The Klondyke Gold Mystery.

By JOHN R. MUSICK, Author 'of "Mysterious Mr. Howard," "The Dark Stranger," "Charlie Allendale's Double," Etc.

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CHAPTER V .- (Continued.)

"Who,"

"The very men who robbed me." The reaction which came over the old man was terrible to witness. He recalized that after all he might lose his beloved captain, whose life was still in danger, for he was once more a prisoner.

'Well, well, all may yet be lost!" he sighed. "Crack-lash, let's go and hunt him. Now that we know he is alive, we got something to hunt for, and we'll hunt him. Come, Cracklash!"

After considerable persuasion Paul induced him to wait until next morning; so they built a camp fire and prepared to pass the night.

Next morning they were early astir. They had packed their knapsacks and were about ready to start, when Paul suggested:

"Perhaps the walrus hide will tell something about this mystery. Let us take a look at it."

He unrolled the walrus hide, and the ex-sailor, who had long studied the picture writing of the Alaskan Indians, bent over it and began to slowly and carefully decipher the pictures.

The old man had to put all his knowledge of picture writing to the severest test to read. He made out that the captain had discovered rich gold diggings, but the walrus hide could give them no hint as to the whereabouts of the three men and their prisoner.

Paul suddenly rolled up the walrus hide and stuffing it in his knapsack,

"That piece of hide is a key to millions, I have no doubt, and in all probability the scoundrels were trying to

make him give it to them." "Let's go, Crack-lash. Let's go, fur I itch to git my fingers about the throats of the cusses."

They hastily packed up, broke camp and were soon on their way up the mountain, engaged in a dangerous search, the result of which they knew to be doubtful.

CHAPTER VI.

Berry's Success. We will for the present take leave of Paul Raiston and return to Berry's party on their way to the Klondyke. They arrived first at Forty-Mile camp, but here found nothing to do.

Clarence staked out a claim and went to digging. It was a slow process and the reward was poor. He took out a little gold, but not nearly enough to pay him for the hardships. Then came reports of the wonderful finds in the Klondyke district.

"Now is your time, Clarence," said Ethel. "Go at once and make all you can, while there are so few in the

"What shall I do with you?" he

asked. "Leave me behind."

"Ethel, I cannot think of doing

that," he declared. "You must, Clarence. I will follow as soon as possible, but hasten on now and stake out a claim for us. Stake out two, one for you and one for me. I feel that this is the turning point in our careers."

And so it proved. It was the saddest day of his life when Clarence Berry bade adieu to his young wife and started alone for the distant mining camp. The parting of the husband and wife, as the reader may imagine, was affectionate, but there were no tears. Ethel restrained them and smiled cheerfully as long as she was in sight, to run into her shanty and have a little cry the moment she could see him no

The river, which must be crossed before she could reach the Klondyke, was already beginning to show signs of floating ice, and she knew it would only be a short time before it would be completely frozen over. So she worked with a will and got everything packed and started on the little steamer "Arctic" for the new land of gold. Her husband and his party joined her on the way up the river.

It was late in the season when this devoted, daring couple struck gold of any consequence. Then it came in a torrent. All through the winter Clarence Berry was piling up wealth. His wife was at the mines every day, and as the great chunks of frozen earth were dumped on the ground her fair fingers were busily at work picking out the nuggets. During the season she picked out ten thousand dollars' worth of golden pebbles with her

Though absorbed in gold digging, she never forgot Paul, who with Glum Ralston had not been heard from since those two persons left in search for the bold men who had robbed the youth.

One night as they sat about their cheerful fire, there came a rap at the door of their shanty, and they found Dick Ronold asking admission.

"Come in, Dick. What brings you out such a night and in such a storm?" asked Clarence.

"Didn't I hear ye say somethin" once about knowin' the feller called Cracklash Paul, who used to live back there in Fresno?"

"Yes, Paul Miller," cried Ethel eagerly. "We know him. What of him?"

"You know they've got one of the fellows tight an' fast who tried to help do up Paul. Well, the feller's eocoa since that night's been a little rancid. I was set to guard him last night, and his mental train for a minute or two seemed on the track. Then I remembered seein' him in 'Frisco. His name is Belcher and he's one of called Lackland hired the room in Frisco to talk with." At the sound of Lackland's name

Ethel was on her feet, gasping: "Lackland! Lackland! Clarence, he is Paul's rival and enemy! I am determined to see this prisoner called

Belcher." "When do you intend to call on him?"

