## THE PERIL RICHARD PARDON

## A VICTIM OF CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE.

By B. L. FARJEON.

French.'

her back."

in your mind."

except ourselves."

"No. sir."

them."

perplex me.

Fleetwood?"

no moon.'

Rosalie?"

guided by prejudice?"

half a dozen times.'

leves as he said, "But her name is

may have been French.'

Then be is not living?

"Quite true, Fleetwood. Her father

"May have been, sir!" he remarked,

repeating my words with emphasis.

"Mlle. Rosalie is doubly orphaned,"

I said. "Come, come, Fleetwood, we

may be doing the young lady an injus-

"You are right, sir, as you always

"But," I persisted, "having gone so

"Very well, sir. Mlle. Rosalie has

"So I understand. She is alone in the

world, with not a soul to depend upon

ish. Are these meetings frequent?"

"How long has this been going on?"

I reflected. Mlle. Rosalie had been in

our service only five months, and it

was generally understood, through her

own statements, that she was a stran-

ger in the neighborhood, and had no

friends or acquaintances. Here, then,

was another duplicity to trouble and

"Where do these meetings take place,

Ivybush Lane was, perhaps, the most

secluded part of the locality round

about: but if Mlle. Rosalie and her

friend were lovers, was it not natural

that they should meet in a spot where

they were least likely to be intruded

"And at what hour, in your observa

"Always at night, sir, when there is

"You are quite sure," I said, some-

'I speak of facts, sir, not impre

"You have impressions-but of course

you have; it is ridiculous to ask such

impressions are not favorable to Mlle.

"They are not, sir. If she has a

sweetheart, what reason can there be

proached them-and I beg you to be-

lieve that I have always come across

them by accident-they have stopped

observation, the man especially. Once

"Perhaps, sir; but it didn't sound like

"Have you met the man at other

"I can't say, sir. I never saw his

"You are positive it was Mlle. Rosa-

"One more question, Fleetwood. Ivy-

bush Lane is a lonely spot which one

would not traverse for pleasure on

darksome nights. What took you

"It is near the graveyard, sir, where

His voice trembled with emotion.

"Let us keep this to ourselves,"

At this moment, as Fleetwood was

about to leave me. Eunice danced up

"Mlle. Rosalie arranged them," she

Neither she nor my wife ever ad-

"She has been speaking in such

praise of you, Mr. Flectwood!" con-

tinued Eunice. "You have quite won

"No, my darling, " I said, laughing

at the question. "But now you men-

that there was something more fra-

I sniffed up, and Eunice followed my

"I know what it is, papa," she said,

suddenly; it is wood violet. That is

Mlle. Rosalie's favorite perfume."

example merrily.

dressed him as an ordinary servant.

taste. One for you, papa; and one for

said, presently. "It will be the wiser

face; he seemed to take great pains

"A lovers' quarrel, Fleetwood?"

times, when he was alone?"

lie, and not another lady?"

"I am positive, sir."

to hide it from me.'

my wife is buried."

pressed his hand.

tion." I asked, "do they meet?"

"In Ivybush Lane, sir."

no parents, but she has relations."

"No sisters or brothers, sir?"

"I think not, Fleetwood."

Fleetwood, "is not a relation."

are. I am very sorry I spoke."

CHAPTER III.

Continued.

I remember also Elsie's grave reply to the effect that it was very, very wrong to kill people, because, as she illogically added, you would get hanged for it. The killing business was therefore set aside, the consequences being too awful to contemplate, and we decided instead that we would run away to-morrow when the clock struck 12. Where we should run to was not decided; why we should take our flight in broad daylight was not explained; how we should exist was not considered. We were placidly satisfied that the mere fact of running away when the clock struck 12 would be a crushing blow to the hard-hearted stepmother and from that moment Elsie's life and mine would be a life of happiness.

