

Sunday School LESSON

Subject for October 31, 1909.
Paul a Prisoner—The Voyage—Acts 27:1-26.
Golden Text: "Commit thy way unto the Lord, trust also in Him, and He shall bring it to pass."—Psalm 121:5.

How wonderful are the divine leadings! They are truly above the ways of men. Paul had a burning zeal to preach the Gospel everywhere, especially at Rome, the capital of the world. He had written the Roman church of his desire to preach to them, but hitherto had been hindered. Now the Lord was to bring it about that he should go and that the Roman government should pay his traveling expenses. Paul could truly say in another place that the things which had happened to him, had happened for the furthering of the Gospel. Verse 9 tells us when these things took place. It was in early fall that the journey was begun.

Verse 1. "We should sail into Italy." The word "we" indicates that St. Luke, the writer of Acts, went with Paul. "Certain other prisoners." Like his Lord, Paul was numbered with transgressors. Julius, a centurion of a hundred soldiers, Paul obtained great influence over him before the end of the journey.

2. "Andramyctum." A city on the coast of Asia Minor. It is quite evident that the original purpose was to land at Andramyctum and make the remainder of the journey by land. "Aristarchus." Probably another prisoner of some note.

3. "Sidon." A place on the coast about twenty miles north of Tyre. "Go unto his friends." Paul had brethren or friends now all over the lands. It shows how the Gospel had spread under his ministry.

4. "Under Cyprus." A large island. They sailed in the lee of it, to be sheltered from the wind.

5. "Myra." A large city of Cilicia, afterwards its capital.

6. "A ship of Alexandria." Alexandria was a great shipping point for grain, as Egypt was the granary of the ancient world. This ship had a cargo of wheat.

7. "Cnidus." A prominent city of Asia Minor. "Crete." Now called Candia, a large island in the Aegean Sea. "The wind not suffering." It blew so that they could not go in a straight course. "Fair Havens." A city of Crete.

8. "Sailing was now dangerous." "During the winter months, navigation was in so far dangerous in the Mediterranean that the sailing season was considered closed from November to March.

9. "Hurt and damage." The Christian is ever on the lookout to warn his neighbors and the world in general of impending calamities. He is the world's natural sentinel, as well as its salt and light. It is our duty to tell men of their danger. To warn men of danger is to do them a kindness even if it is not well received.

10. "To come by the boat." A little boat towing behind the ship, probably by this time half filled with water, was with great difficulty raised upon the ship. It would be quite useful in case of shipwreck.

11. "Helps undergirding the ship." Ropes were passed under and about the ship to keep it together more tightly so that the timbers would not work apart. In our day the extensive use of iron makes this unnecessary. "Fall upon the quicksands." "The Syrtes on the African coast, directly to the southwest of the vessel and in the direction in which they were being driven by the wind. These quicksands were regarded by the sailors as peculiarly dangerous. The object of the undergirding of the ship might have been to enable the vessel to stand the shock for a longer time, if it were driven upon this dangerous shoal."

12. "Lightened the ship." Threw overboard some of the cargo. "Any man will rather make shipwreck of his goods than his life; but many will rather make shipwreck of faith and a good conscience than of their goods." (Henry.)

13. "All hope . . . was taken away." Probably the ship had begun to leak. Doubtless this was the reason they kept throwing overboard the cargo.

14. "Be of good cheer." The true Christian is a comforter to a world in trouble, telling them of God and His power to save.

15. "God hath given thee." It is quite evident from this that Paul had been praying for their safety. A Godly man is the salvation of earthly men; by his prayers keeping them for a longer time out of hell that they may have time to repent.

16. "Be of good cheer." A true faith in God gives good cheer in times of emergency.

