03000000000000000000000 DR. TALMAGE'S SERMON.

Washington, Nov. 22, 1896 .- A resounding call goes out in this sermon of Dr. Talmage. If heeded it would be revolutionary for good. His subject is, "Young Men Challenged to Nobility," and the text: 2 Kings 6:17: "And the Lord opened the eyes of the young

One morning in Dothan, a young theological student was scared by finding himself and Elisha the prophet, upon whom he waited, surrounded by a whole army of enemies. But venerable Elisha was not scared at all, because he saw the mountains full of defence for him, in charlots made of fire, drawn by horses of fire-a supernatural appearance that could not be seen with the natural eye. So the old minister prayed that the young minister might see them also, and the prayer was answered, and the Lord opened the eyes of the young man, and he also saw the flery procession, looking somewhat, I suppose, like the Adirondacks or the Alleghanies in autumnal resplendence.

Many young men, standing among the most tremendous realities, have their eyes half shut or entirely closed. May God grant that my sermon may open wide your eyes to your safety, your opportunity, and your destiny!

A mighty defence for a young man is a good home. Some of my hearers look back with tender satisfaction to their early home. It may have been rude and rustic, hidden among the hills, and architect or upholsterer never planned or adorned it. But all the fresco on princely walls never looked so enticing to you as those rough-hewn rafters. You can think of no park or arbor of trees planted on fashionable country-seat so attractive as the plain brook that ran in front of the old farm-house and sang under the weeping willows. No barred gateway, adorned with statue of bronze, and swung open by obsequious porter in full dress, has half the glory of the old swing gate. Many of you have a second dwelling-place, your adopted home, that also is sacred forever. There you built the first family altar. There your children were born. All those trees you planted. That room is solemn, because once in it, over the hot pillow, flapped the wing of death. Under that roof you expect to lie down and die. You try with many words to tell the excellency of the place, but you fail. There is only one word in the language that can describe your meaning. It is home,

Another defence for a young man is industrious habits. Many young men, in starting upon life in this age, exnect to make their way through the world by the use of their wits rather than the toil of their hands. A boy now goes to the city and fails twice before he is as old as his father was when he first saw the spires of the great town. Sitting in some office, rented at a thousand dollars a year, he is waiting for the bank to declare its dividend or goes into the market expecting before night to be made rich by the rushing up of the stocks. But luck seemed so dull he resolved on some other tack. Perhaps he borrowed from his employer's money drawer, and forgets to put it back, or for merely the purpose of improving his penmanship, makes a copyplate of a merchant's signature. Never mind; all is right in trade. In some dark night there may come in his dreams a vision of the penitentiary; but it soon vanishes. In a short time he will be ready to retire from the busy world, and amid his flocks and herds cultivate the domestic virtues. Then those young men who once were his schoolmates, and knew no better than to engage in honest work, will come with their ox-teams to draw him logs, and with hard hands to heave up his castle. This is no fancy picture. It is everyday life. I should not wonder if there were some rotten beams in that beautiful palace. I should not wonder if dire sickness should smite through the young man, or if God should pour into his cup of life a draught that would thrill him with unbearable agony; if his children should become to him a living curse, making his home a pest and a disgrace. I should not wonder if he goes to a miserable grave, and beyond it into the gnashing of teeth. The way of the ungodly shall perish.

My young friends, there is no way to genuine success, except through toil, either of head or hand. At the battle of Crecy, in 1346, the prince of Wales, finding himself heavily pressed by the enemy, sent word to his father for help. The father, watching the battle from a windmill, and seeing his son was not wounded and could gain the day if he would, sent word, "No, I will not come. Let the boy win his spurs, for, if God will. I desire that this day be his with all its honors." Young man, fight your own battle, all through, and you ghall have the victory. Oh, it is a battle worth fighting! Two monarchs of old fought a duel, Charles V. and Francis, and the stakes were kingdoms, Milan and Burgundy. You fight with sin. and the stake is heaven or hell.

