

# THE REALM OF FASHION.

**New York City (Special).**—A favorite combination of the present season is black and white, and no other is more chic or elegant. The illustration shows a waist of black net made up over white liberty silk, thus including stylish materials in the favorite color scheme. The trimming consists of ruchings of black satin ribbon a wider ribbon being gathered on both edges, down through the centre of sleeve before the gathered net is applied.



LADIES' WAIST.

A fitted waist of white liberty silk having the usual seams and double bust darts forms the foundation for the full waist of net. The closing is in centre front over which the full gathered vest is arranged, being secured permanently to the right front and hooked over on the left. The standing collar of white silk has three rows of black satin ruffled ribbon in

the front rank of fashion's parade. The protection and comfort it affords are too well known to be long lost sight of, and for school girls there is no top coat that can well take its place. Beaver-colored chevrot cloaking is the material here represented, the finish being strictly in tailor style, with double rows of machine stitching. Clear crystal buttons are used in closing the double-breasted fronts, which are loose fitting, but under arm and side back gores with a curving centre seam render a close adjustment in sides and back. Stylish coat laps are formed in centre and backward turning plaits at the end of the side back seams just below the waist line. The fronts are underfaced and reversed at the top to form lapels. The neck is finished with a high storm collar, a pointed strap buttoned across the front holding it close to the neck when raised for protection in inclement weather. Pockets are inserted in the fronts and are finished with stitched laps. The capes are circular in shape and may be made with or without a centre back

are strapped with bands of ribbon velvet. The skirt comprises seven gores, the novel feature being the shaping that gives a distinct spring at the foot of each gore, suggesting the flare of a circular flounce. A close adjustment is presented at the top, and the fullness at the back is laid in single backward-turning plaits that meet over the placket finished in the centre-back seam. Basques in this style may be made or contrast with the skirt in broadcloth, velvet, poplin or satin. Braid may be used as decoration, or a simple tailor finish of stitching may be adopted.

### A Useful Ulster.

The useful ulster or long coat is again in the front rank of fashion's parade. The protection and comfort it affords are too well known to be long lost sight of, and for school girls there is no top coat that can well take its place. Beaver-colored chevrot cloaking is the material here represented, the finish being strictly in tailor style, with double rows of machine stitching. Clear crystal buttons are used in closing the double-breasted fronts, which are loose fitting, but under arm and side back gores with a curving centre seam render a close adjustment in sides and back. Stylish coat laps are formed in centre and backward turning plaits at the end of the side back seams just below the waist line. The fronts are underfaced and reversed at the top to form lapels. The neck is finished with a high storm collar, a pointed strap buttoned across the front holding it close to the neck when raised for protection in inclement weather. Pockets are inserted in the fronts and are finished with stitched laps. The capes are circular in shape and may be made with or without a centre back



WOMAN'S WALKING TOILET.

a narrower width applied on its edges and centre, its lower edge being joined to the full vest and closed with it at the left shoulder. The under portions of the sleeves are smooth, the upper being in two portions that are gathered and stylishly arranged over fitted linings. The ribbon appears between the centre edges that form tuck shirings. The waist is finished with a shape girde of black satin. Many stylish combinations may be thus arranged, the mode being suitable for silk or thin woolen fabrics as well as for net, organdie, grenadine or lace.

### Unrivaled For Elegance.

Colored costumes may be selected with a view to becomingness and the fashion of the moment, but a street toilet of fine black chevrot or broadcloth is unrivaled for elegance and refinement of style. Black chevrot is shown in the large engraving, united with velvet (both of good quality), the closing being made in centre front, with tailor-covered buttons and buttonholes. Simplicity and smartness are equally combined in the basque, the tailor-made style being greatly relieved by lapels, collar and cuffs of velvet, that makes the finishing of such a garment easy of accomplishment.

