

Paving Up to City Council.

The mayor and city council of Norfolk have the power to pave without the formality of a petition being presented to them, according to M. C. Hazen, who studied into this legal question while serving in the capacity of city attorney.

The following sentence in the Nebraska law governing cities from 5,000 to 25,000 population, vests complete power and authority in the mayor and city council, the former city attorney says, to go ahead and, on their own motion, order and contract for the paving of a street:

The mayor and council of any city governed by this act (cities of 5,000 to 25,000) shall have power to pave, repave, or macadamize any street or alley, or any part thereof, in any city, and for that purpose to create suitable paving districts, which shall be consecutively numbered, such work to be done under contract.

That sentence, Mr. Hazen says, gives the mayor and council the right to pave, without any petition coming before them whatsoever. And under his construction, Mayor Friday and the city council can go right ahead at any time and create a paving district, ordering whatever streets they deem expedient, to be paved. The sentence is not qualified.

The mayor and council have power to issue bonds to pay for paving the street intersection, but not until the issue shall have been authorized by the majority of regular electors at a bond election.

It is Mr. Hazen's opinion that the clause in the statute relating to a petition, merely gives property holders power to compel a mayor and city council to pave, under certain conditions. This is the clause referred to:

"Whenever the owner of lots, or lands, abutting upon the streets, or alleys, within any paving district, shall petition the council to pave, repave, or macadamize such streets or alleys, it shall become the duty of the mayor and council to pave, repave, or macadamize the same, etc."

Further weight is lent to this construction of the law, it is pointed out, by the fact that, in the first sentence of the statute, the law classes the power to pave along with power to "open, extend, widen, narrow, grade, curb, gutter, park and pave, or otherwise improve and keep in good repair and condition, or cause the same to be done, in any manner they may deem proper, any street, avenue or alley within the limits of the city, etc."

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The council shall have power to open, extend, widen, narrow, grade, curb, gutter, park and pave, or otherwise improve and keep in good repair and condition, or cause the same to be done, in any manner they may deem proper, any street, avenue or alley within the limits of the city, and they may grade partially or to the established grade, or park, or otherwise improve any width or part of any such street, avenue or alley, and may also construct, repair or cause and compel the construction and repair, of sidewalks in such city of such material and in such manner as they may deem necessary, and to defray the costs and expenses of such improvements, or any of them, the mayor and council of such city shall have power and authority to levy and collect special taxes and assessments upon the lots and pieces of ground adjacent to, or abutting upon, the street, avenue, alley, or sidewalk, thus in whole or in part opened, widened, curbed and guttered, graded, parked, extended, constructed, or otherwise improved or repaired, or which may be specially benefited by any of said improvements. Provided that the above provision shall not apply to ordinary repairs of streets or alleys, and the cost of such repair shall be paid out of the Road Fund, and the mayor and council are authorized to draw warrants against said fund not to exceed eighty-five (85) per cent of the amount levied as soon as levy shall be made by the county commissioners. Provided, further, the mayor and council of any city governed by this act shall have power by ordinance, to establish the grade of any street, avenue, or alley, in the city; and when the grade of any street, avenue, or alley shall have been heretofore established, or when the grade of any street, or part of a street shall be changed unless the consent in writing is first obtained by the owners of the lots or lands abutting upon the street or part of a street where such change of grade is to be made who represent a majority of the front front, thereon, and not then until the damages to property owners which may be caused by such change of grade shall have been assessed and determined by three (3) disinterested freeholders who shall be appointed by the mayor and council for that purpose, who shall receive a fee of five dollars per day and who shall make such assessment, taking into consideration the benefit, if any, to such property, and the amount of damages so assessed shall be tendered to such property owner, or their agents.

The mayor and council of any city governed by this act shall have power to pave, repave, or macadamize any street or alley, or any part thereof, in any city, and for that purpose to create suitable paving districts, which shall be consecutively numbered, such work to be done under contract. Whenever the owner of lots, or lands, abutting upon the streets, or alleys, within any paving district representing three-fifths of the feet frontage thereon, shall petition the council to pave, repave, or macadamize such streets or alleys, it shall be the duty of the mayor and council to pave, repave, or macadamize the same, and, in all cases of paving, repaving, or macadamizing, there shall be used such material as a majority of the owners shall determine upon; Provided, the council shall be notified, in writing, by said owner, of such determination within thirty (30) days next after the passage and approval of the ordinance ordering such paving, repaving or macadamizing. In case such owners fail to designate the material they desire used in such paving, repaving, or macadamizing, in the

manner and within the time above provided, the mayor and council shall determine upon the material to be used. The cost of paving, macadamizing or repaving the streets and alleys within any paving district shall be assessed upon the lots and lands especially benefited thereby in such districts in proportion to such benefits to be determined by the mayor and council under the provisions of this act.

