You may tread on us at pleasure, but re-member, as you go. That we keep a faithful record of your passing to and fro.

For it pleases us far better when we share your lawful sports.

And you pile us up and shape us into monuments and forts.

Answer—The same of the sensions.

—Henry Johnstone, St. Nicholas.

A LECTURE. O DESCRIPTION OF STREET, STREE Greece Described to the

Walla. S CONTROLLERAND CARRIES CONTROLLERAND WITH U The man who had lesen everything he saw me.

Inhabitants of Walla

but a barber and a policeman was harrating things.

with nothing doing, I began to re- bet, flect that if something didn't happen pretty soon I'd find myself bogged or I said to him. varged or something.

I imparted my tale of woe to the I'm going to lecture on it." landlord of my hotel, with whom I happened to be all square-yards, for the reason that I'd had the prescience

upon hitting the town.
"'Now you needn't be surprised a yet."—Washington Star, whole lot,' I told the good natured landlord, 'if I stick your night clerk up one of these nights and take to the chaparral with whatever small change How Ranchman Treated a Wound he happens to have in the till. I'm all in, and I don't see anybody in Walla Walla making feather beds from the moldings of the angels around here. How about a bell hop's billet. If you expect me to remain honest, or a berth as head bootblack of your doggoned old tavern?

"It was at this stage of it that that whole souled innkesper of Walla Walla got busy in framing up a scheme in my behest and behalf. "'Never done no lecturin', have you, buddy?' he asked me.

Seeing that he was taking an interest in me, I thought that I might as well be on the level with him, and so I told him, candidly, that, curiously enough. I had never been engaged in the lecture field.

'Well, that ain't sayin' that you couldn't spin 'em a talk, s'posin' the chanst swung your way,' suggested the landlord. 'Now, I've got tucked away in the cellar a lot o' lantern slides-picters o' Greece, ancient an modern, is what they're labelledthat was left here a couple o' years ago by a lecturin' son of a skunk that never got sober 'nough th' hull time he was in an' around Walla Walla t onreel his talk, although he advertised his lecture four or five times, never pullin' it off. He was plumb loco from Sooze all th' time he were here, and he disapp'inted th' population so often, after promisin' d'Hver his lecture, that the las' time he falls down on 'em they gits t'getho' these vere sildes o' his'n that nor tray all what is bout ancient and modern Greece, Now, there's your tip, hombrey, and you can work the rest of it out f'r y'rself. You're welcome t' use them slides if you want to, an' I'll guarantee you'll draw a houseful with 'em, and that the boys 'Il behave: they'll have to, 'cause they'll be ladles present. I'll see that everybody in Walla Walla what's broke t' lectures 'll be on hand.

"I suppose maybe there wasn't manua in that kindly suggestion. I thanked the landlord, and he had the bunch of alldes brought up from the cellur and dusted off.

He not only had the slides, but he had the recreant lecturer's magic lan-tern and all the rest of the gear, all ready to be set up and put together for the lecture. I looked the slides over and found that they were a corking fine lot of views.

new Walla Walla ou'rey haouse who and turned out his stock. When he knew all about magic lan ern gear to assemble the stun and try it out utes later to start the water at the against a sereen in the hotel dining pump he was surprised to find a built

"Then with the landlord backing for the stock. As the water poured me up I rented the op'rey hance for trom the spot into the big trough the following Saturday evening-it among the first of the animals to was then Tuesday—and inserted an reach it were the strangers. on tick ad. in the newspaper to the money drank its quantity and then effect that Euripides Aristophanes slowly walked past the farmer to a cient and modern Green at the opera

ever been got together. The landlord, who was considerable of a citizen in Walla Walla, got busy plugging for me, and when the tickets were put on sale at the drug store they went like hot walles near a city cab stand. The lantern was set up and the slides were thrown on the screen in a rotation renearsal. and Saturday moraing it occurred to me that It wouldn't be such a bad idea for me to think up something to eay to go with the pictures.

"I had never been any nearer to Greece than Sandy Hook, but I wasn't bothered much by that consideration. didn't stand in much fear that the Watta Walla folks would be sticklers for the exact figures as to ancient

"And, as a matter of fact, they The lecture I gave them was all right and it went through with a cintter. I spread it on protty thick about the conquering hosts of Alex-ander of Macedon, and I let them have plenty of "The Isles of Greece, the Isles of Greece, where burning Sample loved and sung"—in fact, I \$1,031,000 in 1807. The United partly from the removal of limits in the lower than charge in point to less than nineteen times during Great Britain twenty-five per cent. It view, and partly from added power. no less than pincteen times during

spaces. Sappho was always a great favorite of mine, anyhow

"I mentioned, too, quite a number of times, how the mountain looked on Marathon and Marathon looked on the sea, and I lugged in Aspasia and her friend Pericles, and did the best I knew to whitewash the little unconventionalities of those two. I devoted a few moments to Diogenes, as So, if you are bent on mischief, kindly go well as Socrates, and I kind o' puzsome other way.

