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Count di Rosini, the Italian ambassador, is at dinner with diplomats when
a messenger summons him to the embassy, where a beautiful young woman
saks for a ticket to the embassy ball.
The ticket is made out in the name of
Miss Isabel Thorne. Chief Campbell of
the secret service, and Mr. Grimm, his
head detective, are warned that a plot is
brewing in Washington, and Grimm goes
to the state ball for information. His attention is called to Miss Isabel Thorne,
who with her companion, disappears. A
shot is heard and Senor Alyarez of the
Mexican legation, is found wounded.
Grimm is assured Miss Thorne did it; he
visits her. demanding knowledge of the
affair, and arrests Pietro Petrozinni, Miss
Thorne visits an old bomb-maker and they
discuss a wonderful experiment. Fifty
thousand dollars is stolen from the office
of Senor Rodrigue... the minister from
Venezuela, and while detectives are investigating the robbery Miss Thorne appears as a guest of the legation. Grimm
lecusos her of the theft; the money is
restored, but a new mystery occurs in
the disappearance of Monsieur Bolssegur
the French ambassador. Elusive Miss
Thorne reappears. Thorne reappears.

CHAPTER XIII .- (Continued.)

"You knew I was here," repeated Mr. Grimm musingly. "And may 1-?" "Just as you knew that I, or some one, at least, had entered this house a few minutes ago," she interrupted. "The automobile horn outside was a signal, wasn't it? Hastings was in the car? Or was it Blair or, Johnson?"

Mr. Grimm did not say. 'Didn't you anticipate any personqueried instead. "Weren't you afraid might shoot?"

'No.' There was a long silence. Mr. Grimm still sat with his elbows on his knees, staring at the vague white spotch which was Miss Thorne's face and bare neck. One of her white arms hung at her side like a pallid serpent, and her hand was at rest on the seat of the couch.

"It seems, Miss Thorne," he said at length casually, "that our paths of duty are inextricably tangled. Twice previously we have met under circumstances that were more than strange, and now-this! Whatever injustice I may have done you in the past by my suspicions has, I hope, been forgiven; and in each instance we were able to work side by side toward a conclusion. I am wondering now if this singular affair will take a similar course."

He paused. Miss Thorne started to speak, but he silenced her with a slight gesture of his hand.

"It is only fair to you to say that we-that is, the Secret Service-have learned many things about you," he resumed in the same casual tone. "We have, through our foreign agents, traced you step by step from Rome to Washington. We know that you are, in a way, a representative of a sovereign of Europe; we know that you were on a secret mission to the Spanish court, perhaps for this sovereign, and remained in Madrid for a month; we know that from there you went to Paris, also on a secret mission-perhaps the same-and remained there for three weeks; we know that you met diplomatic agents of those governments later in London. We know all this; we know the manner of your coming to this country; of your coming to Washington. But we don't know why you are here." Again she started to speak, and

again he stopped her. "We don't know your name, but that is of no consequence. We do know that in Spain you were Senora Cassavant, in Paris Mademoiselle d'Aubinon, in London Miss Jane Kellogg, and here Miss Isabel Thorne. We realize that exigencies arise in your calling, and mine, which make changes of name desirable necessary even, and there is no criticism of that. Now as the representative of your government-rather a government-you have a right to be here, although unaccredlled; you have a right to remain here as long as your acts are consistent your secrets as long as they do not, directly or indirectly, threaten the welfare of this country. Now, why are you here?"

He received no answer; he expected none. After a moment he went on:

that you claim to be, you haven't convinced me that you are not the person who came here for the letters and cigarettes. You have said nothing to prove to my satisfaction that you are not the individual I was waiting for tohight "

You don't mean that you suspect- " she began in a tone of amaze ment.

"I don't mean that I suspect anything," he interposed. "I mean merely that you haven't convinced me, There's nothing inconsistent in the fact that you are what you say you are, and that in spite of that, you came tonight for-

He was interrupted by a laugh, a throaty, silvery note that he remembered well. His idle hands closed spasmodically, only to be instantly re-

"Suppose, Mr. Grimm, I should tell ed to put the matter squarely before in the hall flashed up. you, and work with you?"

Grimm agreed.

same purpose. You were not there, and dangling.

and I left a card for you. And that is a statement of fact. It was not difficult, owing to the extraordinary circumstances, to imagine that you would be here tonight-just as you are—and I came here. My purpose,

knew, and work with you. Does that convince you?" "And how did you enter the embassy?" Mr. Grimm persisted.

still, was to inform you of what I

"Not with a latch-key, as you did," she replied. "Madame Bolssegur, at my suggestion, left the French window in the hall there unfastened, and I came in that way-the way, I may add, that Monsieur l'Ambassadeur went out when he disappeared."

