

RALPH DENHAM MAKES SOME ARRANGEMENTS. Squire Condit was a man of force. He could find no one to row him to the Sea Hawk, but he did find a cance with a paddle in it; and in his younger days there was not an Indian on the bay who could excel him in the management of one of those unsteady convey-

It is not necessary to recount the troubles he had in getting aboard the ship, where his coming caused no little consternation to the night watch.

He found Lieutenant Hedges and Valentine Dayton very busy. He took them to one side, told them his astounding story, and brought Valentine back in his canoe.

When the Squire found Ralph was in the house, and in his own room, he ran and caught the young Captain in his arms, and for some minutes he was so overcome by his emotions that he could not speak.

Mrs. Condit, good, prudent woman, closed all the shutters, drew close the blinds, locked the doors in the direction of the servants' quarters, and enjoined on all present the necessity of speaking in low tones, she herself setting an ex-cellent example for them to follow.

Though Valentine was fully prepared by Squire Condit's story to see Captain Denham, the whole affair was so sudden and startling that he could hardly credit his eyes, even though he held his friend's hand and heard the familiar

sound of his voice.
It was Dinah who took it on herself to tell the danger they found Ralph in when they returned to the hut, and to give an account of the disposition they had made of Uncas.

After the first inevitable excitement of the meeting was over, Ralph took command. He felt as if he could talk as easy to Valentine as if they were alone, and he was anxious to learn of everything that had transpired on the Sea Hawk since he left, and particularly since the second coming of the Wanderer.

Valentine knew enough of the captain's story to be convinced of the un-paralleled perfidy of Fox, but before learning of this, the suspicions of him-self and Mr. Hedges had been aroused by incidents, which he proceeded to

narrate.

He said in substance: That neither he nor Mr. Hedges suspected for one moment that the Wanderer did not go New York and leave Captain Denham there. He brought from the ship the letter Thrasher had given to Mr. Hedges, which letter he claimed he had brought with post haste.

"It is very clear to me," said Ralph,
"that this Thrasher is in Fox's service, though the letter he first brought, ordering me to report to the governor, I am satisfied was genuine."

The whole matter is still mysterious to me," replied Valentine; "though now that I realize that we are in such close proximity to Captain Kidd, things before very dark are getting much clearer. But I was going to tell you what we have done. Fox ordered Lieutenant Hedges to send all the fixed ammuni-tion on board the Sea Hawk to his ship—"
"He wanted to leave you powerless,

interrupted Ralph; "but tell me that this thing has not been done."

"I will explain, and I think you will be satisfied. Fox told us that you were coming on with a supply ship, and that by the time the Sea Hawk was ready to sail under your command, we should have all the ammunition we wanted.

"All this looked most reasonable, so this evening and all night, up to 10 o'clock, we were getting the ammunition out of the magazine, which is full of cases, one-half of them, as you know, are full of copper ingots we captured from that pirate last April, off the Isle of Pines.

"I remember," replied Captain Den-

"It was Lieut. Hedges' honest intention to send all our fixed ammunition on board, as the Wanderer's boats were to begin coming for it at eleven o'clock. But a half hour before that time-say two hours ago-a young black man sud-denly appeared on the ship, and his dripping clothing told how he had come."

"Dat was Tello; I know dat was my gran'chile, Tello," chuckled Dinah. Yes, Dinah, he said his name was Tello, and I recognized in him the servant of Col. Graham, who is here on some mysterious mission. But pardon me, Val; what was this

black boy's object in coming here?" "I will explain, Captain; there is so much to tempt one off the line of direct sailing that I lose sight of the point Well, Othello drew the tenant and myself to one side, where no one else could see or hear, and then he took from his blg mouth a letter carefully wrapped up in oiled silk, and told

us to read it.
"We took him to the cabin, gave him a glass of brandy and a change of clothes, and then read the letter, which was signed by Donald Cameron, the cabin boy of the Wanderer. I have the letter with me, but as it is a little long I will give you a synopsis. He says he is sixteen years of age, was born in Glasgow, and was cabin boy last on an Indiaman, which was captured and destroyed off the Island of Madagascar by Capt. Kidd. He was the only one

saved, and since then he has been Capt. Fox's cabin boy. "Kidd changer his name to Fox after the had captured and burned an English war sloop named the Wanderer, commanded by an officer of that name. The Wanderer was once the Adventure Galley, of New York. In conclusion, Don says, 'Do not send any ammunition from your ship. Kidd's object is to capture the Sea Hawk. Be prepared.' And then Don gave a brief account of

what had become of Captain Denham and asked that his letter be destroyed. Then the Lieutenant will not

anything to the Wanderer?" said Ralph. We talked the whole matter over, Captain, and had just reached a conclusion when the Squire came so unex-pectedly on board," said Valentine.