Let us have no guilty secrets to conceal or
to betray; know what I was talking about, and when a lecturer gets an audience in a state of mind like that their enthusiasm for him increases with each

tick of the chronometer. "After it was over I counted up the gate receipts and found that there was \$420 left for me after paying expenses. I went back to the hotel in a fever and fervor of exultation. A squat, well dressed, curly haired man. with a swarphy skin and a thick black mustache, was talking with the landlord when I strolled into the hotel office. The stranger turned and smiled a very agreeable smile when

"'My friend, he said to me, holds "When I first struck Walls Walls, I ustened to your lecture. It was back in the autumn of '86," he said, and as he was a foreigner he haited I found that town a whole heap for a word-immense. When I remore prosperous than I was. After turn to my own country I am going I'd been there for a couple of weeks, to give an illustrated feeture on Ti-

'Oh, you've been in Tibet, then?'

"'Oh, no,' he replied, still smiling "In a moment of confidential gloom that engaging smile. "That's why

That squat man was a sure enough green tourist and scholar who had just happened to drop into Walla and foresight to pay my board with Walla in time to hear me lecture my last kale two weeks in advance about Greece. The memory of his saturnine grin is a nightmare to me

CURE FOR SNAKE BITL

When Far From a Settlement,

Bitten by a rattlesnake in the calf of the right leg in the Santa Ana Mountains last Saturday, John Mcfornick, a rancher of Grapeland, saved his life by making an incision with his pocket knife and inserting a piece of the reptile's fiesh in the wound. He bandaged it tightly and walked seven hours before he reached his ranch, where he could receive medical treatment. Dr. Summer J. Quint was called from Los Augeles to attend McCornick. When he arrived he found that his patient was suffering from a slight poisoning. He declares that McCornick saved his life by his own treatment.

McCornick was hunting through scrub oak when he felt a peculiar sting in his leg. He looked down and saw the snake dragging on the ground as he walked. Its fangs had scome fastened in his leggings and

it was unable to withdraw them With the butt of his gun McCornick knocked the snake off and then crushed its head with his heel. As quickly as possible he ran into the open and carried the snake with him. When he bared his leg he squeezed all the blood he could out of the two punctures which the fangs had made. Then he opened a gash, cutting through the two wounds and letting out the blood and poison. He cut a plece of flesh out of the snake's back and inserted it in the wound. McCornick used his handerchief for er an' runs him out o' camp, an' he never streaks back no more. Consequent, I'm th' heir an' assign forever just above the knes to stop the pol-

> McCornick was miles from any settlement where he could secure medical attendance, so he started back to Grapeland. His leg pulsated with pain and he soon became deathly sick. in his weakened condition he was compelled to rest on the road time and again. When he finally reached home he was almost exhausted and his leg was dreatifully swollen and

> almost black. McCornick says that his treatment was famous among the Indians for snake bitss and he has known of a number of instances where its application has saved lives .- Los Auxeles

> > Moose That Drink at a Pamp.

James Tibbetts, of the Neck Road, Benton, has been entertaining strange company for several days. Early last I got a property man from the week Mr. Tibbetts went to the barn against a screen in the hotel disting that a cow moose, apparently waiting from after the supper had been for water. Mr. Tibbens went directly cleared away, and is all worked on to the pump and began raising water. Athenesius, the famous traveler and low pince in the fence, where each professor of the University of Athens, vanited over and struck off across would deliver his noted lusture on an- the neid in the direction of the woods. Every morning since the creatures house on the following Sa orday eve- nave appeared in the barayard wasn ning, with the finest set of views it. Mr. Tibbetts has turned on the water, lustrative of his subject that had The strange part of the affair lies in the fact that the farm is well watered by three small brooks, which keep running all winter, and the Schasticook River is but a few hundred vards away. It is possible the creatures have discovered something in the brooks and in the river which sots their taste going in another direc tion, for they are watering regularly at the Tiobettts pump. The moose have never botnered the cows or the oxen of the Tibbett herd and the latter have never apparently paid any attention to the presence of the strangers.-Kennebec Journal.

