IN THE CHINA SEA

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A NARRATIVE OF ADVENTURE.

By SEWARD W. HOPKINS.

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> CHAPTER X. [CONTINUED.]

He left the lamp with us and disappeared in a direction opposite to that from which we entered.

If Mr. Avery had seen no oppor tunity to escape from the horrors of this island in twenty years the prospect before Miss Arnold and myself began to look very dark. But it would not do to give way to despair before her. She must be assisted in her noble efforts to be brave and calm. We stood talking in low tones for several minutes, when we heard footsteps on the stone floor of the pave. I heard the gentle step of Mr. Avevy and the heavy tread of a giant. From another section of the cave they appeared, Mr. Avery walking ahead with another lamp. After him came a man of stalwart build, brown-skinned and with a sullen look in bis rugged face. In his hands he carried two chairs.

When this man had set down the chairs he advanced to Miss Arnold. and getting down on one knee, he took her hand and kissed it. He saluted me in the same manner, much to my amusement. Mr. Avery, however, stood silently and gravely assenting to the homage. I divined that it was a part of the plan he had mentioned but had not unfolded to us, to have these simple people regard us as supernatural beings. When the giant kissed my hand he attered the word "Oolek." I learned afterward that the word meant, in the native language, "Savior," or "Deliverer."

"Let Oso-Bark come with two more chairs," said Mr. Avery, in a tone of mild authority. To my surprise the brown giant seemed to understand English perfectly, and bowing low. march out. The fact he undesstood English was not surprising, for Mr. Avery, during his twenty years' residence among them, had taught many of these people the language.

"I don't understand where that fellow came from," I said in a bewildered way. "You have a fashion of springing out of the earth here that is positively uncanny. And where did the chairs come from?"

"There is another giant and two more chairs," said the Englishman, with the nearest approach to gayety which I had yet heard from him. And it was so. A man of great stature came in, bringing two chairs. He repeated exactly the performance of the

first one and disappeared.
"I did not tell you," said Mr. Avery, " that this cave has two entrances. One by which you come in, and one opening into the channel of had given Miss Arnold as a companion the subterranean river-bed is suspected by the Chinese."

"How far is Galneor from here?" I asked. "I saw no house when I was in the tree."

they were not far away. They lie beyoud the forest trees

Again the heavy tread of the two giants sounded in the cave, and they came in bearing a table and some dishes.

I resolved to speak to them.

here, Mr. Avery?" "Oso-Bark and Garu-Saak," he re-

"Oso-Bark and Garu-Saak," I said,

"we thank you for your kindness. Will you not sit down?" The one named Oso-Bark turned to

me, and bowing low, he replied: "Oolek, some time I shall with pride do as you ask. But even now there is much to be done, and Garu-Saak awaits me. We are happy to-day. The songs of the Jumar women are ty years. The spirit of the Jumars deliverer has come.

do," I said.

"He is very capable," replied Mr. Avery, "and he is proud of his him all he knows."

like that empires could be over- punishment."

thrown." Mr. Avery smiled. "If my wishes could only resolve themselves into action, an army of them would have

overthrown Hen-Ko-Hi long ago." these?"

"Yes, plenty. They are in truth the two noblest men of their race, but and Garu-Saak?" I asked. there is hardly a man among them who is not rugged and powerful. The one Oso-Bark is a farmer. His place is other who equals these in intellect is not far from here. That milk you put ness to let you know how much he is called Bado-Ror. His home is in into your coffee was from his cow. Bromporrah, the farther city, and we To obtain for me such luxuries as do not see much of him."

it was who came toward us. She is always at hand, and Oso-Bark is other color, may be admitted to the a serving-woman in Mr. Avery's Galneor, near the road to Brompor- that hesitate between gray and green. house.

"This woman will remain with you," said Mr. Avery. "It is positively unfor that reason he escapes torture safe for you to be in any place but this that would weaken his splendid cave, and it will perhaps be pleasant frame." for Miss Arnold to have a woman who can talk English with her as a companion.

I thanked the old man for his forethought.

Mr. Avery, "what kind of human punished. Now I am helpless. My the fact outside. Frogs found under beings these are who are kept in this arm was burned until it became frozen leaves are still able to move soul-killing slavery. Just examine a shrunken, useless stick. Ah, the about. Mr. Sage has found hibernatthat tablecloth and see if it is not a cruelties of the Mongols!" clever piece of work.'

amined it.

What would you say it was?" asked

Mr. Avery.
"Silk," I replied unhesitatingly. "No; I should call it linen, but of a

heard of China-grass, out of which the grass-cloth handkerchiefs sold in Paris and London are made. A similar grass grows here. It is, correctly The cloth is formed by twisting the threads, first into long pieces and then into piaits, and subjecting them to a weaving process known only to these people. You will notice it is while in others there are various figures, such as flowers, birds and animals. It is no rude people who do that work."

"Indeed not!" I exclaimed. "It is shameful to think of these people being in bondage. Have they never

struck for liberty?" "No; their spirit is broken. They have no alternative but to slave for their heathen masters."

"Is there not a moment when the vigilance of the guards is relaxed? Never an opportunity to strike a blow?"

