POWER THROUGH THE SPIRIT.

International Sunday School Lesson for September 17, 1899—Text, Zechariah 4:6-14—Memory Vs. 8-10.

[Specially Arranged from Peloubet's Notes.]

GOLDEN TEXT.—Not by might, nor by power, but by my Spirit, saith the Lord of hosts.—Zech. 4:6.

READ the chapter, and compare Ezra 5:1-2.

LIGHT FROM OTHER SCRIPTURES.—The Golden Candlestick.—Ex. 25:31-37; Rev. 1:12, 13, 20; 11:4; Matt. 5:14-16. The Holy Spirit.—John 16:8-11,12; Rom. 8:16, 26; Acts 2:1-4, 42-47; Gal. 5:16, 22, 23.

PLACE IN THE HISTORY.—The historical circumstances in which Zechariah prophesied are found in Ezra, Chaps 5 and 6.

TIME.—Zechariah began to prophesy November, B. C. 520, between the second and third prophecies of Haggai. The prophecy of the lesson was spoken on the morning of the twenty-fourth day of the eleventh month, therefore some time in March, 519, five months after the people began anew their work on the temple.

PLACE.—Jerusalem.

PROPHETS.—Zechariah and Haggai.

RULERS.—Darius Hystaspes, king of Persia; Zerubbabel, governor of Judea.

EXPLANATORY.

I. The Prophet Zechariah and His Mission.—Zechariah ("the Lord remembers") was the son of Barachiah and grandson of Iddo, who was one of the heads of the 12 courses of priests (Neh. 12:4, 7), and whose successor Zechariah became (Neh. 12:16). He was probably born in Babylon, and went to Jerusalem when quite young, with Zerubbabel and Joshua. He began to prophesy about two months after Haggai (Zech. 1:1; Ezra 5:1; 6:14; Hag. 1:1), in the second year of Darius Hystaspes, and continued the prophecy for two years (7:1). Zechariah's mission was to awaken and encourage the Jews in their great work of rebuilding the temple and renewing the religious life of the people.

II. The Vision of the Golden Candlestick.—This vision was to give courage and hope to the people by the assurance that they, feeble and poor as they were, were yet like God's precious golden candlestick, whose work was to illumine the world with the Divine light and life.

V. 1. "The angel:" who had explained the other visions, just as Dante represents himself as accompanied by the spirit of Virgil and of Beatrice. "And waked me:" He had slept after the first series of visions. This was the beginning of a new series, during the same eventful night.

V. 2. "Behold a candlestick all of gold:" Like the seven branched candlestick of Solomon's temple (Ex. 25:31-37). "With a bowl upon the top:" For a reservoir of oil to supply the lamps. V. 3. "And two olive trees:" The oil usually burned in the lamps was olive oil, pressed from the fruit of the olive tree. These were the living, perennial sources of oil; so that the lamps would never go out.

V. 5. "Knowest thou not?" This implies surprise that the prophet did not see through these plain symbols. The meaning was written all over them. First. The Jewish nation was God's candlestick, which should uphold the light for the whole world. Its business was to shed abroad the light of God. The Christian church is Christ's golden candlestick (Rev. 1:20). Second. The Holy Spirit is symbolized by the sacred oil which keeps the lamps burning and shining. "Not by might:" Not by any governmental power, or power of numbers, or of wealth, or valor. And not "by power:" as contrasted with "might," not by physical or bodily strength. "But by my Spirit." "As that candlestick gave forth its light in silent, ceaseless splendor, unfed and untended by human agencies, so the work in which he was engaged would be accomplished by the Spirit of God."—Cambridge Bible.

V. 7. "Who art thou, O great mountain?" A figure representing the vastness of the work to be done, the immense difficulties in the way—Satan of the previous vision, the Persian empire, the bitter opposition of the Samaritans. "Thou shalt become a plain:" Be wholly removed. At that very time God was influencing Darius to refuse the desires of the Samaritans, and give his favor to Jerusalem (Ezra 6). He inspired the people with patriotism and zeal and energy. It has been well said that "it is a great deal better to have the faith that shall remove mountains than to keep an expensive corps of engineers to tunnel them." "And he shall bring forth the headstone" of the temple: The crowning grace that completed the building. His work should succeed. "With shoutings, crying: Grace, grace unto it:" With great rejoicing and acclamations should the temple be completed.