Reducing Weight,

Race Horse Owner- William, you are too heavy. Can't you take some thing off?"

Jockey-"I'm wearing my lightest suit, and haven't tasted food all day." Owner-"Then, for goodness sake, go and get shaved."-Tit-Bits.

Condensed milk imports in Japan are increasing enormously, rising from a value of \$320,000 in 1901 to the locture, just to fill to the desert and Switzerland thirty-one per cent

THE PULPIT.

A SCHOLARLY SUNDAY SERMON BY THE REV. DR. C. W. MICORMICK

Theme: Prayer.

Brooklyn, N. Y.—A large audience gathered in the Nostrand Avenue M. E. Church, Sunday movning, to hear the first sermon by the new pastor, the Rev. Dr. Charles W. McCormick. the Rev. Dr. Charles W. McCormick.
He was greeted by hundreds of the
people at the close of the service.
His morning subject was "The
Ground and Scope of Christian
Prayer." The text was from Ephesians 1:16-17, "Wherefore I also cease
not to give thanks for you, making
mention of you in my prayers." Dr.
McCormick said:
Saint Paul was a man of prayer.

Three great corollaries are involv

Three great corollaries are involved in the knowledge of God for which Paul prays: 1. If God be the transcendent and immanent God of his experience, and if men come to know Him as such, the call of God to salvation and holiness is a perfect guarantee of His loving interest, and a sufficient reason for unfailing hope. In the knowledge of God, the child of God perceives the hope of his calling.

God perceives the hope of his cailing. 2. The riches of God's glory is in His

2. The riches of God's giory is in this saints, His inheritance, and the people of His possession. The nature and work of God display His valuation of a redeemed race. The saints are His cherished possession. 3. To know God as Paul knew Him in Christ Jesus is to see the very forces

Christ Jesus is to see the very forces at work which God relies upon to save, the world, and to apprehend the greatness of His power toward us who believe. To know God is to understand that all power in Heaven and in earth is at His disposal and that it is pledged to supply all the needs of His children.

Both the other subjects for which

Paul prays are impossible without this knowledge of God; with it, they are possible and almost assured. The

perfect walk and the perfect work would seem to be the normal out-

growth of such spiritual understand-ing. To know Him and Jesus Christ

whom He hath sent, is, and must ever

Dr. Frank Crane's Epigrams.

Prayer is the orientation of life; finding God, as sailors find a star. Littleness is self-hood; greatness consists in being a vessel for the in-

Our sole disease is impotence. No

Our sole disease is impotence. No man ever had enough vitality, enough passion. Our passion trails its flower in the slime, not because it grows too strong, but because it has not enough

vigor to raise its bloom toward Heav-

the love. It is the dull razor that cuts. The sickly rose plants are they that are attacked by vermin.

down into the infinite it purifies it-

Half dead souls secreto poison; hardy, sunlit, out-of-door souls make

Our eyes are adulteries, envices and such like, because there is a worm in the core of our souls. My hand is lame when my soul is

Work is a sort of substitute for play and law is a substitute for life;

play and law is a substitute for fife; for with children it is all play and in Christ there is no law.

There are two kinds of law; as gravitation and a statute; the latter was Moses' kind, the former Jesus'.

—From Sermon Preached by Dr. Frank Crane at Union Church, Wor-

A Fresh Beginning.

An Indiana chemist has discovered

pores, clogging the way for the gas

claimed the revived wells are as good

How many Christians there are

who need to be revived. It is not that their religious capabilities are exhausted, but that some worldly ce-

ment has shut off the communication

brought to the people of Israel a new chapter of spiritual power that their

lives might again be opened Godward.

Ambassador of Christ.

Laws are made, men are subjected to civil authority. Broken laws are

men in authority are weak or unwilling, is it in the power of the church to say thou shalt? Is the church losing the noble standards that it has won? Is she no longer the ambassador of Christ? Has she become the say of government?

Fountain is Always Open.

After the poor labors of the day are

pen, my heart still cries, "God be nerciful to me a sinner." I am deep-

y sensible that daily, hourly and mo-

nentarily I stand in need of the

sprinkling of my Saviour's blood. Thanks be to God, the fountain is al-

ways open. Oh, what an anchor is this to my soul!-Lady Huntingdon.

Wet and Dry Goods.

One of the things that is breaking up the American home to-day is the

oman's love for dry goods and the

Don't be a weak-kneed participant; tand boldly upon your feet.

A Jeweler's Good Guess.

