By H. RIDER HAGGARD.

Author of "She," "King Solomon's Mines," Etc.

CHAPTER III. Continued.

Having taken the fence, they thought that they might as well take the buts also, so they just ran right over them. One hive-shaped but was turned straight over upon its top, and when I arrived on the scene the people who had been sleeping there were tumbling about inside like bees disturbed at night, while two more were crushed flat, and a third had all its side torn

Oddly enough, however, nobody was hurt, though several people had a narrow escape of being trodden to death.

On arrival I found the old headman in a state painfully like that favored by Greek art, dancing about in front of his ruined abodes as vigorously as though he had just been stung by a

scorpion. I asked him what ailed him, and he burst into a flood of abuse.

He called me a wizard, a sham, a fraud, a bringer of bad luck.

I had promised to kill the elephants, and I had so arranged things that the elephants had nearly killed him, etc.

This, still smarting, or rather aching. as I was from that most terrific bump. was too much for my feelings, so I just made a rush at my friend and, getting him by the ear, I banged his head against the doorway of his own hut. which was all there was left of it.

"You wicked old scoundrel!" I said. "You dare to complain about your own trifling inconveniences, when you gave me a rotten beam to sit on, and thereby delivered me to the fury of the elephant" (Bump, bump, bump!), "when your own wife" (Bump!) "has just been dragged out of her hut" (Bump!) "like a snail from its sheil and thrown by the earth-shaker into a tree!" (Bump, bump!)

"Mercy, my father, mercy!" gasped the old fellow. "Truly I have done amiss-my heart tells me so!"

"I should hope it did, you old villain!" (Bump!)

"Mercy, great white man! I thought the log was sound. But what says the unequaled chief-is the old woman, my wife, indeed dead?

"Ab, if she is dead, all may yet prove to have been for the very best!"

And he clasped his hands and looked up piously to heaven, in which the moon was once more shining brightly.

I let go his ear and burst out laughing, the whole scene and his devout aspirations for the decease of the partner of his joys-or, rather, woes-were so intensely ridiculous.

"No, you old iniquity," I answered. "I left her in the top of a thorn tree, screaming like a thousand blue jays. The elephant put her there."

"Alas! alas!" he said. "Surely the back of the ox is shaped to the burden. Doubtless, my father, she will come down when she is tired."

And without troubling hims ther about the matter he began to blow at the smoldering embers of the fire.

And, as a matter of fact, she did appear a few minutes later, considerably scratched and startled, but none the worse.

After that I made my way to my little camp, which, fortunately, the elephants had not walked over, and, wrapping myself up in a blanket, was

soon fast asleep.

CHAPTER IV. THE LAST ROUND.

On the morrow I woke up full of painful recollections, and not without a certain feeling of gratitude to the Powers above that I was there to wake up.

Yesterday had been a tempestuous day indeed. What between buffalo, rhinoceros and elephant it had been

very tempestuous. Having realized this fact, I next bethought me of those magnificent tusks,

and instantly, early as it was, broke the tenth commandment. I coveted my neighbor's tusks, if an

elephant could be said to be my neighbor de jure, as certainly, so recently as the previous night, he had been de facto-a much closer neighbor than I cared for indeed.

Now, when you covet your neighbor's goods, the best thing, if not the most moral thing, to do is to enter his house as a strong man armed and take them. I was not a strong man, but having recovered my eight-bore, I was armed,

and so was the other strong man, the elephant with the tusks. Consequently I prepared for a strug-

gle to the death. In other words, I summoned my faithful retainers and told them that I was now going to follow those elephants over the edge of the world if

necessary. They showed a certain bashfulness about the business, but they did not

gainsay me, because they dared not. Ever since I had prepared with all due solemnity to execute the rebellious Gobo, they had conceived a great re-

spect for me. So I went up to bid adieu to the old headman, whom I found alternately contemplating the ruins of his kraal and, with the able assistance of his last wife, thrashing the jealous lady

who had slept in the mealie but, because she was, as he declared, the author of all his sorrows. Leaving them to work a way through

their domestic differences, I levied a his shoulder. supply of vegetable food from the kraal in consideration of services rendered, and left them with my blessing. I do not know how they settled mat-

ters, because I have not seen them since. Then I started on the spoor of the

three bulis.