V. 9. "Zerubbabel . . . his hands shall also finish it:" It is quite probable that the people were dissatisfied with Zerubbabel in some way. He belonged to the day of small things. He did not appear like Solomon in all his glory. He appeared like a common man rather than like a great ruler.

V. 10. "For who hath despised the day of small things?" Small beginnings, a small people, a small kingdom, small wealth. "They . . . shall see the plummet:" The symbol of the architect or head builder. He shall complete the building, for with him are "those seven; they are the eyes of the Lord:" Referring back to 3:9. The people should rejoice, because the providence of God, reaching everywhere in the world, is with their leader.

LESSONS FROM THE CANDLESTICK.

The bowls were reservoirs of the oil. Every man needs to have a reservoir of character, power, knowledge, goodness.

The Conductors.—The pipes conducted the oil to the lamps. The supply was useless unless it could be brought to the flame. It is blessed to be the channel of God's blessing to men.

The olive trees, one on each side of the lamp, express the source of supply. The supply of God's Spirit to His church is inexhaustible.

Jesus used a similar illustration, drawn from the vine, in John 15:1-8.

PORPOISE SHOOTING AT GRAND MENAN.

Frank A. Heywood.

Porpoise shooting affords to the Indians of the Passamaquoddy tribe their principal means of support. It is practiced at all seasons of the year, but the sea animals killed in the winter are the fattest and give the largest quantities of oil. The largest sized porpoises measure about seven feet in length, about the girth five feet, weigh 300 pounds and upwards and yield from six to seven gallons of oil. The blubber is about one and one-half inches thick in summer and two inches thick in winter, at which time the creature is in its best condition. The blubber from a large porpoise weighs about 100 pounds. The Indians try out the oil in a primitive manner; with rude though picturesque appliances. The blubber is stripped off, then cut into small pieces, which are placed in huge iron pots and melted over a fire. All along the beach are placed, at intervals, curious structures, consisting of two upright pieces of wood surmounted by a cross piece, from which the pots are hung by chains. Under this cross piece large stones are piled in a semi-circle, inside of which a fire is made that is allowed to burn fiercely until the stones are at a white heat. The fire is then scattered, and the pots containing the blubber are placed over the stones and just enough fire kept under them to insure the melting of the blubber. When melted the oil is skimmed off into other receptacles, then poured into tin cans of several gallons capacity, and the process is complete. If the oil is pure it readily brings about a dollar a gallon, but if adulterated with seal, or any other inferior oil, its value is reduced by some 40 per cent. A superior oil is obtained from the jaw of the porpoise. The jaws are hung up in the sun and the oil, as it drips, is caught in cans placed for that purpose. The quantity of oil thus procured is small, being only about half a pint from each jaw, but a large price is paid for it by watchmakers and others requiring a fine lubricator. The oil from the blubber gives a good light, and was for many years used in all the lighthouses on the eastern coast. It is also a capital oil for lubricating machinery, never getting sticky, and unaffected by cold weather. When pure there is no offensive smell, and there is no lamp oil equal to it for those who are compelled to use their eyes at night. The light is very soft, and, used in a German students' lamp, one can work almost as comfortably as by daylight, and the dreaded glare of gas and other artificial lights is completely avoided.

If industrious and favored with ordinary success an Indian can kill from 100 to 200 porpoises per year, and they will probably average three gallons of oil each. But the poor Indians are not industrious, or only so by fits and starts, or as necessity compels them. Their way is usually to accumulate some 15 or 20 gallons of oil, then go off to Eastport, Me., with it, for a market. Thus much time is lost in loitering about the towns and in going to and returning from the hunting grounds. Moreover, there are always two Indians to each canoe, and the proceeds of the hunt have to be divided. There is a good demand for the oil, and if systematically followed porpoise shooting would furnish the Indians with a comfortable support. The flesh of the porpoise when cooked is not unlike fresh pork, and at one time was much used. The Indians still use it, and it is also in request by the fisherman on the coast, who readily exchange fresh fish for "porpus" meat with the Indians.

