

TOWN WIPED OUT

STURGIS, KY., REDUCED TO ASHES
—MINING TOWN HAS QUAR-
—TER MILLION BLAZE.

Having No Water Works System, In-
habitants Fight Fire With
Bucket Brigades.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

Sturgis, Ky.—The town of Sturgis, Ky., a mining center on the Illinois Central railroad, a few miles below this city, was practically wiped out of existence by fire which originated in the drug store of S. E. Graves. Sturgis has no water works system and the only way the citizens had of fighting the fire was with bucket brigades. The Illinois Central railroad dispatched an engine well equipped with hose to Sturgis from Princeton, Ky., to be used in fighting the flames. The business section of the town on both sides of Main street is in ashes, including the two large bank buildings. At least 30 dwelling houses have been destroyed and many persons will be rendered homeless. The dispatcher for the Illinois Central railroad here received word that the fire was burning the building next to the depot and it was expected the depot would go next. It is a new structure. The operator said a strong wind was blowing, and unless it changed, the few remaining buildings in the town would be destroyed. He said one of the heaviest looters would be the West Kentucky Coal Co., which has large coal mines in Sturgis and owns many buildings. The operator failed to state whether fire had reached the coal shafts and had got into the mines. The West Kentucky Coal Co. is controlled largely by Eastern capitalists. The property loss at Sturgis is estimated at from \$250,000 to \$500,000. Many of those whose homes were destroyed carried no insurance. Sturgis is a town of about 2,000 population.

PLANNED A JAIL DELIVERY.

Lexington, Ky.—Francisco Delaney, alias Mexican Pete, claiming to be from El Paso, Texas, and under indictment for housebreaking here, has been sleeping each night for the last two weeks in the county jail with a string tied to his toes.

The string extended from one of the jail windows until the end was near the ground. Jailer Ballinger saw the string the first night it was put out and he made an investigation. It developed that Delaney was in correspondence with pals and that he was expecting them to bring saws, and then he would pull them up by the string. Ballinger had the jail heavily guarded each night since the discovery of the plot for another delivery, but he went to Delaney and told him that there will be no more hanging out of the string. The jailer had hoped to capture Delaney's pals, but they were tipped off in some manner and never showed up.

THREE NEGROES FOUND GUILTY.

Winchester, Ky.—After deliberating for about two hours and a half the jury in the case of Dick George and Tonney Smothers and Frank Williams, negroes, charged with the murder of Town Marshal A. C. Pettit, of Clay City, returned a verdict, finding all four of the defendants guilty and fixing their punishment at life imprisonment.

PREDICTS DATE OF DEATH.

Harrodsburg, Ky.—True to his prediction made the first of February Dr. John D. Lillard, 69 years old, one of the best known men in Central Kentucky, died here as a result of locomotor ataxia. At his own request his body was taken to Cincinnati and cremated, and the ashes then scattered on the Kentucky river from High Bridge.

SEPARATE BALLOT FOR WOMEN.

Somerset, Ky.—County Judge R. C. Tartar has issued an order directing County Clerk C. M. Langdon to prepare a separate ballot for the women of Pulaski county to vote for County School Superintendent in the August primary election.

PETITION FOR DRY ELECTION.

Somerset, Ky.—The temperance advocates of Pulaski county are circulating petitions to secure the requisite number of names in each precinct to have a local option election called September 22.

GENERAL STORE IS BURNED.

Carlisle, Ky.—Fire destroyed the general store and adjoining dwelling of William F. Clark at Park's Ferry. Loss about \$6,000, with small insurance.

INDICT MEMBERS FISCAL COURT.

Newport, Ky.—The Campbell county grand jury reported indictments against County Judge Harry Hawkins and the seven magistrates comprising the fiscal court of Campbell county. The indictments charge the members of the fiscal court with expending money in excess of amount levied and appropriated. The original indictments were returned against the same officers June 26, but were set aside under a section of the statutes which it was stated exempted the officers.

JOHN S. LAWRENCE



Editor and publisher of the Cadiz, Ky. Record, who was recently elected President of the Kentucky Press Association.

INSTITUTE DATES

RURAL SCHOOL TEACHERS TO HEAR TALKS ON SUFFRAGE, SANITATION, ETC.

