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**STATE NEWS ITEMS.**

The president of the First National Bank  
 of Newark was victimized to the tune of  
 \$5,000 by a forgery.

The next annual meeting of the Ohio  
 Medical Society will be held at Columbus  
 the first Wednesday in May, 1890.

URBANA was visited by an unusually  
 heavy frost the other night. Wheat and  
 corn are badly damaged, especially in low  
 lands.

THERE was a severe frost in the Upper  
 Miami Valley a few nights ago. Young  
 corn was badly nipped, and the fruit is  
 thought to be seriously injured.

THE Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows se-  
 lected Dayton as the next meeting place.

SPRINGFIELD is to have natural gas  
 as soon as it can be piped there. It will  
 be brought from the field in Mercer County,  
 and the syndicate will bring it. It is be-  
 lieved that it can be burning in Spring-  
 field by October 1. The charges will be  
 the same as in Dayton.

THE Comptroller of the Currency has  
 authorized the First National Bank at  
 Bowling Green to begin business with a  
 capital of \$50,000.

THE Mercer County Gas and Fuel Com-  
 pany and the Dayton Natural Gas Company  
 have agreed upon terms of consolidation.

JOHN W. HENSON, of Cincinnati, has  
 been appointed U. S. Attorney for the  
 Southern District of Ohio.

A BIRD eagle was captured by some  
 boys while it was bathing in the creek  
 near the water-works at Gallon, and is in  
 possession of T. B. Burgert's son, one of  
 the captors.

DAVID ENSLEY, a wagon-maker, hanged  
 himself in his shop at Beavertown.

LEVI LAMBRIGHT, while making a coup-  
 ling in the Nickel-Plate yards at Fostoria,  
 caught his foot in a rail guard. A car  
 backing onto him broke his leg in three  
 places, besides receiving other terrible in-  
 juries.

MR. GLEAD voted to authorize the issue  
 of \$6,000 bonds to drill for natural gas.

A THREE-YEAR-OLD child was burned to  
 death at Portsmouth.

A CALL has been issued for the fourth  
 annual Convention of the Ohio Republic-  
 an League, at Columbus, June 23.

WM. COLLINS, on trial at Circleville, for  
 wife murder, entered a plea of guilty of  
 murder in the second degree, and was sen-  
 tenced to life imprisonment.

WM. B. DAY, of Canton, was appointed  
 U. S. District Judge for the Northern Dis-  
 trict of Ohio.

JOHN BERRY, living near Marion, has a  
 curiosity in the shape of a three-legged  
 lamb, which is minus a right fore leg. Its  
 head is also decorated with a couple of  
 wattles, like those of a turkey.

At East Alliance, Daniel Collins, seven-  
 ty-five years of age, cut a gash in his  
 throat, stabbed himself twice over the  
 heart, and twice in the stomach, then tied  
 a rope around his neck and hung himself  
 to the limb of a tree. He was cut down  
 alive, but can not recover.

The city council of Piqua, by a vote of 4  
 to 2, rejected the petition of the temper-  
 ance committee to submit local option to  
 a vote.

THE \$100,000 of bonds issued by Green-  
 ville to buy land and sink gas wells have  
 been taken by C. H. Vennor & Co., of Bos-  
 ton, at a premium of \$3,200.

DAVID McCULLOUGH, aged sixty-five  
 years, while trying to rescue two of his  
 grandchildren from a railroad bridge near  
 Ottawa, was struck by a train and fat-  
 ally hurt. The children were slightly  
 injured.

An amateur base-ball club has been or-  
 ganized at Lima.

ANGUS WELCH, an employe of Seloto  
 furnace, Scioto County, while working  
 with some logs on a hillside preparatory  
 to rolling them down the hill, was killed  
 instantly by the logs starting before he  
 anticipated, and catching and rolling over  
 him. He was crushed in a frightful man-  
 ner.