WEDDING CUSTOMS.
It is the custom for the bride to give her maids some souvenir of the occasion, a pin usually.
Wreaths of flowers in the hair are worn by the bridesmaids at home weddings and big flower covered hats for church. The bride should wear a veil and orange blossoms.
The bridesmaids should give the bride a lunch during the week preceding the wedding, and to this no men are invited.
When a woman marries a second time she does not, as a rule, dress in white. A great many widows are married in their going away gowns, which should be in some delicate shade.
The church or drawing room should be decorated with flowers. This can be done quite simply and inexpensively with ferns or roses, and elements can be used by those wishing to spend more money.

WITH THE SAGES.
Humility increases our true greatness.—James.
Human improvement is from within outward.—Froude.
He has all wealth that has a mind contented.—Johnson.
Our goodness should have some edge on it.—Landon.
The path of success in business is usually the path of common sense.—Guthrie.

HUNDREDS of MILLIONS required to rebuild SOLOMON'S TEMPLE

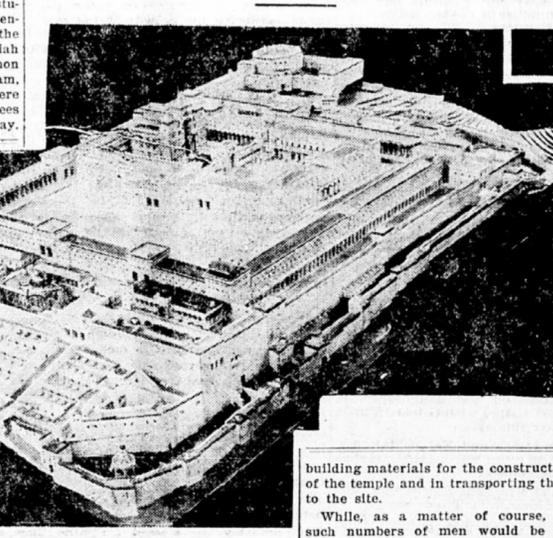


MASONIC ORDER CREDITED WITH PLAN TO RESTORE THE SPLENDID EDIFICE BUILT BY THE FIRST GRAND MASTER—FACTS AND FIGURES WHICH SHOW THAT THE COST OF SUCH AN UNDERTAKING WOULD 'STAGGER HUMANITY.'

Until competent architects take the matter in hand any estimate of the cost of rebuilding Solomon's temple must be little better than a mere guess, but certain calculations based on the biblical account will show, at least, that an incredible sum would be required. Take, for the purposes of illustration, the single item of the primary material for the temple, the stone and wood, cutting, dressing and transporting to the site in Jerusalem. Solomon made a deal with King Hiram to supply the timber and to furnish a number of his own subjects to work in the mountains, quarrying and dressing the stone for the temple, and another force of 70,000 men to serve as burden bearers, carrying the stone and timber to Jerusalem. Over these workers were 3,300 foremen. There were, therefore, 163,300 men employed for three years in the preparation of the

Weekly	.....	\$ 60,000
Yearly	.....	3,120,000
Three years	.....	9,360,000
Wage Bill \$230,000,400.		
The wage bill of the 70,000 burden bearers would be:		
Weekly	.....	\$ 420,000
Yearly	.....	21,840,000
Three years	.....	65,520,000
The wages of the 80,000 stonecutters at \$2 a day would aggregate:		
Weekly	.....	\$ 960,000
Yearly	.....	49,920,000
Three years	.....	149,760,000
The 3,300 foremen would be paid:		
Weekly	.....	\$ 59,400
Yearly	.....	3,088,800
Three years	.....	9,266,400
Recapitulation:		
Total for timber cutters	.....	\$ 9,360,000
Total for burden bearers	.....	65,520,000
Total for stonecutters	.....	149,760,000
Total for foremen	.....	9,266,400
Total paid Hiram	.....	2,100,000
Grand total	.....	\$230,000,400

KING SOLOMON'S TEMPLE WHICH THE MASONS PROPOSE TO REPRODUCE.



