## SOLOMON'S WORKS.

MONUMENTS OF ANCIENT ART

'The Horticulture and Hydraulies of Palestine.

"I made me great works, I builded me houses, I planted me vineyards, I made me gardens and orchards, and planted trees in them of all kinds of fruits; I made me pools of water to water therewith the wood that bringeth forth trees,"—Ecclesiastes it, i.-i.

A spring morning and Brakfast at Jeru-Aspring morning and dreakfest at Jerustalem. A king with robes snowy white in chariot decked with gold, drawn by eight horses, high mettled, and housings as brilliant as it scolloped cut of that very sunrise, and like the winds for speed, followed by a regiment of archers on horseback, with hand on glided bow and arrows with steel points distinguish the state of the steel points flashing in the sun, chal from head to foot in Tyrian purple, and black hair sprinkled with gold dust, all dashing down the road, the horses at full run, the reins loose on their needs, and the crack of whips and the balloo of the reckless cavalende putting the miles at deflance. Who is it, and what is it! King Solomon taking an outing before breakfast from Jerusalem to his gardens and parks and orchards and reservoirs, see miles down the road toward Hebron. What a contrast between that and myself on that very road one morning last cember going atout, for our plain vehicle turned back for photographic apparatus for-gotten; we on the way to find what is called gotten; we on the way to find what is called Solomon's pool, the ancient water works of Jerusalem, and the gardens of a king nearly three thousand years ago. We cross the aqueduct again and again, and here we are at the three great reservoirs, not ruins of reservoirs, but the reservoirs themselves, that Solomon built three millenniums ago for the agreement. for the purpose of catching the mountain streams and passing them to Jerusalem to slake the thirst of the city, and also to irrigate the most glorious range of gardens that ever bloomed with all colors or breathed with all redolence, for Solomon was the greatest horticulturist, the greatest botanist, the greatest continuous and the greatest botanist, at ornithologist, the greatest capi talist and the greatest scientist of his cen

tury.

Come over the piles of gray rock, and here we are at the first of the three reservoirs, which are on three great levels, the base of which are on three great levels, the base of which are one blocker than the top of the the top reservoir higher than the top of the second, the base of the second reservoir higher than the top of the third, so arranged that the waters gathered from the several sources above stall descend from basia to basin, the sectiment of water deposited in each of the three, so that by the time it gets down to the aquedact which is to take it to Jerusalem it has hat three filterings, and it as pure as when the clouds rained it. Wonderful specimens of masoury are those three reservoirs. The white coment fastening the reservoirs. The white coment fastening the blocks of atone together is now just as when the trowels three thousand years ago smeethed the layers. The highest reservoir 380 feet by 529, the second, 473 feet by 169, and the lowest reservoir, 580 feet by 169 and deep enough and wide enough and nighty enough to float an ocean steamer.

On that becomer meruing we saw the waters railing down from reservoir to

drawing illustrations from what he had seen that very morning in the royal gar-dens when he siluded to melons, and mandrakes, and apricots, and grapes, and pomegranates, and figs, and spiken, and cinnanco, and calamus, and camphire, and "apple frees among the trees of the wood," and the almend free as fleurishing, wood," and the almond tree as flourishing, and to myrch and frankinense, and represented Christ as "gone down into his gurdens, and the bods of spices to feed in the gardens, and the bods of spices to feed in the gardens, and to gather illies," and to "eyes like fish pools," and to the voice of the turtle dove as heard in the land. I think if was about Solonson was showing the Queen of Sheba through these gardens that the Bible says of her: "There remained no more spirit in her." She gave it up.

But all this spiender did not make Solomon happy. One day, after getting back from his morning ride and before the horses had yet been coaled off and rubbed down by the royal equerry. Solomon wrote the memor-

royal equerry, Solomon wrote the memor able words following my text, like a dirge played after a grand march, "Behold all was vanity and vexation of sparit, and there was no profit under the sun." In other words, "It den't pay." Would God that we might til learn the lesson that this world cannot produce imaplices." At Marsoilles there is a castellated house on high ground, crowned with all that grove and garden can do, and the whole place looks out upon as enchanting a landscape as the world holds, water and hill chaping hands in a perfect be ritchment of scenery, but the owner of that place is totally blind, and to him all this goes for nothing, Bustrating the truth that whether one be physically or morally blind, brilliancy of surrounding enanot give satisfaction; but tradition says that when the "wise men of the east" were being guided by the star on the way to Bethlehem they for a little while lost sight of that star, and in despair and ex-haustion came to a well to drink, when looking down into the well they saw the star reflected in the water and that cheered them, and they resumed their journey; and I have the notion that though grandeur and pomp of surroundings may not afford peace at the well of God's consolation, close by, you may find happiness, and the plainest cup of the well of salvation may hold the brightest star

well of salvation may hold the brightest star that ever alone from the heavens. Although these biolomonic gardens are in ruins, there are now growing there dowers that are to be found nowhere else in the Holy Latd. How do I account for that? Solomon sent out his ships and robbed the gardens of the whole earth for flowers, and planted these exotics here, and these par-ticular flowers are direct descendants of the foreign plants he imported. Mr. Mashudam, s Christian Israelite, on the very sight of these royal gardens, has in our day, by patting in his own spade, demonstrated that the ground is only waiting for the right call to vield just as much luxuriance and splend eighteen hundred years after Christ as visided Solomon one thousan! years before Christ. So all Palestine is waiting to become the richest scene of horticulture, arbuvicul-

ture and agriculture.