Do not get the fatal idea that you are a gentue. that, therefore, there is no need of close application. It is here where multitudes fail. The curse of this age is the geniuses; men with enormous self-conceit and egotism, and nothing else. I had rather be an ox han an eagle; plain and plodding and useful, rather than high-flying and good for nothing but to pick out the eyes of carcasses. Extraordinary capacity without work is extraordinary failure. There is no hope for that person who begins life resolved to live by his wits, for the probability is that he has not any. It was not safe for Adam, even in his unfailen state, to have for no port! Swept every whither of nothing to do, and therefore, God com- wind and wave, they go up by the manded him to be a farmer and horti- mountains, they go down by the val- days?"-Indianapolis Journal.

den and keep it, and he he and his wife obeyed the Divine ljunction and been at work, they word not have been sauntering under to trees and hankering after that frui which detroyed them and their psterity; a proof positive for all ages tocome that those who do not attend to heir business are sure to get into mishief.

I do not know that the padigal in Scripture would ever have een reclaimed had he not given upis idle habits and gone to feeding sane for a living. The devil does not s often attack the man who is busy wh the pen, and the book, and the trowe and the saw, and the hammer. He is traid of those weapons. But woe to the man whom this roaring lion mets with his hands in his pockets!

This is the statement of a man to was engaged in manufacturing on te to rest, but never regarded God in it. fear any evil. Have God on your side, One beautiful Sabbath when the noise young man, and all the combined that loveliness could make it, I sat damage. down on my plazza, and went to work inventing a new shuttle. I neither stopped to eat nor drink till the sun the possession of religious principle. went down. By that time I had the Nothing can take the place of it. He invention completed. The next morning I exhibited it, and boasted of my day's work, and was applauded. The of a Lord Chesterfield. Foreign lanshuttle was tried, and worked well, guages may drop from his tongue. He but that Sabbath day's work cost me may be able to discuss literature, and thirty thousand dollars. We branch- lats, and foreign customs. He may ed out and enlarged, and the curse of | wied a pen of unequaled polish and heaven was upon me from that day onward.

While the Divine frown must rest upon him who tramples upon this statute, God's special favor will be upon that young man who sciupulously observes it. This day, properly observed, will throw a hallowed influence over all the week. The sorg and sermon and sanctuary will holdback from presumptuous sins. That foung man who begins the duties of life with either secret or open disrepect to the holy day, I venture to priphesy, will meet with no permanent successes. God's curse will fall upon his ship, his store, his office, his study, his body, and his soul. The way of the wicked he turneth upside down. In one of the old fables it was said that a wonderful child was born in sagdad, and a magician could hear he footsteps six thousand miles away. But I can hear in the footstep of that young man on his way to the house q worship to-day the step not only of lifetime of usefulness, but the onoming step of eternal ages of happness yet millions of years away.

A noble ideal and confident expectation of approximating to it are an in-fallible defense. The artist completes in his mind the great thought that he wishes to transfer to the canvas or the marble before he takes up the crayon or the chisel. The architect plans out the entire structur before he orders the workmen to begin, and though there may for a log while seem to be nothing but blundring and rudeness, he has in his min every Corinthian wreath and Gothicarch and Byzantine capital. The poetarranges the entire plot before he begis to chime the first canto of tingling hythms. And yet, strange to say, there are men who attempt to build ther character without knowing whether in the end it shall be a rude Tartar's tent or a St. Mark's of Venice-men who begin to write the intricate poem of their lives without knowing whether it shall be a Homer's "Odyssey" or a rhymester's botch. Nine hundred and ninety-nine men out of a thousand are living without any great life-plot. Booted and spurred and plumed, and urging their swift courser in the hottest haste, I ask: "Hello, man, whither away?" His response is. "Nowhere." Rush into the busy shop or store of many a one, and taking the plane out of the man's hand or laying down the yardsick, say, What, man, is all this about so much stir and sweat?" The reply vill stumble and break down between teeth and lips. Every one's duty ought only to be the filling np of the mail plan of existence. Let men be consstent. If they prefer misdeeds to correct courses of action, then let them dray out the design of knavery and cruelty and plunder. Let every day's falsehood and wrongdoing be added as coloring to the picture. Let bloody leeds redstripe the picture, and the douds of a wrathful God hang down havily over the canvas, ready to break oit in clamorous tempest. Let the waters be chafed and froth-tangled, ind green with immeasurable depths. Then take a torch of burning pitch ani scorch into the frame the right name of it-the soul's suicide. If one entiring upon einful directions would only in his mind or on paper, draw out in awful reality this dreadful picture, he would recoil from it and say: "Am I a Dante, that by my own life I should write another 'Inferno'?" But if you are resolved to live a life such as God and good men will approve, do not let it be a vague dream, an injefinite determination, but, in your nind, or upon paper, sketch it in all its minutiae. You cannot know the changes to which you may be subject, but you may know what always will be right and always will be wrong. Let fentleness and charity and veracity and faith stand in the heart of the skeich. On some still brook's bank make a lamb and lion lie down together. Draw two or three of the trees of life, not froststricken, nor ice-glazed, nor windstripped, but with thick verdure waving like the palms of heaven. On the darkest cloud place the rainbow, that

