God Created the Finny Tribe Before All Others, and the Sacred Writings Are Filled With Their Imagery. Bible Fishes.

TEXT: "And God said, Let the waters bring forth abundantly the moving crea-tures that hath life."—G-mesis 1., 20.

What a new book the Bible is? thirty-six years' pre-ching from it and dis-cussing over 3000 different subjects founded on the word of God, the book is as fresh to on the word of God, the book is as fresh to me as when I learned, with a stretch of in-fantile memory, the shortest verse in the Rible, "Jesus went," and I opened a few weeks ago a new realm of Biblical interest weeks ago a new realm of Biblical interest that neither my puipit nor any one else's had ever explored, and having spoken to you in this course of sermons on God everywhere concerning the "Astronomy of the Bible; or, God Among the Stara;" the "hronology of the Bible; or, God Among the Centuries;" the "Ornitaology of the Bible, or, God Among the Birds;" the "Mineraloty of the Bible; or, God Among the Amethysts," this morning, as I may be divuely helped, I will speak to you about the "Ichthyology of the Bible; or, God Among the Fishes."

Our horses were lathered and tirel out, and their fetlocks were red with the blood cut out by the rocks, and I could hardly get my feet out of the stirrups as on Saturday

my feet out of the stirrups as on Saturday might we dismounted on the beach of Lake Galilee. The rather liberal suppy of food with which we had started from Jerusalem was well nigh exagusted, and the articles of diet remaining had by oft repetition three times a day for three weeks ceased to appoint. I never want to see a fig again, and dates with me are all out of date.

For several days the Arab caterer, who

could speak but half a dozen English words, would answer our requests for some of the styles of food with which we had been delectated the first few days by crying out "Fin ished." The most piquant appetizer is ab-stinance, and the demand of all the party was, "Let us breakfast on Sunday morning on iresa fish from Lake Gennesarath," for you must know that that lake has four games, and it is worth a profusion of nomen clature, and it is in the Bible called Chin nereth, Tiberias, Gennesareth and Galilee.

To our extemporized table on Sabbath morning came broiled perch, only a few hours before lifted out of the sacred waters. It was natural that our min's should revers to the only breakfast that Christ ever pre to the only breakfast that Christ ever pre-parel, and it was on those very shores where we breakfasted. Christ had in those olden times struck two flints together and set on fire some shavings or light brushwood and then put on larger wood, and a pile of glow-ing bright coals was the consequence. Meanwhile the disciples fishing on the lake had awfully "poor luck," and every time they drew up thenet it hung dripping with-cut a fluttering fin or sourming scale. But

out a fluttering fin or squirming scale. But Christ from the shore shouted to them and told them where to drop the net, and 153 big fish rewarded them. Simon and Nathaniel, having cleaned some of those large fish, brought them to the coals which Christ had kindled, and the group who had been out all night and were chill and wet and hungry, sat down and began mastication. All that scene came back to us when on Sabbath morning, December, 1883, just outside the ruins of ancient Tiberias and within sound

of the rippling Galilee, we breakfasted.

Now, it is not strange that the Bible imagery is so inwrought from the fisheries when the Holy Land is, for the most part, an inland region? Only three lakes—two besides the one already mentionel—namely, the Dead Sea, where fish cannot live at all. and as soon as they touch it they die, and the birds swoop on their tiny carcasses, and the third, the Pools of Heshbon, which are alternately full and dry. Only three rivers of the Holy Land—Jabbok, Kishon and Jor-

About all the fish now in the waters of the froly Land are the perch, the carp, the bream, the minnow, the blenny, the barbal (so called because of the barb at its mouth), the chub, the dogfish, none of them worth a claware shad or an Adirondack trout, ell, the world's geography has clanged, dine world's bill of fare has changed, did the world's bill of fare has changed, did the Gallie was larger and deper and better stocked than now, and no doubt the wers were deeper and the isheries were of more importance that than now.

only thirty-five miles away, and fish salted or died and brought inland, and comuna or that article of food was so usalem that a fish market gave the to one of the gates of Jerusalem near ties had great reservoirs in which fish to kept alive and bred. The pool of Gibson was a fish pool. Isaiah and Solomon refer Large fish were kept alive of the pools. Large fish were kept anyeard to diffest by ropes to a stake in these reservoirs, a ring having been run through their gills, and that is the meaning of the Scripture passage which says, "Canst thou put a hook into his nose or bore his jaw through with a thorn.

So important was the fish that the goll Dagon, worshiped by the Philistines, was made half fish and half man, and that is the meaning of the Lord's indignation when in I Samuel we read that this Dagon, the fish god, stood beside the ark of the Lord, and Dagon was by invisible hands dashed to pieces because the Philistines had dared to make the fish a god. That explains the Scripture passage, "The head of Dagon and Scripture passage, "The head of Dagon and both the palms of his hands were cut off upon the threshold; only the stump of Dagon was left to him." Now, the stump of Dagon was left to him." Now, the stump of Dagon was the fish part. The top part, which was the figure of a man, was dashed to pieces, and the Lord, by demolishing every thing but the stump or fish part of the idol, practically said, "You may keep your fish, but know from the way I have demolished the rest of the idol that it is nothing divine."