'And that conclusion was that you would still go on as if you did not suspect this fellow, and, that, instead of sending this ammunition on board the Wanderer, you would send the cases filled with copper, which looked like ammunition and are of the same

That is exa tly what we decided to do, and I now see that we acted wisely, for our conduct meets your approval. While I am telling you this, the Wanderer's boats are carrying off the 'ammunition' and stowing it in their own

"Well done, Valentine. Ah, I knew the ship was in good hands. There is

not on the ocean a more competent, cool-headed man than that same George Hedges."

"I wish we could say the same of his brother, the doctor," growled the

"Uncle Nehemiah is infatuated with Fox," said Valentine. "But if he suspected his real character, there is not a man in the country who would pursue him to justice more relentlessly."

"That's so," said the squire, "but it does gall me to see an old friend make

a plagued fool of himself." Apart from the ammunition, what other favor does Fox want?" asked Cap-

tain Denham. This evening he called on Mr. Hedges, and said that the Wanderer was going to drop down with the tide to-morrow evening, and take a position off Montauk to watch for the pirate,

"The audacious villain!" exclaimed the Squire.

"He said that fifty of his men were unfit for duty, and in the event of a fight would be in the way, so he sug-gested that he send his fifty men on board the Sea Hawk and take fifty of

ours."
"What reply did the Lieutenant make?"

"He said he would let him know in the morning."

"Valentine," said Captain Denham, rising to his feet. "The men must be sent from the Sea Hawk!" A murmur of surprise from all, which

increased when Ralph added: "They must be picked men who understand in advance what is needed of them, and they must be commanded by an officer in whom they have every con-

fidence. "The Sea Hawk men have confidence in all their officers."
"True, Val; but I do not think they

will hesitate an instant when they know I am geing to lead them." Another gasp from the people, and

Valentine said hurriedly:
"But Fox does not want an officer." "I see through his purpose, and I pro-pose to meet fire with fire. The very measure by which he hopes to secure success must be made to result in ruin. I can disguise myself after I have met with the men. Fox supposes me dead, or as good as dead. The sick men he sends on board the Sea Hawk must be received. It will be found, if they get a chance, that they are strong enough to murder our people and seize the ship. Ha, we shall adopt his tactics. His men must be made sick enough.

"Let me mix 'em a drink, en I'll see ez dey are all sick 'nuff," said Dinah.
"It will be daylight in a few hours; I must go aboard and perfect all the arrangements at once," said Ralph, rising.
"Hear me before you leave," said Un-

tilla, who had remained an attentive listener, "I think I can help Captain Denham.

"You have already saved my life, you and Dinah, my trusty friends," said Ralph, giving a hand to each. "When daylight comes, I will send Uncas back a prisoner to our head men,

whom his conduct has sorely offended. Till he changes the Montauks will obey "Another noble Zenobia," said the

Squire. "They will obey me, and I can bring to-morrow two hundred warriors all well armed, and place them on board the Sea Hawk, if they can be of any use there. Many of them, as Ralph Denham knows, are good sailors, and all of them are as much at home on water as on land. If Ralph Denham takes fifty men to the Wanderer, and I like the plan, the force of George Hedges will be weakened so much. If you agree I wear the plume and carry the spear Wyandauch, the insignia of our of Wyandauch, the insignia of our chiefs, and the Montauks will then follow Untilla to the silent tents of death

if need be While Untilla spoke, her beautiful face became radiant, her lithe form was drawn up, and her eyes burned with a light like unto that which inspired the followers of Joan of Arc when on the eve of battle she flashed along their

"Ha, the Montauks have at length a chief worthy of Wyandauch. I accept. I gladly accept, noble Untilla," cried

"But what will Fox say?" asked Valentine.

"He need not know it. To-morrow night they can board the Sea Hawk from their canoes. Hedges and you must see to that," replied the Captain. Come, Dinah; you must help me. I will be here again to-morrow before the sun is in mid-heavens." said Untilla, bowing in her graceful way and going out, followed by Dinah.

Ralph would have left a note for Lea, but he feared it might fall into other hands and defeat his scheme. Mrs. Condit promised to send for Lea in the morning, and that she and Ellen would then explain everything and enjoin her to silence, though with a girl of Lea's good sense that precaution would be

unnecessary. "I tell you, my boy," said Squire Condit, as he stood with his hands on Ralph's shoulders, and his eyes and voice telling of his anxiety, "that I don't at all like your doing what you propose. Consider that you have escaped from the lion's den and the flery furnace, and that it may be tempting destruction to place yourself again in

the power of those sons of Belial."
"Knowledge is power. There would be cause for alarm if they knew what we do. I and my men will go prepared for every emergency. The fight will take place near Montauk, and the Wanderer is the more powerful vessel of the two; she has fully seventy men more than the Sea Hawk. Leave it to

"I do trust you, my boy! I always have trusted you, and you have always shown yourself to be worthy. May God bless and prosper you in this contest for right.

me, father, and trust me.