Almost unknown to the outside world, here is an industry in the Bay of Fundy followed by these Indians, year after year, calling in its pursuit more bravery, skill and endurance than perhaps any other occupation.

In the morning all the women and children turn out to see the canoes go to sea, and if during the day a storm comes up or the canoes are unusually late in returning many anxious eyes are turned seaward. They are always pleasant and good natured with one another, and in general return from the hunt about 3 o'clock in the afternoon. After dinner, one would think, that, tired out with their exertions, they would seek repose, but they do not seem to need it, and the rest of the day until sundown is spent in friendly games upon the beach.

The Festive Mosquito

Can readily be civilized and brought within the bounds of propriety by touching the hands, neck and chin with a few drops of the H. H. H. Medicine. The peculiar pungent aroma of this well known household remedy seems to banish mosquitoes, and other offensive insects, most effectually. The same H. H. H. Medicine sold by druggists at 25c. per vial, gives immediate relief from the burning and itching produced by the stings of mosquitoes, bedbugs, bees, wasps, etc. The genuine article has the portrait and signature of the inventor, D. Dodge Tomlinson, 400 North Third street, Philadelphia, Pa., on each wrapper. Those who have once tried its effects hold it in high esteem ever afterwards as the very best external application for swellings, sprains, rheumatism and neuralgia.

A Book of the Dog.

We have received from the Associated Fanciers, 400 N. Third street, Philadelphia, Pa., a copy of their Dog Buyers' Guide. It contains a finely executed colored frontispiece; well drawn engravings of nearly every breed of dog, and all kinds of dog furnishing goods. We should judge that the book has cost a great deal more to produce than the price asked—15 cents—and we would advise all of our readers, who are interested in dogs to send for the book.

Colonists at Chicora, S. C., are taking three crops from the same ground this year. The productive soil is the source of Chicora's wealth. The forests are bedded with natural grasses. The cereals hold their nutritious grains the year round. Frost is rarely known; roses bloom the winter through; the gardens are always full of flowers; trees are green in midwinter. We sell farms and erect houses at Chicora on the instalment plan. For maps, circulars or further information, address D. L. Risley, 211 S. Tenth street, Philadelphia.

A CANCER MYSTERY.

Physicians Unable to Discover the Cause or Cure of the Disease.

In the daily press we find full accounts of another discovery of the cancer bacillus, the investigator in this instance being Dr. Bra, of Paris, says the Medical Review of Reviews. It is not surprising to learn that the medical men of the French capital do not unanimously or even in small numbers indorse the validity of the claims made nor do they express complete confidence in the source from which the claims emanate.

The answer to the question of the existence of a cancer bacillus is still to be reckoned among the mysteries of bacteriological research. One striking analogy to recognized microbe disease is lacking in the clinical history of cancer—viz., its rare appearance before middle life, even though exposure be prolonged to many years. The tubercle bacillus may find a soil for reproduction in all ages and among all classes. This is very far from the fact in the history of cancer invasion, the exceptions being too few to prove that it is other than a disease peculiar to the period of middle life and old age.

Looking for a Square Meal.

First Cannibal—How do you feel today?

Second Cannibal—Great; just like doing a little missionary work.—N. Y. World.

Before Election.

First Politician—The other side has more boodle than we have.

Second Politician — Yes; I think they'll carry the county by $48,000 majority.—Puck.

Our Domestics.

Mistress—You have no young man, I hope?

Maid—Oh, no, ma'am; he's 50 if he's a day.—Brooklyn Life.

Jury List.

List of Grand Jurors drawn for the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail delivery and Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace of Snyder county held as Oct. Term, commencing Monday, October 2, 1899.

GRAND JURORS.

