

# SOUTHERN PROGRESS.

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## ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE

Let- ters of Administration in the estate of Henry Grubb, Sr., late of Centre town, Snyder Co., Pa., dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, while those having claims will present them duly authenticated to the undersigned.

HENRY B. GRUBB, Adm'r.  
Jacob Gilbert, Atty.

## ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE

Let- ters of Administration in the estate of Geo. Kern, late of Middleburgh, Snyder county, Pa., dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, while those having claims will present them duly authenticated to the undersigned.

D. A. KEEN, Adm'r.  
G. M. MOATZ, Adm'r.

## EXECUTOR'S NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that letters testamentary upon the estate of Elizabeth Walker, late of Centreville, Centre town, Snyder County, Pa., deceased, have been issued in due form of law to the undersigned, to whom all indebted to said estate should make immediate payment, and those having claims against it should present them duly authenticated for settlement.

URIAH WELSH, Executor.

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## OUR NEW TERRITORY.

### Discussing the Question of Reconstruction at Washington.

### MR. DAY'S COMING RETIREMENT.

Will Probably Be Succeeded as Premier by Ambassador Hay, While Whitelaw Reid Will Go to the Court of St. James—Coming Naval Review.

Washington, Aug. 18.—The reconstruction of affairs in Cuba, Porto Rico and throughout the Spanish West Indies is receiving earnest consideration in official quarters, and at the White House yesterday President McKinley saw a number of prominent callers in connection with this reconstruction in our new insular dependencies. General Fitzhugh Lee spent some time with the president, going over the condition of Cuban affairs. Acting Secretary Allen, of the navy, also saw the president concerning Cuban affairs. It is probable that an American naval vessel will go to Havana harbor before long, and at least two naval vessels will be ordered to Havana when the military commission assembles there to determine upon the details of Spanish evacuation. Secretary Day also conferred with the president, and later determined, the peace terms being matured, to take a week's vacation. Assistant Secretary Moore will be acting secretary of the state department during Judge Day's absence. The secretary's retirement from the head of the department is likely to follow soon after his return from his vacation, and, indeed, it may come during his absence. It is stated in some quarters that the president has already accepted the resignation of Judge Day as secretary of state, to take effect upon the appointment of the peace commission, of which Mr. Day is to be made chairman. It is also asserted that the president has received word from John Hay, at present ambassador to London, in which that gentleman expresses his willingness to resign his present office and to accept that now held by Judge Day. Ex-Minister Whitelaw Reid is mentioned as the probable successor of Mr. Hay as ambassador.

Another report is that on Saturday night the president sent a request to Senator Davis urging him to accept a place on the peace commission. It is understood that Senator Davis reported Monday, expressing his willingness to do so. Senator Allison, of Iowa, is reported to be on his way here from his home to confer with the president upon the subject of his acceptance. Another reported selection as commissioner is ex-Secretary B. F. Tracy, while Senator Gorman, of Maryland, is said to be the Democrat selected.

The navy department decided during the day to yield as far as practicable to the public desire at New York for a naval review of the ships of Admiral Sampson's fleet. Accordingly Acting Secretary Allen issued the following order:

"The department is much gratified at the desire expressed to see a review of the warships and cruisers recently ordered home, and so far as practicable is desirous of carrying out the wishes of those citizens who wish to see the ships. But neither the officers or the men of the fleet are in condition to participate in a street parade.

"The department will direct that, upon arrival in New York harbor, the fleet will steam up the river as far as General Grant's tomb, fire a salute and steam back to the anchorage. It is expected that the fleet will reach New York on Saturday next."

The plan is to have Admiral Sampson met off Sandy Hook with orders for the procession up the North river. It is expected that the fleet will be off Sandy Hook some time Friday night, but they will lie outside the harbor until Saturday morning.

### We Need Them in Our Business.

Minneapolis, Aug. 16.—John Goodnow, consul general at Shanghai, China, in a private letter, discusses the expansion policy as follows: "We should hold the Philippine Islands, the Caroline Islands and the Ladrones Islands, also Cuba and Porto Rico. It does not matter whether we call them our indemnity or not. We need them in our business. You have no idea, and cannot have until you get out here, where all nations are fighting for trade, what an intense jealousy there is of the United States. Just now the continental peoples seem more jealous of us than even of England. If we are to have anything to say we must have a navy, and to have a navy we must have coaling stations."