pillow of the dying storm. You need

not print the title on the frame. The

duliest will catch the design at a

glance, and say. "That is the road to

heaven." Ah, me? On this sea of

life, what innumerable ships, heavily

Inden and well rigged, yet seem bound

sail by no chart, they watch no star, they long for no harbor.

Many years ago word came to me that two imposters, as temperance lecturers, had been speaking in Ohio, in various places, and giving their experience, and they told their audience that they had long been intimate with me, and had become drunkards by dining at my table, where I always had liquors of all sorts. Indignant to the last degree I went down to Patrick Campbell, chief of Brooklyn police, saying that I was going to start that night for Ohio to have those villians arrested, and I wanted him to tell me how to make the arrest. He smiled and said: "Do not waste your time by chasing these men. Go home and do your work, and they can do you no harm." I took his counsel, and all was has broken this Divine enactment: I well. Long ago I made up my mind that if one will put his trust in God Lehigh river. On the Sabbath I uset and be faithful to duty, he need not was all hushed, and the day was all forces of earth and hell can do you no

And this leads me to say that the mightiest defense for a young man is may have manners that would put to stame the gracefulness and courtesy pover. His quickness and tact may qualify him for the highest salary of the counting house. He may be as shato as Herod and as strong as Samson, with as fine locks as those which hung Absalom, still he is not sale from contamination. The more elegant his manner, and the more fascitating his dress, the more peril. Satal does not care for the allegiance of a cowardly and illiterate being. He cannot bring him into efficient service. Bit he loves to storm that castle of character which has in it the most spoils and treasures. It was not some crazy craft creeping along the coast with a valueless cargo that the pirate attacked, but the ship, full-winged and flagged, plying between great ports, carrying its millions of specie. The more your natural and acquired accomplishments, the more need of the religion of Jesus. That does not cut in upon or hack up the smoothness of disposition or behavior. It gives symmetry. It arrests that in the soul which ought to be arrested, and propels that which ought to be propelled. It fills up the gulleys. It elevates and transforms. To beauty it gives more beauty, to tact more tact, to enthusiasm of nature more enthusiasm. When the Holy Spirit impresses the image of God on the heart he does not spoil the canvass. If in all the multitudes of young men upon whom religion has acted you could find one nature that had been the least damaged. I would yield this proposition. * *

Many years ago I stood on the anniversary platform with a minister of Christ who made this remarkable statement: "Thirty years ago two young men started out in the evening to attend the Park theater, New York, where a play was to be acted in which the cause of religion was to be placed in a ridiculous and hypocritical light. They came to the steps. The consciences of both smote them. One started to go home, but returned again to the door, and yet had not courage to enter, and finally departed. But the other young man entered the pit of the theater. It was the turning point in the history of these two young men. The man who entered was caught in the whirl of temptation. He sank deeper and deeper in infamy; he was lost. That other young man was saved, and he now stands before you to bless God that for twenty years he has been permitted to preach the Gospel.

"Rejoice, O young man, in thy youth, and let thy heart cheer thee in the days of thy youth; but know thou that for all these things God will bring thee into judgment.