AUGUST OHLY, of the wholesale liquor  
 house of Ohly Bros. & Co., of Sandusky,  
 suicided by shooting himself in the head  
 with a revolver. He married there two  
 weeks before, and had just returned from  
 his bridal tour. He is supposed to have  
 been temporarily insane.

THE thirty-eighth annual session of the  
 Great Council of Ohio of the Imperial Or-  
 der of Red Men convened at Columbus on  
 the 21st. The report of the Chief of Re-  
 cords shows a total membership in Ohio of  
 8,084, an increase of 1,217 during the year.  
 Number of Poochontas Councils, six, with  
 a total membership of 402. Total receipts  
 for the year, \$26,491.96; current expenses,  
 \$14,683.87; expended for relief of widows  
 and orphans, \$44,484.47; investments, \$28,-  
 922.88; in wampum belts, \$15,295.85. The  
 present membership of the Order at large  
 is 78,791.

CLEVELAND teamsters are excited about  
 Canadian drivers that come across the  
 border with their horses during the sum-  
 mer to work at reduced prices.

THE Ohio Democratic convention will be  
 held at Dayton August 27 and 28.

A SIX-YEAR-OLD boy was attacked by a  
 bull-dog at Newark and fatally injured.

YELLOW SPRINGS has voted in favor of  
 the building of a town hall.

THE fifty-seventh annual session of the  
 Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows of Ohio con-  
 vened at Toledo the 21st inst. The Grand  
 Secretary's report shows the membership  
 to be 52,774, an increase of 1,070; total ex-  
 penditures, \$429,367.00; total assets, \$1,925,-  
 356.34; number of Rebekah lodges, 179;  
 membership, 10,600, an increase of 1,500.

PRESIDENT HARRISON appointed the fol-  
 lowing Ohio postmasters, a few days ago:  
 Asariah C. Cooker, Caldwell, and John D.  
 Dearyman, Lontovilla.

MAJOR H. L. WHEAT, an old-time sport,  
 died at Columbus, a few days ago, aged  
 over eighty-five years. He was widely  
 known through the West and South before  
 and during the war.

At a meeting of the Ministerial Associa-  
 tion at Portsmouth, it was agreed to begin  
 a war on Sunday excursions. A commit-  
 tee was appointed to send a protest to the  
 management of railroads against this so-  
 called evil.

EMANUEL BEATY, an old resident of  
 Lucas County, hanged himself in a barn.

NEAR Akron two brothers named Wing-  
 er, while drunk, fatally shot John Fortia.

THE Ohio Christian Missionary society  
 meets on June 21, 22, and 23 in Youngs-  
 town.

At Taylorville Freddie Brown, aged  
 seven, was standing on the bank above  
 the track when the ground gave away un-  
 der his feet and he rolled under a train.  
 While the wheels did not mangle him his  
 head struck the rails and crushed his skull  
 so he can not recover. Many passengers  
 witnessed the horrifying accident.

ALEX MCKEN, son of Job McKee, of Cald-  
 well, was thrown from a horse and receiv-  
 ed serious, if not fatal, injuries.

**Culture in Montreal.**

Intellectual interests are not a promi-  
 nent element in Montreal life. The  
 literary life of the city has but just be-  
 gun to shine, beyond a very small circle  
 of local writers, into the ranks of society.

But that literary interests are awakening  
 in society is shown by an increase of  
 study, if not yet by any notable pro-  
 ductions. There are now the usual clubs  
 for the reading of Shakespeare and  
 Browning, and many other societies  
 looking to social improvement through  
 the cultivation of letters.

Montreal is said to be the chief book center  
 of Canada, but the city does not possess a  
 public general library, excepting Frazer  
 Institute, just struggling into existence;  
 the libraries of individual institutions do  
 not cover well any other topics than  
 theology and civil law, and the six  
 chief libraries together, of both lan-  
 guages, contain only about 100,000 vol-  
 umes. The press of Montreal is very  
 much hampered by the constant ne-  
 cessity of being politic in a sharply  
 divided community. Music suffers from  
 the disfavor with which the churches  
 regard the drama; for without successful  
 theatres or an opera an orchestra can-  
 not be maintained, and the art thus  
 lacks its chief means of expression.