For a couple of miles or so below the kraal, as far, indeed, as the belt of swamp that bordered the river, the ground was at this spot rather stony. and clothed with scattered bushes.

Rain had fallen toward the daybreak,

The jungle growth was so thick here

sound.

along.

once.

mous elephants.

one-tusked bull.

own shadow.

I crossed the glade as silently as my

On its father side the path went on.

Albeit with many fears, I went on,

that it almost met overhead, leaving

so small a passage for the light that I

could scarcely see to grop my way

Presently, however, it widened, and

then opened into a second glade slight-

They stood thus: Immediately oppo-

site and facing me was the wounded

He was leaning his bulk against a

Near him stood the second bull, as

The third elephant was a good deal

at dawn, or I could attack them at

The first was evidently by far the

To go for one elephant by moonlight

and single-handed is a sufficiently rash

proceeding; to tackle three was little

But, on the other hand, I knew that

they would be on the march again be-

fore daylight, and there might come

another day of weary trudging before

I could catch them up, or they might

"No," I thought to myself, "faint

heart never won fair tusk. I'll risk it,

I could not advance across the open,

for they would see me; clearly the only

thing to do was to creep round in the

shadow of the bush and try to come

Seven or eight minutes of careful

stalking brought me to the mouth of

the path down which the third ele-

The other two were now about fifty

yards from me, and the nature of the

wall of bush was such that I could not

see how to get nearer to them without

I hesitated, and peeped down the

About five yards in it took a turn

I thought that I would just have a

look behind it, and advanced, expect-

ing that I should be able to catch a

As it happened, however, I met his

It is very disconcerting to see an

elephant's trunk when you expect to

see his tail, and for a moment I stood

paralyzed almost under the vast brute's

head, for he was not five yards from

He, too, halted, having either seen or

I was in for it now, for I could not

escape either to the right or left on

account of the bush, and I did not dare

So I did the only thing that I could

do raised the rifle and fired at the

It was too dark for me to pick a

shot; I could only brown it, as it were.

the quiet air, and the elephant an-

swered it with a scream, and then

dropped his trunk, and stood for a sec-

ond or two as still as though he had

I confess that I lost my head-I ought

to have fired my second barrel, but I

Instead of doing so I rapidly opened

But before I could snap the breach

I saw his great trunk fly up like a

Turning, I fled for dear life, and after

Right into the open glade I ran, and

then, thank Heaven, just as he was

coming up with me the bullet took ef-

(To be continued.)

A Phonograph Treasure House.

Several months ago the Imperial

Academy of Sciences decided to form

a collection of phonograph records

which would preserve the exact sounds

of languages and dialects for future

generations. Austria-Hungary, with

its manifold diversities of nationalties

and races, affords a very favorable

field for such investigation, and the

phonograph archives are already as-

suming considerable form. From North

mens of German dialects have been ob-

music of the natives, with especially

valuable records of old Sancrit songs.

Australia is now on its way back, and

Greenland. Many of these records have

been taken on the Edison phonograph,

from which they are transferred, by an

apparatus made in the academy, to a

special archive - phonograph. - Vienna

Writes Novels For a Novel Purpose.

Mary A. Fisher, of New York, will

write a novel and devote the proceeds

of the sale to the support of a home,

nonsectarian, and to care for those

"who have labored in literature, art,

education, or any of the various pro-

New Railroads For the Finns.

Letter to Pall Mall Gazette.

fessions."

brown beam, and I waited no longer.

my rifle, pulled out the old cartridge

from the rgiht barrel and replaced it.

The shot rang out like thunder on

then threw uphis trunk and trumpeted,

preparatory to a charge.

black mass of his chest.

been cut in stone.

to, the bull was at me.

me thundered the elephant.

did not.

fect on him.

turn my back.

trunk coming round the corner.

path which the elephant had followed.

and have a slap at them. But how?"

wiser and safer course.

short of lunacy.

upon them so.

round a bush.