WORTH KNOWING.

Locusts are doing much damage to the crops in Argentina.

The army of India now numbers 280,-

000 men, of whom 180,000 are native soldiers. Chichester cathedral, England, is 411

feet in length, 151 feet wide and 271 feet high. Next year is the centennial of the

stovepipe hat, which first came into common use in Paris. Two wealthy Hebrews of Hagdad

now own all that remains of the ancient town of Babylon. Three hundred thousand tons of

vegetables, valued at \$25,000,000, were

sold in the city of Paris in 1895. Six couples living within a circuit of one mile at Milford, N. H., have celebrated their golden wedding anniver-

saries. A floral bleycle was the funeral tribute recently made by a Lewiston (Me.) hot-house for bereaved cyclomaniac friends of a young man who had lived

Wicks-I heard a pretty compliment to Hamlin, the actor, to-day. Squeesicks says he possesses the art which conceals art. Hicks-That's a fact. You'd never know he had any .- Boston

Transcript. There doesn't seem to be much of a demand for seats to this performance," said the star. "No," said the manager, as he ran over a bundle of dead-head applications: "nothing but requests,"

Washington Star. "Dearest!" He stopped reading his caper long enough to ask what his cateat little wife might want. "When hey mark the dollars down to 53 cents,

MATTERS OF INTEREST TO AGRICULTURISTS.

Some Up-to-date Hints About Cultivation of the Soil and Yields Thereof Horticulture, Viticulture and Floriculture.



E think that the most important there is little danger of much loss in applying, if only good sense be used.

saying that manure should be always rotted before being applied; on the contrary, we, as a rule, turn under our manure while green, if the ground be ready, for under such practice no loss can well occur. We always seek to apply our long manure to slow growing crops, and our short-rotted manure to those of quick growth. Except as topdressing for meadows, we prefer to get all of our manures under the surface, but not deep--two inches is better than six. We know it is very fashionable of late years to urge farmers to spread their manure broadcast in winter, to be for the fruit and cereals they consume. plowed under in spring. From an experience derived from small experiments, we cannot urge it. We are sympathy, there is perhaps only one frank to say we have not the courage to bird which really stands on dangerous for it is so contrary to all our ideas it would feed fish in Rock river which it must be noted, by one bird, not by purposely refrained from calling attenbut really important sources of mapromote investigation into these matters by treating only of those methods of which all will admit the value. But if no more, we would at least urge the careful saving of manures after the methods described, because we know them to be profitable, and we know, if they are carried out, that not only will you reap bountifully from the fatness of your land, but also that when you shall end your days and your children receive their inheritance, that it shall not be a barren, but a garden .- A. M. Garland.

Corn as Fuel.

for a supply of corn for the winter fuel at the school house instead of a supply of coal, says Wallace's Farmer. It left the impression on the minds of the dealers that corn was at its lowest point and that when it became cheap enough to be used as fuel the consumption would be immensely increased. In all this they were exactly right. While not very much corn may be used as fuci in the state of Iowa, yet further west where the distance from the soft coal mines renders hard coal cheaper than soft coal for fuel, there is no reason why the farmer should not burn his corn. It is much easier to sit by the stove, red hot with corn, and read the papers on a cold day than it is to haul the corn five or ten miles to town and sell it at ten cents a bushel and buy hard coal at ten dollars a ton. We do not know the relative quantities of heat given out by a ton of hard coal and a ton of corn, but a ton of corn, cob and all, which is the form in which it is used for fuel, would be worth at ten cents a bushel \$2.85, and we would take our chances on getting more heat out of corn at this rate than coal at natives. Its shoots are frequently, by ten or eleven dollars a ton. When the railroads find that corn has sunk to distorted in shape, and swollen to a the point where it takes the place of fuel, they will see the necessity, whether they think they can afford it or not, of reducing rates of freight both on corn and coal. Very cheap grain means, no matter what pooling agreements may be entered into, a steady decline in freights and railroad earnings, and it is not difficult to see that there is a point that can be readily reached where the cheapness of the farmer's products means an entire wiping out of the value of the stock of the granger railroads. To this complexion have we come at last!