Layard and Wilkinson found the fish an object of idolatry all through Assyria and Egypt. The Nile was full of fish, and that explains the horrors of the plague that daughtered the flony tribe all up and down that river, which has been and is now the main artery of Egypt's life. In Job you bear the plunge of the spear into the nippopotamus as the great dramatic post cries but, "Canst thou fill his skin with barbed from or his head with fish spears?" Yea, the fish becan to swim in the year first had the fish began to swim in the very first book of Genssis, where my text records, "And God said, Let the waters bring forth abund-

antly the moving creature that hath life."

Do you realize that the first living thing that God created was the fish? It preceded the bird, the quadruped, the human race. The fish has priority of residence over every living thing. The next thing done after God had kindled for our world the solden accordables of the sun and world the golden canndelier of the sau and the silver chandelier of the moon was to make the fish. The first motion of the principle of life, a principle that all the susands of years since have not been able to define or analyza—the very first stir of

-was in a fish. What an hour that was when in the Eu-phrates, the Gihon, the Pison and the Hid-dekel, the four rivers of Paradise, the waters swiried with fins and brightened with scales. All the attributes of the infinite God were called into action for the making of that first fish. Lanceolate and translu-God were called into action for the making of that first fish. Lanceolate and translucent miracle. There is enough wonder in the plate of a sturgeon or in the cartilage of a shark to confound the scientist. It does not take the universe to prove a Gol. A fish does it. No wonder that Linneaus and Cuvier and Agassiz and the greatest minds of all the centuries sat enraptured before its anatomy.

Ob, its beauty and the adaptedness of its Ob, its beauty and the adaptedness of its structure to the element in which it must live; the picture gallery on the sides of the mountain trout unveiled as they spring up to snatch the flies; the grayling, called the flower of fishes; the salmon, ascending the Oragon and the Severa, easily leaping the falls that would stop them; the bold perch, the gadgeon, silver and black spetted; the herriog, moving in squadrons five miles long; the carp, for cunning called the fox

of fishes; the wondrous stargeons, former is reserved for the tables of royal families, and the isingless made out of their membrane the tench, calle I the physician of fishes, because when applied to human allments it is said to be curative, the lampreys, so tempting to the epicurean that too many of them slew Heary II—aye, the whole world offishes!

fishes!

Enough of them floating up and down the rivers to feed the hemispheres if every ear of corn and every head of wheat and every head of wheat and every head of quadruped and if every other article of food in all the earth were destroyed Universal drought, leaving not so much a a spear of grass on the round planet, would leave in the rivers and lakes and seas for the human race a stable commodity of fool which, if brought to shore, would be enough not only to feed but fatten the entire human race.

In times to come the world may be a populated that the harvests and vineyard and land animals may be insufficient to fee the human family, and the nations may be obliged to come to the rivers and oses beaches to seek the living harvests the swim the deep, and that would mean more

swim the deep, and that would mean more health and vigor and brilliancy and brait than the human race now own.

The Lord, by placing the fish in the first course of the menu in paradise, making it precede bird and beast, indicated to the world the importance of the fish as a article of human foot. The reason that men and women lived three and four angles and note the state. men and women lived taree and four an five and nine hundred years was becaus they were kept on parched corn and fish We mix up a fantastic food that kill the most of us before thirty years of age. Custards and whioped sillabubs and Romat punches and chicken sata's at midnight are a gantlet that few have strength to run. We not on many a temperage relation

We put on many a tombstone glowin ithets saying that the person beneath die of patriotic services or from exacustion is religious work when nothing killed the poo-fellow but lobstereaten at a party four hour after he ought to have been sound asseep i bed. There are men to day in our streets s many walking hospitals who might have been athleter if they had taken the hint of Genesis in my text and of our Lyr's re-mark and adhered to simplicity of diet. The reason that the country districts have

furnished most of the men and women of our time wno are doing the mightiest wors in merchandise, in mechanics, in law, it medicine, in theology, in legislative and congressional halfs, and all the presidents from Washington down—at least these who have amounted to anything—is because they were in those country districts of necessity kept on plain diet.

No man or woman ever amounted to anything who was brought up on floating island or augel cake. The world must turn back to paradisiae diet if it is to get paradisiae morals and parad salae health. The human racs to-day needs more phosphorus, and the fish is charged and surcharged with phosphorus—phosphorus, that which somes in the dark without burning. What made the twelve apostles such stal-

wart men that they could endure anything and achieve everything? Next to divine inspiration, it was because they were marly all fishermen and lived on fish and a few plain condiments. Paul, though not brought plain condiments. Paul, though not brought up to swing the net and throw the line, must of necessity have adopted the diet of the population among whom he lived, and you see the phosphorus in his daring plea before Felix, and the phosphorus in his boidest of all utterances before the wisacres on Mars Hill, and the phosphorus as he went without fright to his beheating, and the phosphorus you see in the lives or all the apostles who moved right on undennted to certain marker. moved right on undaunted to certain martyr-dom, whether to be decapitated or flung off

precipies or hung in cruciffxion.

