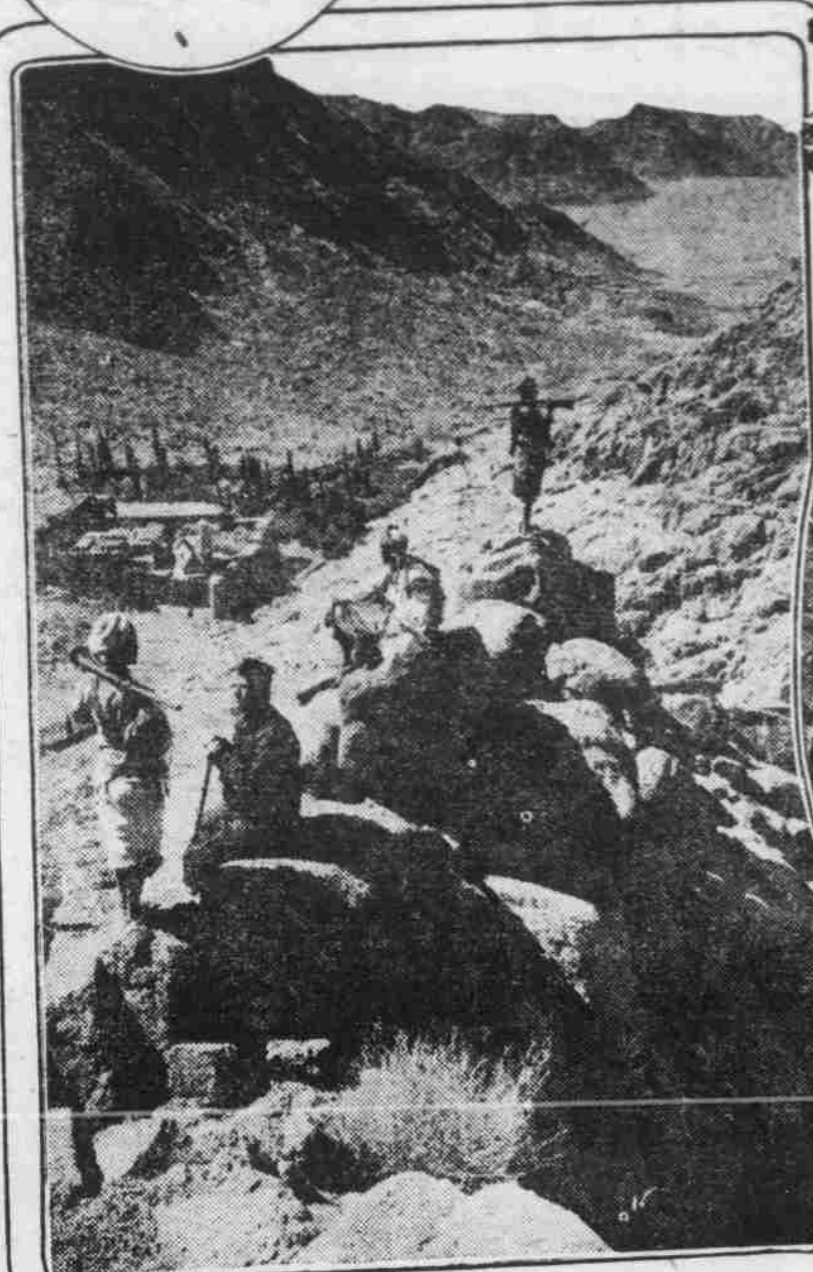
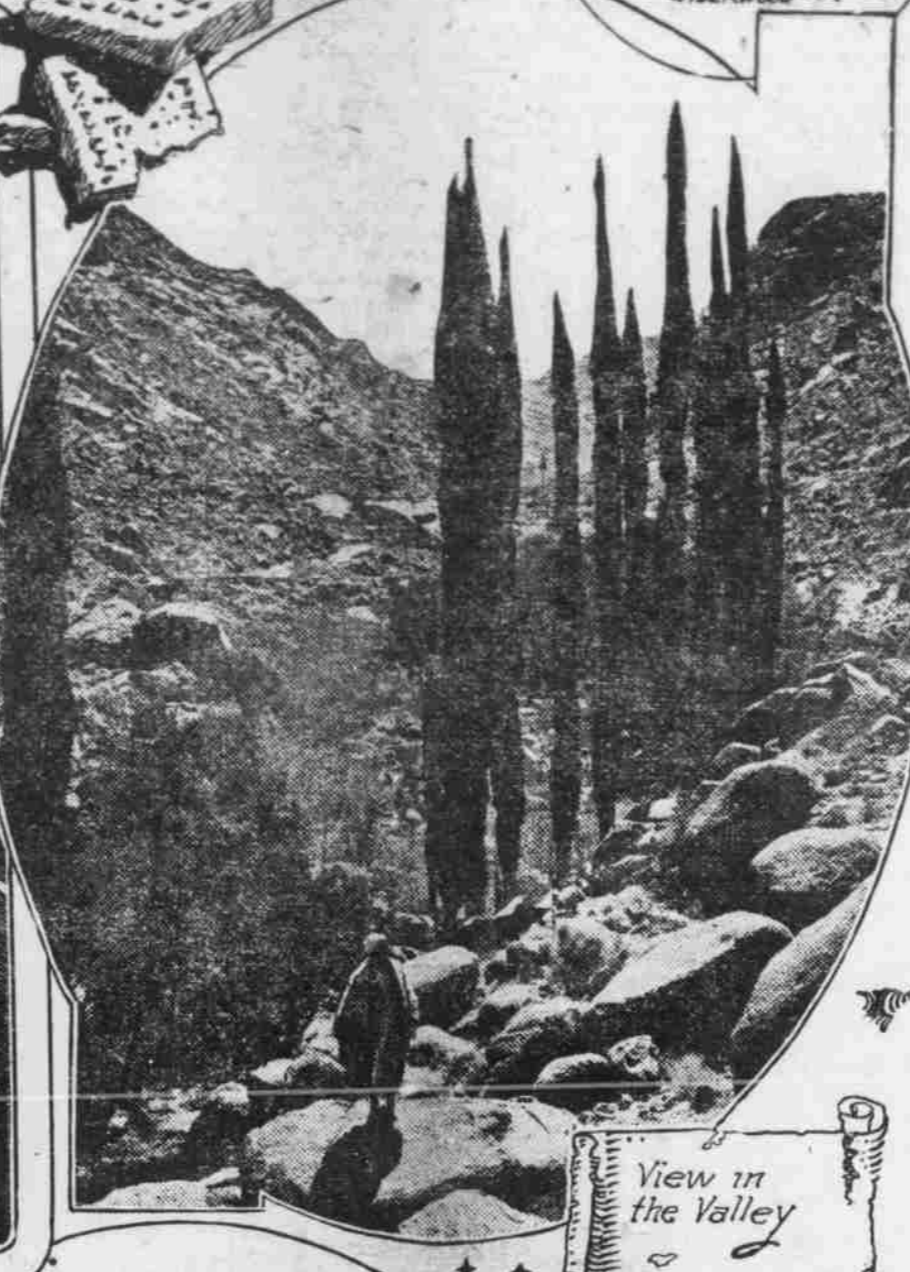