### Mail Censorship Discontinued.

Washington, Aug. 16.—The mail service between the United States and Spain will be resumed promptly, so far as this country is concerned. The two countries being practically at peace, the officials here see no reason why mail passing between them should be opened and censored, as during the war, and hereafter these restrictions will be removed. Although no word to that effect has come from Spain, the presumption is a similar course will be adopted by that government. Very soon steps will be taken by the post-office department looking to the resumption of regular mail communication between the United States and Cuba and Porto Rico.

### Brave Rough Rider Promoted.

Washington, Aug. 16.—Private Arthur F. Cosby, of Troop K, Rough Riders, has been promoted to be an assistant adjutant general, with the rank of captain. Cosby was seriously wounded in the first day's fight before Santiago, when the Rough Riders were attacked from cover by the Spaniards. As soon as he was able to travel he was brought to Washington and placed in the hospital at Fort Myer. He has now quite recovered, although he still carries a Mauser bullet in his breast. Cosby was graduated at Harvard in 1894, and when the war broke out was practicing law in New York city, where he resides.

### Santiago's Customs Receipts.

Santiago de Cuba, Aug. 16.—The official report submitted to General Shafter by Collector of the Port Donaldson shows the customs revenues from July 29 to Aug. 13 to be \$44,215, an excellent showing for the first fortnight of American administration.

## HAS NOT HEARD OF PEACE.

General Schwan's Column Repulsed Attack of 1,500 Spaniards. Porto Rico, Aug. 18.—General Schwan's column was attacked on Sunday between Mayaguez and Lares. As the Eleventh Infantry, under Colonel Burke, was descending the valley of the Rio Grande they were fired upon from a hillside by a force of 1,500 Spaniards, who were retreating toward the north. The fire was returned, and it is believed, considerable loss.

Colonel Soto, the commander of the Mayaguez district, was wounded and was afterward overtaken in a wayside cottage. He was attended by two sergeants, who surrendered. The Americans suffered no loss. The artillery and the cavalry were not engaged.

General Schwan had not received news of the signing of the protocol when the action occurred, but obtained it Sunday afternoon. The reports from General Miles are meager.

### For Philadelphia's Stricken Soldiers.

Philadelphia, Aug. 18.—The city council committee for the relief of soldiers and sailors held a special meeting yesterday and definitely decided to send a hospital train of nine coaches to Fernandina, Fla., Chickamauga, Ga., and Dunn Loring, Va., where the Philadelphia regiments are encamped, for the purpose of bringing back to this city all Philadelphia typhoid fever patients capable of removal. The train will leave here Thursday morning. The cars will be fitted up in the most approved style known to medical science. The train will carry 15 trained women nurses and six doctors.

### Shafter's Sanitary Report.

Washington, Aug. 18.—General Shafter's report of the health conditions of his troops at Santiago on Aug. 14, as bulletined at the war department, is as follows: Total number sick, 2,715; total number fever cases, 1,566; total number new cases, 129; number of fever cases returned to duty, 226. Deaths from malarial fever, 8; yellow fever, 3; typhoid, 4; other causes, 2.

### General Shafter's Home Coming.

Washington, Aug. 18.—A cable message was received at the war department yesterday from General Shafter at Santiago de Cuba, saying that he expects the last of his corps will have left Santiago for the United States by Thursday next, and that he (General Shafter) will start for home next Saturday.

### Thirty-two Victims of Cloudbursts.

Knoxville, Tenn., Aug. 16.—Additional details relative to the terrible cloudburst in Hawkins county last Friday morning were received in this city today. It was previously reported that 20 lives were lost in the flood, but it is now estimated that perhaps 32 persons became victims of this downpour from the skies. The report states that the families of William Fagan, Thomas Fagan, William Tunnel and James Conk were drowned, with Patience and Yancey Morler, John Arnold and mother and Samuel Henry and wife. The Fagan family numbered 13 lost, Fagan himself escaping.