"Very well!" commented Mr. Grimm, and finally: "I think, perhaps, I owe you an apology, Miss Thorne-another one. The circumstances now, as they were at our previous meeting, are so eyes snapped, and his white teeth unusual that-is it necessary to go came together sharply as he started on?" There was a certain growing toward the front door. But fate deference in his tone. "I wonder if you account for Monsieur Boissegur's disappearance as I do?" he inquired.

"I dare say," and Miss Thorne leaned toward him with sudden eagerness in her manner and voice. "Your theory is-?" she questioned.

"If we believe the servants we know that Monsieur Boissegur did not go out either by the front door or the al danger when you entered?" he rear," Mr. Grimm explained. "That being true the French window by which you entered seems to have been the way."

"Yes, yes," Miss Thorne interpo-

"The ambassador!" Miss Thorne whispered thrillingly.

CHAPTER XIV.

A Rescue and an Escape. Miss Thorne's voice startled Mr. Grimm a little, but he had no doubts. It was Monsieur Bolssegur, Mr. Grimm was going toward the enframed figure when, without any apparent reason, the ambassador turned and ran along the hall; and at that instant the lights went out again. For one moment Grimm stood still, dazed and blinded by the sudden blackness, and again he started toward the door. Miss Thorne was beside him.

"The lights!" he whispered tensely. "Find the switch!"

He heard the rustle of her skirts as she moved away, and stepped out into the hall, feeling with both his hands along the wall. A few feet away, in the direction the ambassador had gone there seemed to be a violent struggle in progress-there was the scuffling of feet, and quick-drawn breaths as muscle strained against muscle. The lights! If he could only find the switch! Then, as his hands moved along the wall, they came in contact with another hand-a hand pressed firmly against the plastering. barring his progress. A light blow in the face caused him to step back quickly.

The scuffling sound suddenly resolved itself into moving footsteps, and the front door opened and closed with a bang. Mr. Grimm's listless seemed to be against him still. He stumbled over a chair, and his own impetus forward sent him sprawling; his head struck the wall with a resounding whack; and then, over the house, came utter silence. From outside he heard the clatter of a cab Finally that died away in the distance

"Miss Thorne?" he inquired quietly. "I'm here," she answered in a despairing voice. "But I can't find the switch.

"Are you hurt?" "No."

And then she found the switch; the



"The Ambassador."

lated. "And the circumstances at | lights flared up. Mr. Grimm was sittending the disappearance? How do ting thoughtfully on the floor. you account for the fact that he went, evidently of his own will?"

"For instance, sitting at his desk sight." there"-and he turned to indicate it-"he could readily see out the windows with our laws; you have a right to house and the sidewalk. Now, if some miration on her face. one on the sidewalk, or-or-"

"In a carriage?" promptly suggested Miss Thorne.

"Or in a carriage," Mr. Grimm supplemented, "had attracted his atten-Admitting that you are a secret all unlikely that he rose, for no apagent of Italy, admitting everything parent reason, as he did do, passed along the hall-"

"And through the French window, across the lawn to the carriage, and not a person in the house would have any one else please assure them that seen him go out? Precisely! There there's nothing the matter. And you seems no doubt that was the way," she mused. "And, of course, he must have entered the carriage of his own free will?"

"In other words, on some pretext or other, he was lured in, then made prisoper, and-!"

He paused suddenly and his hand met Miss Thorne's warningly. The silence of the night was broken by the violent clatter of footsteps, apparently this-! On the following day Miss approaching the embassy. The noise was unmistakable-some one was run- dria, and they were driven in a closed ning.