There are, however, some amateur  
 organizations of public use; the Men-  
 delsohn Choir, which treats the public  
 now and then to part songs and light  
 tight choral works; the Philharmonic  
 Society, but lately formed, which gives  
 two or three concerts each winter;  
 military bands and a number of lesser  
 companies testify to some interest in  
 the art. But it is generally conceded  
 that the study of music is quite luke-  
 warm, and that music is not an im-  
 portant part of social life; the choirs of  
 the city inevitably reflect the general  
 level of the art. Montreal is just be-  
 ginning also to adorn itself with sculp-  
 ture and painting. The Art Association  
 incorporated in 1860, is doing much to  
 cultivate the public taste by exhibitions  
 and instruction; and education also  
 includes more or less study of the  
 technical art. The pictures in the  
 Roman Catholic churches are insignifi-  
 cant, but a few good canvases are to  
 be found in two or three wealthy houses.

The chief satisfactions in Montreal are  
 not intellectual and artistic gratifications,  
 but gaieties, out-door sports, and a con-  
 servative piety. Living costs much less  
 than in the United States; social enter-  
 tainments are not held by rival extrava-  
 gance; the moderate pace of life allows  
 men of business to take some leisure  
 without dropping out of the race. The  
 dominant qualities of this English col-  
 onial community are cheerfulness, com-  
 fort, and solidity.—C. H. Farnham, in  
*Harper's Magazine* for June.

**Woman and Her Umbrella.**

Only one woman in ten knows how  
 to carry her umbrella, and she rarely  
 carries her knowledge into practice.

Every rain storm proves this. Among  
 men there is a tacit understanding that  
 the umbrella shall be tilted in passing,  
 so that neither of the pedestrians need  
 be wholly uncovered for even a short  
 time. The tilting is, of course, away  
 from the other pedestrian, and is a  
 considerate and courteous act which both  
 sexes could easily perform. But the  
 women haven't time for any such thing.

Their eyes are fixed on some distant  
 point, and they strike out in that di-  
 rection like pedestrians in a go-as-you-please  
 race. Not infrequently they lower their  
 heads and charge upon an individual or  
 a group with results which are often  
 dangerous. If by any chance they col-  
 lide with persons moving in the other  
 direction, they glare at the new comers  
 in a manner which would have made  
 Lady Macbeth's worst scowl seem an  
 angelic smile by contrast. They are  
 equally polite in this matter to members  
 of their own sex, and some laughing  
 collisions often occur, for even they will  
 admit that they have more patience  
 with women than with those hated  
 creatures, the men.—*Philadelphia In-  
 quirer*.

Those who have read of the blood-  
 hound only in sensational stories of the  
 days of American slavery will learn the  
 real traits of that little-known animal  
 with surprise, in reading an illustrated  
 article on the dog in the June Century.

The article is written by the chief ex-  
 pert on the subject in England, the  
 gentleman whose bloodhounds were  
 used by the detectives in some recent  
 famous murder cases in London.

Slight derangements of the stomach  
 and bowels may often be corrected by  
 taking only one of Ayer's Pills. Through  
 not having the pills at hand, your dis-  
 order increases, and a regular fit of sick-  
 ness follows. "For the want of a nail,  
 the shoe was lost," etc.

An electric railway is being construct-  
 ed at Spokane Falls, in Washington Ter-  
 ritory, at a cost of \$100,000, by local  
 capitalists.

Cleanse the scalp from scurf and dandruff;  
 keep the hair soft and of a natural  
 color by the use of Hall's Vegetable  
 Sicilian Hair Renewer.

At a recent birthday celebration in  
 Fairhaven, Vt., thirteen persons were  
 present whose ages aggregated 1,013  
 years.