Mr. Avery smiled sadly. "What would they strike with? There is not a weapon on the island save those in the possession of our masters-and these of yours. And in the fortress of Quiental there are thousands of Chinese cavalry."

"But can they keep fifty thousand of a noble race in abject slavery? It is preposterous?"

Mr. Avery shook his head. "Wait," he said. "You are an American and think of fighting as an easy way to overthrow oppression, but you do not know the awfulness of the condition in which these people really are. Why, to murmur aloud is to be shot for treason."

My blood was up. I was raging within me.

"By thunder, Avery, I'll have that fiend in hot water before I've been here twenty years!" "Be cautious! Be cautious! There

is much to be hoped for from your American energy, but you must be careful. "So I will," I said. "Careful to send Hen-Ko-Hi to meet Cha Fong."

CHAPTER XI.

CRICEMORE HAS A PLAN.

welcome visitor. He came early to breakfast. In fact, he brought the breakfast with him. The woman he an extinct river that runs nearly the attended solely to her wants. Another entire length of the island wholly un- woman of the Jumars, sad-faced and der ground. This channel runs al- silent, waited upon the missionary and most under the centre of Galneor, and myself. The coffee was still hot, show-I have had a passage dug from it into ing that Mr. Avery's stove, from which studying the language of the Jumars my own cellar. Neither the cave nor it came, could not be very far away.

'Are all the women here as sadlooking as these two?" I asked. "Yes-all. The story of these women is but the story of nearly all. It is true, many have their husbands "No, you could not see them, though left to them, while the brave husbands of these fell fighting for their homes. Twenty years ago, when the Mant-choos invaded this island, these women were happy wives and mothers. Each had two children-a boy and a girl. In the bloody battle you ask?' that was destined to be the last fight 'I am "What are the names of our friends of the Jumars or the Kaleks, their husbands were cut down by the ruthless hand of the Chinese conqueror. Then the children fell under the eye of the tyrant, and he took them away. The boy of one, she who is now with you, struggled to remain with his mother, and so enraged his captor that he was killed before his mother's eyes. The girls have never been heard of since, and, doubtless, are dead. But the other boy, little Gorgret, son of my serving-woman, Hankannan, was taken into the palace heard to-day for the first time in twen- of Quiental as a slave. Once, long ago, we heard from him, and since

ows light with hope, for at last our | then his mother has not had one joyful moment. At times she breaks out Both giants bowed and marched out. in lamentations, and at others she is I was astonished. "Why, that as you see her now, silent, stern and fellow speaks better English than I sad. She pictures her darling boy as nor killed. I will be free. Friend, suffering torture at the hands of his cruel masters, and sometimes is frantic in her grief. I am very fearful knowledge of English. I have taught that the Chinese soldiers will hear her and understand the curses she "Wonderful! wonderful!" I ex- calls down on the head of Governor claimed. "With an army of men Hen-Ko-Hi. Death would be her

"How terrible!" said Miss Arnold. "This is indeed a sad country."
"It is indeed," replied Mr. Avery. "There are sad hearts in Galneor and in Bromporrah. One story of wrong

"What! Have you more like is but a type of a thousand others. The place is scourged." "Where are our friends Oso-Bark

"They are at their daily labor. these, he is compelled to resort to A gentle footstep, like that of a stealth-to steal his own products, in | ing in a woman. But blue eyes vergwoman, was now heard, and a woman fact. The tax-gatherer of Hen-Ko-Hi ing upon gray, and also eyes of any saluted us both in exactly the same one of a number of farmers who must category, with a certain discriminamanner as the two giants had done. furnish the table at the governor's tion against hazel eyes and a strong She brought cloths and spoons and palace. And Garu-Saak is at the knives and forks. She was evidently mires. He lives on the other side of The most fascinating eyes are those

rah. His prodigious strength makes at times becoming very dark.—Harry him very valuable to his masters, and Thurston Peck, in the Cosmopolitan.

"Hen-Ko-Hi has the grace to leave doers," I ventured.

the mines, but I was too feeble to feet, and enters backward. Once in-"Now I want to show you," said please my taskmasters, and I was side, there is apparently no trace of

He opened the bosom of his shirt skin frozen, but their vital organs Miss Arnold and I carried the and showed us a sunken breast, were still intact, and they recovered cloth to the lamp and closely ex- scarred with frightful gashes and their activity on being liberated .burns.

"I, too, have suffered," he said calmly. I could not behold that sight and retain my composure. I rose from

ward in the cave. "And is there no hand to smits this murderer?" I asked sternly. "Is there no vengeance in God's will? Cannot the prayers of those who pray trustingly prevail against this monster of crime?

"We must be patient," said the aged sufferer. "God knows-He is ever wise. I have prayed twenty vears for release. Even death would be a grateful boon. I endeavor to be meek and to await God's pleasure, but I fear that I am not without vengeful feelings. Crickmore, old as I ammarvelous texture," said Miss Arnold. Christian minister as I am—there is "It is neither. You have perhaps yet in my heart a desire to see the punishment that is due meted out to this murderer of God's people."