"To-morrow."

"I will go with you," said Clarence. Ethel Berry, with her husband, entered the prison and gazed at the pale yet fierce face of the prisoner, and

"I know him, Clarence; I know him! I saw him in Fresno in con-They have planned the murder of poor Paul."

With a fierce oath the prisoner leaped at his fair accuser, but the strong young husband seized him by the throat and hurled him to the opposite side of the room.

Two men, worn, tired and haggard, surrounded by mountains of ice and great sleeping glaciers, had halted in a valley where a few stunted pines reared their heads above the eternal

"Let us rest, Crack-lash," said the older of the two travelers. "I give in, shipmate. Your wind's better'n mine, for you see my old hulk is gittin' waterlogged o' late years, an' can't make as good headway as it used to, you know."

The travelers were Paul Miller and his quondam sailor companion, Glum Ralston.

Paul Miller gathered some dry pines and made a fire on the mossy banks of a stream which ran close under the cliff. The dry wood sparkled and snapped, and the blaze threw out a ruddy light. The pot boiled and he put on beans to cook with a little meat, and soon had an excellent sup-

"Ah, mate, that is good," said the ex-sailor, as he tasted the coffee. 'We're running rather short of feed, though, and if we don't come upon a moose or reindeer soon I'm afraid we'll suffer."

"Never fear, Glum, some kind of game will come our way."

Wrapped in his blanket, he sat at the root of a tree still talking to Paul, who was half asleep, when they were startled by a snort. In an instant both laid their hands on their rifles. and Paul, whose vision was keener feet in height, which in the dim, uncertain light appeared to be a connecting link between the ox and sheep.

Glum Ralston lifted his gun to his face and fired. There instantly folof feet. The fire was scattered in every direction and the old sailor, hill." who was rising to his feet, was struck a blow which sent him sprawling on the ground.

Paul dropped his gun, and snatching a pistol, fired a shot into the thick hide of the furious beast, just behind the shoulder blade. It made one spasmodic leap forward and fell dead, the bullet having penetrated its

heart. The old sailor was staggering to his feet, shaking himself to see if he had any broken bones.

"Are you hurt? Are you hurt?" cried Paul, anxiously.

"N-no, I think not. It was a fall broadside though, and how the horns missed ripping me from stem to stern is a mystery."

Paul threw on some fresh sticks of pine and the fire blazed up, revealing the beast he had slain lying but a few paces away. Its long brown and black hair gave it the appearance of of a bear. The old sailor walked up to it and said, philosophically:

"Its flesh is good for food, and will keep us alive a good long time." Two days after they had killed the musk-ox they came again upon a dim trail, and again began to take heart. The trail led them through an un-

known pass toward the seashore. "Crack-lash, they're goin' seaward," said the ex-sailor. "I can smell salt water already, and I feel better for

Three days later, as they were men several hundred rods in advance and gave chase.

them and began to run. The two men darted into a ravine and they saw them no more. Glum they chased were two seal hunters,

search of moose or deer. They continued toward the coast, following a faint trail. At last they came upon one of those bays that extend inland, and saw great, floating cebergs glistening in the light of the And yet somebody the other day sun. Suddenly the old man stopped accused New Yorkers of lacking tenand pointing to some tracks in the derness of heart .- Brooklyn Eagle.

snow cried: "Look, Crack-lash. There's big game."

"What do you make it out to be. Glum?" Paul asked. "Nothin' more nor less than a polar

bear." Paul had heard much of those fierce beasts, but never seen one. The near proximity of this one roused his sporting blood, and in an excited manner he asked:

"Can't we find him? He seems w be a monster, Glum, and I must have a shot at him."

Paul hurried in the trail of the bear, and dreamed not of danger. Suddenly there came from beneath his feet a loud cracking sound like the report of a battery of artillery fired in unison, and the great ice flor the men that the feller from Fresno on which he stood began to tremble and rock.

> Dumb with amazement he stood and trembled with some unknown dread It was several seconds before Paul comprehended his danger, and then it was too late. The ice floe with its glittering spires had parted from the shore and was drifting out to sea Already it was too far for him to reach the land on which his companion stood wringing his hands in despair.

A terrible death seemed staring him in the face, when a new danger arose. On his ears there burst & flerce growl, and looking up on ar elevated portion of the ice floe rapid ly drifting with him toward the sea, sultation with Theodore Lackland, he beheld a monster polar bear glar ing at him with the flery eyes of rage and hate.

