

Kingston, N. Y .- The following erudite and cloquent sermon on "Ancient Worship" was preached Sunday in the Reformed Church of the Comforter by the pastor, the Rev. C. L. Paimer. Dr. Palmer said:

Palmer said: History discloses that the worship of the New Testament is not the crea-tion of the later dispensation, but is the result of a long and complex pro-cess of evolution. All we know re-specting the time of its inception is that it is as old as the human family, which confirms the belief that religion and life are insearching. and life are inseparable.

Three principal elements constitute eligion, worship, doctrine and life. Yorship is the attitude of the individreligion. ual or nation toward its deity. Doc-trine is the abstract formation of truth into definitions and conception. Life is the conduct that is presupposed to conform to one's belief. Which shall be more prominent is determined by the spirit of the age. Since religion is both natural and su-

pernatural we must look beyond the former for the channels of revelation. All creation is one harmonious doxolony to the Creator, but His works do not give us all the information required for the true worship of God. Accordingly God has appointed certain ones to communicate His will. The prophets were a class chosen to inrequirements of God. Their teachings are called the "word" of God. Sages uttered proverbs, riddles and dialogues while priests gave instruction in the form of law, which recognized no distinction between civic and religious 1110

Notwithstanding forms and habits have undergone many radical changes. there are certain features of worship that remain essentially the same. There has always been a certain place dedicated to the service of God. With us it is the church, but in the early ince a is the church, but in the early times it was the temple, synagogue, tabernacle, altar or grove. A certain number of men are dedi-cated to the work of the Christian min-

istry, but in the earlier days there were priests and prophets who labored for the elevation of mankind. At a still earlier time the father of a family or head one of a tribe or clan conducted the worship.

Sacrificial offerings have been dis-sacrificial offerings have been dis-continued among Christians, because the Lord Jesus Christ has been sacri-ficed once for all. It was not so in the distant past. It was then be-lieved that the fellowship between God and His populo was factored by section and His people was fostered by sacri-fice. The occasion was not unlike a social meal in which the god of the clau or family partook of the repast with its members. While the original idea of communion with the deity was paramount, sacrifice did not assume its full religious significance until perfected in the temple ritual. Other acts of worship, such as prayer and the vow, have ever occupied an im-portant place, as well as music, and at

"Worship prevent as were as music, and at times dreams, sorvery and dancing. "Worship presupposes a time for the service of God. In the remote past when the people lived a wandering life, it was not possible to have a par-ticular time and place, but when they settled down to avricultural U.S. threa settled down to agricultural life three feasts were instituted, one in the spring, another in the early summer and the third in the autumn, corresponding to our modern Easter, pentecost and thanksgiving.

Worship without hymns and songs is inconceivable. If we were deprived of some of our favorite hymns it would destroy one of the most potent motives of worship. The psalms were just as precious to the ancients as the modern lymns are to us, and exerted the same influence

The most reliable scholars are of the conviction that the legal code of the Old Testament was not the result of a single authorship, but the work of a redactor who compiled existing tradi-tions and documents. This is more in the preceding. They were just emerg-ing from the ancient darkness into the later day. God had assigned them leaders whose work it was to lead them into the truth, but they were

them into the truth, but they were slow to follow. Being nomads they appointed wor-ship wherever they were. There was no temple, inbernacie or ark. A rude-altar erected out of the stones of the ground was their temple. In Jacob's family were found teraphics or house-hold gods. Sacrifice still retained the social as-

Sacrifice still retained the social aspect so that it meant little more than a family gathering at which the local deity was present. However, by this time Jehovah was recognized as the God of the Hebrews. Other acts of worship, such as prayer, vows and dreams were observed.

There were very few if any hymns at this time. The law had not been fully compiled, and a limited literature. 111. This division introduces us to

III. This division introduces us to the Canaanitish state. Great changes took place during his epoch, because the people of Israel discontinued their nomadic life and settled down in the promised land among tribes of foreign We naturally find that the chofaith. sen people suffered no little contamin-ation, of which subsequent history is evidence

Sacred places increased in numbers and the worship of Baal flourished. It seems to be a time of degeneration, for the worship of Jehovah was cor-rupted. The ark containing the two tables of stone was transported from one place to another. Images were erected to represent the deity, and the Urim and Thummin were employed

to ascertain the will of God. Sacrifice was regarded as communion with the deity. The burnt offering seems to have been used more than any other. Prayer, vows, visions were still observed, while sorcery was losing its hold. Having discontinued their wandering

recorded in writing the history of the life they observed the Sabbath, the feasts of the moon and of harvest. It last of the "war chiefs." It appears, however, that they were not much taken up with wars and conquests is as valid concerning the Amer-

free from corruption. Music and dancing had its place, and it is said of David as a later time that he danced. There were hymns, such as the exodus song, the song of Deborah and the song of Hannah. Laws were assuming form as the outgrowth of custom. They were not written by Moses, but compiled or formulated by him