"That is but natural," I replied. Then stopping in my walk and standspeaking, not a grass, but a fiber. ing before him, I continued: "But you cautioned me against rashness. You conjure me to be patient-to wait. Wait! For what? Discovery is but a question of time, and then as a matter of course, death. You have waited nearly transparent in some places, twenty years-to what purpose? you have me wait twenty Would more?"

> lose your life in a vain effort to escape? "Better that than be killed doing nothing. Oh, if I only had Langston here to help me! His brain is more fertile in expedients than mine. But

"If you must. Of what avail to

I fear he will not seek us here." "You have not told me the story of your shipwreck-what brought you to this ungodly part of the earth," he said.

I told him the story of Annie Ralston and the search for her. I related fully my misfortune at the hands of Gambok Snell and of my subsequent adventures, the meeting with Miss Arnold, the killing of Snell and Cha Fong, and our landing in the Sacred Forest.

While I spoke the old man listened earnestly. When I had finished, he

sat a moment in silent thought. "Crickmore," he said, raising his bowed head, "there is something in all this that bids me hope. A light is breaking over me. It was a fortunate . thought-that of fastening the belief of the Jumars that you were a deliverer come to their rescue. Let me think. Nay, it is useless. I leave it n your hands. I am old and feeble. My strength is gone. You must work out the solution of the problem in your own way. But be careful! Oh, be careful!"

In this way we passed most of our time. Mr. Avery was often with us during the day, and in the evening, having finished their day's work, Oso-Bark and Garu-Saak would come with him into the cave and would talk to us of the past glories of Talmooah. I grew very fond of these Jumars. Oso-Bark especially The following day Mr. Avery was a impressed me as a man of ability. He was a thinker, and I found that his words were generally wise ones.

One evening, as we all sat, as was our habit, in the cave, I threw a bombshell of surprise among my friends. It was about a month after Miss Arnold and I had taken up our abode with Mr. Avery. I had been under the efficient teaching of the missionary, and I was now able to make myself understood in their peculiar tongue.

We were speaking of our presence on the island and the passive condition of captivity we were in.
"Mr. Avery," I said, "is there any-

thing on the island that will dye to the exact color of the Jumar skin?" "I'm sure I don't know," replied Mr. Avery in surprise. "But why do

"I am very anxious to know," I an swered. "Perhaps Oso-Bark can tell me."

The question was repeated to him. "Yes," he replied, in the native tongue, "there is a tree that grows on the mountains, the bark of which will stain the color of the Jumar skin?" "Will you get me some of that

"Certainly, Oolek, I will obtain plenty for you.". "But what in the world do you

bark?" I asked.

want of it, Crickmore?" asked Mr. Avery. "I am going to stain my skin," I

said. "I am going to become a Juman and go where the Jumars go.' 'You! Why, you will be discovered and killed.

"No. I will be neither discovered what has become of your faith?"

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

The Woman of Fascination. The woman of fascination is never what is called an educated woman, than which there is nothing more re pellant to the sane and world-taught

mind. She feels that she has a mission to instruct all those who do not happen to have learned precisely the same things that she has learned. Moreover she is very self-conscious and painfully aware of her own mentality. She is therefore intellectually like the vulgar parvenu who has raked a sudden fortune from some mud heap and makes himself offensive by his eager-

worth. Blue eyes-that is to sav. unmitigated china blue-are never fascinatpreference for eyes of violet black.

How a Frog Hibernates.

According to Simon Henry Sage. the frog does not hibernate in leaves you at least out of the list of task- or the trunks of trees, but in a dry hole in the ground not likely to freeze. "Not he. I, too, was a laborer at He scratches the hole with his hind ing frogs with their extremities and London Glove.

DR. TALMAGE'S SERMON.

SUNDAY'S DISCOURSE BY THE NOTED the table and paced backward and for-DIVINE.

> Subject: Buyers and Sellers-Novel Views on the Business Life-High Compliment to Commercial Integrity-Trickery in Trade Denounced. [Copyright, Louis Klopsch, 1899.]

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WASHINGTON, D. C.—Integrity and trickery in business life form the subject of Dr.
Talmage's sermon, and the contrast he establishes between the two is a striking one. The text is Proverbs xx., 14: "It is naught, it is naught, saith the buyer, but when he is gone his way then he boasteth."
Paleces are not such prisons as the world Palaces are not such prisons as the world imagines. If you think that the only time kings and queens come forth from the royal gates is in procession and gorgeously at-tended, you are mistaken. Incognite by day or by night and clothed in citizen's apparel or the dress of a working woman, they come out and see the world as it is. In no other way could King Solomon, the author of my text, have known everything that was going on. From my text I am sure he must, in disguise, some day have walked into a store of ready made clothing in Jerusalem and stood near the counter and heard a conversation between a buyer and a sell er. The merchant put a price on a coat, and the customer began to dicker and said: "Absurd! That coat is not worth what you ask for it. Why, just look at the coarse-ness of the fabric! See that spot on the collar! Besides that, it does not fit. collar! Besides that, it does not fit. Twenty dollars for that? Why, it is not worth more than \$10. They have a better article than that for lower price down at Clothem, Fitem & Bros. Besides that, I don't want it at any price. Good morning." "Hold!" 'ays the merchant. "Do not go off in that way. I want to sell you that coat. I have some payments to make, and I want the money. Come, now, how much will you give for that coat?" "Well," says the customer, "I will split the differsays the customer, "I will split the differ-ence. You asked \$20, and I said \$10. Now, I will give you \$15." "Well," says the merchant, "it is a great sacrifice, but take it at that price."