"God have mercy on my soul!" the youth groaned, and prepared to meet his fate with the courage of a hero

CHAPTER VII.

Glum Ralston's Return. After the frantic effort on the part of Belcher to seize Ethel Berry for discovering him to have been in Lack land's employ, the wounded man grew sullen. The miners were anxious to hang him and to have it over with but cooler heads prevailed. "It will never do," said Clarence Berry, "to destroy the only hope we have of recovering Paul's gold and solving this mystery, which deepens with every new development. Besides, we have had no lynching yet in the Klondyke, and let us not have any if we can avoid it."

One evening after the simple repast was over, Clarence and Ethel sat discussing the probable fate of Paul,

who was never out of Ethel's mind. "Poor Paul, he must be dead," she said, her eyes filling with tears. "I must write to Laura; I must tell her his awful fate."

After a few moments' silence he heaved a sigh and said:

"It will be very bad news." "She must know it some time, Clarence."

"That is true, and perhaps the knowledge of his fate, awful as it is, will not equal the suspense." "I will write to-morrow.

can the letter get through?" "Not before spring-you need not hurry," he answered, with a sad smile.

Suddenly the door was caused to quake by the thump from a giant A pair of fiery eyes gleamed at them | fist, and, opening it, they found their nightly visitor, Dick, but he was not public franchises. than his older companion, saw a alone this time, Gid Myers was at his small animal about four and a half side. The faces of the two men wore the affairs of large corporations. looks of anxiety.

> "What is the matter?" asked Clarence.

"We want yer gun, Clarence," said Long Dick, as soon as he could regain his breath. "I want to tell ye lowed a bellowing roar and a rush on the dead that there's either some man, a bear or old Nick up on the

> Fearing their excited imagination had conjured up a monster from a wandering polar bear, though those animals were seldom seen in that part of the country, Clarence took down his Winchester rifle and accompanied his companions to the foot of the hill, where the mysterious creature had been seen. A tall, gaunt object with a warm bearskin coat hanging loosely about his shoulders was coming slowly down the hill. The approaching stranger had his gun strapped on his back. A hatchet was in the belt at his side with his pistols, and ne was leaning heavily on a long, stout stick. He came slowly, as if very

Curiosity gave way to pity, and they hurried up to meet him. (To be continued.)

KITTEN BLOCKED SIDEWALK.

Everybody Dodged the Dirty Feline

Until a Banker Appeared.

At noon to-day, when Park Row, Manhattan, was crowded with hungry mortals, looking for their favorite eating place, a half-starved black and white kitten made its appearance on the sidewalk. It might have wandered out of some cellar or some tattered newsboy dropped it, hoping to see some fun. The ball of dirty fur landed directly in front of a clerk. He

made a frantic effort to avoid stepping on the kitten and was successful. A climbing over a hilltop, they saw two young woman following stepped to one side. The crowd followed her lead. Then, at the rate of a hundred They were within long rifle range or so a minute, people were turning when the two fugitives discovered aside lest they injure the kitten. Any one of the number could easily have raised the little mass of bones on his or her toe and tossed it into the gut-Ralston was of the opinion the men | ter. The kitten held full possession of the sidewalk for fully five minutes. who had wandered into the woods in Then a banker, whose time is worth several dollars a minute, caught up the little feline, worthless from almost everybody's point of view, and carried it a distance of twenty feet

Potatoes the Greatest Crop.

and tenderly deposited it in an alley.

Potatoes form the world's greatest single crop, 4,000,000 bushels being produced annually, equal in bulk to the entire wheat and corn crops.

American Girl Painters. The American girls whose paintings are exhibited in the Paris salon this

of the world.

NEITHER POLITICAL PARTY CAN AGREE ON A SOLUTION.

New York Journal of Commerce Beand Presents a Definite Policy-Vague Discussion Unproductive.

Neither the Republicans nor the Democrats are agreed upon the solution of the trust problem. President Roosevelt favors additional legislation | sion. Mr. Roosevelt may not succeed of the restrictive sort, especially, it is understood, in the direction of the country that he is sincere in his 'publicity." He has not hesitated to propose a constitutional amendment conferring power upon Congress to reach trusts that are not engaged in interstate commerce, and men of the Littlefield school are in accord with him. On the other hand, the Cummins sort of Republicans, while favoring the publicity remedy, are disposed to attach more importance to the indirect method of attacking the monopolistic trusts-that of tariff reduction on goods competing with trustmanufactured products. This is the "Iowa idea," and it is destined to grow in popularity.