Name.	Occupation.	Residence.
Benfer, James,	Laborer,	Spring
Coryell, J. P.,	Coal dealer,	Monroe
Diemer, John R.,	Laborer,	Middlecreek
Dressler, Levi,	Laborer,	Monroe
Fisher, Cloyd W.,	Miller,	West Beaver
Gaugler, Daniel,	Laborer,	Monroe
Jarrett, H. P.,	Justice of the Peace,	Selinsgrove
Keeler, William A.,	Laborer,	Middlecreek
Krause, John,	Farmer,	Jackson
Klingler, Joseph,	Teacher,	Jackson
Lauver, Solomon,	Farmer,	Washington
Manbeck, Leonard J.,	Farmer,	Spring
McClellan, Robert,	Laborer,	Spring
Rearick, John R.,	Farmer,	beaver
Renninger, Henry H.,	Carpenter,	Franklin
Rhoads, Jacob,	Tinsmith,	Monroe
Shaffer, James,	Farmer,	Perry
Shannon, Elmer,	Plasterer,	Spring
Sholley, Ammon,	Laborer,	Union
Snyder, John S.,	Laborer,	Union
Stahl, Hiram S.,	Laborer,	Washington
Stroup, Benton P.,	Merchant,	Washington
Stroup, Samuel,	Gentleman,	Centre
Ulsh, H. Calvin,	Merchant,	West Beaver

PETIT JURORS.

List of Petit Jurors drawn for the Court of Common Pleas, Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace, Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery of Snyder County, Pa., held as October Term, commencing October 2, 1899.

Name.	Occupation.	Residence
Arndt, Abraham,	Laborer,	West Perry
Arbogast, Henry,	Farmer,	Spring
Arbogast, Willis,	Farmer,	Monroe
Beaver, James,	Farmer,	Penn
Bilger, W. Herrold,	Carpenter,	Franklin
Bickle, John H.,	Farmer,	Washington
Bohner, William,	Farmer,	Chapman
Bowersox, Sephares,	Farmer,	Centre
Bowersox, Harry,	Gentleman,	Middleburg
Boyer, William H.,	Farmer,	Penn
Bulicks, Samuel,	Farmer,	Monroe
Conrad, A.,	Gentleman,	Selinsgrove
Custer, Henry D.,	Farmer,	Penn
Derr, Thomas P.,	Farmer,	West Perry
Dietrich, James,	Lumberman,	Franklin
Dreese, Charles,	Clerk,	Washington
Ewing, Jesse,	Farmer,	Spring
Fetterer, Franklin,	Farmer,	Jackson
Frantz, William,	Blacksmith,	Chapman
Gerhart, Ammon,	Laborer,	Middlecreek
Gemberling, Samuel J.,	Laborer,	Selinsgrove
Herman, Jacob,	Farmer,	Franklin
Heiser, Peter,	Farmer,	Jackson
Hassinger, Reuben,	Laborer,	West Beaver
Howell, John D.,	Laborer,	West Beaver
Kline, Frank C.,	Laborer,	Centre
Klingler, J. P.,	Carpenter,	Jackson
Mattern, Isaac,	Farmer,	West Beaver
McFall, Irvin F.,	Laborer,	Selinsgrove
Metzger, John F.,	Farmer,	Jackson
Moyer, Samuel,	Gentleman,	Middleburg
Mitchell, William H.,	Farmer,	Spring
Neitz, Frank F.,	Farmer,	Union
Neitz, William,	Merchant,	Union
Reichley, John,	Blacksmith,	Jackson
Ramer, John S.,	Laborer,	Penn
Ritter, Frank,	Mason,	Centre
Rohrbach, Harrison A.,	Moulder,	Selinsgrove
Shaffer, Robert M.,	Laborer,	Union
Snyder, Jacob G.,	Laborer,	Penn
Smith, William R.,	Farmer,	Spring
Stahl, David B.,	Merchant,	Union
Strawser, Jacob Z.,	Farmer,	West Perry
Stauffer, Elias,	Laborer,	Union
Swartz, B. N.,	Farmer,	Washington
Wagner, William,	Carpenter,	Penn
Walter, Lewis,	Farmer,	Centre
Wieand, Isaac,	Farmer,	West Beaver

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Sunbury & Lewistown Division.
In effect May 22, 1899.