Then the customer with a roll under his arm started to go out and enter his own place of business, and Solomon in disguise ollowed him. He heard the customer as he unrolled the coat say: "Boys, I have made a great bargain. How much do you guess gave for that coat?" "Well," says one. wishing to compliment his enterprise, "you gave \$30 for it." Another says, "I nould think you got it cheap if you gave 25." "No," says the buyer in triumph, "I got it for \$15. I heat him down and pointed out the imperfections until I eally made him believe it was not worth hardly anything. It takes me to make a bargain. Ha, ha!" Oh, man you got the hardly anything. It takes me to make a bargain. Ha, ha!" Ob, man you got the goods for less than they were worth by positive falsehood, and no wonder, when solomon went back to his palace and had put off his disguise, that he sat down at s writing desk and made for all ages a crayon sketch of you, "It is naught, it is paught, saith the buyer, but when he is gone his way then he boasteth."

There are no higher styles of men in all the world than those now at the head of mercantile enterprises in the great cities of this continent. Their casual promise is as good as a bond with piles of collaterals. Their reputation for integrity is as well established as that of Petrarch residing in the family of Cardinal Colonna. It is related that when there was great disturbance in the family the cardinal called all his people together and put them under oath to tell the truth except Petrarch; when he came up to swear, the cardiaal put away his book and said, "As for you, Petrarch, your word is sufficient." Never since the world stood have there been so many merchants whose transactions can stand the test of the Ten Commandments. Such bargain makers are all the more to be honored, because they have withstood year after year temptations which have flung so many flat and flung them so hard they can never, never recover themselves.
While all positions in life have powerful while all positions in life have powerful besetments to evil there are specific forms of aliarement which are peculiar to each occupation and profession, and it will be useful to speak of the peculiar temptations

of business men.

First, as in the scene of the text, business men are often tempted to sacrifice plain truth, the seller by exaggerating the value of goods and the buyer by depreciating them. We cannot but admire an expert salesman. See how he first induces the customer into a mood favorable to the medium quality, he gradually advances toward those of more thorough make and of more attractive pattern. How he of more attractive pattern. How he watches the moods and whims of his customer! With what perfect calmness he takes the order and bows the purchaser from his presence, who goes away, having made up his mind that he has bought the goods at a price which will allow him a living margin when he again sells them. The goods were worth what the salesman said they were and were sold at a price which will not make it necessary for the house to fall every ten years in order to fix

But with what burning indignation we think of the iniquitous strategems which goods are sometimes disposed of. A glance at the morning papers shows the arrival at one of our hotels of a young merchant from one of the inland cities. He is a comparative stranger in the great city, and, of course, he must be shown around, and it will be the duty of some of our enterprising houses to escort him. He a large purchaser and has plenty of time and money, and it will pay to be very at-tentive. The evening is spent at a place of doubtful amusement. Then they go back to the hctel. Having just come to town to the lictel. Having just come to town they must, of course, drink.

A friend from the same mercantile estab-

lishment drops in, and usage and generosity suggest that they must drink. Business prospects are talked over, and the stranger is warned against certain dilapidated mercantile establishments that are about to fail, and for such kindness and magnanimity of caution against the dis-honesty of other business houses of course it is expected they will—and so they do— take a drink. Other merchants lo igling in adjoining rooms find it hard to sleep for the clatter of decanters, and the coarse carousal of these ball fellows well met" waxes louder. But they sit not all night at the wine cup. They must see the sights. They s-agger forth with cheeks flushed and eyes bloodshot. The outer gates of hell open to let in the v ctims. The wings of lost souls flit among the lights, and the steps of the carousers sound with the rum bling thunders of the lost. Farewell to all the sanctities of home! Could mother, sister, father, slumbering in the inland home, in some vision of that night catch a glimpse of the ruin wrought they would rend out their hair by the roots and bite

the tongue till the blood spurted, shrlek-ing out, "God save him!" What, suppose you, will come upon such lunginess establishments? And there are hundreds of them in the cities. They may boast of fabulous sales, and they may have an unprecedented run of buyers, and the rivals, and from this thrifty root there may pring up branch houses in other cities, and their mansions and drive their full blooded span, and the families may sweep the street with the most elegant apparel that human art ever wove or earthly magnificence ever nchieved. But a curse is gathering surely for those men, and if it does not seize hold of the pillars and in one wild ruin bring down the temple of commercial glory it will break up their peace, and they will tremble with sickness and bloat with dissipations, and, pushed to the precipice of this life, they will try to hold back and cry for help, but no help will come, and they will clutch their gold to take it along with them, but it will be snatched from their grasp, and a voice will sound through their "Not a farthing, thou beggared

spirit!" And the judgment will come, and they And the judgment will come, and they will stand aghast before it, and all the business iniquities of a lifetime will gather around them, saying, "Do you remember this?" And clerks that they compelled to dishonesty and runners and draymen and bookkeepers who saw behind the scenes will bear testi-mony to their nefarious deeds, and some cirtuous soul that once stood aghast at the spiender and power of these business men will say, "Alas, this is all that is left of that great firm that occupied a block with their merchandise and overshadowed the city with their influence and made right-

equeness and truth and purity fall under eousness and truth and purity ian the galling fire of avarice and crime."