The waist portion is rendered glove-fitting by double-bust darts, underarm and sideback gores, the back portions being of full length and ending in coat laps below the waist-line. The cut-away basque portions fitted over the hips by short single darts are joined to the pointed lower outline of waist, meeting the backs in deep coat laps that are marked at the top by single buttons. Above the closing the fronts are reversed to form lapels that meet the rolling collar in notches. The fashionable two-seamed sleeves are fitted at the top by four short darts, which may be omitted in favor of pleats or gathers, if so preferred. The wrists are finished with flaring pointed cuffs of velvet. The seams

seam. All kinds of cloaking fabrics, broadcloth, Kersey, Scotch and English tweed, diagonal, heavy serge and chevrot in mixed, checked or plain weaves are used to make top coats in this style. While but few are lined throughout, an unmistakable touch of daintiness is given to the capes by the occasional peep of a pretty silk



MISSES' LONG COAT WITH CAPES.

lining, and the adaptability of a silk-lined sleeve is unquestionable. Proper attention given to pressing all seams and free edges will insure a perfect tailor finish to this garment.

## FIFTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

### SEVENTEENTH DAY.

Monday Clerk McDowell called the house to order. There were about 60 members on the floor. Mr. Payne moved that the house adjourn, but there were cries of "No! No!" from the little circle of members, most of whom held in their hands bills which they hoped to pass by unanimous consent. The vote was voted down, 9 to 44. On motion of Mr. Grosvenor Mr. Payne of New York was elected speaker pro tem amid an outburst of applause. District day was postponed until Thursday, and the house, on Mr. Cannon's motion, went into committee of the whole, Mr. Hopkins of Illinois in the chair, and resumed the consideration of the sundry civil bill.

### SEVENTY-FIRST DAY.

The Nicaragua canal bill was offered in the house Tuesday afternoon as an amendment to the sundry civil appropriation bill by Mr. Hepburn of Iowa, chairman of the committee that reported it, and the leaders on the respective sides are engaged in a desperate struggle which involves the fate of the measure at this session of congress. After Mr. Cannon, chairman of the committee on appropriations, served notice last week that there was no time for the consideration of the canal bill at this session, the supporters of the measure determined to force it on to the sundry civil bill as a rider if possible.

### SEVENTY-SECOND DAY.

The house Wednesday settled the fate of the Nicaragua canal bill in this congress by refusing to override the decision of the chair in committee of the whole, when the chair held that the canal bill offered as an amendment to the sundry civil bill was out of order. The friends of the Nicaragua bill were very confident that they would triumph, but after four hours of debate the chair was sustained, 127-109. Mr. Bailey, the Democratic leader, made an argument in favor of the view that the amendment was in order. Mr. Cannon, however, in a long and able speech in behalf of this contention, Messrs. Moody, Dockery and Fleming were pitted against him.

The reading of the sundry civil bill was then continued. The appropriation in form of deep waterways appropriation was increased from \$20,000 to \$20,000 on motion of the appropriations committee.

### SEVENTY-FOURTH DAY.

During the consideration of the sundry civil bill in the house Thursday the president carrying the appropriation of \$20,000,000 for payment to Spain under the terms of the peace treaty was stricken out upon a point of order under rule 21 made by Mr. Wheeler, a Kentucky Democrat, who declared that he opposed the appropriation on principle and would resort to any technicality to defeat it.

Consideration was begun of the post-office appropriation bill. The only obstacle was the committee amendment providing \$1,125,000 for special mail facilities on the trunk lines from New York and Washington to Atlanta and New Orleans, and \$25,000 from Kansas City to Newton, Kan. Mr. Volcott (Rep., Cal.) opposed the appropriations, declaring that they indicated only "the influence certain railroads had over Congress." Mr. Quay, in charge of the bill, said that the same old straw had been thrashed as had been thrashed for years. He strongly defended the appropriation. The amendments were agreed to 42 to 18.

### SEVENTY-FIFTH DAY.

The house Friday passed the sundry civil appropriation bill with no important amendment. The speaker's ruling upon the motion to reconsider the bill with instructions to incorporate in the Nicaragua canal amendment was sustained—155 to 56. The naval appropriation bill was taken up and over half completed. There was no general opposition to the measure, although it carries \$44,168,695, \$8,483,566 more than the largest naval appropriation bill ever passed by Congress, but \$2,765,200 less than the estimates.