Ralph kissed Mrs. Condit and Ellen, and Valentine, by virtue of his recent right, did the same, and both went down to the shore.

They put off in the canoe which the squire had used, and they had to wait some time till the boats of the Wanderer, laden with their last cargo of "fixed ammunition," had left the Sea Hawk, before they could get on board without

attracting attention.

Ralph Denham still retained his disso that Lieutenant Hedges did not know him at first, and could not be convinced that it was he, till they had entered the cabin and turned up the lights.

Othello had learned from Don, the cabin boy, that there was to be a reception on board the Wanderer the following afternoon at 2 o'clock, and that Doctor Hedges and his daughter were to be there.

Othello was brought from his hidingplace, in the cabin, to confirm this, and on seeing Captain Denham, who had laid away his disguise to satisfy Mr. Hedges, his eyes threatened to leap out of his head.

Though Othello did not look to be very bright, he was by no means a fool; he had inherited much of the shrewdness and originality that made his grandmother so remarkable. He told a great deal that he had overheard. much of it of value. And he gave much

information about his master, whose real name was Lord Paliton, and he

startled Ralph by saying:
"My mas'r come from Englan' all de
way har, for to git dis man, ez call him-

self Fox, foh to kill you, sah."

"But why should Lord Paliton, of
whom I know nothing, wish me dead?"

"Dun' know, sah; I've tot 'bout dat,
en Lcouldn't jes' see why it was so, onless he didn't like you," replied Othello,

conscious that his reasoning was in some way defective. Othello was taken back to his hidingplace, and Captain Denham and his two lieutenants began their consultation. The Captain's scheme, proposed a Squire Condit's, was indorsed by Mr.

Hedges, with the exception that he did not at all approve of the Captain's going with the men who were to be sent to the Wanderer.

"I think, Captain," said Mr. Hedges, in his deliberate way, "that the place for you is on the quarter-deck of you own ship, and let Mr. Dayton or myself

"Your argument would be right, Lieutenant, if this were an ordinary matter. But you must bear in mind that Fox and his men think me out of the way."
"I am aware of that."

"To find me in command of my own ship would force Fox to change his plans, and the chances are he would get away, for he dare not risk a fight, though he is the stronger. If he is crippled, he is gone as surely as if he were sunk Our object is not to avoid this fellow, but to capture him.

"That's it, Captain," said the officers,
"Good. Now if I had fifty of my fine fellows on board, and he has four times that number of his, we are the stronger For we can strike when we please, and we will only please to strike when the Sea Hawk is into the fight. You must command, Hedges. No man can do it better; and before the week is over, the dea Hawk will have added another vic-

tory to her exploits."
"Whatever you say, Captain. I was only thinking of the trials you have

"Ah, Fox invited me on board his ship last time, and played me a scurvy trick. I will go back to the same ship and show him how Ralph Denham and his gallant lads can play him a Roland for his Oliver. Bring the ship's list, Mr. Dayton, and let me look over the names. [TO BE CONTINUED.]

Revolution In the Boot Trade. "The wooden peg, as far as the cob-bler is concerned," said Uncle George

Wayman, an old-time shoe cobbler,

"has about played its part and will

never be heard of again. The steel

nail or tack has taken its place, and is

used exclusively by cobblers now, ex-

cept in building a heel, where we can

run in a few wooden pegs before we

put on the last top, which is nailed on

with steel nails. The wooden peg makes a much easier wearing job, but,

as nearly all shoes are now factory

made and the welts put in them are

very thin, they are not strong enough

to hold the pegs so we can shave off the ends. If we used the old-style

shaver it would cut the welt to pieces.

Shoes are manufactured so cheap in

the past few years that people find it

cheaper to buy a new pair of shoes

than to have them cobbled to any great

extent. Time was when shoes were

made so that they would wear out

three or four sets of heels and soles,

but that time has passed. It is rarely

these days that they will stand more

than one set of heels and soles. Few,

very few, persons think of having

shoes made to order any more in com-

parison to the large number in former

days. This ready-made shoe business

has been steadily growing for the

past twenty years. As for boots, ex-cept for a few old-fashioned persons

who will not change, they are seldom made any more. Many is the hun-

dred pair of boots I have made for the

older residents of Georgetown and

Washington. But all of my custo-

mers of forty years ago are long since

dead. Why I am left over 1 do not

know, but I was taught and always

believed that God moved in a myste-

rious way His wonders to perform. There was a time when I had a num-

ber of customers who wore four pair

of boots in a year. I got from \$10 to

\$12 for each pair. I haven't made a

pair of boots for over two years."-

The Human Brain and Animal Brain.