So I started.

phant had walked.

escape me altogether.

dead thorn tree, the only one in the

place, and looked very sick indeed.

though keeping a watch over him.

nearer to me, and broadside on.

5 of the soil, made spooring a very difficult business. The wounded bull had indeed bled freely, but the rain had washed the blood off the leaves and grass, and the ground being so rough and hard, had not taken the footmarks so clearly as

was convenient. However, we got along, though slowy, partly by the spoor, and partly by carefully lifting leaves and blades of grass, and finding blood underneath them, for the blood gushing from a wounded animal often falls upon their inner surfaces, and then, of course, unless the rain is very heavy, it is not

washed away. It took us something over an hour and a half to reach the edge of the marsh, but once there our task became much easier, for the soft soil showed plentiful evidences of the great brutes' passage.

Threading our way through the swampy land, we came at last to a ford of the river and here we could see where the poor wounded animal had lain down in the mud and water in the hope of easing himself of his pain, and could see also how his two faithful companions had assisted him to rise again. .

We crossed the ford, and took up the spoor on the farther side, and followed it into the marsh-like land be-

No rain had fallen on this side of the river, and the blood marks were consequently much more frequent. All that day we followed the three

bulls, now across open plains, and now through patches of bush. They seemed to have traveled on al-

most without stopping, and I noticed that as they went the wounded bull got up his strength a little. This I could see from his spoor,

which had become firmer, and also from the fact that the other two had given up supporting him. At last evening closed in, and hav-

ing traveled some eighteen miles we camped, thoroughly tired out. Before dawn the following day we

were up, and the first break of light found us once more on the spoor. About half-past 5 o'clock we reached the place where the elephants had fed being discovered.

and slept. The two unwounded bulls had taken their fill, as the condition of the neighboring bushes showed, but the wound-

ed one had eaten nothing. He had spent the night leaning against a good-sized tree, which his weight had pushed out of the perpen-, sight of the elephant's tail.

dicular. They had not long left this place, and could not be very far ahead, especially as the wounded bull was now again so stiff after his night's rest that for the first few miles the other two had been obliged to support him.

But elephants go very quick, even me. when they seem to be traveling slowly, for shrub and creepers that almost stop a man's progress are no hindrance to them.

The three had now turned to the left, and were traveling back again in a semi-circular line toward the mountains, probably with the idea of work ing around to their old feeding-grounds on the farther side of the river.

There was nothing for it but to follow their lead, and accordingly we followed with industry.

Through all that long hot day did we tramp, passing quantities of every sort of game, and even coming across the spoor of other elephants.

But, in spite of my men's entreaties, I would not turn aside after these. I would have those mighty tusks or

none. By evening we were quite close to our game, probably within a quarter of a mile, but the bush was dense, so once more we had to camp, thoroughly

disgusted with our luck. That night, just after the moon got up, while I was sitting smoking my pipe with my back against a tree, I heard an elephant trumpet, as though something had startled it, not three

hundred yards away. I was very tired, but my curiosity ovércame my weariness, so, without saying a word to any of my men, all of whom were asleep, I took my eight

bore and a few spare cartridges and steered toward the sound. The game path which we had been

following all day ran straight on in the direction from which the elephant had trumpeted.

It was narrow, but well trodden, and the light struck down upon it in a straight white line.

I crept along it cautiously for some two hundred yards, when it suddenly opened into a most beautiful glade a hundred yards or more in width, wherein tall grass grew and flat-topped Tyrol and Vorarlberg fifty-seven specitrees stood singly.

With the caution born of long extained, and another forty-seven from perience I watched for a few moments | Carinthia. The academy has also carbefore I entered the glade, and then I ried its quest far abread. From New Guinea have been sent thirty-two phosaw why the elephant had trumpeted. There in the middle of the glade nographs recording the language and stood a great maned lion.

He stood quite still, making a soft, interesting war songs and the accompurring noise, and waving his tail to panying drum music. From India come An expedition which was sent out to

Presently the grass about forty yards on the higher side of him gave a wide ripple, and a lioness sprang out of it another party is about to start for like a flash, and bounded noiselessly up to the lion.