A Study in Fruit Huds, From report of Missouri Horticultu-

ral Society: "How are fruit buds formed upon trees preparing to grow their first crop! For a study of this subject an apple tree twig from a tree that has been set in an orchard four or five years will show the general method upon our common fruit trees. At the axil of each leaf-that is, just above the base of each leaf stalk-there is a bud. These buds appear to be nourished each by its own leaf, for the development of each bud seems to correspond in size, vigor and character to that of its leaf -good leaves producing good buds and poor leaves poor buds. It is the function of leaves to perform their part in storing the buds and terminal twigs with which the end growth of trees toliage is poor this store of material expand each spring depend upon this ! tion.

culturist. He was to ress the gar- leys, and are at their wits end. They FARM AND GARDEN. surplus store to give size and vigor to THE SUNDAY SCHOOL. the first foliage produced, only such buds can develop into fruit spurs and fruit buds as were sufficiently strong to do so, and only those fruit buds well nourished this season can expand into good bloom next season. Subsequent growth modifies the fruiting method, and there are some differences in varieties about producing fruit buds, but a large share of tree fruits lay the foundation of productiveness along the same lines for the growth of their first crops. In all cases, whether fruit spura are produced or not, fruit or blossom point in manures is buds are formed the year previous to to make good ma- that of fruit production, and are directnure, and a great ly dependent upon the foliage for their deal of it, and if kept character, and sometimes for two or from losing its vir- three seasons preceding. In this mattues till well-rotted, ter of the growth of fruit buds, a tree fruit differs from raspberries, blackberries and grapes, for they produce bloom upon branches grown the same season. Every orchardist should be able We do not wish to be understood as to determine what influences cause trees to produce fruit buds. This article is designed as a study in this direction and should be supplemented by observations in the orchard, of trees in fruit, and better yet by a study of the philosophy of tree growth."

Reneficial Birds. While there may be and undoubtedly are some injurious birds, there is no doubt but that the majority of our commoner small birds are in the long run decidedly beneficial, the injurious insects they destroy more than paying Excluding the English sparrow, a foreigner for whom we have little or no try the experiment on a large scale, ground, and I refer to the so-called "sap-sucker," or "sap-sucking woodof good practice. We fear too much of pecker." This title is only deserved, we should never catch. We would cer- the entire group of woodpeckers. And tainly dissuade anyone from leaving, yet, a recent bulletin from the departfor any time, manure in small piles. It ment of agriculture at Washington, D. distributes the fertility unequally, and C., claims that the trees are punctured is the source of much waste. So few and the sap induced to flow by this men, except those to whom manure is bird, in order that the sweet juice may money-who must have it or forego any attract insects upon which the bird has income-so few except those can be been seen to feed. During certain seamade to realize or know the extent of sons of the year the "sap-sucker" subtheir material resources that we have sists very largely upon insects. Most fruit growers, however, no matter how tion to many apparently insignificant humane they are theoretically, are not going to look quietly on while robins nures; for we did not wish to subject and other birds in hordes are eating up ourselves to the look of incredulity, or their berries, and they have resource maybe ridicule, believing that we could to their shotgun. This is a matter more successfully draw attention and which the entomologist will have to leave to their own consciences.

Mildewed Grapes.

Some seasons grapes are seriously affected by mildew. The vines may suffer severely one season and be entirely exempt the next, owing to a difference in the weather. It has been ascertained that mildew of the most severe form and frequent occurrence on native grapes is caused by an excess of moisture on the foliage, chiefly because of heavy, continual dew. Localities where heavy dews are of less frequent occurrence are most favorable for successful grape culture. It has The speculators on the Chicago board of trade were somewhat stirred up a few days ago by a dispatch to the effect that the school directors in a school in northern Iowa had contracted been found by experiments that protected by a suitable covering which will arrest the upward radiation of the heat and prevent dew on their foliage will be exempt from mildew, although school in northern Iowa had contracted surrounded on all sides by mildewed surrounded by the king (Gen. 45: 22; 1 Sam. vines. The relation of rot to mildew has not been definitely ascertained, but it has been observed that fruit on vines where the trellises are covered to prevent mildew are less affected by rot than those less protected. Some varieties of grapes are much more liable to mildew than others, and should be avoided.