Prof. T. R. Bryant, of State University To Lecture on Agriculture—Dates, Places and Instructors.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

Frankfort, Ky.—Woman's suffrage, sanitation and typhoid fever and agriculture will be the three new topics discussed at the Kentucky institute for rural school teachers this year. Mrs. Desha Breckenridge, of Lexington, has made arrangements with Superintendent of Public Instruction Hamlet to have lectures on woman suffrage at the institute, and Dr. W. L. Heiser, register of vital statistics, will discuss sanitation and typhoid fever. The lectures on agriculture will be delivered by Prof. T. R. Bryant, of the State university. The institute, counties in which they are held, dates, places and instructors, follow: Adair county, September 1, Columbia, M. A. Leiper; Allen county, July 14, Scottsville, G. W. Chapman; Anderson county, July 14, Lawrenceburg, J. W. Ireland; Barren county, June 30, Glasgow, instructor not elected; Bath county, August 25, Owingsville, J. W. Ireland; Bell county, July 7, Pineville, R. M. Shipp; Boone county, September 1, Burlington, C. E. McDougle; Bourbon county, October 6, Paris, A. S. McKenzie; Boyd county, September 1, Cynthiana, E. C. McDougle; Boyle county, September 15, Danville, M. A. Cassidy; Breathitt county, July 7, Jackson, J. W. Ireland; Breckinridge county, July 7, Hardinsburg, J. P. W. Brouse; Butler county, August 11, Morgantown, J. T. C. Noe; Carroll county, August 25, Carrollton, J. T. C. Noe; Casey county, August 4, Liberty, C. B. Lewis; Christian county, August 25, Hopkinsville, B. F. Brown and Mary Proudfoot; Clark county, September 1, Winchester, E. F. Darnaby; Clay county, September 8, Manchester, J. C. Willis; Clinton, August 25, Albany, E. C. McDougle; Crittenden, August 4, Marion, W. J. Craig; Cumberland, June 30, Burksville, G. W. Chapman; Daviess, August 18, Owensboro, M. A. Leiper; Edmonson, September 1, Brownsville, W. J. Craig; Elliott, July 28, Sandy Hook, George W. Chapman; Estill, July 7, Irvine, R. S. Eubank; Fayette, October 27, Lexington, C. W. Stewart; Fleming, August 25, Flemingsburg, Mrs. C. W. Stewart; Floyd, August 18, Prestonburg, J. T. Coates; Franklin, Frankfort, August 11, T. C. Cherry; Fulton, August 25, Fulton, Charles G. Lewis; Gallatin, August 25, Warsaw, Charles G. Bohannon; Garrard, September 15, Lancaster, M. A. Cassidy; Graves, August 18, Mayfield, Mutchler and Kinneaman; Grayson, September 8, Leitchfield, Mrs. C. W. Stewart; Greenup, August 11, Greenup, E. C. McDougle; Hancock, August 6, Hawesville, R. E. Eubank; Hardin, September 1, Elizabethtown, T. J. Coates; Harlan, June 30, Harlan, Albert Evans; Harrison, August 18, Cynthiana, E. C. McDougle; Henderson, August 18, R. P. Green; Henry, August 11, Newcastle, J. W. Ireland; Hickman, August 25, Clinton, W. H. Sugg; Jackson, July 7, McKee, George W. Chapman; Jefferson, August 18, Louisville, Noe and Stewart; Jessamine, August 11, Versailles, T. C. Cherry; Johnson, September 1, Paintsville, W. L. Jayne; Knott, July 21, Hindman, R. M. Shipp; Knox, July 7, Barbourville, Arkley Wright; Larned, July 21, Hodgenville, A. S. McKenzie; Laurel, July 14, London, J. A. Sharon; Lawrence, September 8, Louisa, T. J. Coates; Lee, no date; Beattyville, J. C. Willis; Leslie, July 25, Hyden, E. C. McDougle; Letcher, July 14, Whites-

MINER BLOWN TO SHREDS.

Barbourville, Ky.—At the mining town of Warren, near here, Jesse Villar, a Hungarian miner, secured a box containing several dozen sticks of dynamite, carried it into a field, and after attaching and lighting a fuse, deliberately sat down on the box. The resultant explosion shook the country for miles, damaging several buildings and tearing out windows. Only scattered fragments of the miner's body were found. No reason is known for his act.