Reaching him, the great cat halted suddenly, and rubbed her head against

Then they both began to purr loudly, so loudly that I believe that one might in the stillness have heard them two hundred yards or more away.

After awhile, while I was still hesitating what to do, either they got a whiff of my wind, or they wearied of standing still, and determined to start in search of game. At any rate, as though moved by

common impulse, they suddenly bounded away, leap by leap, and vanished in the depths of the forest to the left. I waited for a little while longer to

The Finnish Senate has ordered a loan to be raised to the amount of £2,-000,000, which is to be spent in the and this fact, together with the nature | see if there were any more yellow | various railway projects.

skins about, and seeing none, came to THINGS the conclusion that the lions must have WORTH KNOWING frightened the elephants away, and

that I had had my stroll for nothing. But just as I was turning back I thought I heard a bough break upon It is noted that English ideals of the farther side of the glade, and, rash comfort are gradually altering the as the proceeding was, I followed the style of German domestic architec-

> A Chinese Emperor's name is too sacred to be used by the general public, and no one is permitted either to read or write it.

The Russian State sceptre is of solid gold, is three feet long, and contains among its ornaments 260 rubies and fifteen emeralds.

Representing some thirty schools, ly smaller than the first, and there, on nearly 4000 public school volunteers the father side of it, about eighty were engaged the other day at Alderyards from me, stood the three enorshot, England, in field operations.

> Tokio, has on its shelves something like 2000 written and printed mathematical works, extending as far back as 1595. Sycamore is an exceedingly durable

wood, and a statue composed of it,

now in an Eastern museum, is said

to be quite sound, although nearly

The Japanese imperial library, at

While I was still staring at them this 6000 years old. elephant suddenly walked off and vanished down a path in the bush to the According to La Tribuna di Roma, one of the gaiters worn by Garibaldi There were now two things to be when he was wounded in the Battle dong-either I could go back to the of Aspromonte, August 28, 1862, has camp, and advance upon the elephants

been presented to the Mayor of Rome. The authorities of Clacton, a leading British seaside resort, grant licenses for donkey riding only on the stipulation that the owners of the donkeys don't beat the animals or use any bad language.

One hundred pounds was given in London for the first edition of Daniel Defoe's "The Life and Surprising Adventures of Robinson Crusoe," 1819, together with "The Farther Adventures," issued in the same year.

Without doubt China is the original home of silk, and from the twenty-third century B. C., and even earlier, the care of the silk worm, the spinning and the weaving of its produce have been the special province of the Chinese women.

In some parts of West Africa the girls have long engagements. On the day of their birth they are betrothed to a baby boy a trifle older than themselves, and at the age of twenty they are married. The girls know of no other way of getting a husband, and so they are quite happy and satisfied. As wives they are patterns of obedience, and the marriages usually turn out a success.

Women sailors are employed in Denmark, Norway and Finland, and are often found to be excellent mariners. In Denmark several women are employed as State officials at sea, and particularly in the pilot service. They go out to meet the incoming ships; they climb nimbly out of their boats; they show their official diploma and they steer the newcomer safely into the harbor. It is the same in Finland.

HOPE FOR BIG EATERS.

Some Famous Old Men Always Indulged in Good Square Meals.

The man with a good appetite has a hard time nowadays. All the faddists are shouting that he eats too much. If he doesn't jump at the chance of fasting forty days he is snubbed. And if he doesn't joyously cut out two of his quondam three meals a day he is scorned. But once in a long while he does get a little comfort. A writer in Truth gave him hope recently by telling about famous old men who had been hearty