Recent travelers in the Holy Land speak of the rocky and stony surface of learly all Palestine as an impassable barri to the future cultivation of the soil. But if they had examined minutely the rocks and stones of the floly Land they would find that they are being skeletonized and are being melted into the roll and, being for the most part limestone, they are doing for that land what the American and English farmer does when, at great expense and fatigue, ha draws his wag in load of lime and catters it on the fields for their enrichment. The storms, the winters, the great midsummer heats of Falestine, by crumbling up and dissolving the rocks are gradually preparing Palestine and Syria to yield a product like unto the luxuriant Westchester farms of New York, and Lancaster County farms of Pennsylvania, and Somerset County farms of New Jersey and the other magnificent farm fields of Minnesota and Wisconsin, and the opulent orchards of Maryland and iforms. Let the Turk be driven out an ifornia. Let the Turk be driven out and the American or Englishman or Scotchman go in and Mohammedanism withdraw its ido and pure Christianity build its altars and the irrigation of which Solomon's pool was only a suggestion will make all that land from Dan to Beersheba as fertile, and aromatic and resplendent as on the morning when the king rode out to his pleasure grounds in chariot so swift and followed by

mounted riders so brilliant that it was for speed like a hurricane followed by a cyclone As I look upon this great aqueduct of Palestine, a wondrous specimen of ancient masoury, about seven feet high, two feet sometimes tunneling the solid rock hen rolling its waters through stoneware pipes, an aque net doing its work ten

miles before it gets to those three "eservoirs, and then gathering their wealth of refreshment and pouring it on to the mighty city of Jerusalem and filling the brazen sea of her temple, and the bathrooms of her palaces, and the great pools of Silcam, and Hezekinh, and Bethesda, I find that our century has no reconcept of the world, wowless and that monopoly of the world's wonders, and than the conceited age in which we live had better take in some of the sails of its pride when it remembers that it is hard work in later ages to get masonry that will last fifty years, to say nothing of the three thousand, and no modern machinery could lift blocks of stone. His some of those standing high up in the walls of Baaibee, and the art of printing claimed for recent ages was practiced by the Chinese fourteen hundred years ago, and that our midnight lightning express rail train was not seen by the recent. Nature, when in the remembers that it is hard work in later ages oreseen by the prophet Nahum, when in the lible he wrote, "The chariots shall rage in Bible he wrote, "The chariots shall rage in the streets, they shall jostle one against another in the broad ways, they shall seen ill a torches, they shall run like lightning," and our electric telegraph was foreseen by Joh, when in the Bible he wrote, "Canst thou send lightning," that they may go and say unto lightnings that they may go and say unto thee, 'Here we are?" What is that talking by the lightnings but the electric telegraph do not know but that the electric forces now being year by year more thoroughly harnessed may have been employed in ages ex-tinct, and that the lightnings all up and down the sky have been running around like lost hounds to find their former master. Embalment was a more thorough art three

Isobalment was a more thorough art three thousand years ago than to-day. Dentistry, that we suppose one of the important aris discovered in recent centuries, is proven to be four thousand years old by the filled testh of the munmies in the musums at Cairo, Exppt, and artificial teeth on gold plates found by Belzoni in the tombs of departed nations. We have been taught that there we discovered the circulation of the Harvey discovered the circulation of the blood so late as the seventeenth century. Oh, no! Solomor amounces it in Ecclesias-tes, where first having shown that he un-derstood the spinal cord, silver colored as it is, and that it relaxes in old age—'the silver cord be loosed," goes on to compare the sord be loosed, goes on to compare the leart to a pitcher at a well, for the three cands of the heart do receive the blood like a pitcher, "or the pitcher be broken at the countain." What is that but the circulation of the blood, found out twenty-six hundred yours before Harvey was born? After many conturies of exploration and calculation assummy finds out that the world was round, Why Leist brown these round the second of Why, Isriah knew it was round thousands of years before when in the Boble he said: "The Lord sitteth upon the circle of the earth " Scientists toiled on for centuries and found out refraction or that the rays of light when eaching the earth were not straight, but out or curved. Why, Job knew that when ges before in the Bible he wrote of the light: It is turned as clay to the scal." In the old cathedrals of England modern

ninters in the repair of windows are trying make something as good as the window sainting of four hundred years ago, and dways failing by the unanomous verdict of the who examine and compare. The color of all who examine and compare. The color of modern painting fades in fifty years, while the color of the old masters is as well pro-served after five hundred years as after one year. I saw last winter on the walls of ex-hunced Pompeli paintings with color as from as though made the day before, though they were buried eighteen hundred years ago, the making of Tyrian people is as more no making of Tyrian purple is an impossibility now. In our modern potteries we as stry now. In our modern potteries we are rying hard to make cups and pitchers and owers as exquisitely as moss exmined from terculaneous, and our artifleers are atsempting to make jewelry for ear ind neck and finger equal to that brought up from the mansoleums of two thousand years before Christ, We have in our time glass in all shapes and all colors, ont Pliny, more than eighteen hundred years ago, described a malleable glass which, if thrown upon the ground and dented, could e pounded straight again by the hammer or ould be twisted around the wrists, as I that confounds all the glass margineturers of our own time. I tried in Damascus, Syris, to buy a Dannascus blade, one of those sworts that could be bent double or tied in a knot without breaking. I could not get one. Why? The Nineteenth century cannot make a Dannascus blade. If we go of enlarging our cities we may after a while get, a city as large as Babylon, which was five times the size of London.

size of London.