building materials for the construction of the temple and in transporting them to the site.
While, as a matter of course, no such numbers of men would be required at the present day, it is interesting to calculate the cost of these levies if paid in United States money at the minimum wages of to-day. Let it be supposed that the timber cutters and burden bearers were paid at the rate of \$1 per day, the stone cutters \$2 per day, and the foremen \$3 per day, wages which the American laborer would sniff at. This would make the wage bill for the 10,000 woodcutters:

Wheat	.....	\$200,000
Barley	.....	100,000

It is expected that Arthur B. Howe, president; former Congressman L. D. Apsley, Bishop John W. Hamilton, Warren B. Ellis, W. E. Litchfield and Adjutant General William H. Brigham and twenty Massachusetts Freemasons who organized a corporation to receive the project of building a replica of the ancient temple of Solomon at Jerusalem, the birthplace of Freemasonry, will begin the work within a year, writes a Boston correspondent. The project, which originated with Mr. Howe, after a pilgrimage to the great eastern mecca of all Masons, is intended to embrace subscriptions of \$5 from each of the 15,000 Blue Lodges throughout the United States. The original temple is to be duplicated in this costly model.

The restoration of Solomon's temple itself would necessitate first the wrecking of all the buildings comprising the Haramah-Sherif, but the cost of this labor need hardly be reckoned, since the salvage would be worth an enormous fortune to the vendor of curios, to say nothing of the valuable building material that could be used in the new structures or converted into cash. Whether it would be possible to rebuild the actual temple as Solomon built it is a mooted question.

Description in the Bible.
The sixth chapter of first Kings says: "And the house, when it was in building, was built of stone made ready before it was brought thither; so that there was neither hammer nor ax nor any tool of iron heard in the house while it was in building. And he built the walls of the house within with boards of cedar, both the floor of the house and the walls of the ceiling, and the cedar of the house was carved with knops and open flowers. All was ready; there was no stone seen." A little farther it reads: "So Solomon overlaid the house within with pure gold, and he made a partition by chains of gold before the oracle."

RAILROAD SLEUTH BUSY
Detective for the Big Lines Is Forced to Deal With Many Kinds of Robbers.
HIS OFFICE IS AN ARSENAL.
Thieves Not Particular About What They Steal—John J. Risdon Keeps Track of Criminals.

He was a big, florid man, glorying in a girth of Bartlett proportions and when he hustled into the room, showing a sea-roll stride, he was blowing like a porpoise. Also perspiring, as becomes a ponderous person on a warm day. Stretching across a section of his broad vest was a heavy watch chain, made of leather links. Diving a chunky fist into a hip pocket he drew forth a bolstered revolver which he carefully tossed into the desk before him.
At the right of his desk was a complete arsenal—a cabinet in which stood a row of menacing Winchesters. In a corner of the room rested another case and it contained an assortment of handcuffs and some balls and chains, the whole reminiscent of a chamber in a penitentiary.
This man, the up-to-date chief of detectives of a big railroad with Chicago terminals, says the Chicago News, is the man who directs a continuous campaign against thieves who invade the yards of the system and break open freight and passenger cars, stations and freight sheds, carrying away

anything liftable. It is the duty of this railroad police constable, whose official title is "chief special agent," to put up his shields, so to speak, at every point on a great system and keep an eye at long range on a small army of assistants who run down robber hands which infest the road. Thus, from Chicago to Texas and California, the chief special agent of one of the through western lines is kept busy catching thieves and sending them to prison.

A few years ago the business of the special agents became so important that it was found necessary to organize an association, with a regularly paid secretary. Chicago was made the headquarters because this city is the most important railroad center on the continent. To this official are reported details of the work accomplished by the special agents of the various railroads. When a freight car has been plundered the fact is reported and so also if a brass knob has been stolen from a passenger coach.

John J. Risdon, the secretary of the association, probably is better informed concerning the crimes against railroads and shippers than any other person, for it is through him, as a special agent and "human clearing house," that reports of robberies, and the extent of the robberies, but they are not made public.