burg, E. H. Crawford; Lewis, August 4, Vanceburg, E. C. McDougle; Livingston, July 28, Smithland, R. P. Green; Logan, July 21, Russellville, R. N. Shipp; Madison, August 25, Richmond, E. W. Bridges; Marshal, August 25, Benton, M. A. Leiper; Martin, no date; Inez, W. D. Ward, Mason, September 1, Maysville, Stewart Mutchler, Coates; McCracken, August 11, Paducah, M. W. H. Sugg; McCreary, July 7, Pine Knott, A. R. Evans; McLean, August 11, Calhoun, M. A. Leiper; Menefee, July 21, Frenchburg, C. B. Lewis; Mercer, September 15, Harrodsburg, M. A. Cassidy; Metcalfe, July 1, Edmonton, R. R. Moss; Monroe, July 21, Tompkinsville, Geo. W. Chapman; Montgomery, July 28, Mt. Sterling, J. W. Ireland; Morgan, July 21, West Liberty, R. H. Eubank; Muhlenburg, July 28, Greenville, T. J. Coates; Nelson, August 4, Bardstown, J. T. C. Noe; Nicholas, September 1, Carlisle, R. S. Eubank; Oldham, July 14, La Grange, J. C. Sterrett; Owen, August 4, Owenton, J. W. Ireland; Pendleton, August 11, Falmouth, J. A. Sharon; Powell, August 4, Stanton, R. S. Eubank; Rockcastle, July 28, Mt. Vernon, C. B. Lewis; Rowan, July 21, Morehead, T. J. Coates; Russell, August 11, Jamestown, C. B. Lewis, Scott, August 11, Versailles, T. C. Cherry; Shelbyville, September 1, Shelbyville, J. T. Noe; Todd, August 18, Elkton, J. W. Ireland; Union, August 11, Morgantown, R. P. Green; Warren, September 1, Bowling Green, M. A. Leiper; Wayne, August 25, Monticello, R. N. Shipp; Webster, August 11, Dixon, W. J. Craig; Whitley, July 21, T. J. Coates; Wolfe, July 21, Campton, J. W. Ireland; Woodford, Versailles, August 11, T. C. Cherry. The dates and instructors for the other counties have not been named.

JUDGE IGNORES MANDATE.

Dry Election To Be Held in Scott County in September.

Georgetown, Ky.—Although Judge Robert Stout was in town no special term of the Scott circuit court was called to file the mandate of the court of appeals in the case of Lancaster, etc., vs. Hamon, etc., in regard to the local option situation. Judge W. M. Reed, presiding as special judge in circuit court in Bourbon county, in the absence of Judge Stout, called the special term of the Scott circuit court for Wednesday for the purpose of filing the mandate. Judge Stout notified Gov. McCreary there was no need to appoint a special judge here, as he would return to the district from Boston, Mass., where he was called by the death of his brother-in-law, John Offutt, and would be in Georgetown in time. Judge Stout appeared at the court house, shook hands with a number of friends and returned to Lexington. The mandate will be filed probably at the October term of court. The "drys" of the county have called for an election for September 6, under the county unit law.

AN EDUCATIONAL CAMPAIGN.

Morehead, Ky.—A great educational campaign began in Rowan county this week, preliminary to the opening of the rural schools. Eight demonstration schools were held. They were observed by all teachers before the other schools begin. Eight rallies will be held in these districts next Saturday evening, with B. S. Wilson, Judge J. W. Riley, D. B. Caudill, J. W. Black, Prof. D. M. Holbrook, J. V. Harris, Thomas F. Hogge and Mrs. Cora Wilson Stewart as speakers. On Saturday, July 12, there will be a rally held in each district in the county, and 53 speakers have been engaged to impress the people with the importance of education. Great interest is being manifested, and the prospect is that Rowan county will have a banner school year.

MERCHANTS' CONVENTION.

Versailles, Ky.—The second annual convention of the Central Kentucky Retail association will be held in Versailles next Tuesday, July 8. The address of welcome will be delivered by H. A. Schoberth. Among those who will take part in the program are R. W. Keenan, of Harrodsburg; J. H. Scales, of Belknap Hardware Co., Louisville; Ben J. Durham, of Danville; A. A. Bowmar, of Versailles; J. C. Helburn, of Eminence; John A. Herring, of Georgetown; B. L. Cox, of Lawrenceburg. The object of this association is to improve the general condition of the local retail trade in Central Kentucky, to raise the standard of commercial integrity and to protect its members from dishonest practices, improper business methods and unfair and ruinous competition.

INFANT MORTALITY HIGH.

Winchester, Ky.—Maggie Elizabeth Gravitt, infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joel Gravitt, died of pneumonia and whooping cough. The body was taken to Clay City for burial. This is the 12th death in Clark county within a week, eight of which were of infants and due indirectly to the extreme heat.