Go SEARCH MOUNT SINAI for ORIGINAL GOSPEL



Monastery of St. Catherine



View in the Valley



Spot on Which Moses Read Ten Commandments

NEXT to the Holy Land the most interesting region in the world to Biblical scholars is the Sinaitic peninsula. In one respect it is even more interesting than the Holy Land, for the wealth of relics and manuscripts which it contains has hardly been touched by modern investigators.

An important movement has now been started by the universities, scholars and religious leaders of England to conduct a thorough search of the Monastery of St. Catherine, on Mount Sinai, where it is believed that the oldest existing Bible manuscripts are to be found.

Discoveries already made indicate with practical certainty that these manuscripts must be there, but for peculiar reasons very little progress has been made in searching for them. During the years 1844, 1853 and 1859 the German scholar Tischendorf spent much time exploring the monastery library.

The monks were then very simple and hospitable and quite unfamiliar with the ways of the outside world. They allowed Tischendorf to do as he pleased in the library. He used this liberty with stupendously profitable results to himself. He discovered the oldest known Greek manuscript of the Bible, now known as the "Codex Sinaiticus." By some scholars it is dated as early as the fourth century, and in that case it is the oldest practically complete manuscript of the Bible. It consists of most of the Old Testament, all the New Testament and "the Epistles of Barnabas."

This wonderful collection of manuscripts Tischendorf carried away without saying a word to the monks. There are doubtless collectors today who would give \$1,000,000 for these manuscripts. When the monks slowly realized that they had been robbed of one of the most precious possessions in the religious world, they became very angry, and their anger lasted a long time.

For years travelers who visited the out-of-the-world monastery reported that the monks were surly and inhospitable, and would not afford a reasonable opportunity for an examination of their treasures. Many of these visitors reported that the monks were ill-using their manuscripts in a deplorable manner, using them as stands for cooking utensils and flower pots.