Phosphorus, shining in the dark without burning. No man or woman that ever lived was independent of questions of diar. was independent of questions of diet. Let those who by circumstances are compelled to simplicity of diet thank God for their rescue from the temptation of killing delicacies. The men and women who are to de-cide the drift of the Twentieth Century, which is only seven or eight steps off, are now five miles back from the rail station and had for breakfast the norming a similar, hi of fare to that which Christ provided for to fishermen disciples on the banks of Lake

Injeed the only articles of food that Christ by miracle multiplied were bread and fish which the boy who acted as sutier to the 7000 persons of the wilderness handed over -five barley loaves and two fishes. The boy must have felt badly when called on to Tha rive up the two fishes which he had brought out after having caught them himself, sit-ting with his bare feet over the bank of the lake and expecting to sell his supply at good profit, but he felt better when by the mira-cle the fish were multiplied and he had more returned to him than he had surrendered.

Know also in order to understand the ichthyology of the Bible that in the deeper waters, as those of the Mediterranean, there were mousters that are now extinct. The fools who become intidely because they cannot understand the inculfment of the recreant Jonah in a sea monster might have saved their souls by studying a little natural history. "Oh," says some one, "that story of Jonah was only a fable." Say others: "It was interpolated by some writer of later times." Others say: "It was a reproduction of the story of Hercules devoured and then restored from the monster." But my seeds is that history talk us, that there were reply is that history tells us that there were

monsters large enough to whelm ships.

The extinct ichthyosaurus of other ages was thirty feet iong, and as late as the Sitth Century of the Christian era up and down the Mediterranean there floated monsters compared with which a modern whale was a sardine or a herring. The shark has again and again been found to swallow a man en-tire. A fisherman on the coast of Turkey found a sea monster which contained a wo-man and a purse of gold. I have seen it museums sea monsters large enough to take

down a prophet.

But I have a better reason for believing the Old Testament account, and that is that Christ said it was true and a type, of His own resurrection, and I suppose He ought to know. In Matthew xii., 40, Jesus Christ says, "For as Jonas was three days and three nights in the whale's belly, so shall the Son of Man be three days and three nights in the heart of the earth." And that settles it for me and for any man who does

not believe Christ a duoe and an imposter. Notice also how the Old Testament writers drew similitude from the fisheries. Jeromiah uses such imagery to prophesy destru "Behold, I will send for many fishers, the Lord, and they shall fish them." Ezskiel uses fish imagery to prophesy prosperity, "It shall come to pass that the fishers shall stand upon it from Engedi even to Eneglaim; there shall be a place to spread forth nets; their fish shall be according to their kinds, as the fish of the great sea, exceeding many," the explanation of which is that Engedi and Eneglaim stood on the banks of the Dead sea, in the waters of which no fish can live, but the prophet says that the time will come when these waters will be regenerated, and they will be great place for fish. Amos reproves idolatries by say-ing. "The day shall come upon you when he will take you away with books and your posterity with fishhooks." Solomon, in Ecclesiastes, declares that those captured of temptation are as fishes taken in an evil net. Indeed Solomon knew all about the

finny tribe and wrote a treatise on leathyfinny tribe and write a cology which has been lost.
Furthermore, in order that you may understand the ichthyology of the fible, you must know that there were five ways of fishing. One was by a fonce of ree's and cane, within which the fish were caught. But the Herodic government forbade that on But the Herodic government forbade that on Lake Galiles, less pleasure boats by wrecked by the stakes driven. Another mode was by spearing, the waters of Galilee se clear good aim could be taken for the transfixing. Auother was by hook and line, as wasre Isaiah says, "The fishers also shall mourn, and they that cast angle into the brooks shall lament." And Job says, "Canst thou draw out leviathan with a hook?" And Habakkuk says, "They take up all of them with the angle."

Another mode was by a casting net or that which was flung from the shore, another, by a dragnet or that which was

thrown from a bost and drawn through the sea as the fishing smack sailed on. How wonderful all this is inwrought into the Bible imagery and it leads me to ask in which mole are you and I fishing, for the church is the boat, and the gospel is the not, and the sea is the world, and the fish are the souls, and God addrawes us as He did Simon and Andrew, saying, "Follow Me, and I will make you fishers of men." But when is the best time to fish for souls? In the night, Peter, why did you say to Carlst, "We have toiled all the night and have taken nothing?" Why did you not fish in the day-time? He replies, "You ought to know that the night is the best time for fishing."

At Tobyhanna Mills, among the moun-

the night is the best time for issuing.

At Tobyhanna Mills, among the mountains of Pennsylvania, I saw a friend with high boots and fishing tactle starting out at 9 o'clock at night, and I said, "White parayou going?" He answered, "Going to fish," "What, in the night!" He answered, "Yes, in the night." So the vast majority of souls captured for God are taken in times of research the sight, markings. They might vival in the night meetings. They might just as well come at 13 o'clock at mon, but just as well come at 13 o'clock at moon, but most of them will not. Ask the evancelists of olden times, ask Finney, ask Nettleton, ask Osborn, ask Daniel Baker, and then ask all the modern evangelists which is the best time to gather soils, and they will answer, "The night; by all olds, the night." Not only the natural night, but the night of trouble. trouble.