Some one wanted to know without

'About fifteen years," said a man,

"How do you know?" asked his ife. "You don't know anything

"I can tell by the size of her wed

ding ring," said the man. "The width

of wedding rings changes about every

five years. Their size repeats itself at certain periods, but figuring that

way the woman must have been mar-

ried fourteen years ago, if not fifteen.

She isn't old enough for forty-five, consequently she must belong in the

Subsequent inquiry proved that the

jeweler was right.-New York Sun.

The three-year-old son and heir of

the Czar Nicholas is insured for \$2,-

500,000, and is said to pay the high-

est pramium in the world.

reking directly how long a certain

woman had been married.

who is a jeweler.

fifteen-year class."

wife:

man's love for wet goods. The great-est enemy the American home has is

the American saloon.

are powerful enough to enforce.

The governments

and His grace flow freshly to them .-

between the heart and God.

Baptist Teacher.

open to penalty.

spy of government?

"even as He is pure.

Love knows no crime, but too lit-

Impurity comes from a morbid ve; when love strikes its tan root

truest prayers are simple at To feel God is to pray.

His children

be. life eternal.

McCormick said:
Saint Paul was a man of prayer.
He believed in prayer, He was fully persuaded that between himself, a persecuted and imprisoned apostle, and needy saints everywhere, there was a vital and effective relationship by way of the throne of grace. To him the question, Does God answer prayer? had no existence. Had he lived in our day he would have had little in common with those who find little in common with those who find tration and self-culture which undoubtedly are among its good results. The nearest he ever came to speaking of the reflex influence of prayer was in his letter to the Philippians, where he says: "Be careful for nothing; but in everything, by prayer supplic tion, with thanksgiving, let your r tion, with thanksgiving, let your requests be made known unto God. And the peace of God, which passeth all understanding, shall guard your hearts and your thoughts in Christ Jeaus." Here the result of prayer is subjective. It is the peace of a soul that has joyfully confided everything to the care of God, the Father. But it he peace the mere relief from anxiety. it is not the mere relief from anxiety which follows the shifting of one's burdens to the back of another. It is the "peace of God," God's peace, the kind and measure of peace which God has, and which He imparts to His children who trust in Him, of which Jesus said, "My peace I give unto

The ground of Paul's confidence in prayer is his conception of God and of his own relation to God as a chosen ambassador. Back of all his theology and ethical teaching Hes his own personal experience. God had touche his life and spoken directly to his This experience was at once his point of outlook and his unfailing ground of confidence for himself and for the

church. His conception of God was that God is both transcendent and im-mament; above the world and in the world; not the logical concept of philosophy, nor the unknowable force of science. He was a personal God, whose eternal power and Godhead are displayed in the works of His creation; who gave law to sinful men; who upholds all things by the word of His power; who seeks to redeem the world in Christ; who works in the saints by His spirit to will and to de of His own good pleasure; and who has promised in Christ the complete restoration of all His children.

Chiefly, however, his view of God was from the standpoint of Christ as Redeemer. Here he saw the mystery, hidden through the ages, which the angels desired to look into, revealed in Christ, the unfolding of God's eternal purpose to redeem a lost world from sin. This purpose is not new. It antedates and is involved in creation. It is as strong and changeless as the nature of God Himself. Such

was Paul's thought of God. And his conception of his own re-lation to God and of his mission accords with this thought. He was sim-ply God's man or as he loved to say, God's bond-servant; the least of all the saints, but called of God to declare the mystery of redemption to a periabling world. Necessity was laid upon him; the love of God con-strained him; he was debtor to all men because of the great grace given unto him; he was part of God's plan, implicated from the very beginning the eternal purpose. As such he could do nothing but obey and trust

as becomes a co-worker with God.

It is not strange, therefore, that with such ideas of God and himself he should believe in prayer. It is in-conceivable that he should not. Prayer in such a case is simply the confidential request of a weaker parter in a work dear to both partners The answer is assured. Besides, had already given His Son; w needful thing could He withhold? Besides, Got