### Attempted Murder in Court.

Atlanta, Ga., Aug. 16.—In Justice Landrum's court yesterday William Bain, a white haired old man of 71 years, cut the throat of James Phillips, aged 30, whom the aged father claims seduced his daughter. Phillips' wound is dangerous, and the doctors say he may not recover. A case of seduction against Phillips by Bain's daughter, Mrs. Mary Scafe, was on trial. Phillips' attorney secured a continuance, when Bain suddenly sprang upon Phillips and cut his throat. At police headquarters Bain said he was sorry he had not killed Phillips.

### Reunited in Death.

New York, Aug. 16.—Major F. W. Reid, of Savannah, Ga., was found dead in his room at the Marlborough hotel yesterday. In the morning he received a telegram from Savannah, signed M. Reid, which read: "Ma critically ill; come at once." Late in the afternoon another telegram was delivered at the hotel for Major Reid. Being unable to arouse him the door of his room was broken in and Major Reid was found on the floor dead. Death was due to cerebral apoplexy. The second telegram announced the death of Mrs. Reid.

### Suit Against the Vatican.

Chicago, Aug. 16.—Rev. Anthony Kowalski, priest in charge of the All Saints' Catholic church, has invoked the aid of the American courts to obtain redress for his grievance against Archbishop Feehan, of this diocese, and Cardinal Ledochowski, the head of the congregation of the proganda at Rome. The edict of excommunication was promulgated against the priest on June 29. Father Kowalski asks for \$50,000 damages. This is the first time such action has been brought in this country.

### Lee For United States Senator.

Washington, Aug. 16.—The Post says: General Fitzhugh Lee will enter the senatorial race in Virginia. This announcement can be made without any qualification. It is authorized by the general himself, who last night dictated the following statement to a representative of The Post: Upon being asked the question as to his future intentions, and appreciating the interest felt in the matter throughout Virginia, General Lee said: "I shall be a candidate for United States senator."

### Eligible For Pensions.

Washington, Aug. 16.—A decision rendered yesterday by Assistant Secretary of the Interior Davis makes members of Knapp's battery, Pennsylvania militia, eligible for pensions. It is decided that the battery was in the service of the United States when it operated in Maryland in 1863.

### A New Birth For Porter.

Washington, Aug. 16.—Mr. Robert P. Porter, the superintendent of the last general census of the United States, has been appointed a commissioner to examine and report upon the finances, banking systems and customs laws of Cuba and Porto Rico.

### Portugal's Ministry Resigns.

Lisbon, Aug. 16.—The ministry has resigned and Senor Jose Luciano has been charged with the task of forming a new cabinet.

## HEAVY ARTILLERYMEN.

Their Duties in Handling the Great Guns Make Practical Scientists of Them.

The heavy artillery is a great branch of the army, and so distinct in its studies as to make it independent of the other branches of the service. Just now the heavy artillery branch is the most important in the army, and it is therefore pertinent to set forth the fact that some military critics have for many years maintained, that too much work and too many drills are saddled upon the heavy artilleryman.

The light artilleryman's drills are many and his duties are heavy, but he is consoled for this in the reflection that he belongs to the crack branch in the whole military outfit. Foreign military critics of eminence have unhesitatingly pronounced the ten batteries of light artillery of the United States army to be unsurpassed in the world for horsemanship and rapid and scientific handling of the pieces. But while the American artilleryman has got to be as nimble as an acrobat, and an absolute master of horsemanship, he does not have to use his hand nearly so much as his comrade in the heavy artillery.

An artillery recruit can be rapidly fashioned into an automatic carrier of ammunition, and in the course of a few drills, if he be quick-witted, he can master the duties demanded by his one particular number on a big gun's crew. But it takes years of alertness and attention and considerable study besides for the cleverest recruit to become a good heavy artilleryman in the American army. It is commonly known among artillerymen that by the time an artilleryman in the heavy branch has put in three years' enlistment he has picked up only a smattering of the small duties and drills imposed upon him as the heavy artillery service is at present organized. But men of late years have been getting enough of it in three years' experience, and if they reenlist again a great many of them join the "dough-boys" in the infantry regiments, for the sake of the comparatively easy "one soldier, one gun," duty required of the infantry. In the first place, the heavy artilleryman has to become proficient in infantry drills.