The Democrats are likewise house divided against itself on the trust question. Judge Griggs, Mr. Vilas and the "reorganizers" generally would attack trusts through the tariff and have little or no faith in regulation and restriction. Mr. Bryan and his followers, on the other hand, are indifferent to this indirect method and demand stringent national legislation, constitutional amendment for the more effective control of trusts, etc. These divergencies will necessarily affect the political discussion of the subject.

In the circumstances actually existing neutral, nonpartisan and careful programs or outlines of trust legislation deserve attention and study. Our independent and able contemporary, the New York Journal of Commerce, has just presented its own solution of the problem. It believes that a definite trust policy is the need of the hour, and that new legislation is imperative. To what end or ends should new legislation be directed? Here is the answer:

"1. Protect competition as the most effective preventive of monopoly.

"2. Reduce the tariff to a moderate revenue basis, especially on products dominated by large corporations.

"3. Reform state corporation laws which now permit one state to openly defeat the laws of another state, doing elsewhere acts unlawful within its own borders.

"4. Reform legislation permitting monopolies based upon patents and

"5. Secure reaconable publicity in

fictional capitalization of corporations. "7. Establish government supervision of real or national monopolies.

"8. Enact such laws as may be necessary to protect small rivals from unjust competition.

"9. Compel public officers to a stricter enforcement of existing laws against restraint of trade.

"10. Oppose vigorously all legislation leaning toward public ownership; preferring government supervision as safer and more efficient than socialistic control."

Eight of these planks will be acceptable to all reasonable, progressive and public-spirited citizens, though we are bound to point out that plank 1 is indefinite and plank 8 a repetition or reaffirmation of the first. The principle, however, is thoroughly sound. Let Socialists say what they please about the failure of competition. Except in the sphere of natural monopoly, of the so-callel "public utilities," competition, actual or potential, is still "the life of trade," the effective safeguard of the consumers'

Interests. The debatable planks are these: "Reduce the tariff to a moderate revenue basis," and "establish government supervision of real or national monopolies." Tariff-reform Democaus, and those Republicans who believe that protection has nearly done its work and may now be discarded. in many directions at least, save in so far as it may result incidentally from revenue duties, will subscribe to the first, and many of them will also accept the second of these "doubtful" planks. Protectionists of either party will naturally object to the first, whatever they may think of the second. The "government supervision" plank needs elaboration; it may or may not be radical, and it may or may not involve a constitutional amendment. Before assenting or dissenting a bill of particulars may be required.

But the example of our commercial contemporary may be commended to other independent, non-political agencles and bodies. Let us have definite proposals and outlines. Vague discussion or fulmination will not advance the discussion.-Chicago Evening Post.

Roosevelt and the Trusts. It is very well for the Democrats to

issue for the forthcoming Congressional campaign, especially if they combine with it a vigorous demand for tariff reductions as applied to trust made goods. Bu it will be folly to attempt to discredit the sincerity of President Roosevelt in announcing his purpose to deal with the trusts provided that Congress will give him support. Mr. Roosevelt has made a good anti-trust record. He was responsible for the introduction and the passage of the law against monopolies in this year have interested the art centers

THE TRUST PROBLEM has been accomplished. He has a THE SUNDAY SCHOOL. much greater task on his hands in the present instance, however, for he must deal with the whole trust problem and must act within the hampering limitations of Federal authority in reaching other than corporations engaging in interstate commerce. The greatness lieves Legislation Is Imperative, of the task, the traditional attitude of the Republican party on the subject of high protection, and the immediate urgency of the Cuban reciprocity question were quite sufficient to account for the fact that the President did not make an aggressive effort to secure anti-trust legislation at the last sesdesire and efforts to regulate abusive monopolies.-Albany Times-Union.

Chautauqua address: "The Filipinos wanted religious liberty, personal freedom, freedom of speech and other hat forms our lesson. civil rights, a native legislative assembly, and territorial home rule, and these all have been conceded to them." By whom?

Mr. Schurman strives to create the impression that the bill for the civil government of the Philippines was an sists on as the one essential commandanti-imperialistic measure, and that ment is the precept laid down in vs. in its passage the anti-imperialists won. What does he mean?

