its fallen columns I said, "What earthquake rocked it down, or what hurricane pushed it to the earth, or under what strong wine of centur-ies did the giant stagger and fall? There have been seven temples of Diana, the ruins of each contributing something for the splendor of its architectural successors. wo hundred and twenty years was this last temple in construction. Twice as long as the United States have stood was that temple in building. It was nearly twice as large as St. Paul's Cathedral, London. Lest it should be disturbed by earthquakes, which have always been fond of making those regions their playground, the temple was built on a marsh, which was made firm by layers of charcoal, covered by fleeces of wool. The stone came from the quarry near by

stone came from the quarry near by.

After it was decreed to build the temple it was thought it would be necessary to bring the building stone from other lands, but one day a shepherd by the name of Pixodorus, while watching his flocks, saw two rams fighting, and as they missed the interlocking of their horns and one fell his horn knocked a splinter from the rock and showed by that splinter the lustrous whiteness of the rock. The shepherd ran to the city with a piece of that stone, which revealed a quarry from that stone, which revealed a quarry from which place the tempie was built, and every month in all ages since the Mayor of Ephesus goes to that quarry to offer sacrifices to the memory of that shepherd who discovered this source of splendor and wealth of the cities of Asia Minor.

In removing the great stones from the quarry to their destined places in the tempie, it was necessary, in order to keep the wheels, which were twelve feet in diameter, from sinking deep into the earth under the un-

sinking deep into the earth under the un-paralleled heft, that a frame of timbers be arranged over which the wheels rolled. To put the immense block of marble in its place over the doorway of one of these temples was so vast and difficult an undertaking that the architect at one time gave it up, and in his chagrin attempted suicide, but one night in his sleep he dreamed that the stone had settled to the right place, and the next day he found that the great block of marble had, by its own weight, settled to the right

The temple of Diana was four hundred and twenty-five feet loag by two hundred and twenty-five feet wide. All Asia was taxed to pay for it. It had one hundred and to pay for it.

twenty-seven pillars, each sixty feet high, and each the gift of a king, and inscribed with the name of the donor. Now you see the meaning of that passage in Revelation. just as a king presenting one of these pillars to the Temple of Diana had his own name to the Temple of Diana had his own name chiseled on it and the name of his own country, so says Christ, "Him that overcometh will I make a pillar in the temple of My God, and I will write upon him the name of My God and the name of the city of My God, which is New Jerusalem, and I will write upon Him My new name." How suggestive and beautiful!

In addition to those pillars that I climbed over while amid the ruins of Diana's temple, I saw afterward eight of those pillars at Constantinople, to which city they had been removed, and are now a part of the Mosqu of St. Sophia. Those eight columns are all green jasper, but some of those which stood in Diana's temple at Ephesus were fairly drenched with brilliant colors. Costly metals stood up in various parts of the temple, where they could catch the fullest flush of the sun. A flight of stairs was carved out of one grapewine. Doors of oversest good of one grapevine. Doors of cypress wood, which had been kept in glue for years and bordered with bronze in bas relief, swung against pillars of brass and resounded with cho upon echo, caught up and sent on and hurled back through the corridors.

In that building stood an image of Diana, In that building stood an image of Diana, the goldess. The impression was abroad as the Bible records, that that image had dropped plumb out of heaven into that temple, and the sculptors who resily made the image were put to death, so that they could not testify of its human manufacture and so deny its celestial origin. It was thought by intelligent people that the material from which this idol was formed might have dropped out of heaven as an aerolite. We have seen in the British museum, and in universities of our own west, blocks of stone hurled off from other worlds. These aerohuried off from other worlds. These aero-lites were seen to fall, and witnesses have gone to the landing places, and scientists have pronounced them to be the product of other

But the material out of which the image of Diana was fashioned contradicts that notion. This image was carved out of ebony and punctured here and there with openings kept full of spikenard so as to hinder the statue from decaying and make it aromatic,

One whole month of each year, the month of May, was devoted to her worship. Pro-cessions in garbs of purple and violet and cessions in garbs of purple and violet and scarlet moved through it, and there were torches and anthems, and choirs in white, and timbrels and triangles in music, sacrifices and dances. Nations voted large amounts to meet the expense of the worship. Fisheries of vast resources were devoted to the support of this resplendence. Horace and Virgil and Homer went into rhapsodies while describing this worship.