Finally, in 1894, two brilliant Englishwomen—Mrs. Smith Lewis and Mrs. Gibson—succeeded in winning the confidence of the monks and secured permission to make an examination of the library. Their search was richly rewarded, for they discovered a fourth century palimpsest manuscript of St. Paul's Gospel in Syriac. This is probably the oldest known Bible manuscript, for the Tischendorf Codex, even allowing it the oldest date mentioned, would barely equal it.

Mrs. Lewis and Mrs. Gibson found that in order to put the library in thorough order and reveal even superficially all that it contained would require the labors of a considerable staff of trained workers. Although the monks gave facilities to the two women, they were not willing to admit any considerable body of investigators to the monastery, in view of their bitter experience of earlier years.

The present movement aims to overcome the objections of the monks in a friendly manner. The Sinaitic Peninsula is now in Egyptian territory. When the necessary funds have been collected the assistance of the Egyptian authorities will be sought in carrying on negotiations with the monks.

Among the most precious manuscripts believed to be in the monastery is the original of the Gospel of St. Luke in the handwriting of the apostle himself. This would be incomparably the most important Bible manuscript ever discovered. The Syriac copy of St. Luke's gospel found by the two English women and at present constituting the oldest known Bible manuscript contains evidence that it was translated from a Greek original in the library.

Scholars hold that the original Gospel of St. Luke was in Greek. The apostle was a physician of Greek descent, and his gospel gives evidence of scholarly attainments. Early chronicles state that the manuscripts of St. Luke's gospel was one of the treasures given to the monastery by the Emperor Justinian in 527 A. D. The building contains numerous representations of the apostle writing his gospel, and these appear to have a close association with the foundation of the establishment.

The library is known to contain about 500 ancient volumes filled with manuscripts in Greek, Arabic, Syriac and other languages. As one of these great volumes may contain hundreds of manuscripts, the wealth of the library can only be guessed at. Among its curiosities is a very ancient complete manuscript of the Psalms, written on its leaves in microscopic writing.

This monastery is the oldest continuously inhabited building in the world. It was founded by Justinian in about 527 A. D., and has been occupied ever since. It is surrounded by walls 30 feet high, and defended by cannon, for it was cut off from the civilized world for centuries. Until recently everybody who entered was hoisted by a rope over these walls.

The earth on which the vegetables of the monastery are grown was brought from the Holy Land, for there is no soil in the vicinity. In the first few centuries of the Christian church the Sinaitic Peninsula was the refuge of many Christians fleeing from the Roman persecution. Then the church triumphed and for centuries after the founding of the monastery it was honored by gifts from emperors and kings.

Then came the Mohammedan outbreak. During the centuries when the followers of the Prophet overran the eastern world this little spot held out for Christianity.

The convent stands at the foot of the mountain called Jabal Musa, which, according to many authorities, is the actual mountain where the Ten Commandments were committed to Moses by the Lord. The site of the monastery, according to this theory, is the spot where Moses delivered the Commandments to the children of Israel. This is a disputed question, but there is little doubt that it is an important site, for the natives in all ages have revered it.

Here passed the children of Israel during their 40 years' wandering on their way from Egypt to the Holy Land. Here occurred the many miracles and wonderful events of the Exodus—the cloud by day and the pillar of fire by night, the feeding of the people with manna, the miraculous production of water by Moses, the battle with the Amalekites, the appearance of the Lord on the mount, the building of the Ark, the worshipping of the golden calf, the budding of Aaron's rod,

the raising of the brazen serpent by Moses and finally the death of Moses. The Sinaitic Peninsula covers about 10,000 square miles, and there was plenty of room for the 40 years' wandering. The traveler who sees the land today can easily understand why miracles were necessary to keep the little children of Israel from starving in the wilderness. The land is composed of rocks, and only maintains a handful of natives, and it is believed that the number has hardly changed since prehistoric times. Though barren, the land is very picturesque, and the red mountains rising abruptly into the clear sky are wonderful.

Nearly all the sites mentioned in Exodus and the other books of the Old Testament are identified by the monks and by local traditions. There is a peak called Jabal Ras-es-Safsaf, which is said to be the exact spot where Moses witnessed the worshipping of the golden calf by the children of Israel. It is a small peak, giving an excellent view of a large plain, which might very well have been the place where the Israelites indulged in their idolatrous festivities, as described in Exodus:

"And it came to pass as soon as he came nigh unto the camp that he saw the calf and the dancing; and Moses's anger waxed hot, and he cast the tables out of his hands and brake them beneath the mount.