"The window!" Miss Thorne whispered.

you that immediately after Madame cross the room to look out; Mr. Grimm after which he turned and spoke to She rose quickly and started to Boissegur placed the matter in my sat motionless, listening. An instant hands this afternoon, I went straight later and there came a tremendous to your office to show this letter to crash of glass—the French window in you and ask for your assistance?" she the hallway by the sound—then rapid inquired. "Suppose that I left my footsteps, still running along the hall. card for you with a clerk there on be Mr. Grimm moved toward the door ing informed that you were out-re-unruffled, perfectly self-possessed; from Madame Bolssegur—would that eyes at the abruptness and clatter of

Before Mr. Grimm stood a man, "We will suppose that much," Mr. framed by the doorway, staring unsceingly into the darkened room. His been brought about by the law for That is a statement of fact," Miss face was haggard and white as death: killing not only every mad dog. but Thorne added. "My card, which you his mouth agape as if from exertion, also for killing every dog any mad will find at your office, will show that, and the lips bloodless; his eyes were dog may have bitten or played with And when I left your office I went to widely distended as if from fright— But since this law cannot work out the hotel where you live, with the clothing disarranged, collar unfastened to perfection the French also

That simplifies the matter considerably," he observed complacently, as "Precisely as you must account for he rose. "The men who signaled to if you have studied the situation | me when you entered the embassy will here as I have," responded Mr. Grimm. | never let that cab get out of their

Miss Thorne stood leaning forward a little, eagerly gazing at him with overlooking the street. There is only those wonderful blue-gray eyes, and an a narrow strip of lawn between the expression of-of-perhaps it was ad-

"Are you sure?" she demanded, at last.

"I know it," was his response And just then Monsieur Rigolot, secretary of the embassy, thrust an inquisitive head timidly around the corner of the stairs. The crash of glass

had aroused him. "What happened?" he asked, breathlessly.

"We don't know just yet," replied Mr. Grimm. "If the noise aroused might inform Madame Boissegur that the ambassador will return home tomorrow. Good night!"

At his hotel, when he reached there, Mr Grimm found Miss Thorne's card-and he drew a long breath; at his office he found another of her cards, and he drew another long breath. He did like corroborative details, did Mr. Grimm, and, of course, Thorne accompanied him to Alexancarriage out toward the western edge of the city. Finally the carriage stopped at a signal from Mr. Grimm. and he assisted Miss Thorne out,

some one remaining inside-a man. (TO BE CONTINUED.)

Many Dogs In France. There are more dogs in France than most countries. Thus it appears that to one thousand inhabitants there member I knew you were on the case there was only a narrowing of his England, 31 in Germany and 11 in indicate anything except that I want- it all. And then the electric lights tremely rare in the department of the Seine, the last case observed dating back to the year 1905. Doctor Martel says this good state of things has terminate all stray dogs.

whose time, hangs heavily on her the edges of the two materials must hands and it is one which may be be basted together and then pressed kept up the year round, since the lap with a warm iron. robe of summer differs in weight from the lap robe of autumn, and the one for winter is of still heavier degree. Each and every robe is intended to serve the double purpose of protecting the knees during a drive or when traveling on a steamer and the entire figure during a siesta, for it should be remembered that no matter how

More elaborate lap robes are of linen surfaced crash in natural tone or plain color hemmed broadly and headed with drawn work. This would rapidly and is wonderfully effective. Linen scrim is another good material for a summer lap robe, for, while light of weight, the dust does not sift through its meshes, and if the corners of the robe are shot weighted they will not blow away from about the tones bordered or bem appliqued with outlined pattern and bordered with taf-

warm may be the weather or the room

the sleeper's feet should always be

protected by a coverlid of some sort.

feta of a matching shade. Solid colors in taffeta make charmcian plaited serge. Having spread the a girl is being wheeled about.

AP robe making is a new industry | silk smoothly over the worsted lining for the amateur needlewoman and stitched the center seam onto it,

EEDLEWORK

The pressing will show whether the outer side is smaller than the lining, and if it does this fault must be promptly corrected lest the strain upon the silk cause it to pull away from the center seam. When assured that both sides are of equal size the edges should be run together with a fine thread and then bound with half ingh strips of suede or glace kid.

Covert cloth, striped worsteds and fancy mohair make really serviceable lap robes for moderate weather, and as all of these fabrics are very wide three yards will be enough for the outer side, which should be tacked to seem like a tiresome task, but, as a a lining of natural or colored linen, matter of fact, the threads are so and the edges of the two layers turned coarse that the hand work goes very in and stitched evenly together. Some of the coverts and fancy worsted robes are leather bound, but as it is impossible to do this work with an ordinary sewing machine the binding would