Does he mean that the men who call themselves anti-imperialists-the thee"). Hoars, the Masons, and the Democrats Illustration. The commandment was generally-who opposed the Philippine not too hard, yet it was hard. Christ's bill, won a victory when they were voke is easy, his burden is light, but it outvoted in Congress? Does he mean is a yoke, a burden. If a trainer in athetics should prescribe exercises that that the bill which granted the Filipi- were perfectly easy, there would be no nos all they asked for, except inde strengthening of the muscles. He gives pendence, was framed by the anti- exercises that are hard, but not too hard, imperialist Republicans and Democrats in Congress, and that they compelled the regular Republicans and are the anti-imperialists who won?

The Philippine bill was from first to last the work of Republicans. There publican leaders favoring the recommendations of Governor Taft and others dissenting, but the differences were harmonized and the bill was passed by Republican votes.

In the Senate the speeches against the bill were made by Democrats and was teaching them in his wilderness training school. It is the "kingdom of anti-imperialist Republicansthe Hoar, Mason and Weilington. Forty- Luke 17:21). seven senators voted for the bill, all Republicans except one-McLaurin of South Carolina. Thirty senators who classed themselves as anti-imperialists.

In the House all the speeches therefore it must be done. against the bill were made by Democrats, and all the speeches in favor of Reward."—Vs. 15, 16, 15, "See, I have set it by Republicans. On the passage of before thee this day." It was a great it by Republicans. On the passage of

all Democrats, voted no. The bill framed by Republicans expansion, in all the country, and was emphasis and solemnity. signed by him.

mean that the "anti-imperialists" who are known as Republicans and expanto the retention of the Philippines, and who have intrigued and worked against American control of the riends and casts down his foes, though

islands. In other words, Republican policynot imperialistic, but distinctly and robustly American-has triumphed, and has given the Filipinos all they asked for, just as Republicans claimed it would in 1899 and 1900.

Bourbons All.

Declaring that free silver is dead, the opponents of Bryan proceed to make the Democratic issue. And what do you suppose it is? Free trade (euphemistically tariff reform), according to the Clevelandites!

If free silver is dead, free trade is positively petrified. The American people have repudiated one as em-

phatically as the other. The Hill men are not even so definite. With characteristic cowardice, they fear to attack Republican issues, having none of their own to substitute. So they content themselves disobedience to our heavenly Parent will with attacking Republican records shorten the days either of a man or a and reiterating, "We are Democrats." Campaigns cannot be won on nega-

tion or by discredited leaders. The voters will not be fed on husks .- Buf- are full of witnesses to God's goodness, falo Express.

Arguing on the Other Side.

That there is a strong feeling in favor of tariff revision among the Republicans of Iowa, Wisconsin and a number of other states is quite undeniable, but nothing will be accomplished by mere general declarations such as those made at Des Moines. Nor is there any reason to believe that if the Republicans, to keep peace in the party, should undertake a revision at some time in the future there lition of thy life, and of its prolongation would be any improvement. The tariff has several times been revised by its friends and it has always been made worse thereby.-Louisville Courier-Journal (Dem.).

Not a Cent for Tribute.

make opposition to trusts their chief Tariff revision on conservative lines, accompanied by reciprocity, and with protection where protection is still performing an equitable work kept in friendly view, is the manifest duty of the party in power. It cannot be shirked without danger to that party's supremacy in affairs. Public sentiment, indeed, is rapidly taking this form. Millions for protection of struggling industries and American an scatter gloom and silver line a labor, but not a cent as bounty for flourishing giants shaking the world state, and through that act much good | with their might.-Washington Star.

LESSON XI. SEPT 14; DEUTERON-OMY 30:11-20-LOVING GOD.

Golden Text-"For This Is the Love of God, That We Keep His Commandments"-1 John 5:3-A Lesson in Faithfulness.

The Hebrews were near the end of teir long schooling in the desert. Moses ad almost completed the baccalaureate iddress of the great commencement week. After the rehearsal of the laws, closed (Deut, 27) with the command in his ambition, but he will convince hat when the nation reached Canaan the aws should be inscribed in plaster on tone tablets, and with the recital, in a sublime passage(Deut. 28), of the blessings hat would attend obedience to the law and the curses that would follow disobe-President Schurman said in his with his people, the aged leader added still further words of warning and encouragement, and at length closed with the matchless exhortation to faithfulness

> I. "Faithfulness is Possible. The Law the Heart."-Vs. 11-14. II. Moses goes on to say, "this obedience is cossible; the commandment is not too and for you." "This commandment." Moses was not referring to the vast and complete series of laws he had been reearsing. What the great law-giver in-Which I command thee this day." The ommandment was God's, though spoken through the lips of Moses. "It is not hidden from thee" (R. V. "too hard for

nd the young athlete practices them till

they become easy. "Neither is it far off." "That is to say. pelled the regular Republicans and there is no difficulty or mystery about the president to accept it? If not, who this commandment of love."—Andrew Harper.