WESTWARD.		STATIONS.	EASTWARD	
P M	A M		A M	P M
2 05	9 57	Sunbury	9 33	5 30
2 13	10 07	Selinsgrove Junction	9 23	5 20
2 19	10 12	Selinsgrove	9 18	5 15
2 28	10 21	Tawling	9 09	5 05
2 31	10 54	Kreamer	9 05	5 01
2 34	10 27	Meiser	9 01	4 58
2 40	10 33	Middleburg	8 58	4 52
2 46	10 38	Benfer	8 52	4 46
2 55	10 46	Beavertown	8 41	4 37
3 00	10 51	Adamsburg	8 39	4 32
3 07	10 57	Rapids Mills	8 34	4 25
3 13	11 03	Mazture	8 28	4 19
3 22	11 13	Wagner	8 18	4 09
3 26	11 16	Shindle	8 15	4 06
3 30	11 21	Painterville	8 09	4 56
3 45	11 57	Maitland	8 08	3 40
3 45	11 32	Lewistown	7 55	3 45
3 47	11 37	Lewistown (Main Street)	7 23	3 43
3 50	11 40	Lewistown Junction	7 50	3 40

Train leaves Sunbury 5 25 p m, arrives at Selinsgrove 5 45 p m

Trains leave Lewistown Junction:

4 52 a m, 10 15 a m, 1 10 p m, 1 30 p m 5 22 p m, 7 07 11 58 p m, for Altoona, Pittsburg and the West.

For Baltimore and Washington 7 45 a m 1 02, 1 33 4 33, 1 02 p m For Philadelphia and New York 6 38 9 35 a m, 1 02 1 33 4 33 and 11 18 p m For Harrisburg 6 45 a m and 8 06 p m

Philadelphia & Erie R R Division.

AND

NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY

Trains leave Sunbury daily except Sunday:

1 21 a m for Erie and Canandaigua

5 10 a m for Bellefonte Erie and Canandaigua

9 45 a m for Lock Haven, Tyrone and the West.

1 10 p m for Bellefonte Kane Tyrone and Canandaigua

5 45 p m for Renovo and Elmira

9 25 p m for Williamsport

Sunday 5 10 a m for Erie and Canandaigua

9 45 a m for Lock Haven and 9 25 p m for Williamsport

6 55 a m, 9 55 a m 2 00 and 5 48 p m for Wilkesbarre and Hazelton

7 10 a m, 10 20 a m, 2 05 p m, 5 45 p m for Shamokin and Mount Carmel

Sunday 9 55 a m for Wilkesbarre

Trains leave Selinsgrove Junction

10 00 a m, week days arriving at Philadelphia 3 00 p m New York 5 53 p m Baltimore 3 11 p m Washington 4 10 p m

5 34 p m daily arriving at Philadelphia 10 20 p m New York 3 53 a m, Baltimore 9 45 p m Washington 10 55 p m.

8 42 p m, week days arriving at Philadelphia 4 30 a m, New York 7 23 a m, Baltimore 2 30 a m Washington 4 05 a m

Trains also leave Sunbury:

2 27 a m daily arriving at Philadelphia 6 52 a m Baltimore 6 35 a m Washington 7 45 a m New York 9 23 a m Weekdays, 10 38 a m Sundays,

7 50 a m week days arriving at Philadelphia 11 48 a m, New York 2 08 p m, Baltimore 11 55 a m, Washington 1 00 p m.

1 55 p m, week days arriving at Philadelphia 6 23 p m, New York 9 30 p m, Baltimore 6 00 p m Washington 7 15 p m

Trains also leave Sunbury at 9 50 a m and 5 25 and 8 22 p m, for Harrisburg, Philadelphia and Baltimore

J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Pass Agent
J. B. HUTCHINSON Gen'l Manager.

Apr 7, 1873, aged 58y 11m 1d. | Reish, Peter, b June 10, 1796;

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