MAYOR ORDERS PHONES OUT.

Paducah, Ky.—Mayor T. N. Hazell has ordered all of the East Tennessee Telephone Co.'s phones in the city departments taken out at once, owing to the litigation between the company and the city of Paducah over a franchise and rates. The phones were taken out of the city departments about two years ago, but during the flood they were reinstated for the convenience of the public. City Solicitor Arthur Y. Martin has been instructed to draft an ordinance fixing the rates

CAPITAL STIRRED BY LAMAR STORY

New York Broker Admits Having
Posed as Various Congressmen.

INQUIRY PLANNED BY HOUSE

Lamar Tells Amazing Story of His Activities in Lobby Work—\$82,000,000 Fraud in Union Pacific Is Charged.

Washington, July 5.—Extraordinary developments occurred in the lobby situation in the house of representatives and before the senate lobby committee. They were:

A brazen confession by one David Lamar, who admitted this name to be an alias, and who described himself as a New York operator in stocks, that he had impersonated members of congress in behalf of the employment of Edward Lauterbach, a New York lawyer, to prevent national legislation hostile to big financial interests.

A detailed charge by Lamar that the Union Pacific company's books had been forged in 1901 on an item covering \$82,000,000, one of the results of which, he alleged, was that Kuhn, Loeb & Co. and the late E. H. Harriman amassed enormous fortunes.

Denials by Congressman Sherley of Kentucky, Calder of New York, Webb of North Carolina, and Barthold of Missouri on the floor of the house of representatives that they had any connection whatsoever with or that they had been controlled or influenced in the slightest degree by the National Association of Manufacturers or its agents.

Demands by these congressmen and others for an immediate investigation of the Mulhall revelations by a special committee to be created by the house.

Reference to these several resolutions to the committee on rules with instructions to report a comprehensive resolution on Saturday next calling for a thorough investigation of all lobbying operations directed on members of the house.

Witness Enjoys Own Tale.

Lamar, or whatever his real name may be (and the committee proposes to force him to reveal it before he is finally excused), deserves study by psychological experts. As if he were telling a joke the whole country would relish he smilingly related his telephone conversations with presidents of and counsel for the Union Pacific Railroad company, the Standard Oil company, the United Cigars company, and others, all designed to bring about the employment of Lauterbach as their legislative agent.

At one time he said he was Congressman Palmer, at another Congressman Rioridan. Again he was Chairman McCombs of the national Democratic committee endeavoring to make an arrangement with Chairman Hilles of the Republican party to benefit through pressure on senators and congressmen the interests with which Hilles now is associated.

He impersonated so many congressmen that he could not remember them all.

Claims He Aided Public.

His sole motive, he claimed, was to impress the big financiers with the ability of his friend Lauterbach. Nor was Mr. Lauterbach the sole beneficiary of his philanthropic conduct. The American people, he declared, were heavily in his debt, for he had saved them the tidy little sum of \$30,000,000 in connection with the reorganization of the Union Pacific in 1897. For this patriotic act he said that he and the late Russell Sage, with whom he co-operated, were denounced as a "pair of conscienceless blackmailers."

But this was not all of Mr. Lamar's disinterested service for others. He told how James R. Keene and his son-in-law and some friends acquired \$42,000,000 of the stock of the Union Pacific, how he took measures to save them.

He told how "the golden moment" for which he was working arrived, and how Mr. Keene failed to grasp it when he told him to do so, with the result that Keene lost the greater part of his fortune, and the firm of which Keene's son-in-law was the head was forced to suspend.

Tells of "War" on Lauterbach.

And then, touchingly, he described how J. Pierpont Morgan, Kuhn, Loeb & Co., and E. H. Harriman, forced into consolidation of their interests by the panic of 1907, determined to starve Mr. Lauterbach out in the practice of his profession and bring about his ostracism from the business and professional world.

The price of the withdrawal of their opposition was that Lauterbach should have nothing further to do with the witness, Lamar. Magnanimously Lamar offered to release Lauterbach, but the latter magnanimously refused.

"But, Mr. Chairman," continued Lamar, in the most convincing tone, "it was most distressing to me to see the mental condition of my friend, to see the low estate into which he was falling in the practice of his profession, and the curtailment of his income. I would have done anything in my power to change that any to ameliorate those conditions."

"I realize perfectly that I could not talk with these men directly. Their hatred and dislike of me was so bit-

ter that they would not even confer with me on any subject.