Up to within a few years ago the heavy artillery branch was handicapped by the lack of modern guns upon which to drill. Even at the present time many artillerymen in the heavy batteries have had no opportunity to drill upon modern breech-loading rifles such as are at Fort Point and will be at the Denver resurvey and Bolivar Point fortifications. There is all the difference in the world between a muzzle-loading and a breech-loading great gun, and the drill upon each gun is entirely different.

It requires about two-thirds of an entire battery to operate one of these big guns. The men are drilled upon them by numbers. The gunner gives the command and each man has a certain work to perform, but each man is required to master the duties of every member of the gun's crew, and for this purpose he is shifted about from one number to another.

As there are a thousand and one or more movements to be executed in getting a great gun served and into firing position, the mastery of the big gun tactics is no small matter for a heavy artilleryman, but there are so many auxiliary drills besides the infantry formation and drills on the big pieces. The drills called mechanical maneuvers are the bane of soldiers in this branch of the service. Properly, mechanical maneuvers belong to the engineers. They consist of mounting and dismounting the big guns, and the heavy artilleryman is expected to master the use of all the paraphernalia required in this work—almost every style of gun, jack and tackle. It is very hard labor, and besides it is dangerous. There have been some serious and some fatal accidents in the army caused by the attempts of heavy artillerymen, unfamiliar with the work, to mount and dismount big guns.

Some of the artillerymen become interested in the instrument drill, or rather, the drills on instruments, and take to the study of mathematics for solutions. But the majority of them listen to the elaborate scientific explanations of the officers as to the uses of the instruments, their mechanism, etc., and promptly forget all about them until the next instrument drill. The instruments are of all sorts—the aneroid, for example, which is used in heavy artillery for the purpose of ascertaining the strength of the wind in its possible deflection of projectiles; instruments for measuring the initial, muzzle and other velocities of projectiles; instruments for measuring the power of powders; sighting instruments, range finders, search lights, electric firing apparatus and other numerous small gear of a scientific character too varied to mention.

When the heavy artillerymen have got well into the way with the above simple labors and studies, which appear to the average man as a lifetime study in themselves, they take up the block and tackle drill. By this time they are required to learn how to rig any sort of pulling, hauling or lifting apparatus, consisting of enough pulleys and ropes to puzzle the brains even of an old-time sailor. The heavy artillerymen who successfully worry through all these trying periods and ordeals with the greatest proficiency receive gunners' medals for first and second classes, in accordance with their respective degrees of merit.

These are a few of the hardest problems in the life of a heavy artilleryman, whom the uninitiated too often envy as having such soft "jobs," with nothing to do and little to learn beyond the knack of firing one of the big guns like those which adorn the emplacements at Fort Point. Soldier life is seldom sweet, but a soldier in the heavy artillery earns his pay and more too, and his lot is not a bed of roses, even in times of peace.—Galveston (Tex.) News.

## SALAD CRER.

It Costs But Very Little to Make This the Most Toothsome Dish of the Menu.

Now, in very truth no table subject is easier of management than that of salads, and the average house the year round is rarely without material for that enjoyable dinner or luncheon course, if the housekeeper did but realize it.

One may object: "I have no oil," or "I do not like oil." No matter; a delightful salad may still be enjoyed. People in large or small cities who follow the habits of the world at large, or who have been born to an appreciation of good living, use salads as freely as soups or desserts; but people who live plainly, with rigid economy, or on the "hit or miss" plan of housekeeping, for the most part leave the salad question severely alone. Take from the list of summer vegetables corn, egg-plant, okra, radishes and squash, and all remaining are available for salads. The fact that some require preliminary cooking points to the economical using of vegetables left over from the day before. Suppose one finds a cupful of beans in the ice box and another of young carrots. Duffly mix the two, place spoonfuls on lettuce-leaves and arrange on a platter; make some mayonnaise or a dressing not requiring oil, and you have a pretty and very enjoyable salad course. Now there are two very different salads, both excellent, made from the left-over vegetables named, and quite entitled to the high-sounding designation, "Salade Macedoine." See what you have on hand left over, add more things if you wish, but get away with the idea that you must have certain things. Two proper ingredients will make the dish, a doses will also make it, and both will be good.