IV. The prophetic stage. This pe-riod is so called because of the number of prophets who exercised a most wholesome influence on the life of the people. This was done by teaching a more enlightened conception of God Samuel, David, Elijah, Elisha, Isalah and Jonah were among those who raised the standard of living.

The high places were still used for the worship of Baal, and at one time the worship of Baal and Jeboyah were consolidated. At the time of David the ark of the covenant was taken to Jerusalem, and the temple was com-pleted in the days of Solomon, which produced a more orderly system of worship. Idolatrous practices were not, however, entirely superseded, for we read of golden calves at Bethel and Gilgal. The completion of the temple made

the most perfect organization and de-velopment of the priesthood impera-tive. To this time no distinction was known between church and state, but the division of the monarchy in 975

produced a complete separation. The acts of worship continued about the same as in the preceding period, except that certain restrictions were imposed. Sacrifice was offered to establish communion with God. There was some human sacrifice. Praying to God was becoming a pleasure, and vows were made by Nazarites. Orades and dreams were regarded as chan-nels through which Jehovah communicated His revelations. Sorcery was practiced against the protests of the prophets. A hymn book was in pro-

were compiling law. The attitude of the prophets toward existing conditions will help us to ap-preciate our theme and make its application, The prophets considered the high

honor of the "Cherokee Cadmus," ar War Chiefs Indian who had perfected a syllable alphabet and taught his people to read in Peace nati. The peace chief is less picturesque than the war chief of the Pain. ***********************************

NOK HE death of Rain-in-the-Face in South Dakota re-ΤĚ moved one of the few re-

maining Sloux leaders who NON were associated with Sit-The Truth of Some Old Proverbs Regardting Bull in the historic campaign that culminated in the massacre of the Lit-

tle Big Horn in 1876, and who helped There's a Spanish proverb to this effect: "The road of by and by leads to the town of Never." Most proverbs to make Indian warfare terrible. When Geronimo, the old Apache, who is spending his last days as a paroled are the concentrated statements of imprisoner in Oklahoma, is gone, it will portant truths, and this is not an exbe possible to close up the account beception. We are all famillar with the men who are going to do great things ween the frontlersman and "uniamed"

Indian. The chiefs who are left have by and by. They are to be found in all long ago "come in," and even the memranks and all vocations. ories of Custer and Crook and Miles are dim in their minds. Quanah Parhalf a lifetime of the great book he ker, the Comanche; Red Cloud, the Sioux; Poosh-e-to-nek, of the Sacs and

self with his autograph, illustrates the

dramatic anti-climaxes that must be

The complaint that history is too

ican Indians as it is of the Macedo-

nians or the Goths. Rain-in-the-Face

will be longest remembered because of

the unvertified report that he person-

ally killed General Custer and cut his

heart out. But he has lived quietly on

the Standing Rock reservation since

he returned from Canada and surren

dered to General Miles in 1881, and

to agency rule, with his service in the

Indian police, must be considered in

making up his record. In the same

way, Comanche history will deal with

the clashes between that tribe and the

early settlers of Texas rather than

with the long rule of Quanah Parker,

who has inspired among his people a

zeal for education and industry in the

This old man, now past sixty, dis-

tinctly remembers the time he first

saw a wagon and picked up a limited

knowledge of English from the pack-

train men who drifted into the South-

west when the Indians still held it se-

curely. In his lifetime he has devel-

oped from the typical plains leader de-

scribed by Catlin to the earnest advo-

cate of the white man's civilization.

The Washington correspondent of the

Evening Post, writing of Parker early

in 1904, told of his popularity at Fort

Sill and with the cattlemen who leased

the reservation pastures. As a mark

of their esteem the cattlemen built a

house for the chief. One of them

of the remnant of the Miamis left in

fight has been to save the homes of his

tribesmen from being sold to pay

taxes. Early this year Godfroy, sev-

enty-three years old and broken in

health, appeared before the Circuit

Court of Miami County to urge the

claim of his people to exemption from

contrast to the speech preserved in the

chool readers and credited to his pre-

decessor. "When this case was com-

menced years ago," he said, "I was r

rich man. I owned a fine farm and

was worth \$50,000. Now I am so poor

that my credit is not good for a dol-

lar. Politics ruined me. Because 1

should pay taxes. I never wanted to

vote, because I thought I had no right

at the polls. My people should hav

remained away. But we were urged.

first by one party and then the other.