Suppose I go aroun I in this audience and ask these Caristians when they were converted to God. One would answer, "I was at the time I lost my cuild by membranous croup, and it was the night of bersavament," or toe answer would be, "It was just after I was swindled out of my property, and it was the night of benkrunter," or it would be the night of backrupter," or it would be, "it was during that time when I was down with that awful sickness, and it was the night of physical suffering," or it would be, "it was that time when slander took after me, and I was maligned and abused, and it was the night of persecution." Ah, my hearers, that is the time for you to go after souls, when a night of trouble is on them. not that opportunity to save a sout, for it is the best of all opportunities.

Go up along the Mohawk, or the Juniata, or the Delaware, or the Tombigues, or the St. Lawrence right after a rais, and you will find the fisherman all up and down the lakes? Why! Because a good time to angle is right after the rain, and that is a good time to eatch souls, right after a shower of misfortune, right after floods of disaster. And as a pool overshadowed with trees is a grand place for making a fine haul of fish, so when the soul is under the long dark shadows of anxiety and distress it is a good time to make a spiritual haut. People in the bright sunshine of prosperity are not so easily taken.

But be sure before you start out to the But be sure before you start out of bait, cospel fisheries to get the right kin i of bait, "But how," you say, "am I to get it?" My answer is, "Dig for it." "Where shall dig for it?" "In the rica Bible grounds." We boys brought up in the country had to dig for bait before we started for the banks of the Ruritan. We put the sharp edge of the spale against the ground and then put our foot on the spade, and with one transdous plunge o' our strength of baly and will we drove it in up to the handle and then turned over the so t

We had never read Walton's "Complete We had never read Walton's "Complete Augler," or Charles Cotton's "Instructions How to Augle for Graving in a Clear Stream." We knew nothing about the mod-ern red hackle or the fly of orange colored mohair, but we got the right kind of bait. No use trying to angle for fish or angle for

No use trying to angle for fish or angle for souls unless you have the right kind of bait, and there is pienty of it in the promises, the parables, the miracles, the cruciffxion, the heaven of the grand old gospel.

Yes, not only must you dig far bait, but use only fresh bait. You cannot do anything down at the pond with old angleworms. New views of truth. New views of God. New views of truth. New views of God. New views of the soul. There are all the god books to help you dig. But make up four mind as to whether you will take the hint of Habukkuk and Isalah and Joo and use book and line, or take the hint of Marchaw and Luxe and Christ and fish with a net. with a net.

I think many lose their time by wanting to fish with a net, and they never get a place to swing the net. In other words, they wan to do gospel work on a big scale or they will not do it at all. I see feeble minded Chris-tian men going around with a Bagster's Bible under their arm, hoping to do the work might be better content with hook and line and take one soul at a time. They are bad failures as evangelists. They would be mighty successes as private Caristians. If mighty successes as private Caristians. I you catch only one soul for God, that will b enough to fill your sternity with esistration. All half the fisherman with hook and line!

I have seen a man in roughest cordurate outfit come back from the woods leaded down with a string of finny treasures hung over his shoulder and his gamebag filled, and a dog with his teeth carrying the basket filled with the surplus of an afternoon's augling, and it was all the result of a book and line, and in the eternal world there will by many a man and many a woman that was never heard of outside of a village Sunday-school or a prayer meeting buriel in a church basement who will come before the throne of Go1 with a multitude of souls ransomed through his or her instrumentality, and yet the work all done through personal interview, one by one, one by one.

You do not know who that one soul may by. Staupitz helped one soul into the light, but it was Martin Lutner. Thomas Bilney brought salvation to one soul, but it was Hugh Latimer. An edge tool maker was the means of saving one soul, but it was John Summerfield. Our blessed Lord healed one blind eye at a time, one paralyzed arm at a time, one dropsical patient at a time, and raised from the dead one girl at a time, me young man at a time. Admire the net that takes in a great many at once, but do not despise the hook and line.

God help us amid the gospel fisheries

whether we employ nook or net, for the day cometh waen we shall see how much de-pended on our fidelity. Christ Himself de-clared: "The kingdom of heaven is like unto a net that was cast into the sea and gathere ! of every kin', which, when it was full, they drew to shore and sat down and gathered the good in the vessels, but cast the bad away. So shall it be at the end of the world—the angels shall come forth and separate the wickel from the just."