All artists, all archeologists, all centuries, agreed in saying, "Great is Diana of the Ephesians." Paul, in the presence of this Temple of Diana, incorporates it in his figures of speech while speaking of the spiritual temple, "Now, if any man build upon this foundation, gold, silver, precious stones,

temple, "Now, if any man build upon this foundation, gold, silver, precious stones, etc.," and no doubt with reference to one of the previous temples which had been set on fire by Herostratus just for the fame of de-

fire by Herostratus just for the fame of destroying it, Paul says, "If any man's work shall be burned, he shall suffer loss, etc.," and all up and down Paul's writings you realize that he had not only seen, but had been mightily impressed with what he had seen of the Temple of Diana.

In this city the mother of Jesus was said to have been buried. Here dwelt Aquilla and Priscilla of Bible mention, who were professors in an extemporized theological seminary, and they taught the eloquent Apollos how to be eloquent for Christ. Here John preached, and from here because of his fidelity he was exiled to Patmos. Here Paul warred against the magical arts for Paul warred against the magical arts for which Ephesus was famous. The sorcerers of this city pretended that they could cure diseases, and perform almost any miracle, by pronouncing these senseless words, "Aski Cataski Lix Tetrax Damnameneus Al-

But, all the glory of Ephesus I have debut, all the glory of Ephesus 1 have de-scribed has gone now. At some seasons of the year awful malarias sweep over the place and put upon mattress or in graves a large portion of the population. In the approximate marshes scorpions, centipedes and all forms of reptilian life crawl and hiss and sting, while hyenas and jackals at night slink in and out of the ruins of buildings which once startled the nations with their almost supernatural grandeur.

But here is a lesson which has never yet been drawn out. Do you not see in toat temple of Diana an expression of what the world needs. It wants a Gol who can provide food. Diana was a huntress. In pictur's on many of the coins she held a stag by the horn with one hand and a hundle of by the horn with one hand and a bundle of arrows in the other. Oh, this is a hungry world! Diana could not give one pound of meat or one mouthful of food to the millions of her worshipers. She was a dead divinity, an imaginary god, and so in idolatrous lands the vast majority of people never have enough to eat. It is only in the never have enough to eat. It is only in the countries where the God of heaven and earth is worshiped that the vast majority have enough to eat. Let Diana have her arrows and her hounds. Our God has the sun and the showers and the harvests, and in proportion as He is worshiped does plenty

So also in the Temple of Diana the world expressed its need of a refugs. To it from all parts of the land came dectors who could not pay their debts and the offenders of the law that they might escape incar-ceration. But she sheltered them; only a little while, and while she kept them from arrest she could not change their hearts, and the guilty remained guilty. But, our God in Jesus Christ is a refuge into which we may fly from all our sins and all our pur-suers, and not only be safe for time, but safe for eternity, and the guilt is pardoned and the nature is transformed. What Diana could not do for her worshipers, our Christ accomplishes for us.

Rock of ages eleft for me, Let me hide myself in thee.

Then, in that temple were deposited reasures from all the earth for safe ke Chrysostom says it was the treasure house of nations; they brought gold and silver and precious stones and coronets from across the sea, and put them under the care of Diana of the Ephesians. But again and again were the Ephesians. But again and again were those treasures ransacked, captured or destroyed. Nero robbed them, the Scythians scattered them, the Goths burned them. Diana failed those who trusted her with treasures, but our God, to whom we may intrust all our treasures for this world and the cost and fall any one who sub-confidence. next, and fall any one who puts confidence in Him He never will. After the last jasper column has fallen, and the last temple on earth has gone into ruins, and the world itself has suffered demolition, the Lord will keep for us our best treasures.

But notice what killed Ephesus and what has killed most of the cities that lie buried in the cemetery of nations. Luxury! The costly baths, which had been the means of health to the city became its ruin. Instead of the cold baths that had been the invigoration of the people, the hot baths, which are only intended for the infirm or the invalid, were substituted. In these hot baths many lay most of the time. Authors wrote books while in these baths. Business was neglected and a hot bath taken four or five times a day. When the keeper of the baths was reprimanded for not having them warm enough one of the rulers said, "You blame him for making the bath warm enough; I blame you because you have it warm at all."