Boils, pimples, hives, ringworm, tetter  
 and all other manifestations of impure  
 blood are cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

**The Atrocities of a Slave March.**

No one who understands how human  
 life is estimated by savage peoples will  
 doubt the shocking and revolting ac-  
 counts of travelers regarding this phase  
 of the traffic, and no one who knows  
 what an Arab's heart is made of will  
 make any discount even for the exag-  
 geration of an orator, as he listens to the  
 following citation from a speech deliv-  
 ered the other day in London by Car-  
 dinal Lavigerie:

"The men who appear the strongest,  
 and whose escape is to be feared, have  
 their hands tied, and sometimes their  
 feet, in such fashion that walking be-  
 comes a torture to them; and on their  
 necks are placed yokes which attach  
 several of them together. They  
 march all day; at night, when they  
 stop to rest, a few handfuls of raw  
 'sorho' are distributed among the  
 captives. This is all their food. Next  
 morning they must start again. But  
 after the first day or two the fatigue,  
 the sufferings, and the privations have  
 weakened a great many. The women  
 and the aged are the first to halt. Then  
 in order to strike terror into this mis-  
 erable mass of human beings, their con-  
 ductors, armed with a wooden bar to  
 economize powder, approach those  
 who appear the most exhausted, and  
 deal them a terrible blow on the nape  
 of the neck. The unfortunate victims  
 utter a cry, and fall to the ground in  
 the convulsions of death. The terrified  
 troop immediately resumes its march.  
 Terror has imbued even the weakest  
 with new strength. Each time someone  
 breaks down the same horrible scene  
 is repeated. At night, on arriving at  
 their halting-place, after the first few  
 days of such a life, a not less frightful  
 scene awaits them. The traffickers in  
 human flesh have acquired a knowledge  
 by experience of how much their  
 victims can endure. A glance shows  
 them those who will soon sink from  
 weariness; then, to economize the  
 scanty food which they distribute, they  
 pass behind these wretched beings and  
 fell them with a single blow. Their  
 corpses remain where they fall, when  
 they are not suspended on the branches  
 of the neighboring trees; and it is  
 close to them that their companions are  
 obliged to eat and to sleep. But what  
 sleep! it may be easily imagined.—From  
 "Slavery in Africa," by Professor  
 HENRY DRUMMOND, in *June Scribner's*.

**Winning Ways.**

The following story of Daniel Webster,  
 illustrative of his winning personal  
 traits, told by a leading local lawyer,  
 is only lately made current. The late  
 Erastus Corning of this city, as a com-  
 paratively young man made Webster's  
 acquaintance somewhat intimately, and  
 as a result of the friendship indorsed  
 Mr. Webster's note for a considerable  
 sum. When the note fell due, protests  
 came to the firm and they paid the  
 note. Knowing Mr. Webster's impeni-  
 tiosity and not wishing to crowd him,  
 they did not call upon him for security.

After some years, and when it was  
 supposed that Mr. Webster's financial  
 condition was improved, Mr. Corning,  
 at the instance of the firm, wrote asking  
 Mr. Webster if he could make it con-  
 venient to liquidate the claim. The  
 answer was a courteous note from Mr.  
 Webster making excuses that just at  
 present he was unable to meet the de-  
 mand, and ending up with a pressing  
 invitation for Mr. Corning to visit him  
 later, when he would probably be able  
 to pay him or at least to secure the  
 claim satisfactorily. The firm advised  
 Mr. Corning to accept the invitation,  
 which he did. On his return Mr. Cor-  
 ning came home delighted with the  
 pleasures of his visit, and entertained  
 his partners with glowing accounts of  
 the great statesman's hospitalities and  
 descriptions of the charming incidents  
 of the sojourn, in which he ignored  
 mention of the business object which  
 partly impelled his visit. Finally,  
 after he had exhausted description of  
 the visit one of Mr. Corning's friends  
 said: "Well I suppose Mr. Webster was  
 pleased because he was able to pay the  
 note?" "Pleased to pay the note," said  
 Mr. Corning; "he not only didn't pay  
 the note, but he so charmed me that he  
 got me to sign another note for \$5,000,  
 and I am thankful he didn't ask me to  
 make it \$10,000 for I don't think I  
 could have resisted his request." Mr.  
 Corning is said to have had a subsequent  
 invitation to visit Marshall and to  
 have declined on the ground that he  
 could not afford so expensive a pleas-  
 ure.—*Independent*.