On that night it was that my little sweetheart's cries pierced my mind while I was sleeping, and I unconsciously rose with the intention of going to her rescue. It happened that those about me were less watchful than usual, and thus I succeeded in creeping unobserved to the top of our house, where a short ladder reaching to a trap door in the roof enabled me to reach a similar door in the adjoining house, which I found unlocked. It was a dark night and my enterprise was full of dangers, but sleep-walkers are like cats and can walk safely on the edge of a precipice. I succeeded in raising the door in the roof and in total darkness felt my way down the stairs, guided doubtless by the little maid's cries for help and mercy. Dashing into the room in which the torture was being inflicted, I sprang upon the eruel woman and tore at her and beat he so that she in turn, probably more frightened than hurt, screamed loudly for assistance. By this time my own people were aroused, and, obtaining entrance into the adjoining house, bore me away to my room. When I awoke in the morning I had

no knowledge or recollection of what had occurred, and I gathered the particulars from those who were interested in them. My bedroom door was found open and I not in bed; the two trap doors in the roof were open, proclaiming the means by which I left one house and obtained entrance to the other: Elsie drew vivid pictures of my actions when I rushed in o her bedroom and sprang upon her stepmother; and my own people supplied the rest. The adventure made a great impression and was long remembered and spoken of, and from the day of its occurrence I what startled, "that you are not miswas more carefully watched at home. When I asked the good woman

married to become my wife, I related this incident of my child-life to her. She made light of it, and I think it was chiefly through her encouragement that a question. What I mean is, that your the adventure was known in my household. My daughter, it appears, described it to Mlle. Rosalie as a diverting incident, and the woman of multi farious accomplishments treasured it for such secrecy? When I have apin her mind. During manhood my somnambulistic propensities occasionally broke out, but they were always of the most harmless kind, and I grew to re- talking and have shrunk away from gard them as of small moment. Shortly, however, after the engagement of I am certain they were quarreling." Eunice and Harry I was greatly disturbed by an incident to which I could attach no satisfactory explanation. My it. They seemed to be threatening each wife told me that she woke in the night other. That is all I have to tell, sir." and I was not by her side. She was about to rise and seek me, when I entered the rocm, undressed myself and lay down in bed, being all the time in a sound sleep.

"I have no remembrance," I said, "of going anywhere or doing anything." 'You never have," remarked my wife.

"It is very annoying," I observed. "I wish to Heaven they had thrown a bucket of cold water over me when I awas a chiid. It might have cured me.' "It might have killed you," said my there?" wife, gravely. "It is too late now to

fret over it. Richard." "I should not mind." I said. "if I

could remember where I go to, or what I do: but it is all a blank."

We spoke of other matters, and went down to breakfast. After the meal course. When my daughter is married my wife and I strolled in the garden Mile. Rosalie will leave our service." and spent an idle hour there. My daughter and Mlle. Rosalie were in the grounds, and Samuel Fleetwood made to us. It was a pleasure to look upon his appearance to give me a report of her bright face, beaming as it was with some task I had set him to do. When happiness. Love's summer was hers; he came toward me I was conversing her life was filled with heavenly joy. with Mlle. Rosalie, my wife and Eu- In her hand she held two posies. nice being at a little distance, and I left my daughter's governess to join said. "She has the most exquisite him. Certainly my mood was a peculiar one on this morning, for the you, Mr. Fleetwood." short conversation I had with Mlle. Rosalie left an uncomfortable impression upon me. And yet nothing was He accepted the posy reluctantly. A spoken by her or me to account for it; gift from the hands of Eunice would we had conversed on ordinary matters. have delighted him; but this from Mile. but there was in her manner a confid- Rosalie, I saw, was repugnant to him. ing tenderness-I can think of no other words in which to describe it-which was new and strange to me.

her heart. You ought to be proud; she After hearing Fleetwood's report I referred to something I had observed is so sweet and good. Papa," she said, as he approached me and Mile. Rosalie. as we walked a little aside from Fleet-She had nodded to him, with a pleas- wood, "you have a perfume about you; ant smile on her lips, and he had re- have you been scenting yourself?" turned neither the nod nor the smile. I inquired the reason. tion it. I have had the faucy myself

"I do not like ker, sir," he said. after a pause.

"For any particular reason?" I asked. "No, sir," he replied, after another short pause. "My feelings toward her may spring from prejudice."

"Speak more plainly, Fleetwood,"

ar ged. "Well, sir," he said, "in the first place, she is not a Frenchwoman." "I discovered that some time since, observed.

you to go into the town for mi get me some books; I made out tue ...st last night."