But that warm bath which enervated

Ephesus, and which is always enervating except when followed by cold baths (no reference, of course, to delicate constitutions), was only a type of what went on in all departments of Ephesian life, and in luxurious indulgence Ephesus fell, and the last triangle sic was tinkled in Diana's temple, and the last wrestler disappeared from her gym-nasiums, and the last racer took his garland in the Stadium, and the last plea was heard in her Forum, and even the sea, as if to withdraw the last commercial opportunity from that metropolis, retreated down the beach, leaving her without the harbor in which had floated a thousand ships. Brooklyn, New York, London and all modern citation that warrend transfer and transfer that warrend the size of the same than the same transfer that warrend transfer that warrend the same transfer that warrend tran les, cisatiantic and transatiantic, take warning! What luxury unguarded did for Ephesus, luxury unguarded may do for all. Opulence and splendor God grant to all the people, to all the cities, to all the land, but at the same time, may He grant the righteous use of them.

Gymnasiums? Yes, but see that the vigor gained in them be consecrated to God. Mag-nificent temples of worship? Yes, but see that in them instead of conventionalities and cold pomp of service there be warmth of devotion of Diana was fashioned contradicts that notion. This image was carved out of elony and punctured here and there with openings kept full of spikenard so as to hinder the statue from decaying and make it aromatic, but this ebony was covered with bronze and alabaster. A necklace of acorns colled gracefully around her. There were four thous on each arm, typical of strengte. Her head was coroneted. Around this figure stood statues which by wonderful invention shed tears. The air by strange macoinery was damp with descending perfumes. The walls multiplied the scene by concaved mirrors. Fountains tossed in sheaves of light and fell in showers of diamonds.

Praxiteles, the sculptor, and Apelles, the pointer, filled the piace with their triumphs. Cresus, the wealthiest of the ancients, puther and there in the temple golden heifers. The paintings were so vivid and lifelike that Alexander, who was moved at nothing of terror, shuddered at one battle scene on these walls, and so true to life was a painting of a horse that when Alexander's horse was led up to it he began to neigh, as one horse is accustomed to greet another. One painting in that temple cost \$103, 750. The treasures of all nations and the spoils of kingdoms were kept here for safe deposit. Crimicals from all lands fied to the shelter of this temple, and the law could not touch them. It seemed alroot strange that this mountain of architectural snow outside did not melt with the fires of color within.

The temple was surrounded with groves, in which reasmed for the temptation of hunters, stags and hares and wild boars, and all styles of game, whether winged or four footel. There was a cave with statue so intensity brilliant that it exitinguished the eye of those who looked upon it, unless, at the command of the priest, the hand of these policies of the certain, and that it shall be a could not a wrangle with us, and we relied on down toward Smyrna, and that the could not a wrangle with us, and we probe the and with stories, and in the word of the temple and the

SABBATH SCHOOL.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON FOR NOVEMBER 22.

Lesson Text : "Christ Betrayed"-John xviii., 1-13-Golden Text: Mark xiv., 41-Commentary.]

1. "When Jesus had spoken these words, He went forth with His disciples over the He went forth with His disciples over the brook Cedron, where was a garden, into which He entered, and His desciples," Matthew and Mark say that they sung a hymn; they also give the name of the garden, Gethsemane, and state that on the way thither Jesus foretold that upon that very night they would all forsake Him. (Math. xxvii., 30-36; Mark. xiv., 26-32.) This going forth of Jesus from the city where He should have been proclaimed king reminds us of the flight of David from the same city and over the same brook, rejected by his people over the same brook, rejected by his people and driven out by his own son. But just as surely as David was welcomed back to his city and throne so will Jesus be in due time.

2 "And Judas also, which betrayed Him, knew the place; for Jesus ofttimes restored thither with His disciples." In chapter vii., 53; viii., 1, we read that "Every man went unto his own bouse: Jesus word, unto his own bouse. unto his own house; Jesus went unto the Mount of Olives." This He did very often, and therefore Judas knew the place well. On this occasion, Jesus and the eleven having entered the garden. He left eight of them and took Peter, James and John a litthe farther, then leaving them with instruc-tions to watch and pray. He went alone into the agonies of that night, as recorded by Matthew, Mark and Luke.