While we admire and approve of all acuteness and tact in the sale of goods we condemn any process by which a

acuteness and tact in the sale of goods we must condemn any process by which a fabric or product is represented as possessing a value which it really does not have. Nothing but sheer falsehood can represent as perfection boots that rip, silks that speedily lose their luster, calicoes that immediately wash out, stoves that crack under the first hot fire, books that crack under the first hot fire, books insecurely bound, carpets that unravel, old furniture rejuvenated with putty and glue and sold as having been recently manufactured, gold watches made out of brass, barrels of fruit, the biggest apples on top, wine adulterated with strychnine, hosiery poorly woven, cloths of domestic manufacture shining with foreign labels, imported goods represented as rare and imported goods represented as rare and hard to get because foreign exchange is so high rolled out on the counter with matchless display. Imported, indeed! but from the factory in the next street. A pattern already unfashionable and salable paimed off as a new print upon some country merchant who has come to town to make his first purchase of dry goods and going home with a large stock of goods warranted to keep.

Again, business men are often tempted to make the habits and customs of other

traders their law of rectitude. There are commercial usages which will not stand the test of the last day. Yet men in business are apt to do as their neighbors do. If the majority of the traders in any locality are lax in principal, the commercial code in that community will be spurious and dishonest. It is a hard thing to stand close by the law of right when your next door neighbor by his looseness of dealing is enabled to sell goods at a cheaper rate and decoy your customers. Of course, you who promptly meet all your business engagements, paying when you promise to pay, will find it hard to compete with that merchant who is hopelessly in debt to the importer for the goods and to the landlord whose store he occupies and to the clerks
who serve him. There are a hundred
practices prevalent in the world
of traffic which ought never to of traffic which ought never to become the rule for honest men. Their wrong does not make your right. Sin never becomes virtue by being multiplied and admitted at brokers' board or mer-chants' exchange. Because others smuggle a few things in passenger trunks, because others take usury when men are in tight laces, because others palm off worthless indorsements, because others do nothing but blow bubbles, do not, therefore, be overcome of temptation. Hollow preten-sion and fictitious credit and commercial gambling may awhile prosper, but the day of reckoning cometh, and in addition to the horror and condemnation of outraged communities the curse of God will come blow for blow. God's law forever and forever is the only standard of right and wrong and not commercial ethics.

Young business man, avoid the first busi-

ness dishonor, and you will avoid all the The captain of a vessel was walking near the mouth of a river when was low, and there was a long stout anchor chain, into one of the great links of which his foot slipped, and it began to swell, and he could not withdraw it. The tide pegan to rise. The chain could not be loosened nor filed off in time, and a surgeon was called to amputate the limb, but before the work could be done the tide rolled over the victim, and his life was gone. I have to tell you, young man, that just one wrong into which you may slip may be a link of long chain of circumstances from which you cannot be extricated by any ingenuity of your own or any help from others, and the tides will roll over you as they have over

many. Again, business men are sometimes tempted to throw off personal responsi-bility, shifting it to the institution to which they belong. Directors in banks and railroad and insurance companies sometimes shirk personal responsibility underneath the action of the corporation. And how often, when some banking house or financial institution explodes through fraud respectable men in the board of directors say, "Why, I thought all was going on in an honest way, and I am ut-terly confounded with this demeanor!" The banks and the fire and life and marine insurance companies and the rail-road companies will not stand up for judgment in the last day, but those who in them acted righteously will receive, each for himself, a reward, and those who acted the part of neglect or trickery will, each for himself, receive a condemnation

Unlawful dividends are not clean before God, because there are those associated with you who grab just as big a pile as you customer into a mood favorable to the proper consideration of the value of the goods. He shows himself to be an horest and frank salesman. How carefully the liabilities. If the financial institutions steal, he steals. If they go into wild speculify the steals. If they go into wild speculify the steals in the steals of the financial institutions to the steals. If they go into wild speculify the steals in the steals are arranged till they fall just right the steals. If they go into wild speculify the steals in the steals in the steals are arranged till they fall just right the steals are arranged till they fall just right the steals. If they go into wild speculify the steals in the steal of the corporation or associated the steal of the firm or of the corporation or associated the steal of needlessly embarrass a creditor, he himself is guilty of cruelty. If they swindle the uninitiated, he himself is a defrauder. No financial institution ever had a money vault strong enough, or credit staunch enough, or dividends large enough, or policy acute enough to hide the individual sins of its members. The old adage that corporations have no souls is misleading. Every corporation has as many souls as it has mem-

Again many business men have been tempted to postpone their enjoyments and duties to a future season of entire leisure. What a sedative the Christian religion would be to all our business men if, in-stend of postponing its uses to old age or death, they would take it into the store or factory or worldly engagement now! It is factory or worldly engagement how: It is folly to go amid the uncertainties of business life with no God to help. A merchant in a New England village was standing by a horse, and the horse lifted his foot to stamp it in a pool of water, and the merchant, to escape the splash, stepped into the door of an insurance agent, and the agent said. "I insurance agent, and the agent said, "I insurance agent, and the agent said, "I isuppose you have come to renew your fire nsurance?" "Oh," said the merc hant, "I had forgotten that!" The insurance was renewed, and the next day the house that had been insured was burned. Was it all accidental that the merchant, to escape a splash from a horse's foot, stepped into the insurance office? No: it was providential. And what a mighty solace for a business man to feel that things are providential! What peace and equilibrium in such a con-sideration, and what a grand thing if all

business men could realize it!