Fleetwood, at my summons, came to my side, and I put my hand in the breast pocket of my coat for the list I had written. I drew it out, with something soft-a lady's handkerchief, from which floated the faint perfume of wood violet. As I held the handkerchief, in some astonishment, in my hand, wondering how it could have got into my pocket, my eyes lighted upon a name embroidered in the corner of the delicate trifle-the name of Rosa-Involuntarily the hankkerchief fell from my hand, and fluttered to the ground, and before I had time to stoop and pick it up Mile. Rosalie darted forward, and seizing it, thrust it hastily into her pocket.

"Thank you," she said, softly: "thank ou so much!"

She tripped away, and Fleetwood, taking the list which I mechanically held out to him, walked thoughtfully from the garden, his head bent upon his breast.

It was this incident of Mile. Rosalie's handkerchief which caused me so much discomfiture. I had no remembrance whatever of placing it there.

CHAPTER IV.

tice in canvassing her so freely behind Living in some style, as may gathered from what I have already narrated, it may be supposed that I was rich. I was not. I paid no rent for the house in which we resided, far, we may be adding to the injustice neither was it mine; and the money by not carrying this conversation to which supported it came not from my its legitimate end. We cannot be too own resources. I will briefly describe careful of reputations. Say what is the peculiar nature of my private affairs.

My father, for some years of his life an opulent man, lost his fortune when clean shave, removing an eyebrow and was very young, partly through the treachery of a friend, partly through unwise speculation, and from the day of his ruin was dependent upon his wife's brother, a gentleman of great wealth.

"Then the man she meets, sir," said Mr. Wilmot was at once generous "I was not aware," I said, "that Mlle. and eccentric. He never had any great Rosalie was in the habit of meeting ideas of my father's business capaciany man; but, after all, it is no affair of ties; and it is doing hom no injustice to say that he was self-willed and obstinate, and that he entertained the "Go on, Fleetwood; you had best finidea that he should not only be a law unto himself, but to other people as "Very frequent, I should say, sir. I well. It was through his assistance have passed them, by accident, at least that my father extricated himself honorably from his business difficulties, and when they were settled my uncle "It is four months since I first saw refused to re-establish him.

"You shall have a life of ease and happiness," said Mr. Wilmot, "and

shall run no more risks." To this end he promised my father an income sufficiently large to maintain the social standing to which he had been accustomed. The promise was faithfully kept. At the end of every six months a sum was placed This pulpy, and, apparently homogenein the bank to my father's credit, in fulfillment of the arrangement; and Mr. highly and specialized and vitalized or. Wilmot, who was and who remained a bachelor, gave us to understand that at his death we should inherit the whole of his wealth. Neither of my parents lived long to enjoy the life of luxurious ease for which Mr. Wi'mot's generosity provided, and 1, their only child, remained the sole recipient of his kindness. He paid liberally for my support and education; and it was with his concurrence that I became engaged to the lady I married. On that occasion be purchased the little estate in Sevenoaks, to which I took my wife, and devised it to me in his will, which made me his sole heir. Therefore, as upon him during his lifetime.

will be seen, I was entirely dependent At the time of my daughter's engagement Mr. Wilmot was absent from England, and I had no means of placing myself in communication with him. His habits of life were a sufficient indication of the eccentricity of his character. He lived a life of absolute seclusion, as far as we were concerned, who would have gladly welcomed us in our house, and rejoiced to receive long and frequent visits from him. We owed all we possessed to him; and the unselfishness of his generosity insured for him the highest meed of respect and esteem. But we saw him very seldom, and, indeed, for the last three years had not seen him at all. He was passionately fond of travel, and was in the habit of making long disappearances. During these periods it was his whim to be troubled by no correspondence whatever, either from his friends or business agents. He wrote to them from time to time, but never gave an address, nor would be consent to receive replies from them except upon matters of the highest private importance. All leiters for him were addressed, by request, to a firm of lawyers in London, who conducted

his affairs, and there they accumulated until his return home. (To be Continued.)

Electric Power to Plows.

The Societa Elettrotecnia Italiana of Turin has invented and constructed devices for the application of electric power to plows and other farm machinery, writes Consul Cueno from Turin, Italy. The experiment of plowing by electric power was recently made near this city in the presence of representative men from different parts of Italy, and, it is reported, with gratifying success.