My friends elected me road supervisor

I did not want the office, but I took it.

The "piping times of peace" are all

and Hampton graduates endure the

industrial struggle passably. But for

achievement more difficult than b

seems to the man bred to civilization.

As Quanah Parker represents the re-

formed "blanket Indian," striving to

room without friction, Pleasant Porter

settlers and merchants, and the tribe's

attitude toward Statehood-these ar

some of the more serious matters that

this Creek Indian, scarcely more than

usual to make a State imlepen

pass from the prairie to the sche

voted, the Commissioners thought

taxation. His plea was in striking

Wabash Valley in Indiana. His

manner of the late Bishop Whipple.

was going to produce. He purchased an ample supply of stationery and indulged in many sanguine dreams of the Foxes; Chief Godfroy, of the Miamis, and others great in their day as warreputation his book would bring him. but when he died not a line had been riors, are feeble echoes merely of their old selves. Chief White Calf. of the written.

Blackfeet, died early in 1903, and Chief He was a man of talent, and could have written a book that would have done him credit, but the fatal habit of Joseph, the great Nez Percez leader died on the Washington reservation last year. Sitting Bull, who was procrastination made his life barren of killed in 1800, is almost as historic as results.

Red Jacket. The fact that Rain-In-The active and successful workers the-Face in his later years wore the of all-ages have been quick to decide uniform of the Indian police, and that and prompt to act. They wasted no time in talking of what they intended Geronimo turned many an honest penny last summer at the St. Louis Fair to do, but set to work and did it. selling beadwork and pictures of him-"Write me an article on the financial

question," said a busy city editor to a gentleman of elegant leisure. "I will some day." was the reply

before Mrs. Trollope arrived in Cincin-

in-the-Face type, but he has managed

the business of adaptation surprising-

ly well, on the whole .- New York Post

THE ROAD OF BY AND BY

ing Procrastination.

There was a scholar who talked for

The editor shrugged his shoulders, and wrote the article himself in time for the morrow's paper. It seems to be true that the busiest men undertake new tasks most readily. They are so trained and disciplined, mentally, that they are always in a condition to work. No one is likely to achieve large success in any field who consumes too much time in getting ready.

The general must be ready to march at five minutes' notice. If he requires a week of preparation the foe will be out of his reach, or will have struck these twenty-four years of submission the first blow and gained the first advantage.

> Another proverb contains an equal mount of truth: "The man who hesitates is lost." A friend of ours was offered a real estate investment at a very favorable price. He knew it to be decided bargain, but he was in the habit of making up his mind at his At the end of a fortnight he leisure. concluded to make the purchase. Three days later he made an effort and called work. upon the party with whom he meant to deal and signified his acceptance.

"My dear sir," was the response, gave a deed of the place two days after I offered it to you to another party. If you wanted it why didn't you say so at the time?"

Shakespeare says, "There is a tide in the affairs of men, which, taken at the flood, leads on to fortune." But if the tide is allowed to ebb the chance of fortune floats away.

'The mill can never grind again With water that has passed."

A Polite Child.

proposing to help furnish the house. A Roslyn man was praising Clar asked what special article the old man ence H. Mackay's little daughter Kathmost wanted. Parker said that a big erine, who has been enrolled as a puroll-top desk would please him, and explained: "You see, I open desk, an' I sit down in my chair an' I put my pil in the Roslyn public school, of which Mrs. Mackay is a director. "I feet up on desk an' I light my seegar. went to see Mrs. Mackay one day on school business," he said, "and as I an' I hol' my newspaper up in front o was taking leave her little girl, who me-like this. Then white man come was playing in the hall, rose politely in, an' he knock at door, an' he say, and opened the door for me. I was 'Quanali, I wan' talk to you a minutes.' An' I turn roun' in my chair, an' I puff very much pleased with this attention. lot o' smoke in his face, an' I say.

"'Thank you,' I said. 'I am so

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR NOTES THE KEYSTONE STATE

The Latest Peansylvania News Told in Short Order.