Yes, the fishermen think it best to keen the useful and worthless of the haul in the same net until it is drawn upon the beach and then the division takes place, and if it is on Long Island coast the mossbankers are thrown out and the bluefish and shad preserved, or if it is on the shore of Galilee the fish classified as siluroids are hurlet back into the water or thrown up on the bank as unclean, while the perch and the carp and the barbel are put into pails to be carried

So in the church on earth the saints and the hypocrites, the generous and the mean, the coaste and the unclean, are kept in the same membership, but at death the division will be made, and the good will be gathered to heaven, and the bad, however many holy to heaven, and the bal, have celebrated, and communions they may have celebrated, and however many rhetorical prayers they may have offered, and however many years their names may have been on the church rolls, have offered, and however many years their names may have been on the church rolls, will be cast away. God forbid that any of us should be among the "cast away." But may we do our work, whether small or great, as thoroughly as did that redowned fisherman, George W. Bethane, who spent his summer rest angling the waters around the Thomasun Isles and in the waters around the Thousand Isles and beating at their own craft those who plied it all the year, and who the rest of his time gloriously preached Christ in a pulpit only fifteen minutes from wasre I now staud, and ordering for his own obsequies: "Put on me my pulpit gown and banus, with my own pocket Bible in my right hand. Bury me with my mother, my father and my grand-mother. Sing also my own hymu: in the waters around the Thousand Isles an

"Yesus, Thou prince of life!
Thy chosen cannot die:
Like Thee, they conquer in the strife,
To reign with Thee on high."

SUNDAY SCHOOL

LESSON FOR SUNDAY, FEB. 12

Nehemiah's Prayer." Neh. 1., 1-11-Gold. en Text: Psalm xxx., 10. Commentary.

1. "The words of Nebemiah, the son of Hachaliah." Nebemiah (comforted of Jehovah) was one of the Jewish captives selected by Artaxerxes, the Persian monarch, to fill the office of cupbearer. He arrived at Jerusalem about thirteen years after Ezra was governor of Judea, remaining about twelve years, and then returning to Artaxerxea from whom he received a new commission He went again to Jerusalem and ruled there He went again to Jeru-alem and ruled there for another twenty-two years, B. C. 445-428. He was one of the greatest men of the Hebrew Nation, renowned for his zeal, patriotism, courage, humanity and earnest devotedness to GoI and to His service ("Searching the Scriptures" by Dr. Anderson). One of the most interesting things in the book is the edict to rebuild the city (chapter ii., 5, 8), from waich begins Danis. seveniv weeks.

2. "I asked them concerning the Jews that had escaped, waich were left of the captivity, and concerning Jerusalem." The courch of to-day seems not to appreciate the fact that Jerusalem was and is and shall yet by a city very dear to Jehovan, and more dea than we can understand to every loyal Jew. "The Lord bath chosen Zion. He hath desired it for His habitation." "The Lord shall yet comfort Zion and shall yet choose Jerusiem." "At that time they shall call Jerusalem the throne of the Lord" (P. exxxii. 15; Zech. i., 17; Jer. iii., 15).

2. "And they said unto Me, The remnant that are left of the contribut they in the

2. "And they said unto Me, The remnant that are left of the captivity there in the province are in great affiction and reproach." By comparing verse I and chapter II. I, with Ez. vd. 6, 7, we find that this desolation was the condition of things at the Holy City thirteen years after the great resormation wrought through Ezra, and we feel inclined to ask why II was so. With the temple finished, the worship restored and such purifying as Ezra had accomplished, why was there not more real for God! If one question can built to answer God? If one question can help to answer another we would as a. Why, with all the open doors of this generation to carry Gospel to every creature and the WAST amount of money in the hand of Christians, are there so many hun ireds a millions still without the Gospel.

4. "And it came to pass, then I hear!

these words, that I sat down fastei an l prayed before the God of his a man away off in Babylon atmested in the welfare of Jerusalem an the hono of the God of israel OF BUVACA cays he gives hims mourning and fasting a Compara Daniel fasting and up praying. raying for three full weeks that ne mind of God (Dan. x., 2, 3); Know the Paul three years at Enhesus, warning the eople mg a and remember that God is a rewards them that

5. "And said, I beseech Thee, U Lord God of heaven, the great and terribee God, that of heaven, the great and terribee God, that keepeth covenant and mercy for them that love Him and observe His commandments." From here to the end of the lesson we have his prayer, and it is a prayer that was heard in beaven and answered. Observe that in chapter it, 4, he one day prayet without nttering a word with his lips, for at the same moment he prayed to God and spake to too king. Compare this verse with enapter ix, 32, and Ex. xxxiv. 6, 7, and see in Jer. xxxii., 17, the comfort to re obtained from the God of heaven.

6. "I pray before Thee now day and

night for the children of Israel, Thy ser vants, and confess the sins of the children of Israel." Identifying himself with the nation, he confesses their sins. He excuses nothing, palliates nothing, but includes Himsel, saying, "Local I and my Father's house have sinned." "He that coverath his sins shall not prosper, but whose confesseth and forsaketh them shall obtain mercy" (Prov. xxviii., 13). If we confess our sins He is faithful and just to forgive usour sins and to cleanse us from all unrighteousness

Thee, and have not ke The curses had come just as God had said in Deut xxviii., 15, 45, and they had brought it all upon themelves (lss., 18x., 5). Nekemiah does well to make (nil contession; but, on, think of Him who took all these sine upon Himself, was allowed all sin to be heaped upon Hise, making it Hise own that He might give unto us His right cousness! This He does now for every individual teliever (H Cor. v., 2), Acts xiii., 28, 39, and this He will yet up for Israel