These equeducts of Solomon that I visit today, finding them in good condition three thousand years after construction, make my think that the world may have for often more than it now knows. The great of our age is not machinery, for the achad some styles of it more wonderful nor art, for the ancients had art more exquisite and durable; nor architecture, for Roman Collegum and Greena Acrepoles surpass all modern architecture; nor cities, for some of the ancient cities were larger fluorous in the sweep of their pemp. But our attemp victory. In that we have already surpass them, and in that direction let the ages poon: Let us brag less of worldly achievement and thank God for moral opportunity. More good monand good women is wint the world wants. Toward moral elevation and spiritual attainment let the chief struggle The source of all that I will show you before sundown of this day on which we have visited the pools of Solom on and the gardens

We are on this December afternoon on the way to the cradle of Him who called Himself greater than Solomon. We are coming upon the chief cradle of all the world, not lined with satm, but strewn with straw; not sheltered by a palace, but covered by a barn; not presided over by a princess, but howeved over by a peasant god; yet a cradic the camopy of which is angelic wings, and the hullaby of which is the first Caristonia carol ever sung, and from which all the events of the past and all the events of the future have and must take date as being B. C. before Christ or after Christ, All etaraity past occupied in getting ready for this cradle, ind all eteralty to come to be employed in

celebrating its consequences.

I said to the touriet companies planning our oriental fourney, "Put us in Betalehem in December, the place and the mind of our Lord's birth," and we had our wish.

I am the only man who has ever attempts I to tall how Betalehem. to tell how Bethleten looked at the season Jesus was here. Tourists and writers are there in February, or March, or April, when the valleys are an embroidered sheet of wild flowers, and anemones and cannot mins are dushed as though from attempting to climb the steeps, and lark and bui-fluen are flooding the air with bird orchesfinch are flooding the air with bird orchestra. But I was the rain December, a wintermonth, the barren beach between the two oceans of redolence. I was told I must not go there at that season, told so before I started, told so in Egypt, the books told me so; all travelers that I consulted about it told me so. But I was determined to see Bethlehem the same mouth in which Jesus arrived, and nothing could dissuade me. Was I not right in wanting to know how the fiely Land looked when Jesus came to it? He did not land amid flowers and song. When the angels chanted on the song. When the angels chanted on the famous birthnight all the fields of Palestine were silent. The glowing skies were answered by gray rocks. As Bethlehem stood against a bleak wintry sky I climbed up to it, as through a bleak wintry sky Jesus de-scended upon it. His way down was from warmth to chill, from bloom to barrenness. from everlasting June to sterile December.
If I were going to Palestine as a botanist and to study the flora of the land I would go in March; but I went as a minister of Christ to study Jesus and so I went in December. I wanted to see how the world's front door looked when the heavedly Stranger entered

The town of Bethlehem, to my surprise, is In the shape of a horsesace, the nouses extending clear onto the prongs of the horse tending clear onto the prong? of the horse-shoe, the whole scene more rough and rude than can be imagined. Verily, Christ did not choose a soft, genial place in which to be born. The gate through which our Lordentered this world was a gate of rock, a hard, cold gate, and the gate through which He departed was a swing gate of sharpened spears. We enter a gloomy church built by Constau-tine over the place in which Jesus was born. Fifteen law burning day and night and from century light our way to the

spot which all enthoritier. Caristian and J and Mohammedan, agree upon as being t place of our Saviour's birth, and exceed a marble slab, marked by a silver dar se-from Visine, and the words: "Here Jes Christ was born of the Virgin Mary." But standing there I thought, though the is the place of the nativity, how different ti

curroundings of the wintry night in which Jesus came! At that time it was a khan, or a cattle pea. I visited one of these khans, or now standing and looking just as in Christ's time. We rode in order the around entrance and discounted. We found the building of boue, and arrand an open square, witcout out. The building is more than two thou-and years old. It is two stores high in or couldr are camels, borsed and moles, or avans half here for the night or during tent storm. The case super is large tongs to accommodate a whole herd of cates, a those of sheet or caravar of caucit, he neighboring Balenins her find no set or their hay; straw and neath. Of from his center there are twelve rouns for himan habitation. The only light is from the an habitation. The only light is from the or. I went into one of these rooms and and a woman cooling the evening meal, are worselv covering the system. On it is elevation there was some straw where a prople set and slock when they wished to