Many, although now comparatively straitened in worldly circumstances, have a goodly establishment in the future planned out. Their best treasures in heaven, they will go up and take possession of them. The toils of business life, which realized up and respect to the country and reason. business men could realize it! racked their brains and rasped their nerves for so many years, will have forever ceased. "There the wicked cease rom troubling, and the weary are at rest.

THE BIBLE IN INDIA.

Kindu Boys Buy the Scriptures and Repeat Whole Chapters.

The Rev. H. C. Hazen, writing for the Madura (India) Mission, of the American Board to the American Bible Society, New York, says:

India is now in a transition state. The Pindia is now in a transition state. The people are scarching the Scriptures to see if the things they hear are so. At the same time infidelity from the West is pouring in like a flood upon the youth. It is all important, therefore, that the Bible should be in the hands of the people, and should be of-fered so cheaply that they will not hesitate

"I am greatly astonished at the readiness of the people to receive the Scrip-tures. The Mohammedans no longer hate tures. The Mohammedans no longer hate the Bible, but buy it without nesitation. In one Mohammedan village they bought the whole stock and wanted more. The Hindu boys in our schools readily buy the Scrip-tures and recite whole chapters to us. Every time we sell a Bible, or portion, to a Hindu I feel like shouting "Victory!" for I know that this silent voice is going to tell sooner or later in precious results

Thousands of copies of the New Testa-nent have recently been sent into Thibet by the British and Foreign Bible Society. The New Testament, Psalms, Books of Moses and Isaiah have all been translated

The Gospel in Thiber.

nto Thibetan. Doing Work in Many Lands. The first annual report of the Christian and Missionary Alliance shows the receipts be \$147,320,55. The Alliance has 269 missionaries working in China, India. Japan. Africa, Arabia, South America and

Protestants in Japan. There are 40, 000 Protestant church menbers in Japan.

SABBATH SCHOOL A TEMPERANCE COLUMN.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON COMMENTS FOR AUGUST 13.

Subject: Ezekiel's Great Vision, Ezek. xxxvii., 1-14-Golden Text: "I Will Put My Spirit Within You," Ezek. xxxvi. 27-Commentary on the Lesson.

1. "The hand of the Lord." Indicating 1. "The hand of the Lord." Indicating that he felt sensible impressions of God's power resting upon him. The prophetic influence was communicated. "In the spirit." In a spiritual vision. "Valley." Probably that by the Chebar; the scene of represents Mesopotamia, the scene of larael's sojournin her state of natural deadness. "Full of bones." The bones were ying like bones of men slain in a battle, parched and bleached by the sun in a low plain; and the prophet was led round the higher ridge of the plain, as round the verge or markin of a volcanic crater, in order to survey them as they lay below him in its dark beam. represents Mesopotamia, the scene of in its dark bosom.

2. "They were very dry." Representing the Israelites dispersed abroad, destitute of national and spiritual life. The first and great object of this prophesy seems evi-dently to be the restoration of the Jews from the Babylonish captivity. A nation carried into captivity ceases to be a nation, and therefore may be fitly compared to bones or dead bodies, so that by the valley of bones was signified the Babylonish dominions filled with captive Jews. Besides this, the vision is a lively representa-tion of a threefold resurrection: 1. Of the resurrection of souls from the death of sin to the life of righteousness. 2. The resur rection of the Gospel-church or of any part of it from an afflicted state to liberty and peace. 3. The resurrection of the body at

the great day.
3. "Can these bones live?" The question is fitted to bring the prophet, and through him his hearers and readers, to the con-sciousness of the impossibility presented to human eyes; and considering the words uttered by Israel (v., 11), its intention doubtless is to bring out the despair of the eople, in order to make room in their hearts for the prophecy of salvation. V. 12. Ezekiel's answer refers the matter to God, for with Him there is no impossibility anless He wills it, and that God alone can know.

"Prophesy upon these bones." De-4. "Prophesy upon these bones." De-clare to your miserable countrymen the gracious designs of the Lord; show them that their state, however deplorable, is not hopeless. "Hear ye the word of the Lord." lense and understanding are here attributed to the dry bones; and as these bones signified the captive Jews they are with strict propriety called upon to hear the word of the Lord.

"I will cause breath to enter." The sign of returning life. 6. "I will lay sinews."
The parts which corruption speedily and completely destroys. The ligaments are to be added in order to unite the bones, that the skeleton might be complete. "Bring flesh." The whole muscular sysem, including the arterial and venous sysems, clothes this skeleton, and the skin envelopes the whole of these muscles or flesh; and now these bodies are in the state that the body of Adam was before it reeived the animal and intellectual principle from God.