There was Victor Hugo, who, in the very stronghold of French chefs, kept an Irish cook who herself attended her master at table. She had her reward in the heartiness with which he ate of her roast and toiled viands-such as a leg of mutton, rib of beef, ham, gammon of Wiltshire bacon and greens, a dish one hardly

ever tastes in France. She and Mme. Drouet, the tactful friend and secretary of Victor Hugo through the greater part of his literary career, were agreed in satisfying to the full his fondness for early spring vegetables and new potatoes. As he insisted on their being passed around the table, which was spread for many disciples, admirers, hangers-on, they must have cost him a

small fortune. Asparagus, which cost twenty-five cents and more a stalk, was often served, Hugo always taking a generous helping and then calling for more. He arranged the stalks circularly on his plate, with the points inward like the spokes of a wheel, and placed the sauce in the middle in a round space left vacant for it. This arrangement was always symmetrical. He disliked to see a broken point, talked while eating, and ate, one might have thought, enough for

two or three laborers. All the sons of Louis Philippe were bonnes fourchettes, and, without being tipplers, were fond of the highclass French vintages. Two of them -Nemours and Joinville-exceeded the fourscore limit of age. Aumale attained his seventy-sixth year. The Duc de Montpensier lived only to the age of sixty-six, but his early death has been attributed to his habit of sharing the chocolate made for the Duchess.

She required half a kilo of chocolate for each person at the petit dejeuner, with toast allowed to cool in toast rack, which she buttered thickly herself.

The Princess Clementine, now the only surviving child of Louis Philippe, has all her life been a hearty eater, without, however, Bourbon excess. She is now eighty-six.

A wonderful pearl bearing the exact likeness of the late Queen Victoria of England was found in a fresh water mussel in the Mississippi River pear Davenport, Ia. ;

SUNDAY SCHOOL THE

INTERNATIONAL LESSON COMMENTS FOR AUGUST 26

Subject: The Rich Koung Ruler, Mark x., 17-31 - Golden Text, Matt. xvi., 24 - Topic: Great Facts Connected With Salvation.

I. Jesus and the ruler (vs. 17-22). 17. "Was gone forth." From the house where He had blessed the children (vs. 13-16). He now starts again on His journey to Jerusalem. 'Came one running." From this and parallel accounts we learn that this man was, (1) young, (2) rich, (3) a ruler-probably of a synagogue and possibly a member of the Sanhedrin, (4) very moral, (5) humble—he fell at Jesus' feet, (6) in earnest—he came running, (7) anxious to learn he came as an inquirer; but he was also (1) self-righteous, (2) ignorant concerning spiritual truth, (3) unwilling to give up his earthly possessions and worldly prospects, (4) unwilling to trust all to Christ. 'Kneeled." In this he was showing Jesus great respect and was recognizing Him as a spiritual authority above the priest or rabbi. "Master." Or teacher. "What shall I do," etc. His question shows that he believes in a future state; he was not a Sadducee. "Eternal life." The divine life implanted in the soul by the Holy Spirit. It begins in this life but will endure forever. 18. "Why callest thou Me good?" Christ did not say that He was not good, or was not God. If the young man called Christ "good," the question Jesus asked would lead directly to His divinity.

"The commandments." -19. cording to Matthew Jesus said, "If thou wilt enter into life, keep the commandments." The young man asked Jesus which special or great commandment He referred to. Jesus replied by enumerating the com-mandments in this verse. He referred only to the second table of the law, which relates to the duties of

man to man.
20. "Have I observed." He was strictly moral and had lived a good life outwardly. He then asked (Matt. 19:20) what he lacked yet. He was conscious of a lack in his spiritual life, and this question was a

serious inquiry as to its cause.
21. "Jesus—loved him." The Saviour was drawn toward him. He saw in the young man great possibilities. "Sell — give." Jesus struck right at the centre of the young man's difficulty. He was ready to give all to God but his property; this was the "one thing" over which he was about to stumble and fall. 22. "Went away grieved." His countenance fell and he went away sorrowful. He went away reluctantly, but he went. He wanted eternal life, but he wanted his possessions more. II. Jesus' statement concerning riches (vs. 23-27). 23. "How hardly." etc. That is, they shall enter with great difficulty. This is amply confirmed by experience. Rich men

seldom become true Christians. 24. "Trust in riches." Here is the danger, the place where many a rich man will lose his soul. Riches They cannot drive away anxiety. cannot purchase contentment. They cannot buy friends. They cannot lure bleep. They cannot buy appreciation. They cannot bribe death. They cannot purchase eternal life. "The eye of a needle."

has been suggested that the needle's eye was a small gate, leading into the city, intended only for foot passengers, and that the camel could only squeeze through with the greatest difficulty, but "it is now generally thought that the calling this small gate the needle's eye is a modern custom, and not in use in the time of 26. "Astonished," Christ.' all Jews, they had been accustomed to regard worldly prosperity as a special mark of the favor of God. "Who then can be saved?" All men by nature share the same guilt and

love of the world. "With men it is impossible." According to the power and ability of men this is impossible, but God, by His power, is able to so save a man that even the things that al-Inred him most will lose their attraction to him.