rd was oven This was the crafts of a Kinz, and yet This was the crafte of a Ninz, and yet what crafte ever held so name? Civilins tion! Liberty! Enleaption! Your pareon and mine! Your peace and mine! Your heaven and mine! Crafte of a universel Crafte of a Coll of a Gol! The gardens of Solomon we visited this meening were only a type of what eld the word will be when this illustrated the word will be when this illustrated. ions personage now born small have com-eted risensission. The horse of fluest limb, ed gayest champ of bit, and sublimest arch ex, that ever brought Selomon down to adjoining gardens was but a poor type the bors upon which this conqueror, born the born, shall ride, when according to scaleptic vision all the "armies of heaven shall follow Him on white horses," The waters that rook down these hills into you. der three great reservoirs of rock, and then pour in marvelous namelunt into Jerusa-lem till the brazen sea is full, and the baths set of the parasis can be not an include baths for bull, and Stoam is full are only an im-perfect type of the rivers of deligat, which, as the result of this great one's coming, shall reall on for the shaking of the thirst of all in tions. The palaces of Lebanon cedar, from which the imperial cavalende passed out in tos envry morning, and to which it returned with glowing chose and gingling barness and lathered soles, as feeder of architecture compared with the house of many mansions into which this one born this winter month on these blenk heights shall conduct us when our sus are all pardoned, our battles all fought, our tears all wept, our work all

Standing here at Bethlehem do you not Standing here at Bethlehem do you not see that the most honored thing in all the carth is the cradie? To what else did loosened star ever point? To what else did loosened star ever point? To what else did loosened star ever point? To what else did leaven lower balconies of light filled with chanting immortals? The way the gradie rocks the world rocks. God bless the mothers all the world over! The craftes deviathe destinies of nations. In tenthousand of them are this moment the hand that will yet give benefiction of mercy or hard boils of doom, the foot that will mount the is of doom, the feet that will mount s toward God or descend the the lips that will pray or biaspheme, the cradle! It is more tremendous than the cradle! It is more tremendous than be grave. Where are most of the maters of the twentieth century soon a dawn upon us. Are they on brones! No. In chariots? No. In put-ties No. In forums. No. In senatorial mile. No. In counting houses! No. They anile? No. In counting houses? No. They are in the cradic. The most tremendous thing in the universe and next to Go, is to be a mother. Lord Shafteshury said. Gives me a generation of Christian mothers, and I will change the whole phase of society in twelve months." Oh, the cradle! Forget not the one in which you were resked. Though old any worn out that cradle may be standing in attice or barn, forget not the foot that swayed it, the lips that sang over it, the tears that dropped upon it, the faith in God that made way for it. The boy Welter Scott did well when he scent the fill his mother.

Dishonor not the cradic, though is pay, like the one my sermon celebrated have

Dishonor not the cradle, though the play, like the one my sermon celebrated have been a cradle in a barn, for I think the was a Christian cradle. That was a great chadle in which Martin Lather lay, for from it came forth the reformation of the Sixteenth century. That was a great chadle in which Daniel O'Connell lay, for from it ring while men have eyes to read or ears hear. That was a great cradle in which Vashington lay, for from it came forth the happy deliverance of a nation. That was a great crafle in which John Howard key, for from it came forth a mercy that will not cease until the last dangeen gotathe Bole and light and fresh air. Great crafles in which the John Wesleys and the John Knoxes and the John Musons lay, for from them came forth au all conquering evangelization. But greatest cradle in which child ever slep woke. laughed or cried was the cradle over which Mary bent and to which the wise men brought frankineense and upon which the heavens dropped song. Had there been no manger, there had been no cross. Had there been no Betalehem, there had been no Golotha. Had there been no incarnation, there ad been no ascension. Had there been no

art, there had been no close. Standing in the chill khan of a Saviour's humiliation, and seeing what He did for us, I ask, What have we done for Him? "There is nothing I can do," says one. As Christmas was approaching in the village church a good woman said to a group of girls in lowly and straitmed circumstances, "Let all now do something for Christ." After the day was over she asked the group to tell her what they had done. One said: "I could not do much, for we are very poor, but I had a beautiful flower I had carefully trained in our home, and I thought much of it, and I put that flower on the church altar." another said, "I could not do much, for are very poor, but I can sing a little, and so I want down to a poor sick woman in the lane, and sang as well as I could, to cheer her up, a Christmas song." "Well, Helen, what did you do?" She replied, "I could not do much, but I wanted to do something for Christ, and I could think of nothing else to do, and so I went into the church after the people who had been adorning the altar had left, and I rubbed down the alter back stairs." ful! I warrant that the Christ of Christmas Day gave her as much credit for that earnest act as He may have given to the robed official who on that day read for the people the prayers of a resounding service, Something for Christ! Something for Christ!

A plain man passing a fortress saw a Rus sian soldier on guard in a terribly cold night, and took off his coat and gave it to the rol-dier, saying, "I will soon be home and warm, and you will be out here all night." So the wrapped himself in the borrowed. The plain man who loaned the coat to the soldier soon after was dying, and in his dream saw Christ and said to Him. "You have got my cost on." "Yes," said Christ; "this is the one you lent Me on that cold night by the fortress, clothed Me." Somethic I was naked, and clothed Me." Something for Christ! By the nemories of Bethlehem I adjure you!