The Lehigh Valley Railroad has commenced retrenchment on the Delaware, Susquehanna & Schnylkill Railroad. The office of purchasing agent and the car account bureau, formerly located at Drif-ton, has been merged with the Lehigh Valley system in the Bethlehem office. The charge of bribery against William Smith, for securing, it was alleged, for School Director Harry Connor, of Han-

over Pownship, Luzerne County, \$45 from Jan Treddennick to obtain for the latter the position of janitor, was dropped.

. The arrests of several election boards of Lucerne County, charged with fraud, is not improbable. Republicans are inis not improbable. Republicans are vestigating the vote of several districts to ascertain if the returns were padded. Mrs. Eliza Coates, of Easton, died from the effects of a fall. She was walking from a door opening on the roof and stepping backward went through

the skylight and fell into a store room. Mrs. Coates was 62 years old, the widow of Thomas Coates, who was a famous band lender and composer of music twenty years and more tigo.

William Koepler, one of five men burned by an explosion of coal dust at the Nazareth Cement Plant, Easton, has since died at the Easton Hospital, aged 21 years. Dr. S. L. McCarthy, a member of the

He

School Board, caused a sensation at the last meeting by declaring that four of the members of the board ought to be surcharged with \$333.33 for losing the district a month's interest on \$100,000 because they had agreed to accept the latter sum, realized from the sale of bonds a month before it was due.

made a motion that the directors be charged with the sum, but no one seconded The East Stroudsburg Council passed

the Strond Township annexation ordi-mance over Bargess Stemple's veto, When he returned the ordinance the burgess said: "I am informed there is a family living in the district who have received help from a poor district from If the anexation is made the family would be chargeable to the borough if they had a legal residence to said district.

Frank Zerbe, aged 18 years, who resides in Edenburg borough, was acci-dentally shot while hunting, and died almost instantly. His companion says Zerbe was standing in the woods with the gun stock on his toe and the end of the barrel leaning against his breast. The gun slipped off his foot, and was discharged. Seven persons were injured, threesser

iously, when an electric car on the Sher-idan branch of the Pittsburg Railways company, jumped the track and ran over a twenty-foot embankment at Chartiers Street, West End a suburb of Pittsburg.

James Patterson, deputy State factory inspector, of the Nineteenth District, en-tered suit against Harry P. Stater, own-er of the Family Theater Building, Pottsville, because he refused to place fire escapes. The State officer has threatened to close the playhouse unless the law is promptly complied with. He has a score of other suits to bring.

In the Criminal Court, at Carlisle. Judge Sadler sentenced Mary Davis to two years in the Eastern Penitentiary and Edua Hartz, to one year. The girls were convicted at the September term of court of highway robbery.

Playing Halloween pranks cost twenty-three young men of Trexlertown and East Texas a fine of 12½ cents each. The charge before 'Squire Croll was that they entered the Agricultural Implement Work in town and carried away casting which they distributed in front yards. Frank Conradie, a Pennsylvania Rail

road brakeman, was crushed to death We between the humpers while uncoupling

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL

INTERNATIONAL LESSON COMMENTS FOR NOVEMBER 19.

Subject: Nehemiah's Prayer, Neb. 1., 1-11 --Golden Text, James v., 16-Memory Verses, 8. 9-Commentary on the Day

Nehemiah hears of the distress in 1. Nehemiah hears of the distress in Jerusalem (vs. 1-3), 1. "The words of Nehemiah." Rather the narrative on record, "Son of Hachailah." Proba-bly the tribe of Judah and of the royal family of David. He was cupbearer to King Artaxerxes at Shushau, the capital. This title implied that Nehe-miah was a councilor, statesman, cour-tier and favorite. For twelve years he was Governor of Judea, leading a great religious revival and rebuilding the walls of Jerusalem. At the end of twelve years he went back to Persia, but after a time he again returned to Jerusalem and effected some reforms there, "Month Chishen." Ninth month, "Orresponding to the order of the corresponding to the end of Novembe and the beginning of December. The Hebrew months varied according the moon. "Twentieth year." Of Of the reign of Artaxerxes Longimanus, who reigned from B C 465 to 427. It was under this king that Ezra was granted lefters to go to Jerusalem. 2 "Han His own brother, to whom he atterward gave the charge of the gates of Jerusalem (chapter 7.2) "Came." From Jerusalem to Shushan "I askeil them." Respecting Jerusalem and its people. "That had escaped." From captivity. "Which were left." The word "left" points more specifically to such as survived the persecutions to