The number, the extent, and the

significance of the resemblances and

peculiarities of the human brain con-

stitute some of the most difficult mor-

phological problems. Compare the

appearance presented by the human

head cut in two in the middle and that

of the head of a chimpanzee which has

been prepared in the same manner.

Then compare the brain of a child at

birth, as seen from the side, with the

brain of a young chimpanzee. Upon

comparison of these two aspects of the

divided brains, the resemblances are

seen to be very much more numerous

and significant than the differences.

Indeed, the differences are insignifi-

cant; the resemblances are startling.

Nobody has yet succeeded in defining

what it is that constitutes the human

brain as different from the brain of

any other animal. We may recognize

it. Any skilled anatomist would re-

cognize the human from the animal

brain; but that is a very different

thing from formulating the differences,

and that is what we aim at. It is one

of the objects for the remainder of my

life to be able to say in words what it

is that differentiates our brain from

Buttons Are Modern.

ing of buttons, and though they pre-

sented themselves as ornaments in the

fourteenth century, buttonholes were

was not nutil nearly the middle of the

last century that the manufacture of

steel buttons was entered upon at the

Soho Works, in Birmingham, Eng-

land. Then, on the accession of

George III. the gilt buttons appeared

and became quite the vogue. But it

was reserved for the artisans of our

day to make these useful fastouers in

the greatest variety at marvelously

low prices, and out of all sores of ma-

terial, even to the seemingly impossi-

Smallest Church in England,

borders of Bedfordshire and Bucking-

hamshire, but situated in the latter

county, is said to be the smallest and

most curious church in England. The

parish contains under twenty inhabi-

tants, and the church will comfortably

seat a few more than that number.

The parish church of Grove, on the

still an undreamed of possibility.

The Greeks and Romans knew noth-

the brain of other animals. - Arena.

Washington Star.

# PUPILS OF THE PAST

PUNISHMENTS THEY HAD TO SUFFER WHEN AT SCHOOL.

Those of To-Day Have an Easy Life in Comparison With What the Children of Former Ages Were Compelled to Undergo.

RUEL and unusual punish ments are discountenanced nowadays in civilized countries. One must go to the Spanish possessions, or to some barbar-



ENOCKING THEIR HEADS TOGETHER.

cruelty in regular practice by recognized authority. It was not always thus, of course. Even so late as the early part of the present century a variety of tortures were commonly applied by school teachers to their pupils. Many of these were exceedingly ingenious and very distressing, but an impression then prevailed to bring out the latent virtues of youth. which might otherwise remain undeveloped.

The United States Bureau of Education has recently had made a num-

Perhaps you think it would be fun to be shaken by the shoulders until RELIGIOUS READING. your teeth rattle. There was a variety of this exercise which was called



KNEELING ON DRIED PEASE.

'churning," and which was accomplished by seizing the unfortunate boy by the lapels of his coat and violently agitating his person. Holding a stick in the air over the head was another form of torture, which became very distressing after a few minutes. So likewise did the holding out of a book with extended arms. Knocking the heads of quarreling youngsters together may have been salutary morally, but physically it was certainly injur-

ious. "Horsing" was an English method of punishment. Therein the boy on whom the penalty was to be inflicted was mounted on the back of another boy, so as to make him more easily accessible to the ruler or birch. Lifting a pupil by the ears was supposed in those days to encourage the acquisition of knowledge, and a particularly ingenious form of torture was to compel a boy to stand and bend over the effect that they were necessary to so as to hold his head under a table while admonished with a switch. The youth who served as a model for the picture representing this punishment fainted away after five minutes of it.

Boxing the ears was a favorite



OLD-TIME PUNISHMENTS OF SCHOOLBOYS.

applied in the schools. They were but it has gone out of favor, owing who is trying with all his might to stand on one foot in a waste basket.