better be of tailor's silk or of kid. Perambulator lap robes are the daintlest affairs imaginable, and in the feet. The blocked designs in two process of construction are a delight to the worker. A yard of extra width white are effective, and if time is not a French pique is quite sufficient for consideration to the needlewoman a one of the wide hemmed robes, headtwo by three yard piece of ivory toned ed with a border of hand embroidery scrim may be ornamented with a dark or soutache, centered with a small red, blue or brown soutache braid monogram and trimmed with large bows of satin ribbon attached to the robes of allover embroidered batiste ing iap robes if they are properly fin- in English eyelet or solid work, with ished at the edges, otherwise they wide plain hemstitched borders in lieu will strongly resemble the silk quilts of the ruffles which of yore made the made from the remaining breadths of front of the infant carriage resemble grandmother's tea party dress. The a huge pin cushion, and newer still correct way to make a silk lap robe is are the lap robes of white French serto get the widest taffeta obtainable so pentine silk and linen crepe. These that there need be but one seam, and latter are usually decorated with the that in the center, which is of the finest of hand embroidered forget-meoverlapped sort and tailor stitched on- nots if the perambulator's occupant is to a lining of shepherd checked or a boy and with tiny pink rosebuds if

Three Good Ideas



summer wear when made in lawn, round elbow. Hat of Tagel, trimmed they are trimmed with wide frills with cream satin ribbon, completes a edged with lace and headed by inser- costume that has been much admired. tion. The uper part of the camisole Material required for dress: 5 yards 44 is in all-over embroidery, cut in one; inches wide. it is outlined with beading threaded with ribbon; the lower part is of lawn. grey tweed makes up most success-The neck and sleeves are finished with fully in this style. The front panel lace. Materials required for the draw- of skirt is wide and is cut into two ers: 2 yards 36 inches wide, 1% yard deep-pointed tabs each side the lower insertion, 21/2 yards lace. For the part, a button being sewn in each tab. camisole, % yard 28 inches wide, 2% The pattern measures just under two yards beading, 3 yards ribbon.

a Greek key design. A pleating forms terials required for costume: Magyar bodice has fine tucks on each 5 buttons.

RENCH Drawers and a Pretty, shoulder, both back and front. A Camisole.—These drawers are braided strap outlines the neck and very cool and comfortable for is also taken down outside of arm and

Walking Costume.-Faintly striped yards round. The coat fastens invis-Alpaca Dress .- For useful, yet smart | ibly down front; the tab at the lower dresses, alpaca is an exceedingly nice part is ornamentad with a button and material; cream is chosen here. The is hooked over to the left side. The overskirt has a panel front and is collar is faced with grey silk lightly trimmed at edge and a few inches braided at edge. Fancy straw hat in above by bands of material, braided in royal blue, trimmed with ribbon. Mathe underskirt, this is well pressed yards 46 inches wide, 3 yards skirt and taped to keep the pleats flat. The lining, 4 yards silk for lining coat,

TO HARMONIZE WITH GOWN date, coinciding, as it does, with the

Colored Pearl Necklaces, of Hues Most Popular, Are Now Easy to Be Obtained.

An attractive assortment of fish pearl necklaces is now being offered by the shops, composed of the pearls in fashionable colors.

The idea is that women can obtain in the necklace a solor to harmonize the form of large squares, to protect with their gowns, millinery or other any garment that she particularly apparel. Some of the colors shown cherishes from dust during the hours are chantecler red, sky blue, Helen of the night. Is her blouse fresh and pink, pumpkin pelloy, anthracite gray pretty? Then she folds the dainty From a standpoint of carrying out

color harmony, the necklaces are Another square of lawn covers them practical, while at the same time they from the insidious dust that "seeps" can be had at popular prices.

One of the newest ideas in plaque pendants is the combination of coral with rhinestones. In some of these plaques a rhinestone face is rimmed with coral, while others have merely touches of coral surrounded by rhinestones.

The combination is unusual, but at the same time is thoroughly up to cent of impurities.

present coral fashion.

Fancy drop earrings show the same combination, and some of the hoop chapes are made alternately of coral and rhinestones.

When Cinders Fly.

A woman who is traveling much of her time always keeps in her bag a few lawn or organdie covers, made in lawn square tenderly round it. Are her corsets both new and expensive? in through the little screen of her berth window. "Why lawn?" may be asked. Only because it takes up so much less room than linen

Pure iron is only a laboratory preparation. Cast iron, the most generally useful variety, contains about five per



INDUCES CRAVING FOR DRINK

Well-Known English Eye Specialist Advances New Reason for Whisky Habit in Poor Eyes.

It is a queer theory which is now being put forward in explanation of drunkenness. If you suffer from eyestrain-astigmatism-you run the risk of becoming a victim of the whisky habit un'esc un eya specialist is conrulten and glasses obtained to suit the detective sight.