which the community at derosalem had been exposed. 3. "In the province." Of Judea, now a province of the Persiau empire. "Great affliction and reproach." Their subjection to Persia forced itself on the Jews at avery time. The set of the Jews at every turn. The tribute imposed on them was a heavy burden to a poor people. Jewish recruits had doubtless been forced into the Persian armies. The country was pillaged in open day, and many Jews were carried into slavery by nightly surprises, while the corpses of murdered men were often found on the road. "Wall-down." The wall and houses had been de-stroyed by Nebuchaduczzar more than 140 years before (2 Kings 25:10), and their rubbish still lay in sight. They were partially rebuilt at one time (Exra 4:12). The neighboring races, infur-4:12). The neighboring races, infur-lated at the rejection of their friendly offers of assistance by Zerubbahel, years before, and still more so by Ezra's recent act in sending back to their homes all the wives of non-Jewish races found in Jerusalem and Judea. had attacked Jerusalem, and after flerce struggles had broken down the newly built walls and burned the gates. II. Nehemiah prays for help (vs. 4-11). 4. "Wept." Perhaps now for the first time a deep, keen sense of his peo-ple's woes came over his soul. "Mourned." Over the condition of his "Mourned." Over the condition of his people, the desolation of the holy city, the reproach upon the name of God, and the sins which had brought them to this low estate, which had not yet been put away. "Certain days." From Chisley to Nisan, four months, until the king noticed his set. the king noticed his grief. "Fasted." A token of the genuineness of his sor-row. "Prayed." In earnest, protract-ed prayer that God would favor the purpose which he seems to have se-cretly formed of asking the royal per-

mission to go to Jerusalem. 5. "Beseech Thee." The prayer of Nehemiah deserves critical study as a model of blended adoration, invocation, confession, supplication and confident appeal. "Covenant and mercy." Covenant refers to God's definite promises. Mercy refers to His loving character. which gives more than is pledged. 6. "Ear-attentive-ears open." Let Thine ear hear our confession and mercifully pardon. Let Thine eye behold our suffering and send speedy succor. "Day and night." His grief was doubless increased at the thought that all this evil existed in spite of Ezra's work. He withdrew from his court duties and spent a time in retirement in most sincere sorrow. "I and my father's Nehemlah had a clear sense of his identification with his people in sin as in misery. 7. "Dealt very cor-ruptly." Some of these sins are menned in Neh. 5:1-7, 10, 11; 13:15; Ezra 9:1: 2 Chron. 36:14-17. "Command-ments." The moral precepts by which out lives should be regulated. "Stat-What refers to the rites and ceremonies of thy religion. "Judg-ments." The precepts of justice relative to our conduct to each other. 8. "If ye transgress." This is not a quotation, but a reference to the general sense of various passages, such as Lev. 26:27-30; Deut. 28:45-52, etc. The fact that God had fulfilled His word of threatening was a proof that He would fulfill His word of promise. 9, unto Me." When we turn to When we turn to sin God turns to discipline; when we turn to righteousness. He turns to mercy. "Gather them." God had a place devoted to His people; this promise had already been partially fulfilled. Who will de-10. "Thy servants." vote themselves to do Thy will. "And Thy people." With whom Thou hast made covenant. They are the descend-ants of those whom Thou hast dellyered from Egypt. 11. "Who desire." True desires are: 1. Constant, not flashes. 2. Hearty, strong and grow-ing. 3. Iuclude the favor of God and spiritual grace. 4. Regard the means of salvation. "Prosper-Thy servant." He had in mind to ask of King Artax-He had in mind to ask of King Ariax-erxes that he might go to Jeresalem and help his people. He asked defi-nitely for exactly what he wanted. "Grant him mercy." Nehemiah prayed that be might have favor in the sight of the king. "King" embedses." of the king. "King's cuphearer." An important officer, having charge of the An wines of the royal household, standing by the king's side at meals, and sipping from the cup to prove that It was not polsoned.

NOVEMBER NINETEENTH. Medical Missions (at Home and Abroad) .- Mark 1:29-34.

First the synagogue (v.29), and then the healing. Evangelistic and medical missions must go hand in hand. There is no need to tell Carist of

any sit. person in any part of the world; He is always the first by the sickbed (v. 30). Christ's is no distant command, but He takes men and women "by the hand" (v. 31). One of His outstretched hands is medical mis-

While the medical missionary in healing the body, he is also driving the devils out of the soul (y, 32).

Medical Missions.

It was said of Dr. John G. Kerr of China that two of the difficult operations he was constantly performing would, if performed and paid for at home, have more than paid his year's salary as a missionary. Dr. Chamberlain of India, when two

New York Physicians told him it was impossible that he could have had in his critical operations so large a percentage of recovery, answered that on the mission field unbellef does not hinder the workings of God's power as it does in the United States.