III. Rewards of following Christ (vs. 28-31). 28. "Have left all." Their boats and nets and fish and father were everything to them. 29. "That hath left house," etc. In the days of Jesus those who followed Him were obliged, generally, to for-sake house and home, and to attend Him. In our time it is not often required that we should literally leave them, but it is always required that we love them less than we do Him. "An hundredfold." are few greater promises than this.

This is symbolical, and expresses an "Houses. immeasurable advantage. etc. Not literally a hundred houses, etc., but he obtains a hundredfold more of joy and satisfaction than he "What was a barren rock be loses. fore becomes a gold mine." "With persecutions." That is, he must expect persecutions in this world. 'Eternal life." Which will infinitely more than make up for all the Christian's trials here. Here are ages of enjoyment that no arithmetic can compute; oceans of pleasure, whose majestic billows rise from the depths of infinitude, and break on no "First shall be last. shore. 31. The lesson intended to be taught here is that those who occupy important positions and who appear to be first in labor and wisdom here may place to others who have been of less in the next world be forced to give renown here. God does not measure men as we do.

Will Take Six Private Roads. The Japanese Government, it was announced, has fixed the dates on which it proposes to acquire the six private railroads authorized by both houses of the Diet last March. The Hokkaido Tanko Tetsudo and the Kobu Tetsudo will be taken on October 1, 1906; the Nippon Tetsudo and the Ganyetsu Tetsudo on November 1, 1906, and the Nishinari Tetsudo and the Sanyo Tetsudo on December 1, 1906.

Election in Leper Colony. Even leprosy cannot force Filipinos

to abandon politics. The Bureau of Insular Affairs, at Washington, D. C., has received reports of an election recently held on the island of Culion by the leper colony for the choice of a presidente and "consejales," or councilmen. The lepers also passed resolutions thanking the Philippine Government for the excellent quarters it has provided for them.

Exports From France.

Exports from France to the United States for the year ended June 30 reached \$107,240,547, or seventeen per cent. over the previous year.

SOME STARTLING FACTS ABOUT THE VICE OF INTEMPERANCE.

Intemperance Destroys the Health of the Drinker, Ruins the Home and Often Puts the Family Into

Dreadful Poverty.

Intemperance not only destroys the health, but inflicts ruin upon the innocent and helpless, for it invades the family and social circle, and spreads woe all around; it cuts down youth in its vigor, manhood in its strength, and age in its weakness; it breaks the father's heart, bereaves a dear mother, extinguishes natural affection, erases love, blots out filial attachment, blights a parent's hope, and brings down mourning age in sorrow to the grave. It produces weakness, not strength; sickness, not health; death, not life. It makes wives, widows, children, orphans and all at last beggars; it covers the land with idleness and poverty, disease and crime; it fills our jails; it condemns law and spruns order; it crowds the penitentiaries, and furnishes the victim of the scaffold; it countenances the liar, respects the thief, and esteems the profane; it incites a father to kill his children, helps a husband to kill his wife, detests life, curses God, and despises Heaven, then curses the world and laughs at the ruin it has inflicted upon the human race. My reader, let me picture to you a youth-a noble, generous youth