Whoever prays with Paul will have ow or exclusive views of Lieten to some of the petiprayer. tions he offers. He prays that he may be prospered by the will of God to come to the Romans; for the that they may have the spirit of wisdom and revelation in the knowledge of God, being strength-ened with power through the Spirit Christ constantly dwelland having Christ constantly dwell ing in their hearts that the, may per feetly know God's surpassing love. He asks God to give the Philippians apirit of wisdom and discernmen and discrimination, that they may be sincere and void of offense, filled with all the fruits of righteousness. In like manner he prays that the Colos-sians may be filled with the knowledge of God's will in all spiritual wis-dom and understanding, walk worth ily, bear fruit, increasing in knowledge and power. Finally he pray that God may count the Thessalon-ians worthy of their high calling, and fill every desire growing out of good-ness, and every work of faith full of

in all of Paul's prayers we miss a familiar note. He seems to disre-gard the ordinary needs of life. Yet he did not really do so. He simply subordinated them and assumed that God would withhold from His children no good thing. With him God's work was everything. Surely, if he did that work faithfully, God would supply all his needs. Hence he prayed for what he thought was of highest mportance. As to the rest, he was

in God's care.
The great petitions of Paul's pray ers are three: For a satisfying knowledge of God, a worthy life, and accordant power. These are man's cordant power. These are man's great needs. Our text to-day deals chiefly with the first.

An essential prerequisite of a sat-isfying knowledge of Sod is a cer-tain soul-preparation which God only can give. This preparation is twofold: 1. The Spirit of God recreates the -- irit of man so that it becomes a s, t of wisdom. 2. In like man-uer it becomes a spirit of revelation ner it becomes a spirit of revelation. By the term "spirit of wisdom" is meant, not merely a wise spirit, hough so much is, of course, implied, but a spirit which is essentially wise even in its temper and action. Likewise the "spirit of revelation" signifies, not the revelation, or the power to make revelations, but a spirit which can receive—is susceptible, to revelations. Such a spirit results partly from the removal of limitations, partly from a charge in point of view, and partly from added power.

Only such a spirit can see Ged truly or life wholly. Only heart vision is clear vision. Hence the prayer of the text, that the eyes of the heart may be enlightened. It was with the eyes of the heart that the father saw the prodigal afar off. It follows, then, since a knowledge of God involves and conditions a man's wisdom and spiritual understanding, and is essential to wholeness of vision, that the very sanity of our views of life is wrapped up in our conception of God. In the knowledge of Him all other knowledge has its beginning and interpretation. CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR NOTES

DECEMBER THIRTEENTH

Topic Books That Delight and Strengthen-Prov. 4: 1-9.

Luke's books. Acts 1: 1-5.
Paul's books. 2 Tim. 4: 9-13.
Peter's books. 1 Pet. 1: 1-5.
Missing books. Num. 21: 14-16. Writings in stone. Ex. 24: 12-18. Parchment rolls. Jer. 36: 2-4. "Get" (v. 5) is the word of today;

and the word is a good word if we get the right things, the enduring things. Getting wisdom is only half; it is quite as important (v. 5) not to for-The value of a gain is the use we

can make of it. Some men are "land poor," but no man is ever wisdom poor (v. 6.) Wisdom is not only useful but beautiful. There is no beauty-of house or face or clothes or pictures

-that is lovely without it (v. 9.) Illustrations. Books must delight if they are to

strengthen; says Shakespeare: profit goes where there's no pleasure ta'en.

Books must strengthen if they are to delight. Reading only for amusement soon ceases to amuse. Few have wide enough range in heir reading. Use different books

their reading. Use for different purposes. Never read a book that has not something to give your life, nor cease to read till you have received it.

Illustrations. The love of a library is the best It insures against lone-

insurance. liness, despair, gloom.
Our partners make half the success of our worldly business. Books give us for speritual partners the world's

best and greatest men. A library is a bank, containing the treasures of all ages, and any one may draw all he can carry away. As you cannot know intimately

men, but must choose your friends, so you cannot know all books, but must choose your friends among

EPWORTH LEAGUE LESSONS

SUNDAY, DECEMBER 13.

The Joy of the Overcomers-Rev. 2, 7, 11, 17, 26-29; 3, 5, 12, 21,

The Scriptures recognizes the reality and power of temptation. Its promise is "to him that overcometh." Our references are to particular churches confronted by particular conditions, the "joy" or triumph fited to the condition or temptation peculiar to the church to which it was promised. There is a joy suited to every case: Those who have suf-fered and may still suffer shall not have death to fear. Eternal life shall be their portion. Those who have to deny themselves meat offered unto idols shall be fed with the food of God-the hidden manna.

Those who resist the power of false teachers shall be given the power of rulers.