The device consists of two power cars, which are stationed at each side of the field, and between which are stretched cables attached to the plow. The electric current is taken from a trolley line; a current of about 500 volts is said to be needed. Each car is said to communicate twenty-five tional factor in the community. horse-power, which can safely be increased to forty horse-power. The plow is pulled by the cables from one side of the field to the other, and when it reaches the end of the furrow it stops automatically, the current being cut off. It can be run backward or forward with ease. One man manages the plow, and each car is operated by

one man. Thus three men do all the Of course, much depends on the condition of the soil, but it is said that grant than usual about me this more- from seven to fifteen acres can be plowed in twelve hours. These power cars are said to be as easily managed as traction engines, and their power can be applied to threshing machines, corn shellers, pumps, grain drills, etc.

"Indeed, Eunice," I said, "I was not Lake Chad is gradually drying up. aware of it. Somebody has been and recent researches tend to show that sprinkling it upon me, I suppose, its complete disappearance is only a There was a look of surprise in his There, run away. Fleetwood, I want | question of time

MEHINGS

Six miles is the length of a petition promoted by the British National Canine Defense League in support of the bill for the prohibition of the vivisec-

At Grahamstown, South Africa, a pair of ostriches were sold recently for \$5000, which is a record price. The plucking from the chicks of this pair realized from \$50 to \$62.50 a bird.

An institute for the treatment of sufferers from chest complaints, neuralgia, catarrh and other maladies, by means of opium smoking, has been opened by London physicians.

In New England 100 years ago it was by no means uncommon for people to provide their coffins long before their death, and keep them in their houses, where they could see them every day.

It is stated by the London Express that a well-educated Parisian, named Georges Téyron, earns a comfortable livelihood by figuring as the fourteenth guest at dinner parties which otherwise would be attended only by thirteen persons.

Seden Olsen, of Woodburn, Ore., was struck by lightning recently and remained unconscious for an hour. But he was not hurt at all. The lightning merely gave one side of his face a one-half of his mustache. When he recovered consciousness Olsen insisted he was the victim of a practical joke.

The probable importance of the odors of disease as an aid to prompt diagnosis is urged by Dr. Charles Anderson, a California physician. Many of the smells are already known as characteristic, while others are more uncertain. Measles, it is said, sometimes has a decided picked-goose smell, typhoid fever and gastro enteritis a mousy odor, typhoid fever a peculiar fetid odor, confluent smallpox the odor of rotten onions, and acute rheumatism a disagreeable sour smell. The nauseating smells of gangrene and pyemia are happily unfamiliar in these days of antiseptic surgery.

THE STORY OF THE BRAIN. What the Cells of One's "Thinkery"

Really Are. The story of the brain as scientists have gradually unfolded its peculiar construction is of marvelous interest. ous mass is revealed to us as the most gan in the human body. It consists of hundreds of millions of separate and independent organisms, once known as nerve-cells, but now called "neurones." These units of the brain are independent bodies and consist of a cell body, its axis and its branches. The cell body contains within its covering membrane elements which generate the nerve force or energy; the axis is the nerve or medium which conveys that communication of the neurones with each other and with the organs and tissues to which the nerve is distributed. The life history of these microscopical bodies is the same as the cells of other organs and tissues They are implanted before birth, and many remain dormant for a lifetime if unused; if stimulated to activity they enlarge through more abundant nutrition, but waste and atrophy when the stimulation is removed; they are undergoing constant changes through the process of nutrition, and from the innumerable impressions made upon them by objects within and without the body.-Leslie's Monthly.

A Modern Desdemona.

The London papers are printing the story of an English girl, Clara Casey who married a Moorish acrobat, Mohammed ben Bulkhassen, and who now, in far off Tangier, sighs for her Albion home as follows:

"I wish I were in England again. am quite miserable and lonely here and it makes me feel it more when I see how Mr. Abdullah treats his wife and the way Mohammed treats me.

"There is a great difference. He is always hitting me, and he laughs at me now he has got me here, and tells me I will never see you again; that I

shall live and die here. "Dear mother, I hope and trust to God I will soon be able to return to England again. What a fool I have been to give myself to this man."

So far the intervention of the British Vice-Consul has led to nothing, for Miss Casey had previously become a convert to Islam, and she stated that she had the approval of her parents.