"And he took the calf which they had made and burnt it in the fire, and ground it to powder and strewed it upon the water, and made the children of Israel drink of it."

The peak where Moses is reputed to have witnessed this scene is part of the same group where the leader of the chosen people received the Ten Commandments from heaven. The local traditions assigning sites for all these ancient occurrences seem very reasonable.

DOUBLE VISION.
Police Magistrate—Hovn't Oi seen yez here twice before?
Prisoner—Only onct, yer ahner, an' that was last Patrick's day.
Police Magistrate—St. Patrick's day, was it? Well, that explains ut. Oi must av seen two of yez.—Puck.

UNPROFESSIONAL.
Powers—I'm sorry you lost your lawsuit.
Bowers—Well, I ought to have known that my attorney was no good.
Powers—Why?
Bowers—The very first time the case was called he told the judge he was ready to go on.—Puck.

ALL AT WORK.
"All of a sudden you don't seem to hear anything more about futurists. I wonder what has happened?"
"Wait till the whitewashing season is over. Take it from me, they'll bob up into prominence again."

A LADIES' MAN.
"A bomb."
"Put it in water," said the chief of police.
"A suffragette bomb."
"Put it in Florida water. Ah, the dear girls."

HOLDS ANTI-JUG LAW IS INVALID

CHANCELLOR ALLISON GIVES DECISION IN FARMER CASE.

EVENTS IN STATE CAPITAL

Doings of the Various Departments of the Government of Commonwealth Reported for the Benefit of Our Readers.

—Nashville.
Chancellor John Allison handed down an opinion in which he upheld W. O. Farmer in the suit brought recently in an attack on the constitutionality of the interstate anti-liquor bill passed by the last Legislature. The court holds that a person may order liquor without limit for his own use; that a carrier may not be compelled to give information, concerning shipment, and that a consignee may not be required to sign a statement as to disposition of liquor received. The court does not go into detail on all grounds on which the anti-liquor bill is assailed. The chancellor overruled the motion to dismiss the bill and an appeal to the supreme court will be taken.

If the supreme court upholds the chancellor the way will be opened for beer shipments for legal use into the state.

The chancellor's conclusions are:
First—That a citizen of Tennessee may order from without and receive within the state such intoxicating liquors for the use of himself and family residing with him without limit.

Second—That the carrier of the intoxicating liquors received without to be delivered within the state of Tennessee, may not be compelled to give the information required of it, in that part of the act of the Legislature of the state hereinbefore quoted nor be compelled to furnish same to the county court clerk as therein required for the purposes set forth.

Third—That under the provisions of the Webb-Kenyon act of Congress, and act of the General Assembly of the state of Tennessee, herein questioned, a consignee (in Tennessee) for interstate shipments of intoxicating liquors may be required by the carrier to sign a statement before delivery of such liquors, stating and declaring the intention of such consignee, as to the use or disposition intended to be made of such intoxicating liquors so consigned and received.

The act of the General Assembly, in question here, is assailed as unconstitutional on other grounds, upon which this court does not deem it necessary to pass in view of what it has hereinbefore held.

Land for Prison.
Westover farm of 2,312 acres is now the property of the state. The deal was closed when Prison Commissioner James S. Beasley said the word agreeing to pay to the administrators of the Baxter estate the round sum of \$190,520. In addition to the farm itself the state gets by the deal full and ample equipment to operate it, and this important adjunct is thrown in, saving the state not only delay in stocking the estate, but a sum estimated at between \$25,000 and \$30,000.

Westover farm lies just west of the prison, behind the present farm of 1,120 acres. It is situated in what is known as Robertson's Bend, and around three-fourths of it flows the Cumberland river, a natural barrier against escape, which will serve practically the same purpose of a wall. Embraced in its scope are about 1,500 acres of fertile bottom land, while the remainder is in a fine state of cultivation, producing abundantly of the crops that have been grown upon it.

The farm was the property of the late Senator Nat Baxter, Jr.

Saloon Men Ask Rebate.
A movement is on foot among former saloonkeepers of Nashville, who paid the privilege tax collected within the past two weeks under distress warrants, to get a rebate. The saloon men say that the state realized that it could not grant them a privilege to continue in business for three months, as under the order of Judge Neil they were forced to close their places on Nov. 15, and that it was not just to collect the full amount. They say they are willing to pay for the fifteen days during which they did business, but that it was unfair to make them pay the full amount of \$250 with added cost of \$55. No specific plans have been formulated, but the leading saloon men are at work to formulate some scheme with which they can approach the state revenue agent.