-from whose heart flowed a living fount of pure and holy feeling, which spread around and fertilized the soil of friendship. The eye of women brightened at his approach, and wealth and honor smiled to woo him to their circle. His days sped on and as a summer's brook sparkles on its gladsome way, so sped he on. He woosd and won a girl of peerless charms, one who bestowed the harvest of her young heart's love upon him. The car of time rolled on, and clouds arose to dim the horizon of worldly happiness; the serpent of inebriation crept into the Garden of Eden of his heart; the pure and holy feelings which the God of nature had implanted in his soul became polluted by the influence of the miscalled social cup; the tears and agony of his afflicted wife found no response within his bosom; the pure and holy fount of love within his heart, that once gushed forth at the moanings of misery, sent forth no more its pure and benevolent offerings; its waters had become intermingled with the poisoned ingredients of strong drink, and the rank weeds of intemperance choked the fount from which the stream flowed. The dark spirit of poverty had flapped its wings over his home, and the burning hand of disease had darkened the brightness of his eye. The friends who basked in the sunshine of his prosperity fled when the wintry winds of adversity blew harshly around his home.

at this lowly burial place; you ask of whose boyhood were hallowed by high and noble aspirations; the hours of whose early manhood were unclouded by care; the setting orb of whose destiny was enshrouded in

a mist of misery.
Oh! liquor! How many happy homes hast thou made desolate! How many starved and naked little orphans hast thou cast upon the cold charities of an unfriendly world! How many graves hast thou filled tails is essential in all callings of life. with broken-hearted wives! See the What possible reason can we give, father's pride and mother's joy, hurried to an untimely grave, see the flower of youth and beauty shedding glory; but ere the morning dew had temperance, all doomed to an unat these and beware.

Oh! would to God there was one glorious cause of Christ would be hearted wives and bare-footed orphans would sing praises to Heaven for the success of the temperance

cause. more and I have done," for this once | trees of withering fruits has led its thousands to ruin. A kind word, an obliging act, even though it be a trifling one, has a power superior to the harp of David in calming the billows of the soul .-Ella McClure, in the Reveille Echo, New Waterford, Ohio.

Chief Cause of Divorces.

It is nothing unusual, but on the contrary quite common, to read of divorce complaints being filed in our courts-one day thirteen were reported-and with scarce an exception liquor has more or less to do as the inciting cause. Here is one of the more recent cases reported: Emma F. Waldon in her petition for divorce from Chas. F. Walden alleges that he is an habitual drunkard. And here is another: Grace L. Fletcher files suit for divorce from M. R. Fletcher, alleging habitual drunkenness. It is almost the rule, without exception that liquor is the prime cause of these sad, disgraceful divorce cases, and yet we continue to permit the places to exist where drunkennes is fostered. But for the saloon there would be but little or no drunkenness, and if the voters said no, there would be no saloons. Who is to blame for them? -Indiana News.

Refused To Preach.

When Rev. C. M. Sheldon, of Topeka, arrived at the Portland Lewis and Clark Exposition to keep an engagement with the management, he found that the amusement features of the fair were open on Sunday. Haivng consented to speak on the understanding that such was not the case, he refused to speak when he found that he had been misled. He was, however, heard in two of the city churches.

Man With Clear Brain.

The simple idea that a man will a clear brain is a better employe than one with a muddled brain is carrying this question forward success. So that which is right is best.

Drinking Prohibited. More than thirty-five years ago

the Old Colony Railroad Corporation issued an order that no employe would be retained who drank during business hours. Results justified this order.



"Keep Texts" to Learn.

These "keep texts" are all in the Bible. Find them and learn them; and so make them yours: "Keep the heart with all diligence,

for out of it are the issues of life. "Keep thy tongue from evil, and thy lips from speaking guile."

"Keep thee far from a false matter."
"He that keepeth his mouth keeps eth his life."

"Take heed to thyself and keep thy, soul diligently."
"Little children, keep yourselves

from idols." "My son, keep thy Father's commandments.' "My son, keep sound wisdom and

discretion.'

Our Unknown Faults.