Red Wing Owns a Theatre. The first practical step toward the establishment of an endowed theatre in this country has been taken by the little town of Red Wing, Minu., boast-

ing not more than 8000 souls. The theatre, which cost \$80,000, was the gift of the late Theodore B. Sheldon, a citizen of Red Wing, who had accumulated wealth by wise investments in real estate. On his death it was found that he had made a gift of a theatre to his city. In the bequest it was stipulated that the new playhouse should not be used for gain, either private or public, but should be so managed as to become an educa-

There are no free admissions, and the citizens of Red Wing are expected to support the institution by paying the moderate charge of \$1 a seat .-World To-Day.

Stonewall Jackson's Looks.

His form was tall, gaunt and angular. His feet and hands were large, and his walk was singularly ungraceful. He always spoke quickly, in short sentences devoid of ornament, but to the point. A habit of "batting" his eyes added no little to the peculiarity of his appearance. eyes were gray and ordinarily dull and expressionless; but when excited by drill, which always seemed to arouse him, especially when charges were fired, the whole man would change, as if he were transported by the roar of the guns to the exciting scenes of an actual field of battle .--Century.

THE GREAT DESTROYER

SOME STARTLING FACTS ABOUT THE VICE OF INTEMPERANCE:

Whisky: What It Does Inside a Man-A Striking Address by Sir Frederick Treves, Bart., K. C. V. O., LL. D.-He Speaks With Authoritative Voice.

The following is from an address delivered by Sir Frederick Treves, Bart.. K. C. V O., LL. D., in the great hall of Church House, Westminster, London, pefore the Woman's Union of the Church of England Temperance Society, May 4, 1905. Sir Frederick is physician to King Edward.

The point with regard to alcohol is simple enough. It is, of course, distinctly a poison, and it is a poison which, like other poisons, has certain uses, but the limitations of the use of alcohol should be as strict as the limitations of the use of any other kind of poison. Moreover, it is a curiously insidious poison, in that it produces effects which seem to have only one antidote-alcohol again. This applies to another drug equally as insidious, and that is morphia, or opium. Unfortunately, the term poison is by no means an exaggerated one, when it is realized that with alcohol as drunk by the majority of the poorer classes mixed a virulent poison in the form of fusel-oil.

There is no disguising the fact that alcohol is year by year less used by the medical profession. It is said that it has a certain position as a medicine, and no one will dispute that, but loo! ing back over hospital drugs for the past twenty-five years, there is no question that the use of alcohol is emphatically diminishing.

Let us take two or three points-and remember that I am only speaking of the very moderate use of alcohol. the first place, some people say, "It is a most excellent appetizer. There can be no possible harm in just a little before a meal. It is, as the French say, an aperitif appetiser, and helps diges-What are the facts? First of all, no appetite needs to be artificially stimulated. If the appetite wants food it clamors for it; if there is no appetite, there is no need for food. Therefore there is no need, supposing the belief were true. So on that ground I do not think there is much to be made out

for its use. Then it is said that it is strengthening, and that it gives great working power. We hear a great deai of this in the advocacy of British beef and beer. That sounds very well, but let us view the facts. Alcohol, curiously enough, modifies certain constituents of the blood in the nourishment of the body. The process that underlies the building up of the human frame is very much modified. The output of carbonic acid is very much lessened, with the result that the drinker at once becomes illnourished - obviously so. No man dreams of going into training and taking alcohol. He must reach the acme of physical perfection, and that must be without alcohol.

It has a somewhat stimulating effect, and that is the unfortunate part of it. The effect, however, lasts only for a moment, and after it has passed away the capacity for work falls enormously. It does this: It brings up the reserve forces of the body and throws them into action, with the result that when these are used up there is nothing to fall back upon. Its effect is precisely like a general throwing the bulk of his army into the fray and then bringing up, as fast as he can, all his reserves and throwing them in also. The immediate effect may be impressive, but the inevitable result is obvious. As a work producer it is exceedingly

extravagant, and like all other extrav agant measures, leads to a physical bankruptcy. It is also curious that troops cannot march on alcohol. I umn that moved on Ladysmith, and, of course, it was an extremely trying time by reason of the hot weather. In that enormous column of 30,000, the first who dropped out were not the tall men, or the short men, or the big men, or the little men-they were the drink-ers, and they dropped out as clearly as if they had been labeled with a big letter on their backs.