### SEVENTEENTH DAY.

After a spirited debate of more than two hours Saturday afternoon, a unanimous consent agreement was made by the senate to vote upon the resolution of Mr. McEnery (D., La.), declaratory of a policy of the United States as to the Philippine islands. The request for the unanimous consent agreement was made by Mr. Mason (R., Ill.), after what seemed the conclusion of the debate upon the question and after several senators who were known to oppose to any action on the resolution temporarily had left the chamber. Upon their return to the chamber they learned what had happened in their absence, and later in the afternoon Mr. Hawley (R., Conn.), gave notice that at a proper time he would endeavor to have the agreement vacated.

### SEVENTEENTH DAY.

At no time during the session of the senate Monday was a quorum of the body present, a majority of the members being absent on the ground of illness. For the first time in many years no invocation was pronounced at the opening of the session, neither the regular chaplain nor any other minister being able to reach the capitol.

A sharp debate over the unanimous consent agreement reached Saturday afternoon to vote on the McEnery resolution Tuesday afternoon was precipitated early in the session. Some feeling was manifested by senators who object to the adoption of the resolution but none of them indicated what might be their action. In connection with the consideration of the resolution the senate decided to meet at 11 o'clock Tuesday morning.

### SEVENTY-FIRST DAY.

The unanimous consent agreement reached by the senate last Saturday to vote Tuesday afternoon on the resolution of Mr. McEnery declaring a policy of this government in the Philippines, was not vacated. In accordance with that agreement the vote was taken on the resolution at 2:30 Tuesday, and it was adopted, 28 to 22.

### SEVENTY-SECOND DAY.

In the Senate Wednesday, Mr. McEnery, as a question of personal privilege, made emphatic denial of the statement that his resolution, adopted by the Senate Tuesday, was introduced for the interest of sugar growers of Louisiana. He said he had not consulted the planters about the resolution, and that, as a matter of fact, they were known to be opposed as a body to the ratification of the peace treaty.

The postoffice appropriation bill was reported and Mr. Quay gave notice that he would call it up for consideration Thursday.

A bill was passed providing for the admission to the Naval Academy as a cadet of Oscar J. Deigan, one of the Merrimac heroes.

### SEVENTY-FOURTH DAY.

The army reorganization bill was reported to the Senate Thursday and Mr. Hawley (Rep., Conn.), chairman of the military affairs committee, gave notice that he would call it up for consideration at the earliest possible time. When peace treaty ratifications were exchanged the situation, he said, would be serious, as existing law gave

the President no alternative but to discharge the volunteers and to reduce the regular army from about 85,000 to 27,000 men.

### SEVENTY-FIFTH DAY.

There was a pronounced movement in the Senate Friday looking to a compromise on the army reorganization bill. The majority of the Senate advanced the opinion that a compromise was preferable to an extra session of Congress. The Cockerell bill was accepted by them as the first advance on the part of the Democrats toward an understanding, many felt that they would go further in that direction in case the Republicans should indicate a willingness to meet them halfway. The movement was participated in by some of the Republican leaders.

### MINES AND MINERS

H. C. Frick Coke Company Said to Have Bought Four Thousand Acres in West Virginia for \$25,000.

A telegram from Charles W. W. Va., announces that the Lucas coal lands, comprising 4,000 acres, lying on the west fork of the Monongahela river, had been sold to the H. C. Frick Coke company, of Pittsburgh, for \$25,000. The land is said to be underlaid with the Connelville coking coal seam extension, and is the most valuable tract of coal land transferred in that section for two years. The property is traversed by the West Virginia and Pittsburgh railroad, and is said to possess ample facilities for shipping the coal. The Frick company is said to have purchased the property to be held as a reserve supply when its great possessions in the Connelville region proper have been worked out.