One of the methods in favor with professional railroad thieves is to "spot" a box car loaded with a quantity of silk, enter it through the end door at Buffalo or some other point and accompany it on its journey until it arrives at a quiet place out in the country many miles away where the grade is heavy, necessitating slow going. When a place agreed upon has been reached the plunder is tossed out to confederates in waiting with a team of horses and wagon.

REPLICA OF HUDSON'S SHIP.



THE HALF MOON.
A reproduction of the Half Moon, the vessel in which Henry Hudson crossed the Atlantic from Holland and sailed up the Hudson river 200 years ago, arrived in New York on the deck of a big freighter and sailed up the Hudson during the Hudson-Fulton celebration. The vessel was sent over by Holland as its contribution to the celebration.
It is built of heavy oak timber, with the high poop and long-nosed prow now seen only in prints of Dutch and Spanish galleons. She is of eighty tons displacement, sixty-three feet long, eighteen feet beam and draws seven and one-half feet of water. Her crew consists of twenty men. The vessel is rigged with hand-woven sails, carries hand-worked flags and is antique enough in her fittings to confuse the best seamen afloat.
Two cannon are mounted amidship on the 'tween decks, whose ceiling is so low that one has to bend nearly double to get along, and port holes on either side allow these weapons to be used.
A library, or rather, a book shelf, has been fitted up. It contains the books which Hudson took with him—a Bible, a prayer book and books of voyages. A chart is spread out on the cabin tables, and near at hand are compass and measuring instruments, sand glass and the rough nautical instruments of the time. A gun or two in a rack and a pile of shot and bags of powder are shown, together with a copy of the supposed contract which Hudson had with the Dutch East India Company, the original being lost.
Lieutenant Lam, who played the part of Hendrik Hudson on the Half Moon in the celebration, was clad in the style of captains of such vessels in the beginning of the seventeenth century, and the men under him were dressed in the fashion in vogue in Holland at that period.

ATCHISON GLOBE SIGHTS.

To act saasy and look vicious is a great help in a fight.
An ugly woman can become uglier than anything else on earth.
No man believes that he makes any extra trouble around the house when he is sick.
Horses have quit scaring at automobiles, but dogs still chase them.
Most of the new stories you hear are simply old ones with variations.
Form good habits, and you will find them as hard to break as bad habits.
We have always imagined that we would as soon keep a cow in the house as a parrot.

BOYS TRY TO BURN COMPANION AT STAKE.

Cruelly tortured by a band of boys playing Indians, 13-year-old Paul Kepner, according to a dispatch, is a nervous wreck at the home of his parents in Millersburg, Pa. Kepner says a dozen boys captured him, and, blinding his feet and hands, dragged him to a telegraph pole. There they laced him to the upright. One of the lads then packed newspapers around Kepner's feet and another applied a lighted match. Their victim screams so frightened the tormentors that they stamped out the flames and released Kepner, only to lock him up in a coal



shed. Then they continued their "war dance" around the imprisoned youth. Finally, Kepner succeeded in getting a pitchfork, and with it forced his way to freedom.

The military authorities of several European nations are testing the tachypod, a sort of enlarged roller skate, operated by pedals, by which it is claimed a man can get over ground as rapidly as though mounted on a bicycle.

A mixture of red lead, white lead, and gold size makes an excellent plaster for stopping leaks in automobile or motorboat radiators.

Owing to adverse market conditions there was no production of metallic antimony from domestic ores in the United States last year.
According to a statement by the German colonial secretary, the value of the dismondiferous deposits in German Southwest Africa amounts to \$250,000,000.

CIGARS FIT TO SMOKE.

When and Where Domestic and Imported Article Should Be Indulged In.

SURE OF THE ALL-HAVANA.

Cause of Nervous and Other Troubles—The Moderate Use of Mild Tobaccos.