With regard to the circulation. Of course it produces an increased heartbeat, a fuller pulse and redder skins. but the moment the effect has passed off the action of the heart is absolutely and emphatically weakened. Consequently the temporary effect is produced at an enormous cost. Then there is its action on the central nervous system. Here its action is that of a poi-It first stimulates the nervous son. system and then depresses it, and, as with other poisons which act upon this part of the body, the higher centres go first. They become a little dull-a little less quick and acute. It is very trifling, but there it is; so that the man who does his work on alcohol-even a very moderate amount-is not at his best.

Moral Tone Changed. Governor J. Frank Hanly, of Indiana. has caused a great charge in the moral tone of the State. He has made it a rule that no man who drinks shall be appointed to office, and his appointees have extended the rule to those whom they in turn choose. An important rule in line with the Governor's policy is that in all cities having boards of metropolitan police commissioners no man who drinks shall be on the police or detective force; that no officer shall enter a saloon either when off or on duty, except to make an arrest, and that no member of the fire department shall enter a saloon.

It is reported from Wales that as results of the widespread revival which is there progressing the receipts at the saloons are greatly diminished, and the police and magistrates are having a

comparatively easy time of it.

Revival Hurts Salcons.

Temperance Notes. When people understand what alcohol is and what it does, they will put it out of existence.-Williard Parker,

M. D. Alcoholic drinks are poisons in the same sense as are opium, arsenic, chloroform, etc., and should be sold under the same laws as these poisons. -N. S. Davis, M. D.

Hotels and drug stores in Boston selling liquor to women have suffered the penalty of withdrawal of their licenses. Police Commissioner Emmons' new broom is doing a deal of sweeping.

I hardly know any more potent cause of disease than alcohol.—Sir W. Gull,

At the annual business meeting of the Norway Grove Lutheran Church, Milwaukee. Wis., the following resolution was adopted: "God's word teaches us that neither drunkards nor gluttons shall inherit the kingdom of God."

The Michigan Christian Advocate expresses the sentiment of every true American citizen in these words: "If we could we would transform every brewery into a manufactory, every saloon into a store, every saloonkeeper into a farmer, and every drinker into a total abstainer."

SUNDAY SCHOOL THE

INTERNATIONAL LESSON COMMENTS FOR JULY 23.

Subject: The Gracious Invitation, Isa. lv., 1.13-Golden Text, Isa. lv., 6-Memory Verses, 6-8-Commentary on the

Day's Lesson I. An invitation to the blesings of the Gospel (vs. 1-5). 1. "Ho." A word calling immediate and earnest atten-tion to what is to follow. "Every one." The invitation is unlimited. thirsteth." Every one who has a keen serse of need and an intense desire for those things (see Matt. 5: 6). "Wine and milk." These were regarded by the Jews as the very choicest ar-ticles of diet. "Without price." The freeness of the offer is again repeated that there may be no mistake and the poorest and most needy may feel sure

of a welcome. 2. "Wherefore." There is a remonstrance here against earthliness; against making much of that which is of the least importance. "Not bread." Contrast the "bread of deceit" (Prov. 20:17) with the "bread of life" (John 6: 32, 35). "Satisfieth not." Nothing but God can meet the boundless desires of the soul. "In fatness." This expression pictures to us the choicest blessings that God has. His provisions are ample and satisfying (1 Cor. 2: 9, 10; Psa. 36: 8; 63: 5). 3. "Incline your ear." Pay attention. "Soul shall live." Life is more than mere existence. Real life is spiritual life-a life in Christ and given by Christ (John 14: 6). "Everlasting covenant." The covenant

""de first with Abraham and renewed ich David: the covenant promised of Christ in His humiliation and ending with a crowned Christ, exulting in royal victories and a redeemed church. "Sure mercies." That is, the mercies promised to David and his house (see

2 Sam. 7: 8-16, 23-5). 4. "Given Him." God continues calling attention to the great Messiab. He is the central figure of these three chapters. David was the type and Christ the antitype; David in supreme royalty, king over all foes and friends; Christ in ascended majesty, but dispensing His rich blessings which He has provided in His redemptive work to all who will receive them. "A witness." He bore witness even unto death for God, to His law, to His claims and to His plan of redeeming love. "Leader," etc. He was the great Lawgiver, originating laws and institutions for His people. "People." "Peoples."-R. V. We must keep in mind that no race distinctions are allowed. All the peoples and nations of the world are included.