Trees That Whistle. The musical or whistling tree is found in the West Indian islands, in Nubia and the Soudan. It has a peculiar shaped leaf and pods with a split o ropen edge. The wind passing throg these send out the sound which gives the tree its peculiar name. In Barbadoes, there is a valley filled with these trees, and when the trade winds blow across the islands a constant moaning, deep-toned whistle is heard from it which in the still hours of the night has a very weird and unpleasant effect. A species of acacia, which grows very abunndantly in the Soudan, is also called the whistling tree by the the agency of the larvae of insects, globular bladder from one to two inches in diameter. After the insect has emerged from a circular hole in the side of this swelling, the opening, played upon by the wind, becomes musical instrument, equal in sound to a sweet-to ned flute.-Tit-Bits.

Dorset Points.-Both the rams and ewes possess horns, adding dignity and grace to their appearance. The rams have large, handsome, symmetrically curved horns, which with their bright eyes and open countenances, make as fine a head as can be found in the world." While some breeders seem to pay little or no attention to the horn we consider it of great importance and have always selected and bred for a symmetrical horn of proper size and shape and now own a strain with exshape and now own a strain with exceptionally fine horus. A well bred Dorset should have a white and full face, pink nose and lips, white and rather short legs, a long body, a short, well set neck, brisket well forward, full shoulders, a straight and broad back, ribs well sprung and deep, heavy thigh. There should be a tuft of wool on the forehead and the lower part of the body well wooled.-Exchange.

the very best dairy breed, and may have perfect care and treatment, and if poor butter is made, the enterprise is a fail- | the state. ure. No healthy cow ever gave bad with starch and surplus plant food cream, and the spoiling that is necessary in order to make bad butter is should be garged in the full. If the almost always done after it leaves the cow. To make good butter should be will it he every day or only on Fri- is deficient, and since the buds that the height of every dairyman's ambi-

LESSON IX, NOV. 29-THE FAME OF SOLOMON.

Golden Text: "Behold, a Greater Than Solomon Is Here" - Matt. 12:42-Seekers After Light - The Queen of Sheba.



ETURNING now to the history, we take up the narrative up the narrative where we left it in Lesson VII. This lesso

the lessons concern-ing Solomon, in or-der that we may ap-preciate what the preciate preciate what the queen of Sheba was seeking and what she found, and also that we may see in

that we may see in this story another safeguard for Solomen against falling. It seems as if the Lord, seeing his great danger from wealth and power, and that he was walking on the very verge of a precipice, not only appeared to him again in a dream (Lesson VII.), with bright promises and earnest warnings, but used this visit of Sheba's queen as an additional safeguard, for Solomon would be reminded of his religious duties and privileges and of the fact that the honor of God and of true religion throughout the world were in his keeping. Jesus himself used this story for an illustration (Matt. 12: 42), and we may wisely use it in the same way to teach some very important lessons, making the applications as we go along and not waiting till the end of the story.

The section includes the story of the visit of the queen of Sheba as told in I kings 10: 1-10 and 2 Chron. 9: 1-12, together with a review of Solomon's greatness in the remainder of these chapters. Historical Setting.—Time. About B. C. 992-994. After the twenteth vegs of Solomon's this story another safeguard for Solomon

Historical Setting.—Time. About B. C. 992-994. After the twentieth year of Solo-992-994. After the twentieth year of Solo-mon's reign (I Kings 9: 10); and ten years after the completion of the Temple, Place: (I) Jerusalem, where Solomon had his royal palace. (2) Sheba, or Sebaea. a wealthy region in Southern Arabia, bor-dering on the Red Sea. It was 1,500 to 2,000 miles from Jerusalem. Solomon's Kingdom had an area of 60,000 square miles, and a population of about 6,000,000 Israelites (according to Chronicles). The glory of the kingdom was now at its glory of the kingdom was now at its

The text of to-day's lesson, with explanatory notes, is as follows:

V. 1. "When the queen of Sheba."
"Sheba was a country in Arabia Felix,
famous for its traffic in gold, franklinense, and precious stones."—Farrar.