Those whose garments are not defiled through softness and ease shall a chemical process to revive gas wells, and is having great success. He has taken hold of a number of dead wells and brought on big flows clothed in the livery of heaven and honored by the confession Christ Jesus. (See Matt. 10, 32.) Those who resist the false Jews of again. He uses a chemical which, lowered to the bottom of the well, eats its way through the Trenton rock, dissolving and cleaning out a cement which has formed in the

the synagogue shall become pillars in God's temple and shall be honored even by those who try to turn them aside. Those who resist the allurements

of wealth, with its promise of posito pass to the well. Another charge is put down with nitroglycerine on top and shot into the rock. It is the charge is put down with nitroglycerine on top and shot into the rock. It is the charge in heaven.

general teaching that losses may sustained in Christian service, but they will be compensated for by the eternal recognition of God in his

The overcomers shall reign with od. Only the victors are worthy to dwell with him.

........................ **BIG BIRDS ON SMALL** -:- WINGS. -:-****************

In the attempt to discover some universal law of bird-flight scientists have disclosed concerning a number of species a most puzzling paradox, perhaps the most mysterious of the enigmas that the subject presents. It is that in a number of birds and insects the size of the wings decreases in proportion to the increase in size of the body of the flying creature. The Australian crane, for instance, weighs over three hundred times more than the sparrow, but in proportion has only one-seventh of the wing area of the smaller bird.

This curious fact is equally striking if we compare birds with insects. If the gnat were increased in size crything finished according to His until it was as large as the Australian word (Ex. 40:34, 35). And He again until it was as large as the Australian crane and if the wings of the insect were enlarged to maintain the proportion they now bear to its body, they would be about one hundred and fifty times larger than the crane's.

It requires 3.62 square feet wing area per pound to float the bank-swallow, but to sustain the tawny vulture, a monstrous bird in comparison, requires only .68 of a square foot of wing surface per pound of body. The albatross, weighing eighteen pounds, has a spread of wing of eleven feet and six inches, while the trumpeter swan, weighing twenty-eight pounds, has a spread of wing of only eight feet. The stork weighs eight times more than the pigeon, but in proportion has only half as much wing surface .- "The Mystery of Bird-Flight," in Everybody's. about her. You never saw her until

Bernard Shaw Answered.

Lady Randolph Churchill's answer to Bernard Shaw's note written in reply to an invitation to a luncheon party is a good illustration of the writer's keen and ready wit. To this invitation Mr. Shaw answered: "Certainly not; what have I done to provoke such an attack upon my known habits?" Whereupon Lady Randolph replied: "Know nothing of your habits; hope they are not as bad is your manners." To this telegram Mr. Shaw wrote a long letter excus-ing himself on the ground that he did not eat "the unfortunate dead a" mals and things."

The Sunday-School

INTERNATIONAL LESSON COM-MENTS FOR DECEMBER 13.

Subject: Solomon Dedicates the Temple, 1 Kings 8-Golden Text, Ps. 122:1-Commit Verses 10, 11-Read 1 Kings Chs. 5-8.

TIME .- 1004 B. C. PLACE .- Je-

With the Dangers of the Seloen.

In speaking of the best methods to employ to make the younger generation fully acquainted with the dangers of the saloon, Senator Clay, of Georgia, recently said:

"The schools and the churches have a great responsibility in this matter. I regret that the Church is so open to criticism on this question. The saloon influence is so destructive, universal and insistent, it undoes so much of what the Church tries to do that it is little short of marvelous to me that she is not more outspoken against the saloon. The schools are doing far more than in the past, but not so much as they might. The pupils should be drilled incessantly in the knowledge of the effects of alcohol on the human system.

"Another important and sadly ne-EXPOSITION,—I. The Gathering at Jerusalem to Dedicate the Temple, 1, 2. Great national gatherings for 1, 2. Great national gatherings for religious purposes were one of the marked features of the life of God's chosen people Israel. Not only had they their three regular yearly feasts (Ex. 23:14-17) but there were special gatherings for special occasions like this (cf. Josh. 23:2; 24:1; 1 Chron. 28:1). Sometimes, as in the case be-fore us, the regular and the special were combined (cf. Ezra 3:1-6). The "Another important and sadly ne-glected work of the churches and our schools is the teaching of the power of a clean ballot. The people and the youth should be taught that the ballot were combined (cf. Ezra 3:1-6). The Israelites when walking with God took plenty of time for due acknowledgment of God's godness, and for the cultivation of their moral and spiritual life. The dedication of the temple occupied seven days, and was immediately followed by the regular yearly Feast of Tabernacles (2 Chron. 7:8-10). There were in all fourteen days of confession of sin (for the Day of Atonement occurred on the tenth day of this month, Lev. 23:27, which would be the third day of the seven days of the dedication), of youth should be taught that the ballot is put into the hands of the citizen for the making of clean, honest, State, city and national government; that bad government, corruption in politics, is an impossibility, if the clean citizens of this country will use their ballots as they should.