"Very many people who think their eyes are quite all right are really astigmatic," a well-known English eye specialist declares, "and take no steps to remedy the defect. The result is that they suffer from mental and physical exhaustion, culminating in intense headaches, and often leading to a nervous breakdown.

"They find by experience that nothing alleviates these symptoms so quickly as brandy, and, when the pain becomes excessive, or the inability to work properly gets almost insuperable, they drink brandy, usually with soda water. When the effect of the brandy wears off there is a reaction. and the symptoms recur with greater violence, and more of the spirit is

"As time goes on a greater quantity is needed to stimulate the system up to working point, and at last you get to that state when a man can only do business successfully when under

the influence of alcohol. "That state, of course, does not last, for in due sequence chronic alcoholism has made the eye-strain sufferer unfit for anything but a course of hospital treatment, and he is never the same man again. And not for one moment has the eye-strain been top corners. Then there are the lap relieved, though the results have been evanescently deadened

"What should have been done, of course, was to consult an oculist, who would have given a prescription for spectacles. Then the victim would have found himself able to work well and only get healthily tired at the end of the day.

"The fault very often lies not in the individual eyes, but in their inability to focus properly together. The focusing muscles in their effort to remedy this are strained, and in consequence give rise to general fatigue. "I have had one interesting case in

point. A professional man, whose work demanded mental concentration, and who suffered from astigmatism. became so ill that he had to undergo an operation. "Surgically this was a success, but he did not recover at all well as re-

gards his general health, and the medtcal man who attended him could not say why he was so slow. "The man in six months was, however, in his opinion, fit enough to re-

turn to work. But he was attacked frequently by fits of nervous exhaustion, found brandy relieved them, and, at last, took to carrying a flask of the spirit to banish them. "Luckily for him, his do

noticing his eyes looked strained and suspecting trouble there, sent him to have his eyes examined, when it was found that he had to wear glasses. Now that he does so he is exuberantly healthy and feels no need for spirits."

INCREASE IN NATION'S DRINK

Of Distilled Spirits 165,000,000 Gallons Consumed, 30,000,000 More Than Last Year.

Simultaneously with the announcement that our total population in the home-land and its colonies has passed the 100,000,000 mark, comes another official announcement which causes a thrill of a different character. According to the figures of the internal revenue bureau, the fiscal year lately ended has been marked by the largest consumption of liquors ever known in this country. Of distilled spirits 165. 000,000 gallons have been consumed. being 30,000,000 more than last year. During the same time, 59,485,117 barrels of fermented liquor have been consumed, being an increase of 3,000. 000 barrels. For many years we have been gathering to ourselves a vast foreign population. For the last haif decade, our annual immigration has averaged three-quarters of a million at the port of New York alone. This big army of newcomers has brought with it the drinking customs of the old world, and it will not be until the second generation that they can be hopefully converted to the modern scientific temperance view. Another cause of the increase is that our government still allows liquor to be carried inte and through "dry" states, regardless of the will of the people, thus spreading the evil of intemperance.

These figures, startling though they are, need give no cause for discouragement. The increase, as we have shown, is more apparent than real. The fact remains, and should not be forgotten, that nearly 40,000,000 of our population are living under temperance laws of their own voluntary enactment-a larger number than ever before. Thus, though the evil itself grows, the remedy grows at a still more rapid rate. Scientific education in our schools concerning the nature and effects of alcohol must be pushed vigorously in all the states. Our churches and temperance organizations get together and work harmonlously for this common end.

Drug Evil.

Dr. Henry Bates, president of the pennsylvania state board of medical examiners, in a lecture on the "Drug Evil," says:

"To kill a man's mind while his body continues to live is worse than murder, yet that is what cocaine does The victim of the drug continues to live and to exert an influence that is immoral, deprayed and criminal and beyond the power of man to estimate in its ultimate, destructive effects on humanity. Capital punishment or imprisonment for life should be impreed on the man who illegally sells cocaine to innocent persons or to ecafirmed users of the drug."

Jehoiakim Burns the Prophet's Book

Sunday School Lesson for Aug. 13, 1911 Specially Arranged for This Paper

ESSON TEXT .- Jeremiah 36.

MEMORY VERSES, 23, 24, GOLDEN TEXT.—The word of our God shall stand forever." Isa. 40:8 Time.—Jeremiah was prophet from B. C. 625, the lith year of Josiah, till the destruction of Jerusalem, H. C. 528.