William Fritchard Morgan, member of parliament for the Merthyr Tydfil division of Wales, who has arrived from China, confirms the report of the concessions from the Chinese government, which provide for opening up the rich province of Szechuan to the trade of the world. Mr. Morgan has been appointed foreign, financial, legal and technical administrator of the province. His associates are an American syndicate and the Chinese authorities. The contract gives Mr. Morgan and his associates control of all the mines and oil fields in the province of Szechuan. The capital of the company, to start with, is \$5,000,000, and it is proposed to administer Szechuan on the lines of Cecil Rhodes in South Africa.

Patrick Dolan was Wednesday re-elected president of the United Mine Workers of America after one of the most bitter fights known to the Pittsburgh labor world. William Bodens, former vice president, was elected secretary-treasurer, thus capping the climax of the fight that has been made by Dolan. Now that the election is over, the miners are glad it happened, and are congratulating themselves over the result. The contest has been one of the most unique and at the same time most spirited in the history of labor organizations. President Dolan was opposed by all the influences, personality and means of the National organization. A number of National officials of the organization have been in Pittsburgh since the adjournment of the interstate joint convention and have been working against him. William Warner was the mouthpiece of the National organization while the convention was in session, and as his reward reaped local defeat. He was so badly whipped that he refused to be a candidate as soon as Dolan's strength asserted itself and withdrew from the contest.

Edward McKay, who was a candidate for Dolan's place, was, according to the statements of many miners, stronger than Warner. When there was a showing of hands McKay could muster but 22 votes. When the McKay strength asserted itself Warner apparently saw the handwriting on the wall, and refused to try any further in the race. The result stamps Patrick Dolan as one of the foremost labor leaders in the country. He fought the united opposition of political influences, the superior officers of his own organization and alleged treachery in the ranks of his own constituents. That the miners are his friends was plainly demonstrated. In all the contests he has been in the front, not in his office, but in the field. He has spent most of his time fighting against a reduction in the rates of mining in the open air, and his constituents seem to have recognized his services.

All the property and coal lands of the St. Clair Coal and Coke company at Latrobe, were sold Tuesday to a party of Pittsburgh capitalists, who have just formed the Duquesne Coal and Coke company for a sum approximating \$200,000. The capacity of the coke plant will probably be increased at once at a cost of \$50,000, and other improvements to bring the plant to perfection will doubtless be made this summer. The St. Clair company has been one of the most important of the small independent coke concerns of the district.

The Collins Colliery Co. at Glen Jean, W. Va., has reduced the wages rate for digging coal from 30 to 25 cents a ton and most of the 500 men refuse to accept the reduction. Men were brought from Virginia and North Carolina, and all but fifty have returned to their homes or gone to Pennsylvania.

Operators of the Massillon district will make an effort to show the unpopularity of the John P. Jones anti-screen law, which was passed by the last legislature. If the operators fall in this direction they will make a reduction of 20 cents a ton in wages which would make the rate 46 cents a ton.

It is feared that there will be trouble at Pana, Ill., when the troops leave, and the coal company puts detectives on guard. There was a murder recently in the negro settlement which showed that little provocation is necessary to start a riot.

There is talk of building a road from Florence, Ala., to Jackson, Tenn., 100 miles, to open the coal and iron-ore fields in Wayne county, Tenn. George R. Johnson of Waynesboro, Tenn., is the promoter.

Much uneasiness is manifested by the people of Shenandoah over the uncertainty of the future of the William Penn colliery, which employs nearly 500 men and boys. The fifteen-year lease of Stickney, Conyngham & Co. expires on July 1, and the company declares it will not take a renewal unless the Girard Estate reduces the royalty.

The Munhall coal works at Homestead, Pa., have resumed operations, after being idle six months, owing to the destruction of the tipple by fire. The company has 400 miners, but needs more. A new 30-acre field will be opened.

The demand for miners at Bergholtz, about 30 miles south of Johnstown, is so great that the Ohio River & Lake Erie R. Co. has volunteered to haul free to that place all miners who wish to work there.