"Remember, I beseech Thee, the word that Thou commandest Thy servant Moses. He reminds God of the curse which He is Moses had said should come, and which had come. He did not question the authorship of Moses, nor did he doubt that Moses spoke the words of God. He believed God, con-demned himself and his people and justified

"But if ye turn uuto Me, an I keep My commandments, and do them." He is quoting now in his prayer from Dent. xxx., 1-5 where Jehovah promised, on condition of true repentance and obelience, to restorthem to their land and bless them and give them a heart to love Hun supremely; but the condition was, "If thou turn unto the Lord thy Go I with all thine heart and with all thy sour" (Deut. xxx. 10). As He chose Jerusalem to put His name there and mag-nify Himself from thence, so He chooses us to bear His name and magnify Him in these mortal bodies (Acts ix. 15, 15; Pail. L. 20). 10. "Now these are Thy servants and Thy people whom Thou hast redeemed by Thy great power and by Thy strong hand." So pleaded Moses, reminding (12), that not

pleaded Moses, reminding Gol that not-withstanding all their sin still they were withstanding all their sin still they were His people and His inhoritance which He brought out of Egypt (Deut. iz., 26, 29, 80 pleaded Daniel also as he identified himself with the sinful nation and asked mercy in these words, "O Lord, forgive for Thine own sake, O my Got, for Tay city and Thy people are called by 'Thy name' (Dan. ix., 15, 19. See what He will yet do for them 15, 10. See what He will yet do for them for His name's sake in East. XXXVI. 22-32.
11. "Prosper, I pray Thee, Thy servant, this day, and grant him mercy in the sight of this man." Having poured out his soul on behalf of his people, he now asks a special favor on his own behalf, and yet for their sakes as their benefactor. Every such interested. cessor, whether he be Abraham or Moses or cessor, whether he be Abraham or Moses or Daniei or Nebemiah, suggests to us the great intercessor, our Lord Jesus Christ, who died for us, lives for us and will in due time come again to us. He, for His name's sake, forgives our sins (I John it., 12; Isa. x liii., 25), and tells us that whatsozyer we shall ask in History and the State of th His name, that the Father may be glorified in the Son, He will do it (John xiv., 13, 14). -Lesson Helper.

DRINKING MEN NOT WANTED. The general public is entitled to the maximum of security for property and person. It pays for that. It wants sober conductors, eers, firemen, brakemen and switch rs. As a rule its wants in this respect are gratified. No railroad company would dare to employ an inebriate in any one of these positions. But the tendency is to go further and to refuse to employ any drinking man, whether a drunkard or not. No rational man will employ a drinking coact-man. No factory will employ a drinking engineer, supposing the business to be well managed. Few will employ a doctor who is known to drink habitually and to an extent to cause remark.—Boston Traveler.

THERE were 212 railroad accidents in the United States in December, of which 107 re-suited from collisions, ninety-five from derailments and ten from other causes. hundred and twenty-nine persons were in-jured and forsy-one killed

TEMPERANCE.

DEATH OF THE DRUNKARD. There, standing in the snow and sleet,
All night a wanderer in the street,
And rags and fifth from head to feet,
And almost frozen dead—
A victim of vile rum is he, A wretch as wretched as can be, A Parish of society,
Whose curse is on his head,

He stands upon the corner there, Like some do med phantom of despair, Seen through the morning's sleety air, And waits the door to ope— The rumshop door, that porch of hell, Where he and many millions fell Down Ruin's ready slope, And went with headlong speed to swell The throng without a hope!

A shivering, shambling, shapeless mass, With both uants ciutening at the glass, He lets the dery pois in pass To quench the hell within! But hark! he hears demoniac calls; Foul flends a sail him from the walls. And devils as him grin! He staggers to the street—he falls! May heaven torgive his sin!

Come, drag him off and out of sight! 'I's only a drunkard, and what right Has his foul, bloated corpse to blight The fairness of the more! A few pine boards and Potter's Field Are all to bim the world can yield—

To wreck and ruin born!
But boid! enough! He has appealed
To God from human scorn!
-P. S. Cassidy, in New York Mercury.

A PUBLIC ENERY.

Thesaloon has nothing to comment it. The salcon has nothing to comment it.
Its social feature is a cheat and a delusion. It is a curse, and nothing but a curse.
It is inimical to our best interests. It wars
against the home, and the church, and the
community. It olights and curses all who
fellow it as a means of living, all who patconize it as a pleasure resort, and all who frequent it for the gratification of taster which it has created and developed. It deserves no recognition from the order-loving and the man-loving. It should be legislated out of existence. It should be hated, deout of existence. It should be hated, despised and spurned by all who feel its demoralizing effects. The State should declare it a foe to good citizenship. The church should anathematize it. We would have better politics, safer homes, purer civlization, more orderly society, and more frequent revivels of religion, if it was baried beyond the power of resurrection. - Presby-

AN INCIDENT WITHOUT COMMENT.

A merchant of this city met an old acquaintance recently on an elevated railway train. In the course of conversation the man told him that since they had last met, a few years previously, he had passed through a wonderful experience. He then told a story which we reproduce in the briefest possible form.