Jeholakim reigned il years, B. C. 608-

Jeremiah's book was written B. C. 504. The Fast day, night month of B. C. 502. lehotakim burns the book soon after the

PLACE .- Jerusalem. The Temple courts and the king's palace. Nebuchadnezzar besteging Jerusalem,

Daniel carried away captive. Jeremiah under disfavor. Jehotakim an unwise king.

For twenty years Jeremiah had been trying, by oral teachings, to persuade the nation to repent and turn to God, but the people and their rulers had been deaf to his warnings. As a last resort, in the fourth year of Jehotakim, the Lord commanded the prophet to write down the substance of his exhortations, and thus to focus them in one mighty blow upon the consciences of king and people. Moreover, for some reason Jeremiah was shut up, "restrained" from public utterance, being probably for bidden by the authorities to preach; so that for the time the written word was the only way by which Jeremiah

could reach the ears of the people. The chosen amanuensis was Baruch, the son of Neriah, a scribe. The book was not like ours, but was a roll of parchment, consisting of sew eral skins sewed together, the edges cut even, and the whole rolled on wooden rods fastened at each end so that the parchment could be rolled from one to the other. The writing was arranged in columns, each like the page of a book. It must have taken Baruch some months to have written down such prophecies as Jeremiah wished to have read, and which constituted a considerable part

of the present book of Jeremiah. Jeremiah sent Baruch to the temple to read the book to the assembled crowds. It was a wintry day. Baruch went up into the chamber of a friendly noble, over a new gateway opening both ways into the inner and outer courts. There, from the window or balcony of the chamber, or from the platform or pillar on which the kings had stood on solemn occasions, he recited the long alternation of lament and invective to the vast congregation. Reading in this way was almost the only way by which the people could become acquainted with the word of Cod. Few could read. And copies of the law cost a

small fortune. The king sent Jehudi, one of his officers, to fetch the roll so that Jehotakim might learn its contents at first hand and not from hearsay. The

king sat in the winter house. It seems probable that after Jehudi had read three or four columes, the king snatched the roll from his hands and, taking the knife used for sharpening the scribe's pens, cut up the roll himself, and cast it into the fire. Some think that only the first portion was read, when all the roll was consumed in the fire. But Professor Bennett says that the Hebrew implies that at the end of every three or four columns the king put out his hand for the roll, cut away the portion read, threw it on the fire, and handed the remainder back to Jehudi, repeating

the process. The king commanded the arrest of Baruch the scribe and Jeremiah But the Lord hid them, by means of some unknown providence and guidance; or, as usual, by the use of means inspired by God. Shutting the eyes does not ward off the lightning's stroke. Fools, that think that by wringing the neck of the crowing cock they can prevent the coming of

the morning. When the word of the Lord came the book was destroyed, but its contents and its truths lived. "Take thee . . . another roll, and write in Jeremiah knew what he had said before, and God gave him further revelations. Professor Brown thinks that Baruch's second roll contained the first seventeen chapters of our Jeremiah. "Thou shalt say to Jeholakim that the prophecies should cer-

tainly come true." Because while they heard the warnings, they hearkened not. This implies that they might have been saved, from the threatened evil, if they had repented, as in the case of Ninevell under Jonah's preaching. Otherwise there would have been no use in warning them. The warnings were for the themselves.

Attempts to destroy the Bible have been made. When men are forbidden to read it, and everything is done to prevent its circulation. The frontisplece of Wycliffe's Bible represents the fire of true Christianity against which its enemies, Satan and infidelity, are blowing with all their might, trying to put it out; but the more they put themselves out of breath, the more brightly the fire burns.

Ingersoll's prophecy, twenty-six years ago, was that "in ten years the Bible will not be read." The fact is that vastly more Bibles are 'ssued every year than when that prophecy was uttered, and in more languages, More than 15,000,000 Bibles are issued every year in more than 470 different languages and in hundreds of styles at prices from 25 cents to \$50. More copies of the Bible are sold annually than of the "100 best sellers" combined.

These destroy the Bible for some people, who for any reason a ve the impression that it is not true, diminish its authority, and fill the minds of the young with doubts. And yet every attack has made it read more, and caused it to shine in purer light. Those who disobey and neglect the Bible, refuse to let 14 be a lamp unto their feet and a light unto their path, who ignore its teachings, and reruse its truths-these destroy the Bible for themselves. But the laws of God

move on just the same. Jeholakim was slain. His son was carried in chains to Babylon