History has preserved the memory of a pedagogue named Hanherle, who died about the mindle of the eighteenth century in a village of Swabia. It is recorded of him that during a period of service extending over fiftyone years and seven months he inflicted 911,527 blows with the rod, 124,011 blows with the cane, 20,989 raps with the ruler, 136,715 blows on the hand, 10,235 blows over the mouth, 7905 boxes on the ear, 1,118,800 raps on the head, and 22,763 "nota benes" with Bible, catechism and singing book. He made 777 boys to kneel on pease, and 613 to sit on a three cornered piece of wood, not to mention various extraordinary punishments which he invented himself. The worthy school teacher was a methodical man, and. these notes are taken from his own

business memoranda. M. It was not until the latter part of the eighteenth century that popular dissatisfaction with this method of education began to grow. There were bodily exercises in the schools of those days, it is true, but the teachers received the benefit of it, and the pupils served merely as part of the "apparatus." The latter, in England, were obliged to have their hair frizzled, with powder and pomade; they wore embroidered coats, knee-breeches, silk stockings and a sword at the side. No costume can be imagined more inconsistent with the natural activity of children or better calculated to cause them discomfort.

The notion that children have rights which grown people are bound to re-



HOLDING THE HEAD UNDER A TABLE.

spect is rather new. The whipping of a pupil by a teacher nowadays is likely to make a scandal, and, in a public school, to lead to the dismissal of the instructor. Boys are difficult cattle to deal with, but it has come to be a recognized fact that they can be managed quite as efficiently without violence. The old proverb which relates to the sparing of the rod has been proved, like many other accepted sayings, a fallacy.

ber of large drawings representing method of punishing children up to some of the tortures which used to be the time of the present generation, made by Mr. Felix Mahony, and are partly to the fact now recognized that produced herewith. From the present- it is apt to cause deafness. Striking day point of view they are decidedly | the tips of the fingers with a ruler was interesting, and may well cause any snother torture, very painful. Among boy of these times to congratulate the milder of old-fashioned punishhimself that he was born so late. Con- ments was the dunce-cap. Sometimes, sider, for example, the case of the un too, quarreling children were comfortunate youth who is kneeling on pelled to stand facing each other for dried pease, or of that other little chap an hour or so. Sitting on a stick of firewood was a style of repose that grew irksome after a while. In the old



THE HORSE-AN ENGLISH IDEA.

days girls suffered physical torment at school almost equally with boys; they, too, were birched and subjected to all sorts of indignities.

In oriental countries the bastinado, applied with strap or rod to the soles of the feet, is a favorite form of punishment in schools. The ancients were great whippers. In Sparta there were ceremonial occasions when boys merely for glory as a quasi-religious rite, were whipped so severely that they often died; and such a death was considered very glorious. Horace, the Latin poet, mentions a famous pedagogue of his day as "the flogging Orbilius."-Globe-Democrat.

### Sun's Effect on Precious Stones,

The powerful chemical effects of the sun are felt even by precious stones. The ruby, sapphire, and emerald suffer less than other colored stones in this respect, but it has been shown by experiment that a ruby lying in a shop window for two years became much lighter in tint than its mate kept in a dark place during that period. Garnets and topazes are more easily affected. Pearls are said to show deterioration with age, but if they are not worn constantly, they will recuperate wonderfully during brief vacations spent in quiet and darkness. The only species of unluck which the practical person believes the opal will bring to its owner is that of loss if the stone is exposed carelessly to heat. It is liaable to crack, being composed principally of silicic acid, with a small proportion of water.

### A Year's Patents in England. More than 28,000 applicants for

patents were made in England during 1896. About one-third of the number were for inventions connected, in some way or other with the bicycle.

The Christian Endeavor movement now numbers 4183 branches in Great

To think his thoughts is blessedness su-

preme; To know himself, the Thinker, is our life; o rest this weary intellect on his.

Is the glad ending of mind's endless strife.

For this is life eternal him to know.

And Jesus Christ his son whom he hath

And this is light, to walk in his dear love, Light brighter than the noon-bright firma-

A PRAYER FOR LOVE.

Dear Saviour, we thank thee, that when thou wast upon earth thou didst take little children up in thine arms and bless them. Now thou art gone into the heavens, we re-joice to feel that thy love is none the less tender and watchful, and that thy hands even now are laid upon them in blessing. Thou dost abide with us still, and art nearer to us dost abide with us still, and art nearer to us and dearer than when thou didst walk the earth in human form, for thou dost never leave us. We pray thee to illumine our hearts, that we may see with the eye of faith. Give us to feel thy touch upon us, that we may go forth to our duties in the greatness of thy strength, and rejoice evermore in thee. May we be so filled with the precious love of Christ that we shall reflect it upon our children and they in turn, shall taste love of Christ that we shall reflect it upon our children, and they, in turn, shall taste its sweetness and power, and grow up into thee in all things. Help us, as a family, to take hold of hands toda; with a new covenant, with a higher and deeper joy; and pledge to thee our love and loyalty and service. If there come times of darkness and struggle, when the burdens press and perplexities thwart us. O. may we lean the plexities thwart us, O, may we lean the harder upon thine almighty arm, and find strength in thee for every time of need. We ask it in Jesus' name. Amen.