**"Uncle Sam" in the Chair.**

At the "trial" of Mr. Conybeare, M. P.  
 one of the witnesses, a reporter, described  
 one of the most striking incidents of the  
 Irish land war. When the evicting  
 forces had assembled at Nell Doogan's  
 door and demanded possession of his  
 humble homestead, Doogan cried out  
 from behind his barricades, "I was born  
 here and I will die here unless you give  
 me the money I spent on the farm. I  
 am an American citizen from the land  
 of the free and the home of the brave,  
 and I claim protection. I earned my  
 money in the bowels of the earth and  
 there's not a spot in the world I would  
 rather die in than my own home."

When the Riot Act had been read, and  
 the military had received orders to fire  
 on the defenders, Doogan's answer was  
 "Uncle Sam is in the chair and he will  
 look after this child. Shoot me if you  
 dare; I have only to die once, and I can-  
 not die better than fighting for my rights  
 and defending my home."

**JESUS ARRIGNED.**

International Sunday-School Lesson for  
 June 7, 1889.  
 [Specially arranged from S. S. Quarterly.]  
 LESSON TEXT—Mark 14:64-65.  
 GOLDEN TEXT—They hated Me without a  
 cause.—John 15:25.

CENTRAL TRUTH—Innocence acting nobly  
 in the presence of enemies.

TIME—April 7, A. D. 30. Early morning,  
 between two and three o'clock.

PLACE—The palace of Caiaphas, the high  
 priest, in Jerusalem.

PARALLEL ACCOUNTS—Matt. 26:69-68. With  
 v. 65, Luke 22:63-65; John 18:15-17.

ORDER OF EVENTS—(1) Trial before in-  
 formal meeting of the Sanhedrim, Caiaphas  
 presiding. (2) Peter denies Christ during  
 the trial. (3) Adjournment till daylight,  
 because it was not lawful to condemn any  
 one to death in the night. (4) Mockery by  
 the Jews.

CIRCUMSTANCES—This lesson begins with  
 the trial before Caiaphas, referred to in the  
 last verses of the last lesson.

HALFS OVER HARD PLACES—55. Council  
 of the Jewish Sanhedrim, or court. This was  
 not a regular meeting, because they could  
 not lawfully meet till sunrise. To death: not  
 to ascertain the truth, but to kill Him. 58. I  
 will destroy. He had not said so; see John  
 2:19. 60. High priest: Caiaphas. 61. Held His  
 peace: because it was useless to explain to  
 those who were determined to pervert  
 every thing he said. Said unto Him: see  
 Matt. 26:68. He put Him under oath and  
 compelled Him to criminate Himself. Son of  
 the Blessed: I. e., Son of God. 62. And Jesus  
 said, I am: to be silent now would be to deny  
 the truth. Sitting on the right hand of power:  
 omnipotent, having all power under His  
 control. Coming in the clouds of Heaven: as  
 promised in Matt. 16:27, 28, should take  
 place in that generation, and hence occur-  
 ring at the destruction of Jerusalem. Also  
 and more fully on the Judgment Day, at the  
 end of the world. 68. Rent His clothes: see  
 2 Kings 18:37; Originally a natural outburst  
 of grief, but later it became a mere form  
 regulated by law. 64. Blasphemy: had He  
 not been the Messiah it would have been  
 blasphemy. Condemned Him: the execution  
 of the sentence belonged to the Roman Gov-  
 ernment. 65. Prophecy: I. e., tell us while  
 blindfolded who struck thee. (See Luke  
 22:64.) XII. The trial of Jesus before an in-  
 formal meeting of the Sanhedrim (con-  
 tinued from last week) Vs. 65-64. Palace of  
 Caiaphas. Between two and three o'clock  
 Friday morning.