12. "It is not in heaven." It is not a epiritual mystery, far above comprehenion, and needing some messenger from were differences of opinion, some Re the heavens to explain it, "and make us to hear it" (R. V.). Many are waiting just such an experience of religion.

13. "Neither is it beyond the sea." The true religion does not need travelers, to oring it from foreign countries. 14. "But the word is very nigh unto thee." It is the substance of what God

God within," which Christ preached "In thy mouth." God's word must be on our lips as well as in our hearts, "And in thy heart." Heathen religions are im-

ressed on the worshiper from without, voted against the bill, all Democrats and the assent of his heart and mind is except Hoar, Mason and Wellington, not even asked. Our relgion alone ap peals to man's soul to testify to its truth. "That thou mayest do it." God's law is not impracticable. It can be done, and II. "Faithfulness will receive a Rich

satisfaction to Moses to know that he the bill 141 representatives, all Re and made a complete testimony. Paul publicans, voted yes, and ninety-seven, at Ephesus had the same satisfaction Acts 20:26, 27), and every Christian should have it in his intercourse with the world. "Life and good." "And death "6. Secure national laws against passed by Republican votes, and and evil." Such evils had been predictagreed to by Republicans of the two ed as disease, pestilence, the sword, houses in conference, went to the blasting and mildew of crops, locusts, president, the foremost advocate of slege, captivity, the scorn of other na-

16. "In that I command thee this day Therefore Mr. Schurman must to love the Lord thy God," This command is so often dwelt upon that it is he keynote of Deuteronomy (Deut. 6:5; 0:12; 11:1; 19:9; 30:6.) Thus it is shown sionists won over the "anti-imperial- that in spite of the insistence on material ists" who have from the first opposed 300d and material harm as rewards and punishments. Deuteronomy takes the nighest spiritual ground, requiring men o serve God, not because he enriches his he does, but because they love him.

Therefore Moses goes on to command that the Israelites "walk in his ways." 'And the Lord thy God shall bless thee.' God cannot violate his own nature, and to he cannot bless an unfaithful nation or man. But he is always eager to bless. III. "Unfaithfulness will bring Ruin." -Vs. 17, 18. Moses now turns to the reverse of the picture. 17. "If thine heart turn away." It is always men's hearts hat turn away, never God's. hou wilt not hear, but shalt be drawn Sinners are wont to excuse away." hemselves by saying that they were drawn away, but "every man is ed when he is drawn away by his own ust, and enticed" (Jas. 1:14). ship other gods." became the creat temptation of the Hebrews, and he cause of the nation's downfall.

18. "Ye shall surely perish." So in our own history, all our national troubles have sprung from sin-sins of slavery, speculation, worldly ambition. "Ye shall not prolong your days upon the land." 'The first commandment with promise' ells us that obedience to parents will prolong one's days upon the land. nation.

IV. "A Solemn Appeal."-Vs. 19, 20. 9. "I call heaven and earth to record :his day against you." Heaven and earth ind, if we are disobedient, they are witresses against us.

"Therefore choose life." You can choose. You must choose. Either good or evil, life or death, is yours for eteralty. Life is the wise choice. Any other choice is the height of folly.

"Thou and thy seed." Fathers were to aand down to their children the law, the warnings, and the promises. One of the strongest motives to a faithful life is its plessed influence on all that come after. 20. "Love the Lord thy God." rown of the law is love, in the Old Tes-ament as well as the New. "For he is thy life." Obedience to God is "the con-

n the Promised Land."-Cook. Nothing can be more solemn than this closing appeal to the congregation; it is n full keeping with the tone and characer of the entire book of Deuteronomybook marked throughout by the most powerful exhortations that ever fell on nortal ears.-C. H. Mackintosh.

The Gospel of Smiles.

Did you ever try the gospel of smiles? A smile is the sunbeam of he soul. It lights up the eye and ransfigures the countenance. A frown s easier, but it gives no light. Open he soul windows and let in the light, ind keep those windows open; then et out that light in smiles. A smile loud. It costs little, but it counts 'or much. Tears and smiles lie near ogether. Dry your tears, and scater your smiles!