It is said that the great medical missionary Dr. Asahel Grant of Per-sia, had twenty times more intercourse with the Mohammedans than the missionary who was sent out expressly to labor among them but was not a physician.

The medical missionary must be far more skillful than the average physician or surgeon at home, because he has to work usually without competent nurses or assistants, and perform all operations alone.

In the Johns Hopkins Hospital the cost of each patient is \$2.33 a day; in the hospital of Urumia, Persia, it is less than seven cents a day.

There are more physicians and medical workers in Chicago than in all of India and China together. In the United States we have one

physician to every six or seven hundred persons. We send out medical missionary to every two mil-

lion of the heathen. Christian work cannot be carried on in the best way without some money, and though our society work need cost but little, and though Endeavorers everywhere give most of their money to the church, yet some money is needed to pay for topic-cards, hymn-books, a little social entertainment now and then, and literature useful in carrying on the

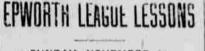
This money is best raised by the system of annual pledges, and a certain part of what is pledged should be definitely set aside for the society, the rest to be used for the church expenses and for missions.

EPWORTH LEAGUE LESSONS

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 19.

My Covenant With the People of God. Psa. 51, 6; Mal. 2, 5, 6; 2 Cor. 8, 21. Our leason has special reference to our covenant as a member of the League to God and to our fellow members. The yows of church member-ship are sacred. The piedge of the Largue does not add to these so much as it defines and emphasizes certain features of that covenant. The pledge is easily and naturally divided into three separate general divisions,

A Covenant of Personal Holiness. We Methodists believe in a very high standard of personal experience. believe the "highest standards of ex-perience and life" to be nothing less



harmony with the method God employs to accomplish His purpose, and certainly explanatory of the way that our Bible took form.

It should be borne in mind that it is not my purpose to present the ideal worship of the New Testament, but to study the course of religious develop-ment that culminated in the service of the Christian church. In so doing we shall encounter many things that are very much below the Christian standard, but we may not on that account ignore them, since they are necessary llustrate the progress in which we have now occasion to rejoice

The evolution of worship is too vast a theme to cover in one discourse, shall therefore confine our attention to its earliest phases.

The ancient Semitic worship This antedates the religion of Israel, and contains practices that would not he endured by the church of Christ, though we must not forget that the now unchristian land of Arabia was the mother of religion. The Semitic family has given the world the two earliest known forms of civilization-Egyptian and Babylonian and the three highest faiths, Judiasm, Christianity and Mohammedanism.

In the earliest period belief and life constituted a very insignificant part of worship. Then the emphasis was upon The amount of one's fellthe forms. gion was estimated by his devotion to ceremony. It was not until a very much later time that doctrine and practice were given the attention they deserve.

At this time there were no states or ations. The people were joined to other in families, tribes or clans Dations; clans. They had no abiding place, but journeyed from place to place to furnish their cattle with pasturage. The god of the tribe was supposed to be an ancestor. who determined their prosper

ity or adversity. Each tribe had its god, whe could be worshiped only by the members of the clan. If one united with another tribe he was obliged to do homage to the deity of it. Nor could the deity of one clan bless outside of its own territory.

According to the most primitive con-ception but little importance was at-iached to the doctrine of the immortality of the soul. Future life has even a tenet of every religious system but it was emphasized less than the present life, since it was held that no could be rendered the delty beyond the grave. This explains the

reason for embalming the dead. Sacrifice occupied a most importan place among the Semiles. And there of human sacrifices which under the Christian dispensation have been offered only by heathen. The emites living in tribes or class had a wal delty to whom they offered sacri-ce. He sat at the table and partook of the

The primitive Hoheew stage. This period covers the patriacchai and nonadic spach, while the people were still wandering about. It is ast surusing to discover many points of

life of the nation. They maintained that the temple was all they required for the worship of the true God.

The prophets insisted upon purity of ife among the people of God, espe cially the priests. It appears from the records that the sacred office was not ntirely free from corruption.

They further insisted upon the true worship of the heart. While admit-ting the place of forms, they contended that the forms must be spiritualized.

The Reward of Earnestness.

Christ met multitudes of men in Jericho one day. But so far as we know He picked out only two for know He special blessing. The reason was that these two were the most in earnest. Bartimeus would be heard, though others tried to hush his voice; Zaccheus would see, though the crowd over-topped him. So these two won the rewards of earnestness. A vague de-sire will never bring us close to Christ; we must be in earnest.-Presbyterian.