3. "Judas then, having received a band of men and officers from the chief priests and Pharisees, cometh thither with lanterns and torches and weapons." Matthew and Mark speak of a great multitude with swords and staves (Math. xxvi., 47; Mark xiv., 43). Judas had left the supper chamber before the discourse, and probably at the close of the discourse, and probably at the close of the passover feast and before the institution of the supper. While the disciples were hearing the glorious words of Jesus's dis-course and prayer Judas was busy obtaining the band by which to arrest Him whom he bad professed to love above all others.

4. "Jesus, therefore, knowing all things that should come upon Him, went forth and said unto them, Whom seek ye?" It is one of the greatest mercies of our lives that we know not what shall be on the morrow (Jas. v., 14), nor even what the next hour may bring to us. But Jesus went forward from Nazareth to Calvary knowing every-thing that should come to Him from day to day. He ever saw Gethsemane and the day. He ever saw Gethismane and the cross before Him, and yet went forward as calmly as He now went forth to meet His false iriend and His enemies. He, however, saw beyond the sufferings a joy set before Him, a glory to be revealed (Heb. xii., 2;

Luke xxiv., 26), and thus He was sustained.
5. "They answered Him, Jesus of Nazareth. Jesus saith unto them, I am He.
And Judas also, which betrayed Him, stood with them " This title, "Jesus of Nazareth, is found just twenty times in the Gospels and in the Acts. It is the title of humiliation and contempt, and yet of power; compare John i., 45, 46, with Acts iv., 10; x., 38, reminding us that when we are willing to be despised and be nothing in the eyes of the world, then God can show His power in us. The reply of Jesus, "I am," found three times in this lesson and so often in this Gospel, reminds us of God's words to Moses, "Thus shalt thou say unto the children of Israel, I AM hath sent me unto you (Ex. iii., 146).

6. "As soon then as He had said unto them, I am, they went backward, and fell to the ground." See the power of His breath; what will it be when with the breath of His hips He shall slay the wicked (Isa. xi., 4). A few rays of light from the same Jesus of Nazareth sent Saul of Tarsus helpless to the ground (Acts xxii., 6-8), and a word fol-

the ground (Acts xxii., 6-8), and a word fol-lowing sent conviction to his heart 7. "Then asked He them again, Whom seek ye? and they said, Jesus of Nazareth." Hath He so willed it they would have been like the thousands of the Assyrian army (Isa. xxxvii., 36) and never have risen to their feet again, but He allows them to ives once more to approach Him when He again repeats His question as before, and they gave the same reply. If with but a truth of their earnestness in seek-ing to take His life they had only sought Him to give them life how different had be

S. "Jesus answered, I have told you that I am He; if, therefore, ye seek Me, let these go their way." This time, as He repeats the great "I am," He restrains the power, and they fall not as before. When we read His word of hear it, it may come to us with power or otherwise

2. "That the saying might be fulfilled which He spake, Of them which Thou gavest Me have I lost none." In this prayer He said, "Those that Thou gavest Me I have kept, and none of them is lost but the son of perdition; that the Scripture might be ful-illed (chapter xvii., 12). It does not appear that Judas was ever given to Him, for had he been given to Christ he could not have perished. Why Christ ever chose him, knowing him to be a devil (chapter vi., 70, 71), is somewhat of a mystery which we will better understand some day.

10. "Then Simon Peter, having a sword, drew it and smote the high priest's servant and cut off his right ear. The servant's name was Malchus." Here we see an unbeliever suffering through the rashness and un-Christlike conduct of a disciple, and that is no uncommon circumstance in our time, but rather a cause of stumbling to many. 11. "Then said Jesus unto Peter, Put up thy sword into the sheath; the cup which My Father hath given Me, shall I not drink it? Lake says that Jesus touched his ear it? Luke says that Jesus touched his ear and healed him (xxii., 51.) Matthew says that Jesus said to Peter, "They that take the sword shall perish with the sword" (xxvi., 52), and added the words about the Father giving Him more than twelve legions of annels. But it is only John who sweet of giving Him more than tweive legions of angels. But it is only John who speaks of His readiness to drink the cup which the Father gave Him. John records no such prayer as is found in the other gospels about removing the cup from Him, for this gospel is the gospel of the Son of God in power from first to last. All here is perfect acquiescence in the Father's will without even a request to the contrary.

a request to the contrary.