In the light of that star lie the ages empearled. That song from afar Has swept over the world.

DIBULOUS BOERS.

General Joubert, the noted leader of the Boers, represents in an interview that ter-rible misery has been caused among the natives of South Africa by the liquor

The General says that in 1884 he warned King Umbandine, of Swaziland, that gold concessions and drink would destroy bis country. Umbardine did not heed the warncountry. Umbardine did not heed the warning, and three years later he was a hopeless

drunkard. Disease and drunkenness are making havoe among the native tribes, notwith-standing the efforts of the missionaries.

## SUNDAY SCHOOL.

THE LESSON FOR NOVEMBER 9

"Jeans Before Pilate and Herod." Luke 23:1-12-Golden Text, Luke 23:4-Notes and Comments.

1. "And the whole multitude of them arose, and led Him unto Pilate." It is written in Pa. ii., 1, 2, that the Gentiles rage and the kings of the earth set themselves and the rulers take counsel together against the Lord and against His amointed; so that to fulfill the Scriptures Jesus had to pass through the hands of Gentiles as well as Jews. And there we find Him in this lesson. There was no noulet a fulfillment of this in the past oppressions of ficults anointed larged by Egypt, Assyria and other nations; there will be a fulfillment in the great tribulation of the latter days when, just before the appearing of days when, just before the appearing of Christ in glory with His saints, all nations shall be gathered against the Heav City and people (Zech. xiv., 1-5; Juet, ii., 1, 2; Jer. xxx., 7-9); but the great central infiliment is now before us for through whatever suffer-ings either is and or the church have passed, or may yet pass, all are as nothing when compared with the sufferings of Him who is King of Israel and the great Head of the church; who by His sufferings made reconcillation for the sins of the whole world (I John it, 2), on whom was laid the iniquity of mail.

"And they legan to accuse Him, saying, 2. "And they becam to accuse Him, saying, We found this follow perverting the nation, and forbidding to give tribute to Caesar, saying that He Himself is Christ a King." Thus the rulers of the Jows accused Josus before Pilate. What an accusation? Two lies and one truth in that which is here written. Just think of accusing Him of forbidding to give tribute to Caesar, who commanded them to give tribute to whom tribute was due; and of saying that He who say tageth right and saying that He who ever taught righted ness and a ways spake openly was guilty of perverting the people. See His can words "Render therefore unto Casar the things which are Casar's" (Matt. xxii., 21). So that

which are Cassar's" (Matt, xxii, 21). So that what He really said is left out and He is accused of just the opposite.

3. "And Pilate issort Him, saying, Arb Thou the Kong of the Jews? And He answers ed him, and said. Thou sayest it." The accounts in Matthew and Markagree with this, but John gives the additional information that Jesus said to Pilate. "Sayest thou this thing of thyself, or did others tell it this of Mer" John xviii., 30, 31. The words "Mer Words of Jesus to Pilate a morning His Kingdom is not of this world" are sometimed quoted against us when we speak of Jesus Kingdom is not of this world" are sometic quoted against us when two speak of de-coming back again to establish his Kingd-on this earth, but observe the context, "No-My Kingdom not from hence," His Kingd-is not from earth, but from heaven, it not be set up in this world, but in the w-to come—that is on this earth made now the regeneration (Mart. xix., 1s; II Fet. 18, 14, 16b, vi 5, 15, reference to 13, 14; Heb. vi., 5c. In reference to to the chief priests, who were lies, Josus messwered neither them nor Pilate anything (Matt. xxvii., 12-14; Mack xv., 3-5). Let us treat lies about amessive in the same way. Let us not be troubly by them; neither let us think them worth reply ing to. But let us bear witness unto ten

4. "Then said Pilate to the chief pricts and to the people, I find no fault in this man." According to the account in John. Pilate said these words three different times (John xviii., 38; xix., 4, 6), thus giving a threefold direct testimony to the innocesses of Jesus. And this from the Homan gover nor, who was certainly supposed to be capable of forming a somewhat correct judgment 5, "And they were the more flerer, say-

ing. He stirreth up the people, teaching throughout all Jewry, beginning from Gal-ilee to this place." Afraid of losing their prey, they lie more vehemently concerning

When Pilate heard of Galilee he select whether the than were a Gallican. He saw himself in a difficult position and was glad of the possibility of escape from it. He had before him an innocent men, and also a cruel and blood hirsty people crying for the death of that innocent man. How could it be that from Gallice to Jernsalem all the people was stirred on against these leasts of the could be that from Gallice to Jernsalem all the people was stirred on against these leasts. mla were stirred no this man steaching and the Roman gover-nor never have heard of it. Pilata wes how foolish and ungrounded this accusation is and he pays no heed to it. He is only nonand he pays no heed to it. He is only lous for some way out of his difficulty

7. "And as soon as he knew that He he-longed unto Herod's jury-diction, he at Him to Herod, who himself also was at Jerusalen to Herod, who himself has war at Jerushem at that time." In chap, iii., I, we read that Pontius Fliate was governor of Julies and Herod tetrarch of Gailles. Herod's heing in Jerusalem at this time was no doubt of God, that he, too, as another Gentile ruler, might see and testify to the immessage of Jesus, this providing two without from among the Gentle rulers (Dent xut, 6; xix, 15; The most of the three years public ministry of Jesus had been in Galiles, and there had the majority of His ming magazy works been wrought.