How George Fox Learned Patience.

I found something within me that would not be sweet and patient and I did what I could to keep it , but it was there. I besought kind. down. Jesus to do something for me, and when I gave Him my will He came into my heart, and took out all that would not be patient, and then He shut the door.-George Fox.

God's trials, nobly borne, in obe-dience to His righteous will, are the paths to victorious triumph. - 8. A Brooke.

Smuggled Goods in Cork Leg. Isaac Halten, a restaurant keep t

Russian frontier for smuggling arms and tobacco. The customs officers who suspected him of carrying on t systematic contraband trade, searched Herr Halten, even to unstrewing his cork leg. Inside the limb were found two new revolvers, together with boxes of cartridges, besides largo quantities of cigars and cigarettes. The authorities immediately confiscated the limb, forgetting the fact that Hal ten could not walk without it. He hau to be carried in the arms of two custom house officials to the guard-

house.

Took Forbidden Views of Citades. While on his vacation Greaves of Adams took two splendid views of the interior of the citadel at the fort at Halifax, N. S. Although the attempt would have probably sulted seriously for Greaves had he been discovered, he says that he was ignorant of the fact that his action was forbidden and that he acted en tirely without decelt when he took the pletures.

'way! I busy to-day. o give you so much trouble." Tecumsch, with his fine speeches "'Oh.' she answered. 'I am only sorand his dream of an all-powerful fed-

ry I am not letting you in." -- New eration of Indians that should sweep the white invaders into the sca, is suc York Tribune. ceeded by Nº. Gabriel Godfroy, head

What Becomes of Hairpins.

The question, "What becomes of pius?" is often asked, but it might as fittingly be asked of bairpins, and it s one which no one is able to solve. More than five billions of hairpins are made and sold annually in the British Isles, and as they are not things that wear out, where do they go? They have been scattered broadcast all over the world, and they leave no trace be hind, but as they are so cheap nobody begrudges a fresh packet when the supply runs low, says Home Notes. wealthy manufacturer once renarked: "It isn't the amount people use, but the amount they waste that urns the pennies into pounds."

Refused to Treat Czavina.

The court physicians in Russia, says he London Lancet, have hitherto been almost exclusively German, Some tine ago, when the Czarina was suffering from some affection of the broat, the Czar summoned a Russian hysician named Botkine. When this doctor requested the Czar-

very well for the home builders on the border, and even the young Carliste ing to remove the wraps from her throat in order that he might examine ter larynx, she declined to do so, sayng no doctors had ever made such a the trained warrors to submit to the equest. Dr. Botkine, who is an indull routine of reservation life without sinking into hopeless degeneracy, is an dependent man, immediately left her presence. The Czar, after hearing of he circumstances, appointed Dr. Bot-

kine court physician.

In the Vernacular.

One Hoosler was loading a flatboat vith hoop-poles. Another Hoosier, on the river's bank was supervising the oading. He should down: "How many's you fellers need down

"Oh-h! A good deal." "Wa-al, but how many?" "Wa-al, considerable."

> low many.' "Wa-al, a right smart chance."

Interlocutor (on the river bank, in a relieved tone)-"Then why didn't you uns say so sooner?"-Harper's Week-

Reversing Things.

They had just finsihed breakfast, and the woman of the future was about to start downtown, when her husband arose from the table, placed his arms

about her neck and kissed her. nce removed from the leaders who fought General Jackson, has had to "Dearest," he murmured softly, consider. It was Porter who called the separate Statebood convention ove you more than words can tell." "Oh, you do, ch?" she rejoined, suswhich met at Muskogee recently and clously. "What is it now-a new ik int or a pair of trousers?'--Chi of Oklahoma and call it Sequent, in cago News.

then entire consecration and perfect love. This personal holiness we should seek "earnestly," and not only love; so but help others to attala to this experience. We are under special obligation in view of the pledge to do this

A Covenant of Personal Abstinence. There are some prevalent indulgences which we as members of the Epworth League have promised to abstala from. Certain forms of war amusements the church has put . ban as dangerous to the sparitual lif How can we be consistent memberand ignore this? In certain com munities this is a hard part of the covenant to keep. But how can we raise up a stalwart and spiritual racof Christians without the recognition that we are to come out from the world and be clean in life and infli ence? God has covenanted to do cer tain things for us under certain con, ditions. We have pledged him that we would not do certaia questionable things. God will keep his pledge:

will we keep ours? A Covenant of Personal . Co-opera-The church needs our service The Loague will fail unless we helt We need universal participation. W ought to be ashamed of being a spong taking in all the time and not giving We are to be laborers together with God. We are to contribute the interest of both League and church services. We have made a solemin pledge of loyalty to God and his church. Let us recognize its sacrodness and keep it.