5. "Call a nation." The Christian church, a holy nation, a peculiar people "Knowest not." The Gentile world whom He had hitherto not distin-guished by covenants and blessings. 'Know ye not," etc. The Gentile nation was to become one with the people of God (see Eph. 2: 11-13). II. Conditions of accepting the invi-

tation (vs. 6, 7). 6. "Seek." The only way to find God is to seek Him; but how? By repenting of and forsaking "May be found." This implies that there will be a time when we can-"Wicked . . . unnot find Him. 7. righteous." The wicked man sins more openly in "his way." The unrighteous refers to the more subtle workings of sin "in the thoughts." All are guilty in the latter respect, though many fancy themselves safe because not openly wicked in their ways. "For-sake . . . return." He who would find God must first forsake his sins. Yet this is not sufficient; he must actually come to God. Repentance therefore implies both the negative and the posi-tive duty. "Will have mercy." However far away the sinner may have gone yet when he returns with his whole heart God will not reject him. "Abundantly pardon." God's pardon is full and free. The margin renders it

III. Reasons for accepting the invitation (vs. 8-13). 8. "My thoughts." Jehovah's thoughts transcend those of man as much as the heaven is higher than the earth. The thoughts and ways of Jehovah are His purposes of redemption. Thus we have not only e motive for repentance, but also for eager, expectant hope. "My ways higher," etc. This is

a natural and beautiful illustration of the previous verse. Our fellow men might not be willing to forgive, but God is always ready to pardon the true penitent.

10. "Rain . . . snow," etc. By quick association of the ideas mentioned in verse 9, there is a comparison here made. Rain and snow fall from beaven to water the earth and so prepare it for its annual growths to feed the bodies of men and beasts. Just as God's word falls from heaven to produce fruit of righteousness among the millions of Israel and of outlying peoples, and it shall not be void, for every word that proceedeth out of the mouth of God is bread (Deut. 8: 3). 11. "So," etc. So every word that God utters shall be made a blessing to man. The Gospel promises and commandments are all important and beneficial. "Not return . . void." It shall not return without results. God's purposes shall be real-

ized. The full accomplishment of this verse and verses 12 and 13 is to be at the Jews' final restoration, and the conversion of the world. 12. "Go out with joy," etc. The words are used as illustrative of the people of God from the Mosaic dispensation and brought into Gespel privileges under the Christ. They go forth bounding with joy for the conquest of the whole world for Christ, and all nature-the mountains, the hills and the trees-take on the happy spirit of the church. The result shall be the world's renewal. 13. "Instead of the thorn," etc. Christ's work in the world is to remove the useless and the injurious, and to plant the good and the helpful. Where the Gospel goes sin must give way to holiness.
"For a name." That is, "for a memorial to His praise" (Jer. 13: 11).

Delayed Thirteen Years. Postmaster Coyne's men began the

rapid delivery of mail matter which should have reached its destination in Chicago, Ill., thirteen years ago, While workmen making interior changes in the Rookery Building, north of the La Salle street entrance, they found a mass of mail which had slipped down behind the mail box between the brick and the marble. Most of the mail was newspapers and circulars, which probably had been piled on the box, although there were some letters in the The papers were dated 1892. mail was tied into a bundle and sent to the postoffice at great speed.

Find Nugget in Street.

A chunk of copper and gold ore weighing seventy-five pounds has been by workmen excavating for found water mains in one of Helena's princi pal streets. The ore will be assayed and search for the ledge will be made if the assay proves the ore to be as rich as it seems to be.

Nineteen Planos.

Nineteen pianos, every one of which was a wedding present, are in the nossession of the Prince and Princess of Wales.



Right Use of Power. 'All ages have tugged at the problem of power. We touch it first in the ma

terial. It is in the wave, the storm the volcano, the lightning, the earth But what of those restles quake. forces, those earthquakes of power that burst from the mind? Gravita tion binds every atom and world in the universe, but it cannot bind the min that solves the intricate problems, in terprets the literature of the stars thinks the thoughts of God and dwell in a sphere but little lower than th throne of the Eternal! Yet as might and marvelous as is the mind, it powerless to grapple with the proble of sin. The world is full of literature the musical thunders of Homer, the the inductive philosophy of Bacon, the dramatic creations of Shakespeare, but what power is there in literature to re generate the human heart? Take the grandest man the ages has produced or take all the superb intellects of the centuries and by some power of at tenuation concentrate them into one in comparable genius, holding in himsel the illimitable reservoirs of wisdom and let him attempt to speak the work of pardon, and what a mockery, what God alone can forgive the sinner