THE COURT—The court convened to try  
 Jesus Christ was the Sanhedrim. It con-  
 sisted of chief priests, that is, the heads of  
 the twenty-four priestly classes; scribes,  
 that is, rabbis learned in the literature of  
 the church; and elders, who were chosen  
 from amongst the most influential of the  
 laity. Jewish tradition puts the number  
 of members at seventy-one. The high  
 priest usually presided; the vice-president  
 sat at his right hand. The other coun-  
 cillors were ranged in front of these two in  
 the form of a semicircle. Two scribes or  
 clerks attended, who on criminal trials  
 registered the votes, one for acquittal, the  
 other for condemnation. XIII. The three  
 denials of Peter. Palace of Caiaphas.  
 Two to three o'clock Friday morning (Matt.  
 26:69-75; Mark 14:66-72; Luke 22:55-62;  
 John 18:15-17, 25-27). This was while the  
 trial of Jesus was proceeding.

ONARRE (1) the depth and intensity of  
 Peter's repentance. (2) Contrast it with  
 the false repentance of Judas. (3) After  
 a season of bitter sorrow Peter was fully  
 pardoned and restored (John 21:15-17). (4)  
 Peter was permanently changed for the  
 better. (5) The sincerity of his repentance  
 was proved by a long life of devoted ser-  
 vice to his Master. See, for instance, Acts  
 1:15; 12:17. XIV. Mockery of Jesus by  
 the officers and others. V. 65. In the  
 court of Caiaphas' palace. From three to five  
 o'clock Friday morning. (Matt. 26:57, 68;  
 Luke 22:63-65). When the preliminary  
 examination was through, and the informal  
 meeting had adjourned, there was a period  
 of waiting for at least two hours before  
 the formal meeting of the Sanhedrim could  
 take place; for they could not pass a sen-  
 tence till after sunrise. The mockery oc-  
 curred during this interval.

CONSIDER—Our Lord was tried three  
 times by the Jews. Two trials were in-  
 formal, and one official. John gives the in-  
 formal trial before Annas; Matthew and  
 Mark, the informal one before Caiaphas;  
 Luke, the official trial before the San-  
 hedrim. In all of these trials the charges  
 were religious. But when they came be-  
 fore Pilot, a Roman Governor, they changed  
 their tactics and made the charge political,  
 since the Governor would decline to con-  
 demn any man to death on charges merely  
 theological. The trial of Jesus before the  
 council was a wicked farce. Those who  
 had made up their minds which way to vote  
 long before any witness opened his lips.  
 No amount of testimony in favor of Jesus  
 could have had any weight with them, be-  
 cause they were fully determined to con-  
 demn him at all hazards.

Suppose that a proclamation had been  
 issued to the effect that any who wanted  
 to testify in favor of Jesus should come  
 forward. What a mighty host of formerly dis-  
 eased persons would readily have testified  
 to His gentleness and His healing power.  
 Three, especially, would have been ready,  
 and their testimony would have shown, at  
 least, that the prisoner was as great a man  
 as Elijah the Prophet, Lazarus, the son of  
 the widow of Nain, and Jairus' daughter  
 could have witnessed to His power over  
 death as well as over disease. Had He de-  
 sired testimony with regard to His pro-  
 phetic knowledge, they need only have  
 sent for the woman of Samaria, who was quick  
 to recognize this. For specimens of His  
 teaching they could have called upon Mo-  
 demus. Had they wanted any documentary  
 evidence, they might have searched the  
 Scriptures more carefully, and not have  
 swept all that away with the wretched  
 statement: "Search and look, for out of  
 Galilee ariseth no prophet" (John 7:52).

PRACTICAL SUGGESTIONS

1. Unbelievers try to find, not the truth  
 about the Bible, but some fault in it.

2. To do this they pervert