Always have a care that the vegetables are cold and perfectly tender if cooked; fresh, cold and crisp if uncooked. The latter must be washed and thoroughly dried; if not, the water will collect in the bottom of the dish and ruin any dressing used. Drying is most easily accomplished by putting in a large napkin, gathering the corners together and whirling rapidly back and forth. No variety of dressing should be added to a tender vegetable salad until just before serving, as it will inevitably wilt it.—Ella Morris Kretschmar, in Woman's Home Companion.

## ASSERTED HIS COLORS.

A Nebraska Soldier Boy Who Was Strong in the Defense of His Own Blue.

Somewhere in this city is a man—let us hope there is but one—who does not wish success to the boys in blue. But he is not feeling so well to-day as he felt the other morning.

It happened in a wet-goods store over near Camp Merritt. In the first place, the only occupant of the room, aside from the barkeeper, was a tall, swarthy, dark-complexioned man. Apparently he had been drinking just enough to make him ugly and he looked about as vicious an individual as one ever runs across.

Soon there entered a Nebraska sergeant. He was a dapper little man of hardly more than 5 1/2 feet in height, and he looked as neat as if he had just stepped out of a bandbox instead of out of a tent where dirt is particularly close at hand. Evidently he was a small little chap, too, for he asked the barkeeper to drink with him, and as they lifted the glasses of foaming beer to their lips, he proposed a toast.

"Here's to the success of the boys in blue."

"To h—l with the boys in blue!"

It was the big swarthy fellow who spoke.

Like a flash the little sergeant turned on him.

"Did you speak?" he said.

"That's what I did. I said to h—"

He did not say it again, for straight from the soldier's shoulder shot a blue-sleeved arm, and the fist at the end of it took the burly ruffian fairly and squarely under the chin. He dropped to the floor as if he had been hit by a battering ram.

Then the dapper little sergeant picked up his glass again and once more said:

"Here's to the success of the boys in blue."

But before he and the barkeeper drank the toast, he paused just one moment, turned to the fellow, who was just picking himself up from the floor, and said:

"Did I understand you to say anything?"

And the big bully said not a word as he slunk from the room like the whipped cur that he was.

That is the sort of boys they raise in Nebraska, and that state is not alone in producing them.—San Francisco Examiner.

### Divided Petticoats.

Divided skirts for evening wear in satin or silk, filled with lace, chiffon or killed mousseline, are dainty new women garments. They do not look very different from ordinary skirts, on account of their deep frills at the edge. Some women prefer them to petticoats, as they can be made scantier without causing the outer skirts to hang badly, and allow more freedom than the present day underskirt, which has to be made so tight around the hips to suit the close-fitting dress skirt.—Chicago Times-Herald.

### Current Meringue Pie.

Line two pie pans with a rich short crust, prick with a fork, and bake to a very light brown. When cool fill with the following, and bake in a very slow oven: Beat the whites of three eggs until stiff, add gradually one cupful granulated sugar and one pint of currants. Drop from a pastry bag if desired; the effect will be very pleasing.—Boston Budget.

## THE DEATH OF ELISHA.

Sunday School Lesson in the National Bible for September 4, 1898—4 Kings, 12:14-25.

[Based upon Peloubet's Bible Notes on GOLDEN TEXT.—Precious in the sight of the Lord is the death of his saints.—Psalm 116:15.]

THE SECTION includes the two remaining incidents in the life of Elisha, both of them for the good of his country and both containing tests of faith and training in trust. First, Chaps. 12 and 13, the nation during the intervening years, and then the lesson verses 12:14-25. TIME.—Elisha died early in the reign of Jehoash, 842-826 B. C. (or 797-781). LESSON IS 45 YEARS AFTER OUR BIRTH.