Governor Northern has been doing good work for several months in the direction of having the gold fields of the States worked. He has succeeded in getting some mining experts from Colorado to visit the gold-bearing sections, and these experts are well pleased with what they have seen.

## PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

### House.

In the House Tuesday these bills were introduced:

By Mr. Hoskins, of Erie—To forbid that the authorities of the Soldiers' home shall take any of his pension money from any inmates, unless he is habitually intemperate. It also provides that money that has been thus taken shall be restored to the soldier or his heirs, and if he has no heirs shall be paid to the State Treasurer for the maintenance of the home.

By Mr. Clark, of Washington—To create the office of assistant district attorney at a salary of \$1,000 a year in counties of not less than 150,000 inhabitants in the discretion of the court.

By Mr. Baal, of Huntington—To make an appropriation of \$200,000 to the Huntington reformatory.

By Mr. Moore, of Butler—To prevent the second-hand use of jars for eating, also a bill to prevent the spread of pernicious weeds, such as wild carrots, ox-eyed daisies, wild pansies, etc.

In the House Wednesday, Mr. Wilson, of Jefferson county, offered a legislative reapportionment bill, which, until the next United States census, the House of Representatives will have 202 members, a decrease of two. The proposed division of Allegheny county would give it 20 members, a gain of four.

By Mr. Ford, of Allegheny—To allow boroughs to divert the course of un-navigable streams and to condemn property for this purpose. It is intended especially for the benefit of Etna borough.

By Mr. Marshall, of Allegheny—Appropriating \$1,750,000 for the care of the indigent insane.

By Mr. Clark, of Washington county—To provide for the appointment of assessors to serve in conjunction with the assessors elected in making territorial assessments of real estate in boroughs and townships.

By Mr. Youngson, of Westmoreland county—Repealing the act which placed the borough of Parnassus under the same form of government as the now defunct borough of Birmingham, Allegheny county.

By Mr. Smith, of Tioga county—Appropriating \$15,000 to the State hospital for injured in the bituminous and semi-bituminous coal regions.

By Mr. Miller, of Bedford county—To govern the appointment of medical health officers in cities, boroughs, counties and townships.

By Mr. Christian, of Sullivan county—To allow medical colleges of Pennsylvania to confer diplomas in public health after at least a year's study in the laboratory of hygiene of some medical school.

In the house Thursday morning Mr. Cole of Adams presented a bill to amend and confirm the reorganization of electric light, heat and power companies by purchases of the property, rights and franchises purchased at any sale, by virtue of any process or decree of any court of this commonwealth or of the circuit court of the United States, or by virtue of a power to sell contained in any mortgage or deed of trust.

In its provisions the bill holds that all companies so transferred may be reorganized upon accepting the provisions of the act of 1889 relating to electric light, heat and power companies. It gives to such reorganized companies all the privileges, immunities and franchises and powers conferred by the act of May 8, 1889, upon operations created under the same.

Recommendation of the Hoanack traction motor bill, and the introduction of the measures to improve the banking laws; to require voters to personally register themselves with a board in which the minority party can be represented, and to legalize the sale of oleomargarine or imitation butter when conspicuously labeled, were the main features of Friday's legislative proceedings in the house.

### Senate.

There were only four senators in Harrisburg, and the Monday evening session of that body was dispensed with.

In the Senate Tuesday Mr. McCarrall, of Dauphin, read in place a bill authorizing the trustees of the Southwestern Normal school to place a mortgage on its buildings and grounds. Mr. Meredith, of Armstrong, had referred back to committee, after it had been read a second time, the bill requiring nominations in congressional, judicial and legislative districts composed of more than one county to be made by ballot at primary.

In Senate Wednesday the bill introduced by Mr. Vaughn, of Lackawanna county, to assess costs in election contests on the petitioners was advanced to third reading. The bill offered by Mr. Weller, of Bedford county, to regulate the practice with regard to negotiable instruments was postponed. The following bills were introduced:

By Mr. Vaughn, of Lackawanna county—Amendatory to the act providing for the protection and safety of miners, requiring that all manholes in mines shall have an attendant whose duty it shall be to open them for transportation and travel and prevent them from standing open longer than is necessary for persons or cars to pass through, unless an approved self-acting door is used.