12. "Then the band and the captain and officers of the Jews took Jesus and bound Him." Matthew and Mark record that now Him." Matthewand Mark record that now all the disciples forsook Him and fled (Math. xxvi., 56; Mark xiv., 50). Just as Jesus had foretold that they would, and as the Spirit through Zechariah had also said hundreds of years before (Math. xxvi., 31; Zech., Ziii., 7). Every word of God shall be literally fulfilled in due time.

13. "And led Him away to Annas first; for he was father-in-law to Caisabhas, which

13. "And let Him away to Annas first; for he was father-in-law to Caiaphas, which was the high priest that same year." In the first chapter of this gospel we heard the words, "Behold the Lamb of God," but now we see Him, "Brought as a lamb to the slaughter" (Isa. liii., 7). Jesus Himself is the true High Priest of whom all the priests were only types, but He is also the true sacrifice in whom all sacrifices have their fulfillment. He is Burnt offering, Meat offering, Peace offering, Sin and Trespass offering all in one,—Lesson Helper,

A WOMAN has Just been granted a patent upon a device for teaching the value of coins. If she will introduce It thoroughly among her sex she shall have a monument higher than the theater hat or the price thereof.

IF suicide could ever be regarded as a fitting ending of a human being's career, Boulanger may be said to have rounded his life in proper

THE LABOR WORLD.

Boston garment-workers will use a union

COAL miners in Bohemia earn about \$133 a SPONGE fishing employs 5000 men in the

THE Boss Barbers' National Union will star

LONDON (England) carpenters have been out seven months. FRANCE street railway employes will hold a national convention

In Virginia City, Va., a school teachers' union has been organized. New York has a Hotel and Restaurant Employers' Association.

NEW YORK car-drivers have left the K. of L. and formed an open uni Indianapolis (Ind.) working girls a few days ago held a mass meeting THE Atlanta (Ga.) Federation of Trades has taken steps to organize the surface rail-

road employes. THE compositors of Crakow and Lemberg. Poland, are on a strike for ten hours per day and \$5.50 per week

THE Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen has donated \$500 towards erecting a Labor Temple in Indianapolis, Ind. WORK on the buildings of the Columbian

Exhibition, at Chicago, Ill., is being carried on at night by the aid of electric lights. A BILL for the supervision and regulation of shops and factories has been introduced into the Parliament of New South Wales.

THE labor organizations of Rhode Island have commenced an agitation for a legal eight-hour day to be instituted by the State

THE first chair of labor ever instituted in Europe was decreed by the Paris Municipal Council last July. Henri Reville has been named as professor. He will lecture at the Hotel de Ville.

It is estimated that there are now about 1,800,000 women workers in the United States, of whom 200,000 are employed in New York. Of all these fewer than 5000 belong to labor organizations.

THE Polish Count Graborki is a fireman on a Pan Handle locomotive. He is a manly and well educated young fellow, with an excellent record of service in the German army, but he is thoroughly content with his

THE Central Labor Union of Nashville Tenn., has called a Congress of the labor organizations of Tennessee to be held at that city not later than January 15th, 1892, to consider the convict labor and other vital questions now agitating the population of

A NEW fraternal organization has been formed in San Francisco, Cal., composed of the wives of engineers of the Southern Pacific Railway. Its name is the Mrs. Leland Stanford Auxiliary, No. 106, and it is auxiliary to the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, whose entire order has over twen-ty thousand members, and more than a hundred branches.

FROM 1803, when the first workingmen's union was organized in this country by the journeymen shipwrights of New York, to 1825 the unions were merely mutual benefit societies. Then they developed into trade unions, demanding higher wages and less hours. Since 1870 the tendency has been towards national and international federation and centralization; but the latest development, being in 1880, was towards political action.

KILLED HIS ONLY SON.

The Shock Makes a Prominent Alliance Man Crazy.