First Recognized Musical Notes. When Guido of Arezzo in the elev enth century first employed the sylla bles of the present solfeggio he took the initial syllables of six lines of a hymn to St. John the Baptist, of which the music, ancient even in his time had the peculiarity that the first syllable of each line, except the last, was sung one note higher than the first syl lable of the line next preceding. Se long as the hexachord remained in use the gamut was represented by the syllables ut, re, ml, fa, sol, la. When the heptachord came into use Le Maire, in the seventeenth century, added si for the seventh note. syllable te is found in the musical system of Galin-Paris-Cheve, representing do sharp. This system was the work of Pere Galin in the early years of the last century and seems to tave been in some sort a precursor of the method known as the Tonic Sol-Fa.

Immense Loaf of Bread.

Probably the largest loaf of bread ever baked has been on exhibition at ong two and a half feet and weighed 500 pounds. the Minne teen feet through.

Williamspe

Turkeys are reported plentiful i northern Berks and lower Schuylki Counties and prevailing high prices expected, will not be maintained. Weatl this year has been ideal for raising fowl, the Spring being dry and warm Dealers report the birds in fine condition and large flocks of twenty to forty com-mon. Many owners are taking orders for delivery Thanksgiving Day at 16 to

18 cents per pound. The School Principals' Club of Ches ter County met in annual session at West Chester, and after transacting other business, elected the following officers: President, Prof. J. Larany, of Phoenixville: vice-president, A. A. McCrone, West Grove: secretary. Miss Bertha Miller, West Chester: treasurer, George Hellver, Kennett Square, R. S. Simmers, Pure Food Commis

sioner, brought suit at Pottsville agains a half dozen local merchants for selling adulterated preserves, jellies and jams Several weeks ago samples were bough and then analyzed by the State chemists Gross impurities were found, it is charge ed. The merchants referred to will hav the opportunity of paying fines or going to trial

Rev. Martin Ruit, a bishop of the Mennonite Church, Mt. Joy, fell dead while stepping into his carriage at his home several miles west of Mt. Joy. was going: to administer the rite H baptism to Samuel Gingrich, a Florin baker, who is ill.

Edward Frothingham, brother of Ar thur Frothingham, was killed on the Lau rel Line, third rail system. He stepped on the wrong track in order to a down train at Rocky Glen, a pleasur resort owned by the Frothingha was struck by an up train. Death was instantaneous. He was a young man and unmarried.

Mrs. Elvira Wright, for many year resident of Parkersburg, died Wednes day morning. She was the wife of Wilson Wright, formerly proprietor the Right House. She was 70 years o age, and is survived by her husband, on

on and two daughters. The John Mack Vitrified Brick plan in Pinegrove shut down for an indefinity About thirty men and boys are fiected

The following fourth-class postmaster; were appointed: Cove Forge, Isaac B Norris; Lance's Mills, Robert Humphreys.

phreys. The call for the big joint convention of the Mine Workers on December 14 in Shamokin, was issued from the head quarters of the the three districts in Scranton. It is signed by District Presi-dents Nicholls, Dettrey and Fahy. It is explicitly stated in the call that the ob-ject of the convention is to consider and take action concertning conditions of em-ployment to become effective March 31 1000. John Mitchell will preside over the sessions, which will continue for sev-1000. John Mitchell will preside over the sessions, which will continue for sex-eral days during which a list of demand will be prepared for submission to the operators. The occasion is regarded a most important and the greatest care is to be taken in selecting delegates.

Measuring Eye Jumps.

We know that an eye, at ordinary reading distance, takes in about one inch of a line at a time, and that in reading a line of an ordinary book the cyes make five or six distinct jumps But as the movements are so very mi nute and rapid how have they been studied?

A beam of light is thrown upon the corner of the eye, and this beam is reflected by the cornea on a photograph ic plate, says the Jeweler's Weekl, As the eye moves in reading, the reflected beam also moves, and upon developing the plate, which is also kept moving, a zigzag line is found. A study of such photographic tracings shows that the eyes in turning back shows that the eyes in turning back to pick up the next line have some difficulty in so doing. The longer the life of print the greater the effort and for this reason we may conclude th2' a narrow line is better for an eye than a long one, and if the line he much wider than the ordinary saws paper column there is greater effort involved.