8. "And when Herod saw Joses he was exessingly glad, for he was decrous to sea Him of a long season, because he had heard many things of that met he hoped to have seen some miracle fond by Him. In cause, ix, 9, we learn that after beheading John, Herod heard of Jesus and desired to set Him. In Mark vi., 14, we read that Herad themselve that thought that Jesus was John the Esptiss risen from the dead, and that that are conted for His mighty works. Jesus the Negarene was evidently table! about even at Herod's court, but it must have been as some wonder worker among the power of whom the rich and the great knew very little.

9. "Then he questioned with Him in many words, but He answered non nothing." Justis quietly going torward to itis death, He is in the bunds of His enemies, and neither in the heart of Herod nor in the heart of any one of His accusers is there the least desire to hear the truth to which He came to bear witness. So He is silent. Herod would like to be entertained; the Jews want only His death; entertainment desus will not give; He came not for that purpose; He came to give eternal life, but that riered does

10. "And the chief priests and scribes stood and velocemently accused him. Perfected the trees that the great accuser from whose all the followers of Jesus suffer, the father of hes, the accuser of the brethren, let us not four either Him or His, nor be to the least move they can only go as far as God permits, but a hair of our heads they cannot hurt beyon this present time. Our real life is beyond their power, for Christ is our life; and though Him they caucified, yet He ross from the dead perfect in soul and body; and so shall is be with us.

11. "And Herod with his men of war set Him at naught, and mocked Him, and arrayed Him in a gorgoous robe, and sent Him again to Pilate." Thus is His meckness rewarded by these cruel ones. He will not gratify their curiosity nor entertain them with His wonders, and this is their revenge,

and He suffers it meekly, like all the rest of their ill treatment.

12. "And the same day Pilate and Herod

were made friends together; for before they were at enmity between themselves." It is not strange that two such as Pliate and Herod should be at ennity, for they knew not the Prince of Peace; but it is strange indeed when those who bear the name of the Prince of Peace are at ennity name of the Prince of Peacy are at eamity among themselves and will not unite in His service; yet such things are often seen. They will unite against Him, and often be brought together by some scheme which disheners Him, but is on the side of His enemies; but to humble before Him for united effort for His glory, some will not do it. Bless-d are all such as are made friends on His behalf.—Lecson Hilper.

## TEMPERANCE.

WHAT'S IT GOOD FOR?

What's it good for—beer or whisky, Good to make a follow frisky, Good, they say, for all diseases— Hather funny, if it's true? Alcohol's a base decelver: It will "sen!" you in a force. It will "cool" you in a fever, Warm you when you're blue, and chilly— Ever hear of thing so silly?

Why, it's nonsense through and through

What's it good for? If a bleater, Which it good for? If a blesder, What it does will need no gurralog, Old Anat Color, at her belong, Says, her yellow furban staking, "Good for misery, I'm shore." Yes, it's very great to make it; It will fill you (if you take it) Full of poverty and terrow, Leave you far worse off to morrow. Thus, now every worse off to morrow. Than you ever were before

It has draped the world with curses Worse than rags and empty purses;
Given thirst, but not for learning;
Kindled everlasting burning—
"Joed for missey," we own.
But there some more thing it's good for—
fails and pottage; you will find it.
Spite of "prejudice" behind it.
Very good to let alone.
—Jessie Macgregor, in Times Democrat.

TEMPERANCE AND LONGEVITY.

An endeavor was recently made to show that total abstrainers do not live so long as those who consume alcohol in moderation; also, strange to say, that these who often drink to excess outlive the tectoralers. State-ments purporting to come from the medical drink to excess outlive the testotalers. Statements purporting to come from the medical profession in England were addined to support. The whole store had a suspicious appearence. The lasts were exploitly enolosis, but so skillfully us to leceive unwary people. All persons possessing common some are aware that an expressive ecosumption of alcohol leads to ill health and a best rate of merishing. But many are not renviewed that even what is rund in he health industrial to lose the direction of the condition of the direction of the direction. The United Kings on Temperature on the total abstances and the metal Provident Institution, health, England, has two lasses of insurance one for total abstances, and mother for taleperate people who are not total abstances. All insurance offices carefully gived insering the lives of drankards, or of the visuality appet to be inclined to agreement they appet to be inclined to agree many the agree of the offices when they appet to be inclined to agree many than the universal exceptions of the before medically appeared by the whole that the total abstances well in on the whole hands of the contract of the beauty as the agree of the offices of the offices of the offices of the offices of the beauty and the agree of the offices of the offices of the state of the fortile abstances whill be the total distributions of the expected that in the general section that is, an one these who arank in street moderation, the deaths mounted to eighty as into the expected. 10) Therefore, out of equal numbers of two for of insurers—total mistainers and fem-perate men—the abstainers showed forty-live per cont. Letter than the temperate gruner,—Levouto Mail.