THE GREATER MAN, THE GREATER LOVE.

It is the great patriots that interpret the value of their country to the common citizen. The man absorbed in his own small zen. The man absorbed in his own small affairs, or so restricted in his power of thought that he would never have taken in the national idea for himself abstractly, sees how Washington and Webster and Lincoln loved the land; and through their Lincoln loved the land; and through their love for it, its worthiness of his own love becomes made known to him. Still his love for his country, when it is awakened, is his own, and may impel him to serve her in most peculiar personal ways, very different from theirs; but none the less is it true that but for the interpretation of these great men's honor for he he would have hon-ored his country le. I not at all. They in-terpret to their fellowmen what God has first interpreted to them, till ultimately the fire which starts from the central heart of fire which starts from the central neart of all runs through the world, and the blindest are enlightened to discern, and the most timid become bold enough to praise, the movement which at first had no friend but God.—Phillips Brooks.

THE BIBLE IN SOURCE OF WORK.

I do not know of any single Christian today doing any work—any real work—who is not a dilligent student of his Bible, who does not read the Bible as some of these does not read the Bible as some of these business men read the fluctuations of the market. I do not know one of them who does not make the personal culture of the spirit as great a business in life as yonder athlete makes the training of the body in preparation for the race. I do not know one of them that does not cultivate an eager, earnest interest in the Christian fellowship, Christian testimony, and Christian service, bestowing upon them as much toil, and time, and thought as the world bestows upon its society engagements and its stows upon its society engagements and its constant round of pleasures. The great difference between the Christian and the worlding is, not that one works and the worlding is, not that one works and the other does not, but the worlding toils and moils and dies, and the Christian toils and moils and lives for evermore.—Rev. R. F.

Our Heavenly Father, before entering upon the duties of the day we would look into thy face and feel again our hand in thine. Help us to detect thy presence in every incident of this day. Give us grace according to our need. Thou hast made us and knowest what we can bear. There is the test of the state no temptation which thou hast not tested before permitting us to enter. The heavy part of our cross is on thy shoulders. Nor part of our cross is on thy shoulders. Not is there any joy or pleasure which is not sweeter because thou hast chosen it. So whatever experience is before us let it link us closer to thee. Thus may we grow into thy image day by day, O blessed Saviour.

The cry of life can be satisfied by a Life alone. In the religion of Christ, and there only, are met all those demands to which thought severed from Christ is driven—for an Object of Worship which shall transcend knowledge, for an Ideal thoroughly subject to knowledge, for a living Power so working to knowledge, for a living Power so working in the soul with secret might that this Ideal in the soul with secret might that this ideal may inspire us, not with despair, bu. with courage. Thus is force revealed as loving, humanity as holy and the moral law as divine. This is the assurance, wondrous, yet by the very witness of denial less wondrous than essential, brought to the world by Jesus Christ.—Vida D. Scudder.

DEEP PRAYERS LIKE DEEP-SEA VOYAGING. It may be your prayer is like a ship, which, nt may be your prayer is like a ship, which, when it goes on a very long voyage, does not come home laden so soon, but when it does come home it has a richer freight. Mere "coasters" will bring your coals or such-like ordinary things; but they that go afar to Tarshish return with gold and ivory. Coasting prayers such as we pray afar to Tarshish return with gott and ivory. Coasting prayers such as we pray every day, bring us many necessaries; but there are great prayers which, like the old Spanish galleons, cross the main ocean and are longer out of sight, but come home deepladen with a golden freight.—Spurgeon.

A RELIGION BORN OF LOVE. Ours is a sunny religion, born of divine love; and one of the fruits of the Holy Spirit is joy. A joyless Christian is a libel on his profession. We ought to walk so close to Jesus as to be always in His sunclose to Jesus as to be always in his sun-shine, and make so little of earthly ills and vexations and losses as never to let them envelop us in an atmosphere of Arctic mid-night. Paul made a dungeon ring with holy night. Faul made a dungeon ring with holy melodies. Every follower of Christ should strive to make his daily life a song as well as a Gospel sermon.—Theodore L. Cuyler, D. D.

Lord! who art merciful as well as just, Incline thine ear to me, a child of dust! Not what I would, O Lord, I offer thee, Alas! but what I can, Father, Almighty, who hast made me man, And made me look to heaven, for thou ar

Accept my sacrifice and humble prayer. Four things which are not in thy treasury I lay before thee, Lord, with this petition: My nothingness, my wants, My sins, and my contrition. -Southey.