7. "There was a noise." Of movement: symbol of the gathering of Israelites from different parts. Perhaps referring to the decree of Cyrus, or the noise of the Jews' exultation at their deliverance and return. "A shaking." Manifesting a divine presence working among them. Until Israel should give attention to the word of the Lord, He could not undertake for them. "Bone to his bone." Each fitting into the proper place and relation. Before Israel could dwell in unity in their home land they must first be brought into unity among

8. "There was no breath." No souls nimated the bodies. A man may assume all the semblances of spiritual life yet have none, and so be dead before God. They wanted spirit and courage for such a diffi-cult enterprise as the return to their own

land.
9. "Prophesy unto the wind." Or, rather,
quickening 9. "Prophesy unto the Wind." Or, rather, unto the Spirit, namely the quickening Spirit of God, or principle of life, issuing from Him and imparting life to every creature that possesses it. "Four winds." Implying that Israel had been scattered to all quarters.

10. "Lived and stood up." The disserting description contracts.

pirited, despairing captives were wonderfully animated with resolution to break through all the discouragements that lay great army." Not long living men, but effective men, fit for service in war and formidable to all that ghould give them any opposition. These words, applied to the Jews released and returning from captivity, signify that they should be gathered from their several dispersions and should be united in one body.

11. "Our bones are dried." We are un-

done—reduced to ourselves. It is over with us. "Our hope is lost." Our affairs are in the most desperate condition. There is not any hope of their being recovered. "Cut off for our parts." Separated, shut out from God's help. We shall never be a nation again, indicating a condition of

extreme despair.

12. "I will open your graves." Meaning thereby the abodes of the exiles, since the Jews who were in exile considered them-selves like dead men. Though your cap-tivity be as death, your prisons and places tivity be as death, your prisons and places of confinement close as graves, yet will I open those graves. You need not despain of being beyond God's power. He can even raise the dead. The Jews regarded the lands of their captivity and dispersion as their graves; their restoration was to be as life from the dead. Before the bones were in the open valley, now in the graves. That is some of the Jews were in the That is, some of the Jews were in the graves of actual captivity, others at large but scattered. Both allow were nationally but scattered. Both alke were nationally dead. "Bring you into the land of Israel.' Not only should they have new hope be gotten, but they were also to realize at the promise fulfilled. They were to possess their own land. God has a place for this people. The land which God gave unto Isauel was still known as the land of Israel. To it the Jews were to be gathered 13. "Ye shall know that I am the Lord."
When I have done for you what was be yond your hope, and by you deemed im possible, then shall ye know that I am Je

hovab.

14. "And shall put My Spirit in you." My enlightening, regenerating and sanctify ing Spirit. "And ye shall live." To the glory of God, separated from the heathen false gods, false worship, false animon and false hope

CONDITION OF THE RAILROADS. The Gross Earnings For the Past Year Increased \$125,235,848.

The report of railway statistics for 1898, compiled by the Interstate Commerce Com-mission, shows that eleven roads went into the hands of receivers, against forty-five

taken out. The aggregate mileage of railways on The aggregate mileage of railways on June 30, 1898, was 247.532, an increase of 4088. The number of railway corporations was 2047. The total of railway employes was 874.558, on increase of 51,082. There was paid in wages \$495,055,018, an increase of \$29,454,037. The amount of railway capital outstand-

ing on June 30, 1898, not including current liabilities, was \$10,813,554.031. Of the outstanding stock 66 26 per cent. paid no dividends. The total in dividends paid was specific states and the state of the state o was 501.066.681, an increase of 11.601,483 The total number of tons of freight car-ried one mile per mile of line was 617,810, an increase of 98,731. The gross earnings of the whole mileage was \$1,247,325,021, an

increase of \$125,235,848.

The total number of casualties for the year was 47,741. Of railway employes 1958 were killed and 31,761 injured. The passengers killed were 221 and injured 2945. One passenger was killed for every 2,267, 270 carried and one injured for every 170. One out f every 447 employes was 141. killed and one out of every twenty-eight ininred

Instruction by Cinematograph. Dr. Doyen, a French surgeon, has ex-

hibited to numerous doctors and students at the Kiel University in Germany cinematograph pictures showing various surgical operations. Dr. Doyen advocates the use of such pictures for the education of students, saying that they are far more effective than the most elaborate written astic over the marvelous accuracy of the

THE DRINK EVIL MADE MANIFEST. IN MANY WAYS.