A convention of tiques declars has just adjourned after a second at John, 16. It is proper that the discussion estating to their interests should be held under the shalow of a penitentiary. Which is responsible for most of the crimes committed gainst good morals and honorable citizen-

If this body of men have supposed they can bring about a residentian of the dram step act in filiness, or is any other State where public opinion has grown against the promocuous drinking of whisky at public bars, these mere are mistaken. Sentiment in this direction is beyond the swaddline tage, intelligent men and women are fully alive to the iniquity of continuous dram drinking and its twin evil, gambling, and the crimes that grow therefrom. There must be increased safeguards against selling to the order of the control of the

This is a stepping stone to something better. The saloon element can never, hereafter, ever-laugh public opinion in any Stafe that is on the up-grade from drunkeness to sobriety. Public opinion has been awakened to the vice of saloon drunkeness. will stand more and more solidly against the insections attacks of whisky makers and whisky sellers. The influence of progressy keepers will, we think, never again rule politics as it has heretofore, even in our great cities. In the country it certainly

Will not. One of the first nets of the farmers' party, if it ever arrives to dignity up a real party, must be to frown down or on any candidate who is "buil fellow well nost," among that who is that relieve well and, among that chass who must in grouperies to make up a ticket; who fraternize with those who say, "what will you take, hove." We must send abore men to our legislatures and to then gress; we must cleft only soler men to fill county and district offices. Herein alone instine road to the purification of our politi-cal system, whatever the party allifations may be -Prairie Farmer.

CONSCIPTO TRACTICO CONCERNING INTOXI-ALCO NO.

The Strikish Medical Journal, the organ of the british Moderal Association examina-ing upon the large consequence of intex-cents in Great Britain has year, and especants in Great Britain has year, and espe-eially upon the increasest consumption of rum, eave, with nucle signal-cases. We cannot consess to surprise at we all-round in-creased consumption of intercents. Waves of temperature, characterized by sensitional and emotional appeals, to which we have re-cently been treated, have their periods of obtand flow. We shall not be surprised if this alcoholic indulgence continues to in-crease for the next few years. The only basis of a permishent temperature reformation los, not in appeals to the feelings, but in the teachings of the composition, character and effects of intoxicant boverages on beily and on brain. Such knowledge should be wisely spread. Sproad.

TEMPERANCE NEWS AND NOTES.

A Catholic temperance section is one of the features of the World's Fair. Reglin has 1,550,000 inhabitants, who conunned 4,632,471 hectolitres of bour last year. When the young man takes his first glass of

light wine, he never expects to drink a glass The latest New York bar concection is called "a brain duster." They ought to

name it brain buster. North Carolina women will urge upon their next Legislature the passage of a scientific to aperance instruction law.

as the bitter cup after the drinking of which there is no redemption and no resur-Between fifty and sixty coffee houses are

The great Turgeniss characterized alchhol

now open in New York city, where tea, coffee and temperance drinks, with food, are sold at moderate prices. Dr. W. M. Taylor, of New York, says there are more shrines for the worship of Bacchus in one of our great cities than there

were in the whole of ancient Greeca, More champague is drunk in America than in all of Europe. This is the declaration of Baron Mihalka, who represents an impor-tant champague house of Reims in this coun-

Mrs. Sophia F. Grubb, who is the national Mrs. Sophia r. Orbis, wo is the actions W. C. T. U. Superintendent for the work among foreigners, published during the past year forty-eight different temperance tracts in ten different languages.

"Well," said Chappie, draining his glass, "the bottle's empty. It doesn't take me long to make a quart of champagne look silly." "That's so," returned blinks. "And it "That's so," returned Blinks. "And it doesn't take the quart long to reciprocate the attention, either.

## RELIGIOUS READING.

THIS IS NOT YOUR REST. Not in this weary works of ours.

Can perfect rest be found:
Thorns mingle with the fairest flowers,
Even on cultured ground;
Earth's pligrim still his toms must gird.
This seek a lot more blest.
And this must be his onward word—

"In heaven above is rest." - Bernard Barton.

THE CONTENTS

Be content with such things as ye have. The content with such things, so ye have, Same people have better things, others have we'ree. You, perhaps, can not have the better, and you have no desire for the work, then be content with what you have. Yo, may have had better things in the post; you may have worse things in the fattre. By thankful for the powent, and be content if your lot by a hard, one you may improve the jot out to margaring.

If your lot is a hard one you may improve it, but not by marginging, feeting of replaints, Justiners to day leans the lesson of conferiment, and wait on Gold for lighter days, for vicines furths, for purer bys.

No bassing comes to the marmazing, compaining, discontented heart. When once this evel demon of discontent has marred into the wait nothing is right. Leen the "name" food was tod good crough for the marmazing Israelites, and "the ours of heaven, could not satisfy those whose sod a were filled with the discontent of each list when once the heart has found discost in Gold, and all its marmazings are bushed in sweet submission to his with there is percein ledaying and joy in the Holy Glost and a hallowed contidence in the kind presidence of four wise hath done all things well.—[The Christian.