"Viewed in the light of this neglect, the corruption of our body politic to-day lies at the door of good church-going citizens, because, being in the majority, by the proper use of the ballot, they could remove the guilty, grafting politicians. seven days of the dedication), of thanksgiving and worship and prayer. No wonder that God manifested Himguilty, grafting politicians.
"Any minister or teacher who fails to teach this continually is lament-

No wonder that God manifested Him-self to them in such a glorious way. The immediate purpose of this great national gathering of all the leading people of the nation was that they might bring up "the ark of the cov-enant" with due honor. All the senably derelict in his duty.
"It is a deplorable fact that the in-"It is a deplorable fact that the institutions of higher education in this country, the universities particularly, are criminally, wilfully negligent in pointing out the dangers of drink and the power of a clean ballot. So much so is this, that it is nothing but the strictest truth when I assert that our great universities are to-day nothing but institutions for the manufacture of drunkards and sports. Not ators of the nation were there, but none of them presumed to touch the ark that stood for God's presence in their midst. God had appointed that only "the sons of Kohath" should bear the ark (Nu. 4, 15 B). On this occasion the most important of the ing but institutions for the manufacture of drunkards and sports. Not so much by the evil they teach, but by the good they do not teach."

The Senator then related a story of how a young man of his acquaintance, gifted, especially brilliant, had been sent to a great university, with glorious prospects, came back, in little more than a year, obysically, menoccasion the most important of the sons of Kohath, the descendants of Aaron, the priests themselves, bore the ark (cf. Josh. 3:6, 14, 15; 6:6; De. 31:9; 1 Chron. 15: 2, 11-15). Not only the ark, but the entire tabernacle, which up to this time had been at Gibeon, was brought up. Sac-rifices and offerings expressing con-

ark was placed under the sheltering wings of the Cherubim (cf. ch. 6:27;

Ex. 25:20-23). At the time the record contained in this book was writ

ten everything still remained just as it was arranged the day of dedication

tables of stone which Moses had hewed out at Horeb, and on which Jehovah Himself had written "the ten words" (or commandments) (De. 10:1-5, R. V.). These "ten words" were God's covenant with Israel (Ex.

34:27, 28, R. V.). Hence the ark that contained them was called "the ark of the covenant." With the law

of God perfectly kept within, and its

blood-sprinkled mercy seat above, where God met His people (Ex. 25:20-22), it was a remarkable type of Christ. These ten words were also

of Christ. These ten words were also called "the testimony," because they were God's witness to the truth and

to His will. There was absolutely nothing else in the ark but these two tables of stone. Besides the ark, in the tablernacle, were the pot of manna (Ex. 16:33, 34) and Aaron's

rod that budded (Nu. 17:10, 11). As these were by divine commandment

so closely associated with the ark of testimony, the author of the Epistle

to the Hebrews regards them as being

lated "in" has a wider meaning and

written was actually inside the ark.

The complete Mosaic law (not merely

the ten words) written out in full by the hand of Moses, was beside the

ark of the covenant, in the tabernacle

(De. 31:26), and afterwards in the

temple, where it was found when the temple was being repaired in the days of Josiah (1 K. 22:1-20).

came down and filled it with His

own ineffable glory. When every-

He will come and fill us too with His glory. "The cloud" that "filled the

house of the Lord" was the Shekinah glory of His own awful presence

just as really and manifestly, and far more blessedly, fills His house with

His glory. In a similar way Jehovah had filled the tabernacle with His

glory when that was set up, and ev-

filled the temple when Solomon had finished his prayer (2 Chron. 7:1-3).

We have a far more abiding privilege than Israel; for it is ours to constant-

ly behold the glory of God in the person of Jesus Christ (2 Cor. 3:18;

The Result of Long Ages.

God of the age preceding,

The institutious of any age are erely the crystallized opinions about

Bonyssy ozone is produced by the ul-

tra-violet rays of the sun in the upper

when air currents descend from the

upper regions. Sometimes, also, it

increases during rains. It has been

observed that there is a reduction

of the proportion of carbonic acid in

the air when the amount of ozone in-

creases. This is regarded as an in-

direct effect due to dilution of the

from above.-Youth's Companion.

lower air by the purer air descending

NO WORK FOR HIM.

don't you go to work?"
"Why, ma'am," began the disreputable old leafer, "yer see, I got a wife

an' five children to support

you don't go to work?"