"And it is perfectly true, therefore, that for the purpose of endeavoring to restore the condition of former friendship and harmony that had existed between Mr. Lauterbach and the firm of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., and Mr. Schiff, I did, using the names of other persons, have a number of conversations over the telephone with men connected with the Union Pacific company."

Testimony Given by Lamar.

Lamar, when he first took the stand this morning, admitted he was the man mentioned in the testimony of Robert S. Lovett as having called Wall street financiers on the telephone and impersonated congressmen.

He then gave a history of his alleged dealings with financiers and railroad magnates. In 1897, he said, the late Russell Sage authorized him to proceed to compel the Union Pacific to pay the government \$58,000,000 in bonds owing it. Lamar, with Senator Foraker, came to Washington and conferred with President McKinley.

"We were charged with being a pair of conscienceless blackmailers," Lamar said, "but that had no effect on us."

When Sage retired from business in 1901, on Sage's recommendation, Lamar said, he became associated with James R. Keene. Lamar said he warned Keene, when the latter was buying Union Pacific stock, that the railroad would ruin him to get revenge for Lamar's previous activity. He detailed how, when Keene and his associates had \$43,000,000 in Union Pacific, he took steps to enjoin the voting of certain stock so that E. H. Harriman would be compelled to buy Keene's stock at a high figure. With Keene's approval he retained Lauterbach's law firm and paid \$25,000. Lauterbach and Lamar came to Washington, paid Foraker a fee, and engaged him.

When the injunction was finally decided against Keene Union Pacific went down and Keene and his friends lost most of their fortunes.

Tells of Phone Talks.

"As the result of the panic of 1907," said Lamar, "Harriman, Kuhn, Loeb & Co., the National City bank, and Morgan & Co. became bound together as with an iron band."

"For the purpose of doing my friend, Lauterbach, a service," he said, "and to restore him to his former friendly relation with Kuhn, Loeb & Co., Jacob Schiff and the Union Pacific officials, and others, did have conversations with Union Pacific officials, and in those conversations I did use the names of other persons. But there was no suggestion of a fee to Mr. Lauterbach. On the strength of these telephone messages Mr. Lovett came here and charged that Edward Lauterbach had tried to blackmail him."

The Lauterbach incident, added, "paled into insignificance," compared with an \$82,000,000 forgery which he alleged was committed on the Union Pacific books in 1901.

"I don't know who did it," said Lamar, "the chairman of the board or the office boy, but I do know this \$82,000,000 was the fulcrum which enabled Harriman and Kuhn, Loeb & Co. to gain control of these corporations."

Tells Story of "Forgery."

He described a double entry of \$82,000,000 representing securities the Union Pacific assumed in taking over the Oregon Short Line and the Oregon Railway and Navigation company. The items, he said, were carried in the "consolidated balance sheet" of the Union Pacific June 30, 1900, but between that time and June 30, 1901, he alleged, some one had erased the \$82,000,000 item from one side of the ledger, leaving it as a credit balance on the other side.

"They took all the securities of the Oregon Short Line and the Oregon Railway and Navigation," he said, "and used them as security for an issue of bonds. They got that money and used it to finance the deal for the Northern Pacific and Great Northern transactions and the flotation of Great Northern Ore properties, which they sold out at an enormous profit."

Later, Lamar alleged, the principals in the transaction went to Kuhn, Loeb & Co. and secretly got nearly \$200,000,000, which he believed was for their own use.

Denial Made by Cravath.

Immediately after Lamar had finished this phase of the story, Paul D. Cravath of counsel for the Union Pacific railroad put in this reply:

"In view of the statement regarding the account of the Union Pacific Railroad company which David Lamar has gone out of his way to make before this committee, and inasmuch as persons not familiar with David Lamar's character, who may read this statement in the newspapers, may be misled thereby, I deem it my duty to make the following statement for the records of the committee:

"For several days persons connected with the Union Pacific Railroad company have been informed that an effort was being made to circulate and secure publication of a prepared story about an alleged falsification of the accounts of the Union Pacific company involving \$70,000,000 or \$80,000,000 of its surplus."

"We were informed, in substance, that this story was so palpably false and scandalous and so plainly offered for an improper purpose, that the newspapers would not publish it. Information then came that the story would soon be made public in such a way that the newspapers would have to publish it."

"It now appears that the medium for the publication of this story was to be this man David Lamar, who has confessed himself to be the most unscrupulous and dishonest of men, and who has been convicted of the most heinous crimes."

INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

(By E. O. SELLERS, Director of Evening Department, The Moody Bible Institute, Chicago.)

LESSON FOR JULY 13

MOSES PREPARES FOR HIS WORK.

LESSON TEXT—Ex. 2:11-25.
GOLDEN TEXT—"Blessed are the meek; for they shall inherit the earth."
Matt. 5:5.

Meekness does not imply any lack of aggressiveness; it does not imply a mildness of temper. Moses, we judge from a study of this chapter, was not as yet "meek above all men."

In last week's lesson we considered the birth, salvation, nursing and training of Moses as child. After Jochebed had nursed Moses (v. 9) he was returned to Pharaoh's daughter and "became her son," thereby obtaining all the rights, privileges and training of the Egyptian court.

I. His Qualifications. (1) He had a godly parentage and an early godly training. Do we appreciate the tremendous advantage of the child who is well born and well trained? True, environment is not all-sufficient, but it is a great asset. The psalmist emphasizes this when he exclaims "thou hast given me the heritage of them that fear thy name." Ps. 61:5.

(2) Moses had a knowledge of the conditions. Born and nursed in a slave's home he knew of the oppression of Israel. Reared in Pharaoh's court, he knew how the Egyptians feared these same Israelites (Ch. 1:9, 10). Moses saw (v. 11) the burdens borne by those of his own race.

Heart of Sympathy. (3) Moses had a heart of sympathy (v. 11). Seeing an Egyptian taskmaster evilly entreating a kinsman Moses' heart rebelled and at once he flew to his support and defence. Our Lord was "moved with compassion." A like righteous indignation impelled the Master to drive the money changers from the temple and to denounce the hypocritical Pharisees. Moses had not, however, learned self-restraint, and that he should express his sympathy at the proper time and in the most effective manner.

(4) Moses was brave and zealous, v. 12. But he acted before God told him to act. He "looked this way and that," but he did not look upward.

(5) Moses was educated. He was already seen how he was taught by his own mother and that he received the training of the Egyptians, Acts 7:22. Being brave and mighty in deeds was not enough; he was "mighty in words and deeds." Thus he was prepared to stand before Pharaoh (not the father of his deliverer, but another Pharaoh, v. 24), meet him on an equal footing, and intelligently combat his religion with that of Jehovah.

(6) Moses had assurance. True, he had not as yet received God's call (see Ch. 3) for particular work and his reliance upon force, his tit-for-tat policy was not God's method of working deliverance. But Moses was obedient, and as he obeyed, God honored each step of his faith.

Moses' Mistake. (7) Moses was meek, e. g., teachable. To us this was his greatest asset. A man may be well born, well trained and know the needs and the resources at his command, but if he lack a teachable spirit he is doomed to failure. Moses made a mistake when he slew the Egyptian. At a later date when he had learned of God he undertook the same task and no difficulties daunted him. The change from a prince's position at the court to one of a humble shepherd, a despised calling, was as essential as had been those 40 years at the Egyptian schools.

II. His Error. Moses endeavored to work relief by the strength of his own arm, a mistake many Christian workers are constantly making. Our warfare is not with carnal weapons. Moses had no warrant for killing the Egyptian. He was not obeying any command other than that of impulse. The life of Moses had been miraculously spared, nor had he been subjected to slavery. Yet he did not know God's method nor was it God's opportunity to strike the blow for deliverance. It is true that the sufferings of the Israelites increased and that no one seemed to heed their cry. But God remembered.

III. His pilgrimage. Some one has suggested that Moses entered another school of patience which would cause him to exercise all of his meekness when he married Zipporah, Ch. 4:20-26. It is true that his father-in-law was more generous and proved a better friend than his daughter, Ch. 18:13-27. Moses gave evidence that he recognized his pilgrim character in the names he gave to his sons, v. 22 and Ch. 18:3, 4. The Christian needs constantly to be reminded that he is but a pilgrim and a stranger here below.

IV. A summary. Again we have brought before us God's wonderful method of preparing his chosen instrument for the carrying out of his promises. Not all, of course, is recorded. A life is saved and preserved. It receives a brief period of instruction at its most critical stage from the hands of its own mother. He becomes proficient in all of the learning of a rich and opulent court. Then comes a time when a definite crisis of responsibility, a sense of persons relation to the poor and oppressed of his own blood, forces him to make a choice. He is convinced of his own incompetence.