"THESE WATER THE LORD,"

The following from the London Common-wealth could be read to advantage by some preschors on this side of the Atlantage by some preschors on this side of the Atlantage by some preschors on this side of the Atlantage by that both a dream let him to be seen to the proper place, and with the broad leasuration that it is a dream. Put he who is the amb each for Carist, and with others of many and largistates to relies under a problem. of many and largiveness forces under condemnation, stands in the secret a pea-tion to tend and to manerial souls to triffe away his time in such passile and ruinous felly in the releaving of ferried specula-tions about he origin of and or the cool-tions of creatures or post-martens proba-tion. He has pressing triffes terdisclars, im-perative denominate to make, and souther as-counts to render.

peralize defined to make, and some ag-counts to rinder.

He stands between the living and the dead, the destroying angels on the wise, and the calvide springled blood that can save. These are fearful residies, requiring the out attention, and if he is true to his Master, te hunself, and to his amiliance, he will not turn noise blacthe prophet of Judah. at the invitation of anytheory, however plansible, to say a word that council have the support of "Thus saith the Lard." Thus only can be save himself and those who hear

THE DUDY DAY.

Many pleasurable enjoyments are proper on the secular d as of the week, in which thristians consul do engage without prejudent to their Christian manassan. But when their conventions along them to whach to these things on their spend day, each to these things on their secred day, ought not their arrupes to be regarded? If mind he remains red who these persons are. They are the supporters of good continuous, they are law-abutuar allows, they are those who seek the well res of their fellow-men, and world not done to offer the bear into their scription toughts, any matter, so long as the general interests of suclety and the convictranspled open

transpled open.
It is on this ground that Christians should be leared in reterence to all forms of 2. blath description for common during the summer mouths. They object to all things that obstruct sacred work in behalf of others; in training the youth in virtuous principles, and in efforts to resent the druckers! from his cell habits. It is safe to aftern and we are more and more strengthened in this is lief-that the work oscious gave the

lief—that the work too young owns the various of his workly for Tolay on class; that is, to those who hold that this has the Lord's day, and are endeavoring to act in accordance with that conviction.—[New York Christian advocate.]

PRACTICAL RELIGION.

Practical fielding will yet roctify mechanism and ton. A time will come when a man will sook as faithfully by the lob as be does by the day. You say when a thing is strictly done, "Oh, that was done by the job," You can tell by the swittness or showness with which a backman drives whether he is higher to the hour or by the excession. It he is hired by the hour he drives very slowly says to make as many hours as possible. If he is hired by the excursion in whips up the lowers so as to get around whigh another customer.

All styles of work horse inspected. Ships inspected, horses inspected machinery inspected. Horses inspected machinery inspected. Bess to watch the journatum. Capitalist coming slown unexpectedly to witch the horse, committed to a city car sounding the hell-purel to prove his honesety as a passenger bands to him a clipped model. All things must be watched and inspected. Imperfections in the weathers and inspected, the principles in the weathers and institution. Shocky in all kinds of circling. Capanose. Pincheck. Diaments for a sollar and a half. Hookingslery that looks on until you read the third chapter, Seatherd horses, by shiffin dose of journey, herever days made to look spry. Wegon these peorly put on. Horses pourly shock. Plaster: Unit cracks without any provention and 18 of Plumbing that shot. Plast: that crucks without any provestion and 18 off Planding that preis to be plurabed. Imperient carewheel that hells the whole train with a hot box, in little profiled religion in the mechanism of the wester. The law of time will never restrict these trains. It will be the all-servaint profile in the religion of desired high that will make the change for the latter. This was

ALCOHOL AND CHILDWOOD,

Professor Domais of Berne, at the recent International Alcohol Congress at Chris-tians, presented as lateresting report of an investigation which his had made as to the rollnesses of alcohol mean children. Having amount cap estimation for this study from his position as appointendent of a hospital for children, he selected two groups of ten fam-lines each, under shadar external environ-ment. One group of fifty-seven was mani-festly affected more or less by alcohol; the other sixty-one was neaffected, or at least very little affected. Of the fifty-seven who exhibited the effects of alcoholism twenty had inchring fathers, the mothers and grand-parents being moderate drinkers. Only forty-five per cent, of these mines had healthy con-stitutions; thirty-one had inchrints fathers and grandfathers, but temperate mothers and grandmethers. Only two of these, or a little over six per cent., were healthy. Six ittle over ax per cent, were healthy. Six children had parents and grandparents intemperate; one of these survives, a sufferer from epilepcie seizures. In remarkable contrast is the state of the sixty-one children belonging to temperate families, eighty-two per cent, of whom enjoy good health, three have died and eight are in had health. Professor Demine also reported the results of an experiment on several children, from whom all intoxicants were kept during eight. all intoxicants were kept during eight months, and to whom the usual allowance of wine and water was given during the re-maining four months of the year. These children were reported to have slept more roundly and longer, and to have appeared in better spirits and more active during the nonalcoholic eight months than during the alconolic four months .- British Medical Jour nal.

A NATIONAL exploring expedition just back from Alaska has ascertained that Mouat St. Elias is in United States territory and that instead of being 19,500 feet high its altitude it less than 15,000 feet.