By Mr. Stineman, of Cambria county—Providing that pupils of the soldiers' orphans industrial schools, reaching the age of 18 between January 1 and June 30, may at the discretion of the school commissioners, remain at the school until June 30 following the date at which the pupil may reach the age of 18.

Fifty-five votes were cast for United States senator at Wednesday's joint session of the assembly. Forty were for Senator Quay, 4 to Geo. A. Jenks and 1 to Congressman Dalzell.

The 27th joint ballot of the legislature last Thursday found Senator Quay still short of 13 votes.

The Flinn bill to regulate the practice of plumbing in cities of the second class was defeated in the senate Thursday morning.

Senator James G. Mitchell Thursday morning presented in the senate a bill to reimburse the commissioners who took the soldier votes last fall. It provides for an appropriation of \$5,000. Other bills were:

By Senator Gibson, Erie, an act amending general corporation act of 1874, so as to permit of the incorporation of companies to engage in the business of erecting and repairing all sorts of buildings, including the manufacture of planing mill specialties, hardware, glass, paints, oils, lumber, timbers, shingles, brick and all kinds of builders' supplies.

The joint ballot Friday found Senator Quay with his 13 votes still missing. In the Senate Mr. Magee, at the request of the State banking department, introduced several bills, making changes in the banking business. They were:

An act, limiting the amount of loans to officers and directors of banks, trust companies and savings institutions.

An act providing that dividends must be paid no later than 15 days after being declared.

Providing for the submission to the banking commissioner for his approval

the application for charters for banking institutions, and requiring building and loan associations to notify the department when they close their business.

Senator Boyd's anti-trust bill passed second reading, as did Senator Flinn's bill reducing the number of viewers in railroad condemnation proceedings.

The constable fee bill passed finally, it being the first measure to pass both bodies.

The chair appointed Senators McCarrall, B. B. Mitchell and Cummings on the committee to make arrangements for the reception of President McKinley on the occasion of the dedication of the Hartranft monument.

## THE SABBATH SCHOOL LESSON.

### INTERNATIONAL LESSON COMMENTS FOR FEBRUARY 26.

Lesson Text: "Christ at the Feast," John vii, 14, 25-37—Golden Text: John vii, 37—Commentary on the Day's Lesson by the Rev. D. M. Stearns.

14. "Now about the midst of the feast Jesus went up into the temple and thought." It was the feast of tabernacles, and His brethren who did not believe in Him had in a sort of sneering way advised Him to go up to the feast. His reply was: "My time has not yet come, and they went without Him, but He went up later, and He taught the Jews wondered at His knowledge and His teaching, as He had not been to their schools. His reply to them was: "My doctrine is not Mine, but His that sent Me" (verse 15). He took no credit for His words or works. He sought no glory for Himself.

25. "Then cried Jesus in the temple as He taught, saying, Ye both know Me, and ye know whence I am, and I am not come of Myself, but He that sent Me is true whom ye know not." They had said, We know this man whence He is, but when Christ cometh no man knoweth whence He is (verse 16). They knew that He came from Nazareth and of humble parentage, and that was all they professed to know, but if they had been honest they would have said, We know that Thou art a teacher come from God (John iii, 2).

26. "But I know Him, I am from Him, and He hath sent Me." He said again, "As the Father knoweth Me, even so know I the Father" (John vi, 15) and again, "No man knoweth the Son but the Father, neither knoweth the Father save the Son and he to whomsoever the Son will reveal Him" (Math. xii, 27). In His prayer He said, "O righteous Father, the world hath not known Thee, but I have known Thee, and those whom Thou hast given Me, I have known them" (John xvii, 25).

30. "Then they sought to take Him, but no man laid hands on Him because His hour was not yet come." Many a time would they have taken Him, but they could not touch Him until the appointed time. When they did finally take Him, it was because He allowed them to, and when He died He freely gave up His life. He laid it down of Himself; they could not take it from Him (John x, 18).