Waiting will not take away the chronic ail, restore nerves and bones, and remove pain: nor will it bring to the empty arms and the lace rated heart what they are al-ways crying for. But waiting brings the beatitude of God-quiet, peace, strength, trust, hope—not with the old bound and jubi-

lance, but other graces, better-quiet, peace,

strength .- J. F. W. Ware. Happy those who are able in truth to say, My Lord and my God!" Here is the noblest inspiration for life, strength for work, comfort in trouble, hope in death. what gives eternity itself its chief interes; and joy.—William Forsythe.

Li Hung Chang a G. A. E. Man, The Gettysburg Post, G. A. R., of St. Paul Minn., has received through the Chinese Minister at Washington Li Hung Chang's acceptance of the invitation of the post to be come an honorary member. The necessary documents and a badge will be promptly forwarded to Li Hung Chang. Commander in-Chief Clarkson has improved this innova-tion in G. A. R. customs.

Chinaman for President. A Chinaman has just been elected President of one of the largest cycle clubs around Boston.

Mortality From Aspayxlation. According to a Boston report fifty-one persons were killed by gas in Massachusetts last

# SABBATH SCHOOL.

NTERNATIONAL LESSON FOR

Golden Text: I Cor. ix.,

25-Commentary.

MARCH 21. Lesson Text: "Christian Self Restraint," I Cor. ix., 19-27-

19. "For, though I be free from all men, yet have I made myself servant unto all, that I might gain the more." For the sake of a temperance lesson we turn from the na rative in the Acts to a section of this epistle, but it is a temperance lesson in the sense of every form of restraint and control of the self life that the Christ life may be made every form of restraint and control of the self life that the Christ life may be made more manifest, and thus the gospel be lived as well as preached in order to gain more people for Christ. The section in which we find our lesson begins with chapter viii., 1, and runs to the end of chapter xi., the beginning of each section being easily recognized by the words "now so touching" or "now concerning" (chapters vii., 1; viii., 1; xii., 1; xvi., 1). The central thought in this section seems to be chapter x., 31, "Whether, therefore, ye eat or drink or whatsoever ye do, do all to the glory of God," the object of such a life being primarily that God in all things may be glorified through Jesus Christ (I Pet. iv., 11), and then that some may be saved (enapters ix., 22; x., 33). Paul was indebted to no one for favors; he was under compliment to no one. He said to these very Corinthians that if he had wronged them it was in that he had not been a burden to them, and for this he asked their forgiveness. He sought them and not their possessions (II Cor. xii., 13, 14). Being thus free from obligations to all, except the obligation laid upon him by God to preach the gospel to all, he gladly became servant to all for Christ.

20. "Unto the Jews I became as a Jew."

Christ.

20. "Unto the Jews I became as a Jew that I might gain the Jews." We must think of Paul as a servaci of Christ, a member of the body of Christ in perfect joint and health, under full and complete control of health, under full and complete control of Christ, the head, and ever seeking in all things to please Him (chapters iii., 5; xli., 12; Gal. i., 10; I Thes. ii., 4). He had a great desire that Christ should be magnified in his body whether by life or death (Phil. i., 20). We must keep this in mind in considering this and the next two verses lest we might be tempted to think Paul guilty of some inconsistency or of conniving at a wrong thing in sistency or of conniving at a wrong thing in order to win men to Christ. He was a Jew In dealing with such he would, as far as he conscientiously could, put himself in their

to Christ.

21. "To them that are without law, as without law, that I might gain them that are without law, that I might gain them that are without law." He often speaks of gentiles as "them that are without." He would have believers exercise special care in walking honestly toward them as to win them. As far as Paul could in the sight of God, he put himself in their place, saw things with their eyes and from their standpoint sought to lead them to Christ that they might be

saved.
22. "To the weak became I as weak that 22. "To the weak became I as weak that I might gain the weak. I am made all things to all men that I might by all means save some." In Rom. xv., 1-3, hetakes, as he always does, Christ for his example and teaches us not to please qurselves, but others, and to bear the infirmities of the weak, and the even in the common acts of esting and this even in the common acts of eating and drinking, as the context shows. There is a self centered life and a Christ centered is a self centered life and a Christ centered life, and, though strauge it is yet true, sadly true, that the former is often manifest in believers to the great grief of the Spirit and dishonor of God. Paul, like his Master, thought not of himself, but of how he could glorify Christ and win people to Him.