We all know him—the man who is always "just about to quit tobacco for good," but whose swear-off never materializes," the Philadelphia Ledger says. A veteran smoker was discussing this question the other night. "It's too bad," said he, "that so many men are constantly quarreling with such an excellent friend as tobacco. In the life they need the quieting, soothing effect of tobacco. That is proved by the fact that though men are always resolving to give up smoking, they seldom ever succeed in doing it. Look over your own acquaintances.
"I used to be numbered among that unfortunate crowd until I made the discovery that there is such a thing as a rational smoke diet, and that when once a man puts himself upon this there is no physical nor mental need to swear off tobacco.
"This is my cigar diet: After breakfast and during the forenoon I light domestic cigars; after luncheon, I have a half-hour leisure, a small Havana; in the afternoon, domestic cigars, and after dinner, if I can sit down and have no business worries or other mental cares, my favorite Havana.
"Care of All-Havana Cigar.
"If the average smoker only used a little common sense he'd have no complaint about cigars. Moderately used tobacco is a gentle stimulant, but too much stimulation, like too much of everything else, is bound to hurt a man. Now, the tobacco used in all-Havana cigars is grown in a rainy climate in a wet, clayey soil that produces a luxuriant, heavy-leaved plant. It contains more nicotine than any other kind of tobacco. The better grades of domestic tobacco, grown in light, sandy soil, average less than half as much nicotine. So you can readily see where the difference lies.
"Years of experience have proved to my satisfaction that my way is the only way to smoke. We're living at a faster rate nowadays. We want to smoke oftener, and to satisfy that craving with as little injury to our health as possible we must smoke something lighter than a heavy Havana cigar. Mind you, I'm not downing the Havana. It's all right in its place. I'm a worshiper of the Havana myself, but I realize that it is far too good to smoke continually. Its only proper place is in one's leisure hours.
"Smoking Out of Doors.
"There are a great many men who smoke out of doors. This practice has no excuse whatever. A cigar indoors is a pleasure, but out of doors it is nothing but a habit. Of course, by this I do not mean to speak of the time that a man may be sitting on a piazza or under a tree at rest. Then he may light a cigar and get full enjoyment from it. The times I refer to are when a man is walking or golfing or motoring or taking part in any other outdoor activity. At such a time he cannot taste his cigar, and oftentimes must look at the end of it to see whether it is still lit. A man when in the fresh air should take advantage of the opportunity to free his lungs and system generally from the nicotine that they have accumulated at other times.
"If a man will avoid smoking at the times that I have mentioned, and at the other times smoke only light, mild cigars, he will find that he has no longer any quarrel with tobacco. There is one other recommendation that I would make, and that is that he use a holder instead of putting the cigar in his mouth. Holding a cigar in the mouth brings the delicate mucous membranes in direct contact with the tobacco and entails a greater absorption of nicotine than though a holder were used. But don't let him get the fad of coloring an old meerschaum holder. The accumulation of nicotine in this has a far more injurious effect than the holding of the cigar in the mouth. Let him get a cheap holder—the kind that as soon as it shows the slightest taint of nicotine can be thrown away and a new one used."

SPLINTERS.

Skin game—The leather business.
Board walk—the march to the dining room.
You never hear a man howl when his conscience hurts him.
The man who grows vegetables is not necessarily a vegetarian.
Those who fight their conscience will never have to fight their friends.
You cannot always judge a man's speed by the way he walks to work.
The mountain that looks the easiest is sometimes the hardest to climb.
When a man pats you on the back you want to watch his other hand.
Might may be right, but good judgment is better than a bunch of muscles.
Just as soon as a man can't have his own way he thinks the world is against him.
Bills—Did I understand you to say that Smith was highly commended? Will's—Yes, they sang his praises from the house tops.
Boyce—Smith says he has the dearest wife on earth. Joyce—He was probably referring to her dressmaking and millinery bills.
Bills—Do you concur in the axiom that beauty is only skin deep? Will's—Yes, I have seen many a lesson with a peach complexion.