"But," said the good old lady, "why

4:6; Jno. 1:14)

sented ourselves to God to be temple, and have taken off our ha

16:2; Ex. 13:21; 14:24; 16: 24:16-18; 2 Chron. 5:13, 14). W the conditions are met to-day,

use than our word "in.") Onl law which Jehovah Himself

(The Greek preposition trans-

The ark contained the two

tle more than a year, physically, menfession of sin, trust in atonement through blood, consecration and comtally and morally rulned through "Let the Church," exclaimed Sen-ator Clay, pacing the floor with true Senatorial strides, "let the Church and our educational institutions but munion with God, were offered in countless profusion. By the "oracle of the house" is meant the most Holy Place reserved for the ark (ch. 6:19-22). In this most Holy Place the

THE TEMPERANCE PROPAGANDA

CONCERTED ATTACK ON DRINK

WINNING ALL ALONG LINE

United States Senator Clay Gives

Best Method to Use in Acquaint-

ing the Younger Generation

With the Dangers of the Saloen.

teach the curse of drink, but point out the power of a clean ballot, and the future of this country would be "And mind you can't teach one without the other. The saloon influence is so interwoven in our political fabric that anything that means death to political corruption means the crippling of the saloon so that its recov-ery is impossible. The saloon is the mother of all our moral ulcers, is the

mother of all our moral dicers, is the father of practically all existing political corruption, the hermaphrodite of sin. Without the miasma from the saloon swamp, the disease germs in politics would die. On it they exist.

"Do you know that the liquor lobby in the correct state is assensed in the correct state in assense state in assense state." in every State is responsible for the meagre amount of reform legislation we usually get, lowers the whole moral tone of the State's legislators,

in a word, makes political corruption-You'll have to excuse me furth the Senator said, good-natured-"If some of my folks down in my State read what I've given you, I ex-pect it will throw up some dust."

They Just Had To. The Associated Press recently sent broadcast the item that the brewers of St. Louis, Mo., have magnani-mously announced that henceforth they "would obey the law" sell to any salcons or bars which are known to be lawbreakers. This as a voluntary act might be considered praiseworthy, but the facts are thus stated by Excise Committees are thus praiseworthy, but the facts are thus stated by Excise Commissioner Mulihill, of St. Louis: "This agreement was reached after I had issued a call for a meeting of the accredited representatives of every brewery doing business in St. Louis. I gave these men two alternatives—either to concrete in unhalding the law by year II. The House of Jehovah Filled With the Glory of Jehovah, 10, 11, 62, 63. When everything was com-plete, and the temple was left emp-tied of all else for God Himself, He operate in upholding the law by re-fusing to supply illegal clubs, or ex-

pect to see fewer saloons in Louis." The Reason.

"Because the saloon is a criminal institution, evil and only evil, the producer of ill health, immorality, impurity, insanity, poverty, crime, degredation and woe, increasing taxes, breaking up homes, corrupting government, filling jalis, almshouses, workhouses, penitentiaries houses, workhouses, penitentiaries and insane asylums, and directly and indirectly carrying 200,000 of people annually to premature death, it is the business of government to destroy the saloon." Such was the declaration of the committee on temperance appointed by the indiana Baptists to report to their recent convention, on the progress of prohibition and local option, and the attitude of religious bodies and the

Worst of Bargains. To sell rum for a livelihood is had enough, but for a whole community to share the responsibility and guilt of such a traffic seems a worse bargain than that of Eve or Judas.-

Temperance Notes. The temperance move is a move for better humanity, and for better busi-

According to Messrs. Henriet and In North Carolina more than nine ty-five per cent. of the territory has barred liquor. atmosphere and the amount contained in the air near the ground increases

Gustav Trenssen says: "Evon a thimbleful of spirits weakens all my best faculties."

Give up drink or give up hope of holding your place in the industrial world, is the warning of John Burns to the laboring men of England. Drink is the dynamite of modern civilization.—Hon. John D. Long.

Mississippi is prohibition, and it is expected that the coming Legislature will enact absolute prohibition for the whole State.

Oklaboms was a fertile campaign keound for the League's crusaders. By its recently adopted constitution the sale of liquor is prohibited.

Congress will have to face the di-rect question of whether Washington is to remain "wet" or whether the statesmen will have to forego the bar. The League is preparing for a vigor-ous assault. "But how can you support them if "As I was a sayin', lady, I got wife an' five children to support me. —Catholic Standard and Times.