### EXPLANATORY.

I. The Prophet and the Siege of Samaria.—A few years after our lesson, still in the reign of Jehoash, the Syrians besieged Samaria so closely that there was the utmost distress, and then the lesson verses 12:14-25. TIME.—Elisha died early in the reign of Jehoash, 842-826 B. C. (or 797-781). LESSON IS 45 YEARS AFTER OUR BIRTH.

Then came the word of the Lord to Elisha, and he announced to the king that within 24 hours plenty would reign in the city.

As promised, the relief came. During the night the Syrians heard uncountable sounds echoing among the hills, as of horses and chariots moving toward them. They thought the hosts of the warlike Hittites from the north were coming, and they fled in a panic, leaving their supplies behind them.

Thus was fulfilled the promise of Elisha. No sooner had the messenger delivered their glad tidings than the people of Samaria began to pour tumultuously out of the gates, to find themselves on the food and on the spoil.

II. The Political Changes in Israel were, the extinction of the house of Ahab, the coming of a new dynasty into power through Jehu, as foretold by Elijah, the destruction of Baal worship and violent reforms, considered prosperity, several serious invasions from Syria and Assyria, and at last a very low condition politically at the time of Elisha's death.

III. The Dying Prophet's Last Gift.—Vs. 14-25. After the death of Jehu the kingdom became greatly weakened. The Syrians were the chief enemies, and they had taken from Israel their possessions east of the Jordan (2 Kings 10:32-33), and had desolated and devastated the kingdom, and so reduced its resources that the king had but 50 horsemen and ten chariots in his army of 10,000 footmen (2 Kings 13:7) when his young grandson Jehoash came to the throne.

Elisha, now an old man, over 80 years of age, is lying on his deathbed in Samaria. 14. The king came down from his palace to the lowly abode of the prophet, "and wept over his face." "O my father!" Expressing the kind and loving interest the aged prophet took in the young king. "The chariot of Israel, and the horsemen thereof." The prophet of God was of more value for the defense of the kingdom than an army with chariots and cavalry.

15. "Take bow and arrows." Vs. 15 to 17 describe a symbolical action as a preparation for the test which was to follow. It said to the king: Shooting the arrow means victory over your oppressors. And the king understood the symbol. For it was an ancient custom to shoot an arrow or cast a spear into the country which an army intended to invade.

16. "Elisha put his hands upon the king's hands." To show that God's power would work through the king's hands.

17. "Open the window, eastward." Toward the scene of the recent defeat of Israel by Syria, and where Syrians still held the country. "The arrow of the Lord's deliverance." This was said to explain to Jehoash the meaning of the symbolical action and the one to follow. It meant deliverance from the power of Syria. "Aphek." A town now called Elk, six miles east of the Sea of Galilee, on the road to Damascus.

18. "And he said: Take the arrows." That is, those left in the quiver. "Smite upon the ground." Shoot them one after another to the ground out of the same eastward window. "He was not merely to shoot, he was to hit." And he smote thrice, and stayed. He had so little faith, so little earnestness that instead of shooting till the prophet told him to stop, or till every arrow was gone, he sped three arrows and basely stayed his hand.

19. "And the man of God was wroth." He was indignant that when such blessings were offered, when such deliverance for his native land was almost thrust upon him, such a noble and splendid career was opened before him, the young king should be so weak, so blind, so wicked as to throw away his opportunity. "Thou shouldst have smitten five or six times." You should have shown seal, and faith, and earnestness by shooting more arrows. "Now thou shalt smite Syria but thrice." Gain only three victories instead of entire deliverance from the foreign yoke.

The fulfillment of the promise is found in vs. 23-25. It is expressly said that it was God's gracious mercy that preserved them, and "His covenant with Abraham" that God would make His children an everlasting nation as the stars of heaven for multitude. (See Gen. 17:4-9; 28:14-15.)

### PRACTICAL SUGGESTIONS.

God is testing us continually as to our willingness and fitness to receive, in little things, in daily life, in the use of what has already been given, by open doors of usefulness, God is testing and fitting us to receive greater blessings.

We put our own limit to the blessings we receive. According to our faith it is done unto us. All that we will receive, us, all that we are capable of receiving and valuing, God gives to us.

The bull's-eye of righteousness is never hit by accident.—Samuel Elora.