He had been a member of the Produce Ex-

change, and had been in good circumstances, He tell into the hapit of drink, not because he loved the taste of liquor, but a mania of thrist seemed to possess aim, so that he often drank from twenty to thirty times a day. He soon lost his business, and drifted steadily downward. His wife and children were forced to leave him, and he became utterly discouraged, and was most of his time in a half drunken state. While in this condition he chancel one day to mest a man he knew, who was a bard drinker like himself. After rome conversation this man proposed that they should go to a certain mission to hear the singing. They went. A woman attached to the mission came and spoke kindly to them and invited them to remain, but they de clined. The merchant's friend, however, feli drawn to return the next might. He went thereafter steadily every night for a week to the mission, feeling, he said, as though he could not stay away. Every night the faithful weman missionary would come and salvation; but he a.way decime! One night he felt as though he ought to make an affort to become a man again. While this feeling was in his heart, though he was even then in a drunken state, she came to him as usual and invited him to go forward. He got up at once and went with her. Before ing at the aitar, and she him, and then he began to pray for himself. He was fully converted, and went to work, in connection with the mission, to bring in others and save them. From that moment, he says, the desire to drink left him entirely. Started ones more in the right way, he began to prosper. He notified his wife and children, and they came back to live with him, and now he is at the head of a happy and comfortable nome. He believes, it is needless to say, most implicatly in the efficacy of prayer. He believes he was led, bull drunk though he was by the Huly Spirit to the meeting through the instru-mentality of his drunken friend, and that the same divine influence prompted him to return night after night and finally to pray for himself .- New York Independent.

TEMPERANCE FOR PAILHOAD MEN The officials of at least two rational com panies in this country have recently taken becasion to enforce strict regulations against the employment of dynking mos. On the Long Island Raticost proof that no em-ploye goes inside of a saloon while on duty will cause his dismissal. The habits of men who apply for work are also to be in quired into and preference given to total abstainers. Discharges of employes for breaking the rule against the use of intext. cating liquor have already followed this stringent order from headquarters, and neads of departments are to be held respon sible for future enforcement of the regula-tion. The officers of a railroad running out of Cincinnati have been led to take similar steps to enforce sobriety through an accident caused by a drunken engineer. To conductor and fireman lost their places for not discovering the condition of the engineer and having him removed, and the crusade against tippling employes of the company has already ied to an unus ral number of dis

charges.

An accident should not by needed, how a series officers to the ever, to arouse a railroad's officers to the necessity of greater security for their patrons. Good business management would eem to require this. An unsteady hand at he lever, the dimming of the eyes that the lever, the dimming of the eyes that keep a lookout from the cab window or a moment of misplaced judgment may savitice lives, destroy property, snake the confidence of travelers in the line and ultimately reduce dividence. The Brotherhood of Leeo motive Engineers, which, through the con-servatism and cuaracter of its leaders, has become one of the most influential and respected of labor unions, recognizes the nece sity of sober and careful julgment in its members and seeks to promote temperance and intelligence among them. Consequently there are few finer bodies of workingmed than the American locomotive engineers. A tew years ago a commotion was cause among these men by a movement in Massa chusetts and some other States to subjecengineers to the test of color blindness. Temporary opposition melted away, however, before the apparent necessity, in these times of color signals, of the engineer being thoroughly capable of distinguishing those

ignais.
If there are people who complain of a rail road company's rigidity in demanding sobriaty among the men it places in responsible positions, they will be interested to know that in New York and some other States there are laws making it a misdemeanor for the company not to do this.—New York

MOTHER-"Dear me, are you chrough shopping? How did you manage to get back so soon?" Daughter (a bright girl)-"I told them to send the change home with the goods."-Street & Smith's Good



A MINE EXPLOSION.

TWO MEN PATALLY INJURED AND SEVEN OTHERS SEVERELY BURNED.

WILKESBARRE — An explosion occurred in Conygliam shaft Friday. Nine men were severely burned and two of them will die. The injured are: Thomas Dolan, married; dward Ward, single: M. Rumsey, single: Samuel Fausett married; P. Mohan, mar-ried; Thomas Kebnan, driver boy, Waliam Johnson, married,

Johnson, married.
Two others, John Morgan and James Hopkins, are fatally burned and cannot recover.
It is said that the accident was due to leaving one of the main doors often in a gangway read. This caused an accurration of gas, which became ignited from the naked lamps in the hats of the miners.

AN AWFUL PATE.

A DAMP EXPLODES AND TWO LITTLE GIRLS ARE BURNED TO BEATH.

HOLLIDAY BURN -- A horrible sceident oc-Saturday evening by which two little child-ren were cremated. Albert triass and his wife had gone to call on a neighbors's fam-ily about a mile distant leaving their two wite had gone to call on a helicing their two ily about a mile distant leaving their two children, aged about 10 and 7 years, respectively, alone in the house. A short time after the pasents had exarted a glass coasil lamp which was sitting upon the kitchen table was pulled over by the intle girls and it exploded throwing the burning oil over their clothing and setting fire to the house. The children were burned to death before help could reach them from the next farm and the house was reduced to a pile of ashes and the house was reduced to a tile of ashes

PENNSYLVANIA EDITORS.