Samuel Wilkinson, a prominent farmer and Alliance man of Salem, Mich., was out in the woods a few days ago with his son, fourteen years old; each had a shot-gun. Their failure to return caused great uneasiness and before dawn next day fifty boys and men started to explore every inch of the forest. They were horrified to find the gun by his side, and his father's weapon a few feet away. The boy's brains were riddled with shot and death must have been

Wilkinson was found that forsnoon twenty miles from home by some acquaint-ances who brought him to his friends. He was in a crazed condition. He loved his only son intensely. The theory is that the killing was accidental and that the shock was more than Mr. Wilkinson's mind could bear.

FOR BRAVERY IN BATTLE.

Colonel Rice Receives the Congressional Medal of Honor.

Major Edward Rice, of the Nineteenth Massachusetts Volunteers, now Lieutenant-Colonel of infantry in the regular army and aide-de-camp to General Miles, was formally decorated at Chicago, Ill., with a Congressional medal of honor. The medal is in recognition of his exceptional valor in repelling Pickett's charge at the Bloody Gap on the third day of the battle of Gettysburg, saving the national capital from falling into the bands of General Lee. The presentation was made by General Miles in person and was witnessed by the full staff and a num-er of distinguished civilians.

THE MARKETS. NEW YORK.

Beeves 3 05 @ 6 00
Milch Cows, com. to good20 00 @48 00
Calves, common to prime 2 00 @ 8 50
Sheep 3 50 @ 5 15
Lambs 5 50 @ 6 12%
Hogs-Live 4 00 @ 4 25
Dressed 5 @ 7
are community as a contract as a contract and contract are contract as a contract and contract are contract as a contract and contract are contract and contract and contract are contract and contract
Wheat-No. 2 Red 1 071/6 1 08%
Rye-State 90 @ 92
Barley-Two-rowed State 90 @ 92
Corn-Ungraded Mixed 70 @ 78
Uats-No. 1 White @ 42
Mixed Western 87 @ 4014
Hay-Good to Choice 70 @ 75
Straw-Long Ryo 60 @ 70
Lard-City Steam @ 06.00
Butter-State Creamery 27 @ 2814
Dairy, fair to good. 19 @ 25%
West. Im. Creamery 15 @ 25
Factory 14 @ 17
Cheese-State Factory 71/6 101/4
Skims-Light 4 @ 7%
Western 81/0 9
Eggs-State and Penn 25 @ 26
BUFFALO.
Steers-Western 2 50 @ 3 35
Sheep-Medium to Good 4 00 @ 4 25
Lambs-Fair to Good 5 25 @ 5 50
Hogs-Good to Choice Yorks 4 05 @ 4 10

BOSTON.

Butter-Firsts.... WATERTOWN (MASS.) CATTLE MARKET. Beef-Dressed weight..... 4 @ Sheep-Live weight..... 4 @ Lambs 43600 PHILADELPHIA.

EXPRESS CAR LOOTED.

Daring Train Robbery Masked Men in Wisconsin.

They Blew Open the Car With Dynamite Cartridges.

A band of six or seven masked men robbed the midnight train from Chicago on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad near Western Union Junction, Wis., at about 1 o'clock a few mornings ago. The express car was blown open, and the safe8 taken out. The robbers secured several thousand dollars, the officials admitting that at least \$5000 was taken, but say that the larger portion of it was in the form of drafts on which payment can be stopped. The robbers left Racine that night on a freight train, and getting off at Western Union Junction, boarded a Chicago train as it came along and made their way, unseen, to the tender. About a mile west of the sta-

to the tender. About a mile west of the sta-tion the engineer and firemen found them-selves covered by rifles in the hands of two of the robbers. They were marched to the express car.
One of the robbers rapped on the door at

the side and ordered Messenger Murphy to open it. He refused. Then a bomb was thrown through the window, and the demand was renewed. A terrible explosion followed. A large hole was made in the door. One of the robbers sprang into it and covered the messenger and his assistant with covered the messenger and his assistant with revolvers. Both men had been thrown down by the concussion. The safes were buried eneath the boxes and packages.
Fireman Averill was compelled at the

point of a revolver to get into the car and uncover the safes, while the other robbers stood ready to receive any of the passengers.
Two of the three safes were thrown out of
the door and dragged away, when, after a
delay of about half an hour, the train was

permitted to proceed.

The flagman had seen the men about the express car, and started for Western Union Junction, where he told his story, and dis-patches were sent to the authorities of Ra-cine, Chicago and Milwaukee. Special trains

cine, Chicago and Milwaukee. Special trains were made ready, and detectives were sent to the scene of the robbery.