Want Information About Murder.
State Comptroller George Woolen, received from Beaumont, Texas, the following wire signed by W. D. Gordon: "Have one of your clerks make a thorough investigation of records in Hardin and Wayne counties for data referring to murder trial of William Cootte between 1835 and 1840, and be able to come here to court Nov. 28. See my letter and write me what he finds."

Hooper Trusts Wilson.
Governor Hooper received the following telegram from New York: "Will you wire the Sun whether or not you favor intervention in Mexico, and how many troops your state can furnish in two weeks?"
Governor Hooper replied as follows: "President Wilson is evidently trying to avoid intervention. His course meets my hearty approval, and I am willing to trust the matter to his judgment. Tennessee customarily furnishes more than her quota of troops when the government calls."

For Domestic Animals.
Horses, cattle and sheep are liable to sores, sprains, galls, calks, kicks, bruises and cuts, and Hanford's Balsam of Myrrh is the standard remedy for such cases. When you consider how valuable your stock is, having the Balsam always on hand for them is a cheap form of insurance. Adv.

Easily Pleased.
"Mrs. Brown has the kleptomaniac."
"Indeed; what is she taking for it?"
"Anything that looks good to her."

For crushed finger thoroughly apply Hanford's Balsam. Adv.

A soft answer doesn't turn away the young man who is in love.

Hanford's Balsam should relieve even the worst burns. Adv.
"Look out for pain!"—before falling in love with a beautiful complexion.

Hanford's Balsam has cured many cases of running sores of many years' standing. Adv.

Heard at Long Range.
"I ppen—You have a new baby at your house, I hear."
Downing—Great guns! And we live four miles apart! I had no idea anyone could hear him that distance!—London Tit-Bits.

DISFIGURED WITH PIMPLES
R. F. D. No. 2, Box 46, Matthews, Ga.—"For three years or more I was troubled with pimples and blackheads. At first my face would itch and burn and then the pimples would break out. They looked almost as if I had measles, causing great disfigurement. They would make my face very red and sore. Then they festered and came to a head and large boils would come on my chin and nose.
"I also had dandruff which caused my scalp to itch and burn. It itched and burned so that I had to scratch it until it was irritated. The dandruff scaled off and showed plainly in my hair. It also caused my hair to break off and become very thin. I used several remedies which did not cure and gave but little relief. After I received a free sample of Cuticura Soap and Ointment I began using them according to directions. I secured two cakes of Cuticura Soap and two boxes of Cuticura Ointment, which cured me perfectly." (Signed) Miss Willie M. Walker, July 31, 1912.
Cuticura Soap and Ointment sold throughout the world. Sample of each free, with 32-p. Skin Book. Address post-card "Cuticura, Dept. L, Boston."—Adv.

Honeymoon Over.
Wife (pouting)—You have ceased to love.
Hub (enjoying cigar and newspaper)—No, my dear; I've only ceased making love to you.

Hint to Husbands.
Knicker—Is Smith an optimist?
Focker—Yes; as soon as the tariff bill was signed he cut his wife's allowance because the cost of living is coming down.—New York Sun.

The Nuisance.
"So you are complaining of the trespass on your property. Did your neighbor's building abut on your ground?"
"No; but his goat did."

Insulted.
"Why didn't you go to work for him?"
"He insulted me."
"How?"
"I asked him for a situation and he offered me a job."

A Reasonable Fear.
"So you are going down for a visit to the Jobbinses. They will treat you like a member of the family."
"But I do hope they won't feed me like one."

A Shrewd Dodge.
"This new murderer is a foxy one."
"How so?"
"Declares he's perfectly sane. Now, of course, everybody will have to go to work and prove he's insane."

FULLY NOURISHED Grape-Nuts a Perfectly Balanced Food.
No chemist's analysis of Grape-Nuts can begin to show the real value of the food—the practical value as shown by personal experience.
It is a food that is perfectly balanced, supplies the needed elements for both brain and body in all stages of life from the infant, through the strenuous times of active middle life, and is a comfort and support in old age.
"For two years I have used Grape-Nuts with milk and a little cream, for breakfast. I am comfortably hungry for my dinner at noon.
"I use little meat, plenty of vegetables and fruit, in season, for the noon meal, and if tired at tea time, take Grape-Nuts alone and feel perfectly nourished.
"Nerve and brain power and memory are much improved since using Grape-Nuts. I am over sixty and weigh 155 lbs. My son and husband seeing how I had improved are now using Grape-Nuts.
"My son, who is a traveling man, eats nothing for breakfast but Grape-Nuts and a glass of milk. An aunt, over 70, seems fully nourished on Grape-Nuts and cream." "There's a Reason."
Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.
Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.