Cleanse Thou me from secret faults.Psalms, xix., 12. To know ourselves is a difficult task. We are contented with a slight knowledge of our hearts and of our, duties as creatures of God, and in

consequence we have only a superfi-Willful sins need no light, for they, are, unfortunately, too evident to the transgressor. It is the list of unobserved sins to which we must attend if we wish to be better to mankind and more acceptable in the eyes of Him who will demand a reckoning for every "thought, word and deed." When we have come to comprehend the nature of disobedience and to realize our actual unworthiness on account of imperfections we can then feel what is meant by the removal of secret faults, by pardon and by soul ease, which otherwise are to us as

meaningless words. The poet, the writer, or the man with some commercial scheme cannot work out that which he desires unless he permits his mind to be fully impressed, quietly and carefully with the subject under consideration. He is best alone with his thoughts, books or figures. And so is it with matters of the soul, for God speaks to us primarily in our hearts, which are best when searching thoughts of our natural weakness. Let us consider how plainly, we see the faults of others. Do we differ in nature from them? If we see defects in them of which they. seem unconscious or heedless by, habit they also see faults in us which would surprise us to hear. The faults which we commit even thoughtfully weaken and give disagreeable color to our characters as seen by our fellows. How, then, do we appear to God, who sees what no man can see, and who knows the stirrings of pride, the vanity, covetousness, discontent, resentment and envy which we nurture in our hearts day after day?

It is necessary for us to be disturbed about our spiritual condition. Pause, gentle reader! Go with me | To be at ease is to be unsafe. No to yonder cemetery. We will stop one knows his hidden weakness. Peter, not suspecting his heart, deme who rests in this newly-made nied his Master. David continued grave? I answer: "The mouldering faithful to his God for years, and yet remains of a drunkard." The days power and wealth weakened his loyalty for a time. Hezekiah bore trou-ble, but prosperity misled him. It is only by earnest examination and prayer that we can begin to learn of the abundance of our faults, which are either entirely or almost entirely. unknown to us. Hence the best men are ever most humble, because they see somewhat of the breadth and depth of their own sinful natures.

Everybody knows that care of de-

therefore, for lack of care in matters pertaining to our spiritual perfection? Do we care more for perishits fragrance and displaying its able things than for God? Perhans we have yielded to the force of habit escaped on the breeze, it sickens, which tends to self-deceit, for by it withers, and dies, all poisoned by in- | we forget things to be wrong which' once shocked us. We speak peace to timely and disgraceful death; look | our souls when there is no peace, for 'many are the scourges of the sinner, but mercy shall encompass him universal temperance society, and all that hopeth in God." The future mankind were members of it. The prize is worth a struggle. We die with the grave only in body, but the advanced, and thousands of broken- spirit will live in happiness, or pain, eternal. Without self-knowledge we may persist for a time. Our self-re-liance, however, will not be adequate unto salvation. In truth, there is I say beware of this "one glass much danger that we shall be "as plucked up by the roots," even though we die in outward communlon with the church. Let us cry out in contrition, with the Psalmist, "Wash me yet more from my iniquity and cleanse me from my sin!" and let us be ever mindful that "Blessed are they whose iniquities are forgiven and whose sins are covered.

God Requires Patience.

Sunday Herald.

Rev. William J. B. Daly, St. Mala-

chy's Church, New York City, in the

We ought quietly to suffer whatever befalls us; to bear the defects of others or our own; to confess them to God in secret prayer, or with groans which cannot be uttered; but never to speak a sharp or peevish word: not to murmur or repine, but be thoroughly willing that God should treat you in the manner that pleases

Him. If we suffer persecution and affliction in a right manner, we attain a larger measure of conformity to Cerist by a due improvement of one of these occasions than we could have done merely by imitating His mercy by abundance of good works.-Jehu Wesley.

The Building of Character.

The week-day side of our life has a great deal more to do with our spiritual life, with the building of our character, with out growth in grace, than many of us think, writes Dr. J. Some people seem to R. Miller. imagine that there is no moral or spiritual quality whatever in life's common task-work. On the other hand, no day can be made beautiful whose secular side is not as full and complete as its religious side.

Uncle Left Him \$2,000,000. J. R. Miller, a saloonkeeper at

Bristol, Tenn., has fallen heir to \$2, 000,000 by the will of his uncle in Wyoming. Miller left to take charge of the estate. Before leaving he made his partner, W. O. Trenor, a present of his half interest in their saloon, worth \$1000, and gave away valuable property to his friends. Miller's uncle left Bristol eighteen years ago for Wyoming with his ticket and \$9. He became in terested with Senator Clark in the copper mining business and became immensely wealthy.