It was learned later that the two safes thrown from the train were not opened. They were picked up by a freight train and carried toward Chicago until a passenger train was met, to which they were transferred. The only plunder the robbers secured was contained in what is known as the messengers private safe, in which he denessengers private safe, in which he posits money packages picked up at stations along the road.

There was a light snow at Western Union Junction that night and the tracks of six men, leading away from the scene, were discovered. Two were going toward Racine, two toward Milwaukee and two toward Chicago. The goods in the car are, most of them, ruined, and Messenger Murphy's clothing was torn into shreds. The passengers were not molested.

WORLD'S FAIR NOTES.

DAY and night shifts of men are now worked on all the Exposition buildings. PARAGUAY hss decided to participate in he Exposition. Barbadoes, French Gui-na, Ceylon and Corea have also joined

A COMPLETE experimental station, showing the work by students and the results secured, will be established in connection with the Agricultural exhibit.

THE upholsterers of Philadelphia have applied for 50,000 square feet of space in the Manufactures Building, for a collective ex-hibit from their several estrblishments.

BRITISH GUIANA has appointed its Royal Agricultural and Commercial Society a World's Fair Commission to represent the Coiony, and has appropriated \$20,000 for an exhibit. The supporting columns for the Forestry Building are to be trunks of trees with the bark on. Chief Buchanan has requested each

State to furnish three trunks of trees for this purpose. THE Daughters of the American Revolution have been granted 3000 square feet for an exhibit in the Woman's Building. The

organization, of which Mrs. President Harrison is President, has 1000 members. THREE women have been appointed in Dutch Guiana to collect a display for the women's department, and in Mexico and quite a number of other countries provis-

ons for women's displays are being made. HASSAN BEN ALL, of Morocco, is seeking a concession to make a Morocco exhibit at the Exposition. He says he will spend \$50,-000 in showing the people manners, customs, amusements, etc., of his country, and in bringing to Chicago a tribe of Berbers.

THE President of Ecuador has ordered that a complete display of women's work shall be prepared for the Fair. This is to include a collection of gold and silver braid work, woven straw and other noveities. Two or three women may be sent to Chicago to take charge of the display.

L. TAKAQUI and M. Ikeda, two representatives commissioned by the Mikado of Japan, have been in Chicago seeking detailed information concerning the Exposition. They were greatly pleased and said their country would make a fine exhibit, and that it would be a number of the private art treasures of the Mikado.

PLANS for the exercises dedicatory of the Exposition buildings during the week of October 12, 1892, are fast being matured. One of the chief features practically decided upon is a nocturnal procession of floats on the illuminated lagoons at Jackson Park. These floats will represent a chronological epitome of salient historical events by centuries, from 1492 until the present time. Altogether there will be between forty and fifty floats, costing perhaps \$700 each on an average.

GRAO PARA IN REVOLT.

Another Brazilian Province Declares Its Independence.

A cablegram from London, England, says: A dispatch received from Pernambuco brings further alarming intelligence regarding the situation of affairs in Brazil. The Province of Grao Para, following the ex-ample set by Rio Grande do Sul, has de-clared its independence. The dispatch adds that it was expected that a similar declara-tion would be made by the Province of Babis.

Bahia.

Dictator da Fonseca is moving rapidiy to suppress these attempts to set up separate Governments, and he has ordered a warship to proceed without delay to Rio Grande do Sul, to take such action as may be necessary to prevent the provincial authorities from carrying their declaration of independence into effect. It behooves him to move with alacrity, for already a man has been named in co/d/anction with the contemplated Presidency of the Province. He is Silverio Martinez, who during the last revolution, was banished from the country. He was subsequently a lowed to return, and he undoubtedly possesses greater political influence that any other man in the Province.

The dispatcace showed tast there was a

The dispatches showed that there was a feeling of discontent throughout Brazil. The Republicans see in this last move of da Fonseca an attempt to override the authority vested in him by the Constitution.

THE lines trade in Ireland is in a more ourishing condition than for several years ast, and the 80,000 operators in the spinning sills and factories of Ulster are rejoicing in a increase of wages of from five to seven and a half per cent., which will go into force