An Oz on Trial-Distinguished Soldiers Who Have Been Strong Advocates of: Total Abstinence in the Army-Their Reasons For This Are Unanswerable.

knew an old farmer who kept a big ox, He ate a great deal but worked not a stroke; Men put him in pound as tight as a box, And placed on his neck a big iron yoke

They fed him whole fleids of the best of the corn. But he pushed like the devil with the point of his horn
And oft from his pound and his keepers

With a terrible rush the pavement he'd or sweep with his horns the thick-crowded street; All barriers and fences to check him he'd.

break, And hood and run over whomever he'd. His nostrils were red with the blood that His pathway was strewed with the dying

and dead, From the thrust of his horns or the tread of his feet. Of this horrible ox the townsmen all spoke, Of his pound and his keepers and vic-tims, forlorn; Some said he was safe for he wore a big

yoke, And others said not because of his horn. The creature, some said, deserved to be some argued, his pound men higher should And instanced the market he made for

in spite of his yoke and his keepers 'twas Since the owner paid license and bought up the corn, That "respectable" men would open the

And let out the ox, with the terrible horn: If some would complain of terror and pain, and point to the victims the monster had

They were laughed at as "cranks" and hooted with scorn. A wise man, at last, with this wickedness A volume, well-worn, from his side

pocket drew; 'Hear, townsmen," he said, "I'll read you a text, Which tells with the owner and ox what He read, and the people with merciless

Crushed in the ox-monster, his horns and his bones, Then righteously slew the ox-owner, too. -Joel Swartz, in National Advocate.

Soldiers and Drink.

Sir Garnet Wolseley, in a letter to Mr.-John Bailey, President Granthan Temper-ance Society, on April 21, 1881, wroter "The cause of temperance is the cause of social advancement. Temperance means-less crime, and more thrift, and more comfort and prosperity for the people. Near-ly all the crime in our army can be traced to intoxication, and I have always found that when with any army or body of troops in the field there was no issue of spirits, and where their use was prohibited, the health as well the conduct was all that could be wished for."

On another occasion, in 1881, he wrote: "About ninety per cent. of the crime in our army is owing to drunkenness, and when our men are removed from the temptation of intoxicating liquor crime is prac-

tically unknown among us."

After he had become Lord Wolseley he wrote, in 1894: "There are yet some great battles to be fought, some great enemies to be encountered by the United Kingdom. But the most pressing enemy is drink. It warfare, and not only destroys the body,

but the mind and soul also. On another occasion he said: "The suor another occasion he said: The superstitions about grog are only maintained by those who mistake the cravings of habit for those of nature. The experiences of our armies all over the world show that the health, character and efficiency of our men are improved by substituting other beverages for strong drink." In support of beverages for strong drink. In support of the last quotation given might be used what he said in regard to his experience, which was as follows: "During the operations I conducted in South Africa, in 1879, my own personal escort was composed almost own personal escort was composed almost exclusively of teetotailers. They had very hard work to do, but grumbling was never heard from them, and a better behaved set of men I was never assisted with, a fact I attribute to their being almost all

total abstainers." Sir Evelyn Wood, in 1892, said: "Throughout the Crimea those were the best and most healthy soldiers and sailors who did not touch intoxicating drink." He also served three years in India, including the last fifteen months of the mutiny, and he could positively state that those who drank nothing were the best men. He went to the Gold Coast, and, during the 150 days they were in one place he put in 146 days' service, only to find himself beaten by a man who was a teetotaller. During the last three days he had rounded the Cape man who was a tectornier. During the last three days he had rounded the Cape of Good Hope four times, and he found that the stokers who had to work in the heated stoke holes of the large ocean steamers never drank anything but barley

water in the tropics.
Sir Henry Havelock says that "at the fall of Ghuznee, in the Afghan war, the self-de-nial, mercy and generosity of the soldiers arose from the fact that they had no spirit rations," and he added: "Since then it has been proved that troops can make forced marches of forty miles and storm a fortress th forty-five minutes, without the aid of rum, behaving after success with a for-bearance and humanity unparalleled in history." history.' Stonewall Jackson declared "He was

more afaid of brandy than pullets in the Colonel Dawes, of the Bengal Artillery, says: "My experience is that nearly all the crime affecting our Enropean troops in India has originated in the use of spirituous li mors."

Increased Female Drunkenness. Sir Wilfred Lawson told the meeting of the Women's Total Abstinence Union that he had come from a good stand-up fight in the House of Commons on the Drink Question. The question was, whether the Scottish people should choose whether they would have drink shops set up among their houses or not. Appalling statistics were nouses or not. Appalling statistics were given to the meeting, largly composed of ladies. of female in the composed of ladies. ladies, of female intemperance. It was shown that there were in 1878 about 5000 women who had been convicted ten times

and upwards: but in 1898 there were nearly 13,000. The Crusade in Brief. Rev. Theodore Cuyler, D. D., signed the total abstinence pledge when ten years

The temperance people of Birmingham. Ala., have by agitation compelled the sa-

loons to close on Sundays. A movement to exclude liquor dealers from church membership has been started in Louisville, Ky., by Rev. T. T. Eaton, D.

D., pastor of one of the wealthiest churches in that city. It is stated that the banks in Kansas have larger deposits in proportion to population that any other State in the Union except Maine. Kansas and Maine are prohibition States. On the west coast of Africa and far in-

land bottles of gin and demijohus of rum are used as the common currency; and on the Congo one-half of all that the natives produce is paid for with liquor. The report of the London temperance hospital shows that during the year alcohol was administered in that institution to

only five cases out of a total of over 8000. including out-patients. Of the five cases tour proved fatal. Hoopeston, Ill., boasts of never having a salcon within her border, and yet visitors declare she has more paved streets and

good sidewalks than any city of her size in the State. She has electric lights, water works, Greer College, splendid high schools and the largest canning factory in the