E. F. ACTIONN ELECTED PRESIDENT OF THE

E. F. Achieses, Clearing President of The State Association.

Hamistens.—At the twenty-lifth annual meeting of the State Editional Association here, E. F. Acheson, of Wasoington, was elected president; H. J. Taggart, of Philadelphia Lucius Rodgers, of McKenn and J. W. Malory, of Carbon, vice presidents; it, H. Thomass of Curbon, vice Committee consists of Curbon, I. Fox, of Berks, J. R. Seat, of Dauphin, J. Irvin Steele, of Schuykiti, P. Gray Meek, of Centre George M. Brebin, of Clearfield, W. W. Troot, of Millin and J. W. Grier. The summer meeting will probably be held to Reading.

SMOTHERED BY WRAPS.

A CARLEST MOTHER PROTECTS WITH HARR FOR

BEAVER FALLS -Mrs. Altmeyer, a German woman, and her 4 months of deaby, with a Mrs. Studer, left here in a single to return to their home near Edwood. The haby was wrapped warmly to protect it from the cold. and as they were passing through Eastvale, Mrs. Altmyer remarked that the child was unusually quiet. Unwrapping it she found the infant dend smothered by its wraps.

QUALITY OF FITE COLD STAP.

QUALITY IN MANY parts of the State were so, weakened by the cold and the lack of food that they were caught by hand.

Fon the first time to more than 20 years the swift water of the Shenango at New Castle were completely frozen up.

Ar some places in the Susquehanna the ice is gain to be packed and irczen to a

depth of 40 feet. A seen driven from the mountains by the deep snow, was killed by a symmotive on the Pennsylvania Railroad near New

S.ow has no ______ rear rise grounds on days and the far.) are predicting a big crop of wheat.

BROCKWAYVILLE, in Jefferson county, re-ports the thermometer down to 22° below This is about the lowest in Western l'ennsylvania.

STUDENTS TAKE A TOWN BELLEFOUR - Last Saturday night about two dozen students from the State College two dozen students from the State College went on a racket to Pine Grove Mails. After terrorising half the town, they invaded the Methodist Church, broke up a religious meeting and sent the people home panie stricken. A suffocacting powder was thrown around, and some of the worshipers had to be carried home because of the loss of consciousness. None of the students were recognized. The trustees will endeavor to hunt down and punish the perpetrators.

THE RESERVE OF STREET

Hormax suches — In the case of J. H. Wat-tace vs. the Fenneylvania Railroad. Com-pany, a jury awarded plannid \$4,000. dam-ages. The Fenneylvania while straightening its main line below Tyrone in 1897, removed a limistone mountain. Plannill had been selling the are on this mountain to Carnegie s. Co., of Pittsborg. In his suit he asked for £20,9 A flattaures

W. ETS. TITLE IN AUDIOUSE.

Althors a.—Wessierek's Areade a faus story brick building on Eleventh ave nue, was damaged \$40,000 by fire of an in-cendary origon, estimated for about one-third. Among the other rosers are Fresterick Hes-ser, dry goods J. Kamaer, wall paper and dry goods J. Kamaer, wall paper and dry goods Lewine and Stager, wholesale dry goods the World's Museum and six pri vate families. The goods of these were worth about \$75,000 and were budly dam aged by water.

KILLID ON HIS WEDDING DAY, Journays.—Samuel Edwards, 25 years old, was instantly killed while walking on the track. He was to have been married same evening.

Ar Shamokho, a huge leiele fell 600 feet and struck George Betz, who was at the bot tom of Nelson shaft, inflicting tatal injuries, Permoss are circulating at Harrisburg

and elsewhere asking the removal of German carp from the streams of Pennsylvania. A ransons' institute will be held at Can onsburg, February A.

New Castra has had 32 fires in two weeks, all believed to be incendiary.

Tark eleven Western Union Telegraph linementried last week for breaking the dab-bath by repairing the line on that day, were convicted Monday and sentenced to pay a fine of \$4 and costs. The Justice's decision, states that the work in regard to the wires was necessary, but that other work, such as digging trenches, was done, that might have been done at another time.

By the discharge of his gun wille he was climbing a fence, Simon Browse, a farmer of Selin's Grove, last his life.

Barsy McCamby, diving near Greensburg supposed to be poor, died the other day, and in her home a tin can containing \$1,250 was found, with other valuables.

JAMES WILLIAMS, aged 12 years, a son Isaac Williams, was kicked on the head by a vicious horse near Ohio Pyle and had his skull fractured. It is teared he will die.

A MINER named Joseph Pilgrim. Clairidge had his neck broken by a fall of slate. His recovery is out of the question. Sixce the publication of a story that Mrs Katherine Kiehl, of the Stark county poor house, has failen heir to \$4,000,000 hundreds of letters are pouring in from people who offer Mrs. Kiehl a home and show a won derful interest in her welfare. Letters beg

ging for money come in by the score. There is no truth in the reported fortune.