His power alone is able to track the secret paths of sin, pluck out its stin secret paths of sin, pluck out its sting purify the heart, reconstruct manifallen nature, and lift him up into the high places of power and vision! This is the power, specified in our text, the power of the Holy Spirit. It is a sin-gular truth, but the more carefully we examine the faith of the ages, we see somehow, like a hidden star, this doc trine of a divine influence coming to the heart of man, throwing its glow over the horizon of the world. The Pantheism of the Brahmins involves this; it is the inspiration of Theosophy the light of Manichelsm, the inner radiance of platonism, the full orbest

glory of Christlanity. When Jesus Christ said to His disci-ples, "Tarry until ye are endued with power from on high," and interpreted that power in the language of our text, "Ye shall receive power after that the Holy Ghost has come upon you," He was bringing to light the innermost and uttermost power of the gospel. Christianity is more than system, it is spirit and life. "It is th power (dynamite) of God unto salvation to every one that believeth." Paul says, "Our gospel came not in a word only, not like a Homeric song glistening with incarnate genius, nor a cold Platonic speculation that chills, but never warms the heart, "but in power and in much assurance and the Holy Ghost."

Now that the power of the Holy Spirit has been given to the church, the great problem confronting the church is the right use of power. One has is the right use of power. One had better crawl in the dust than to have the erect body degrade the mind. Better "make haste slowly," than to rush wildly to certain ruin. Power is one thing, the science of its application quite another. Education brings power, but it does not always give power over power. The need of the church is power to direct and apply power, to adapt its methods to the new age o thought and life, to bring its vast resources to bear upon the problems the day in the practical spirit of the day and to keep step with the world wide movements of civilization with that quick response to human need, born of principles adapted to universal

conditions. the Holy Ghost has come upon you, and ye shall be My witnesses," saith the Saviour. All the power of the Spirit is to be put forth in witnessing for Christ. The Holy Ghost is not promised to restore bodily health or work dazzling miracles. His power is given to be utilized in witnessing. Life s only of value as it witnesses to something better, higher than itself. Martin Luther was lifted into immortality by the high tide of the Reformation. John Wesley was enthroned by the mighty evangelistic wave that rolled forth from his fire crowned ministry. Abraham Lincoln was lifted into death-

less light by the divine principle of liberty for which he stood! It is only as we stand for and witness to some exalted principle of right-eousness that life is worth living. The need of the world is for a witnessing church. The need of the church is for the baptism of the Holy Spirit. O.

that He might descend with quickening, purifying, energizing power upon us! Then the conquest of the world will be an easy task.—Dr. John Wesley, Hill, in the Brooklyn Eagle. The Way of Peace

See, then, bow faithfully the Lord is reading thee to true peace, who surroundeth thee with so many crosses. It is called "the peace of God which passeth all understanding;" that is, which is not known by feeling or perception or thinking. All our thinking cannot attain nor understand it; none but those who of free will take up the cross laid on them-these, tried and troubled in all they feel and think and understand, afterward experience this peace.-Luther.

The Thankful Spirit. Cultivate the thankful spirit! It will ne to thee a perpetual feast. There is, or ought to be, with us no such thing as small mercies; all are great, because the least are undeserved. Indeed, a really thankful heart will extract motive for gratitude from everything, making the most even of scanty blessings .- J. R. MacDuff.

Faith in God.

We shall be made truly wise if we be made content-content, too, not only, with what we can understand, but content with what we do not understand, the habit of mind which theologians call, and rightly, faith in God.-Kingsley.

A Problem.

We may see never so clearly a line of ction that we should follow; but have we the will and courage and desire to support us in that pathway?-Howard N. Brown.

Bought Fortune For \$7.

'At administratrix's sale in Owings ville, Ky., Mrs. Sallie Ewing offered at public auction a pocketbook filled with old notes due her deceased husband; The sale was made "unsight and unseen," and the pocketbook was sold to J. J. Mark, Circuit Court clerk, for \$7. When the book was examined it was found to contain over \$7000 in notes, most of which have been bearing interest for years and some of which can be collected.

An Aged Lawsuit. Spain has a lawsuit that has been before the courts since 1517.