31. "And many of the people believed on Him and said, When Christ cometh will He do more miracles than these which this man hath done?" While some believed and some believed not, and many who professed to believe turned away, yet some more with Him (chapter vi, 66) He kept steadily on bearing faithful testimony and doing the Father's works and will, sure that all whom the Father gave to Him would come unto Him (chapter xii, 47) and that He would see of the travail of His soul and be satisfied (Isa. liii, 11).

32. "The Pharisees heard that the people murmured such things concerning Him, and the Pharisees and the chief priests sent officers to take Him." They might have remembered that a certain king of Syria did his best to take Elisha, but in vain, or that Ahab did his best to find Elijah, but also failed; that Sennacherib would have taken Jerusalem, but could not; when will the enemies of God stop imagining vain things? Not till the antichrist, yet to be manifested, is destroyed, and Satan shut up in the pit, and even after that there shall be enemies of God until Satan is finally cast into the lake of fire and the kingdom comes.

33. "Then said Jesus unto them, Yet a little while I will be with you, and then I go unto Him that sent Me." The time was short until He would give Himself up and then take Him and kill Him, but even in death He would go to the Father, and after the resurrection He would in His glorified body ascend to the Father. For more than thirty years He had willingly absented Himself from His home in glory bearing all manner of humiliation and scorn for our sakes, and soon He was to become our sin offering, bearing our sins in His own body on the cross.

34. "Ye shall seek Me and shall not find Me, and where I am thither ye cannot come." In chapter viii, 21, He says: "I go My way, and ye shall seek Me and shall die in your sins. Whether I go ye cannot come." In verse 24 of the same chapter He says, "If ye believe not that I am He, ye shall die in your sins." Now is the time to seek Him, for it is written, "Seek ye the Lord while He may be found," and all who truly seek shall find Him (Jer. xxix, 14; Math. vii, 8), but if the sinner will not yield to the seeking Saviour— for He is always seeking ever since He sought Adam hiding from Him in Eden— then there is a possibility of the experience of Prov. i, 28: "Then shall they call upon Me, but I will not answer. They shall seek Me early, but they shall not find Me."

35. "Then said the Jews among themselves, Whither will He go that we shall not find Him? Will He go into the country of the gentiles?" If they believed Him to be possessed of a devil, as they said, they could not think of His going to heaven to leave them, but even if He should possibly be a good man and go to a heathen country, they would find Him, for were they not all going that way, at least in their own opinion? Anything more that a mere man they could not see Him to be and so they understood Him, not because they would not receive Him.

36. "What manner of saying is this that He said, Ye shall seek Me and shall not find Me, and where I am thither ye cannot come?" It is not strange that these unbelievers could not understand His words, for even the disciples are heard saying on the night before His crucifixion: "What is this that He saith? A little while, We cannot tell what He saith" (John xvi, 19).

37. "In the last day, the great day of the feast, Jesus stood and cried, saying, If any man thirst, let him come unto Me and drink." Had they considered their own Scriptures they might have thought of Isa. lv, 1, or Jer. li, 16, or the rock that Moses struck, out of which they were blinded. Their hearts were hardened, their ears heavy (Isa. vi, 10) because they would not see nor hear nor believe (Acts xxviii, 24-27). The fountain of living water was now in their midst, and yet they would not drink, for they preferred their own cisterns. In chapter 3 we learn how to be born of water and the Spirit, in chapter 4 we learn that we may be wells of water, but here we learn that we may be rivers of water, bringing health and life wherever we go (Ezek. xlviii, 9). Most saved people are content just to be born again, a few are willing to be well, but fewer still care to be rivers. It is for us to say how much of the Word we are to have in us (Eph. v, 18; Col. iii, 16)—Lesson Helper.

The Shanghai mandarins issued proclamations notifying the people that there will be an eclipse of the moon on the night of the 28th inst., and calling upon the people to worship the Emperor to beat dragons and fire guns to frighten away the monster that will devour the moon on that night.