3. "And Solomon told her all her questions," her problems, enigmas and questions of religion. "Nothing was too deep for him in all she asked; he discovered the correct answer and gave it to her."— Cambridge Bible.

4. "All Solomon's wisdom," in his arrangements, the ordering of the kingdom, architectural inventions and everything that required great skill. But especially his wisdom in answering hard questions. "And the house that he had built." The reference is probably not to the Temple, but to the beauty and richness of his palace, as the particulars that follow relate to the elegance of the style in which he lived and the admirable manner in which everything was arranged.—Prof. W. H. Green.

"And the meat of his table" 1. e., 5. "And the meat of his table" 1. e., both the great variety of food that was placed upon the king's table (1 Kings 4: 22-23) and also the costly furniture of the table (1 Kings 10: 21). His banquets were of the most superb kind. All his plate and drinking vessels were of gold. "The sitting of his servants." Here "servants" signifies the officers and distinguished persons who were privileged to sit at the persons who were privileged to sit at the king's table, and were ranged according to rank and in large numbers at the royal banquets. "The attendance of his minern courtiers and attendants is sometimes furnished by the king (Gen. 45: 22; 1 Sam. 18: 4; 2 Kings 5: 5; Dan. 5: 7; Esther 6: 8).

—Pulpit Commentary. "And his ascent," the passage from the palace to the Temple up the Tyropean valley, referred to in 2 Kings 16: 18. This valley was a ravine over 100 feet deep between Zion and the Temple hill. The robes of the king are described as so laden with the richest perfumes of India and Arabia that they seem made of myrrh, and aloes, and cassia. The joyous music of stringed instruments floats round him out of ivory palaces. The queen sits on his right hand, in robes glittering with the gold of Ophir."

—Geikle. "There yas no more spirit breath, in her." Her amazement was so great that, as we say, it took away her great that, as we say, it took away her breath; she was lost in admiration. "Apparently the queen had come with some hope that she might get the better of Solomon, either in her display of queenly splendor or in the questions which she propounded."—Cambridge Bible.

6. "It was a true report." She nobly acknowledges the truth, without any

envy or conceit.
7. "Behold, the half was not told me 7. Benoid, the hair was not told me.
Nor would she have believed it if it had
been told. Much of it could not be told
in such a way that she could really understand it, any more than a native of
central tropical Africa could understand

central tropical Africa could understand that water could be changed into ice or comprehend the workings of the telephone, telegraph or the phonograph.

8. "Happy are thy men." Not because of their fine clothes, of their high position, of their splendid possessions, did the queen regard the people and the servants of Solomon as blessed and happy, but because they could always listen to his wisdom. Pulpit. Com. It is a great advantage to be in good families, and to have opportunity of frequent converse with those that are wise and good.—W. Henry.

those that are wise and good.—W. Henry.

9. "Blessed be the Lord thy God."
This shows that the queen understood Solomon to recognize all his wisdom and wealth as the gift of God. He was faithful to his God, and it is possible, as Jewish writers claim, that she was converted to the true God through Solomon's influence. "The Lord loved Israel forever," with a love which was so strong as never to fail. God's love was indeed an everlasting love. We live under its influence to-day. "Therefore made he thee king." This was the highest possible compliment to Solomon.

10. "A hundred and twenty talents of

13. "And Solomon gave unto the queen of Sheba all her desire." "A royal progress in the East is always necessarily accompanied by a train of costly gifts, proportioned to the wealth and importance of the sovereigns who are to be the done ors and the recipients.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR.

The South Carolina State Christian Endeavor union has undertaken as its Dairy Fatheres .- The caws may be of particular work for this fall the formation of Christian Endeavor socieites in all the institutions of learning in

At half-past 5 o'clock, on one summer merning, the Traverse City, Mich., Christian Endeavor Bieyele club held a prayer meeting at a spot several miles distant from the city. A true sunrice service.