23. "And this I do for the gospel's sake, that I might be partaker thereof with you."
What is this which, as a servant of Christ, he is siming to be a partaker of? It cannot

is aiming to be a partaker of? It cannot be eternal life, the gift of God, nor the forbe eternal life, the gift of God, nor the for-giveness of sins, nor peace with God, nor jus-tification, nor sanctification, for all these come to us in Christ freely by virtue of His finished work. See Rom. iii., 24; v., 1; I Cor. iii., 21-23; vi., 11. We do not work for redemption and its benefits: but, receiving Christ as God's unspeakable gift to us, we believe that his divine power hath given unto us all things that pertain unto life and godliness (II Pet. i., 3). Being a saved man through the blood of Christ, Paul knows that denial of self in preaching the gospol will bring him a reward (verses 17, 18), and he wishes the believers at Corinth to share this with him.

this with him.
24. "Know ye not that they which run in a race run all, but one receiveth the prize Go run that ye may obtain." Now, salvation is not obtained by running, for we cannot run till we have obtained salvation. Until we are saved we are dead in trespasses and sins (Eph. ii., 5), and dead people cannot run for God. To run in an ordinary race, those who desire to run must first enter: so in the race before us, the Christian life or race, we must first enter, and the entrance is at the cross. The fee is paid for all who are willing to enter, for the blood of Christ

cleanseth from all sin.
25. "And every man that striveth for the mastery is temperate in all things. Now, they do it to obtain a corruptible crown, but we an incorruptible." The wreath, the reward, the honor associated with the victor reward, the honor associated with the victor in the Grecian games soon faded or passed away, but the Christian seeks a crown incorruptible to cast at the feet of Christ (Rev. iv., 10). That there are rewards for the faithful in addition to salvation, which is the free gift of God, and that it is possible to be rewarded or be saved and have no reward, See I Cor. iii., 14, 15; II John viii.; Rev.

xxii., 12; Luke xiv., 14, etc.
26. "I therefore so run, not as uncertainly; so fight I, not as one that beateth the air."
In an ordinary race there is uncertainty as to who shall win, and only one can possibly win the prize. In the Christian race there meed be no uncertainty, for Christ Himself will be the judge, and He will reward every one according to his works. All who will one according to his works. All who will may have rewards for service—the crown of life for patient endurance, the crown of our lesson for denial of self. etc. (Jas. i., 12; Rev. ii., 10; I Thess. ii., 19; I Pet. v., 4; II Tim. iv, 8).

27. "But I keep under my body and bring

27. "But I keep under my body and bring it into subjection, leat that by any means when I have preached to others I myself should be a castaway." Not a lost soul, for none of Christ's sheep can perish (John x., 28, 29) but disapproved as to service. See R. V. Paul never questioned, nor ever taught others to question, the eternal safety of every true believer (Phil. i., 6; II Tim. i., 12; Eph. v., 25-27; Jude xxiv). But he did strongly emphasize the possibility of the loss of service and the necessity of a whole hearted denial and renunciation of the self life (Gal, ii. 20: vf., 14: II Cor. iv., 10, 11; Rom. xii., 1, ii., 20; vi., 14; II Cor. iv., 10, 11; Rom. xii., 1,

HALF-WAY ROUND.

Mennonites Coming to Minnesota From-Siberia.

In April twenty-five Mennonites bound for the South Dakota colony will be landed in Minneapolis, Minn., by a "Soo" train, after one of the longest continuous journeys on record. They are now living in Tashkend, an ancient Persian town captured in 1862 by the Russians. They are a quiet German sect, and after 150 years' residence in Russia, here not lost their individuality. Frencel in In April twenty-five Mennonites bound for sect, and after 150 years residence in Russia have not lost their individuality. Frugal in habits, they have amassed small fortunes, most of them, and are anxious to sell their farms in Russia and move to a freer country. The colonies now settled in Minnesota, Iowa, the Dakotas and Manitoba are but the advance guard of the 50,000 who will probably be found in this country within the next ten

The twenty-five from Tashkend will ride overland across the steppes by a wagon route to Odessa, Russia's great port on the Baltic, thence by rail across Russia to Libau. on the Baltic, where an agent will put them aboard a Wilson line steamer to Liverpool. There they will leave by the Royal Mail Allan line for Quebec, and by the Canadian Pacific and the "Soo" to Minneapolis, where they will be met by waiting friends from the

maine's Official Photographer. Maine employs an official photographer, who devotes his time to securing enticing views of the sporting regions of the State and distributing them throughout the rest of

the United States as advertisements nignest rrice for a Boar.

At a sale of Poland China hogs in Spring-field, Ill., a boar, "Look Me Over," was sold for \$3600, the highest price ever paid for a hog. Previously the price record was held by "Klever's Model." \$1700.