The assessment of the special taxes for paving purposes herein provided for, shall be as follows: the total cost of the improvement shall be levied at one time upon the property and become delinquent as hereinafter provided; one-tenth of the total cost shall become delinquent in fifty (50) days after such levy; one-tenth in one year; one-tenth in two years; one-tenth in three years; one-tenth in four years; one-tenth in five years; one-tenth in six years; one-tenth in seven years; one-tenth in eight years; one-tenth in nine years. Each of said installments, except the first shall draw interest at the rate now existing, to-wit: (7) per cent per annum from the time of the levy aforesaid, until the same shall become delinquent; and after the same shall become delinquent, interest at the rate of ten (10) per cent per annum, shall be paid thereon, as in case of other special taxes; Provided, that for the purpose of paying the cost of paving, repaving, or macadamizing the streets, avenue or alleys in any paving district, exclusive of intersections of streets, or avenues, or spaces opposite alleys therein, the mayor and council shall have power and may, by ordinance, cause to be issued bonds of the city to be called "District Paving Bonds of District No.," payable in not exceeding ten (10) years from date, and to bear interest payable annually, not exceeding a rate of seven (7) per cent per annum, with interest coupons attached; and in such case shall also provide that said special taxes and assessments shall constitute a sinking fund for the payment of said bonds; Provided that the cost of paving, repaving, or macadamizing any such street or alley, or any part thereof, within any such paving district, according to the feet front thereof, may be paid by the owners of such lots or lands within fifty (50) days from the levying of such special taxes, and thereupon such lot, or land, shall be exempt from any lien or charge thereon; Provided, however, that whenever the owners of lots or lands abutting upon any street, avenue, or alley, within the city, representing three-fourths of the feet frontage thereon, shall petition the mayor and council to pave, repave, or macadamize such street, avenue, or alley, without cost to the city, and to assess the entire cost of paving, repaving, or macadamizing any such street or avenue or alleys, including intersections of streets, or avenues, and spaces opposite alleys, against the private property within such district, or districts, it shall be the duty of the mayor and council to create paving districts which shall be consecutively numbered, and to pave, repave, or macadamize the same in the same manner and form as hereinbefore provided for in other district paving; Provided that the mayor and council shall have power to levy the entire cost of such paving, repaving, or macadamizing of any such street, avenue, or alley, including intersections of streets, or avenues, and spaces opposite alleys, against the private property within such district, and to issue "District Paving Bonds of District No.," to pay for such paving, repaving, or macadamizing, in the same manner and form as hereinbefore provided for in other district paving bonds; and said bonds shall be issued to cover the entire cost of so improving said streets, or avenue, and intersections, of the same, and spaces opposite alleys. The aforesaid bonds shall not be sold for less than their par value, and if said assessments, hereinafter provided for, or any part thereof, shall fail, or for any reason be invalid, the mayor and council may make other and further assessments upon said lots or lands as may be required to collect from the same the cost of any paving, repaving, or macadamizing, properly chargeable thereto as herein provided. The cost of paving, repaving, or macadamizing the intersections of streets, or avenues, and spaces opposite alleys in any paving district, as provided, shall be paid by the city as hereinbefore provided, but nothing herein contained shall be construed to exempt any street, or other railway company from paving, repaving, or macadamizing with such material as the mayor and council may order. Its whole right of way including a space between, and one foot beyond, their outer rails as its own cost, whenever any street or avenue shall be ordered paved, repaved, or macadamized by the mayor and council of the city as provided by law.

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ing, repaving, or macadamizing and to determine the kind of material to be used therefor, having joined in such petition and determination, consider and take into account all the owners of real estate to be charged and assessed with the cost of improvements, or only such as own lots, parts of lots, and real estate that in fact, abuts upon the part of the street, or avenue proposed to be so improved.

FRIDAY FACTS.

J. N. Wicks returned from Omaha. Jus Marty of Dallas was in the city. Miss Edith Pasewalk has gone to Fremont. E. P. Weatherly was at Verdigré on business.

A. Buchholz returned from a business trip at Omaha. Miss Martha Radnecz of Hoskins called on friends here.

Misses Alvina and Martha Luebke of Pierce were in the city. Al Lindsay returned from a visit with relatives at Creighton.

H. F. Barnhart returned from Pierce where he had been in the Joyce case. He was one of the counsel for the defense.

Miss Frances Gallagher has gone to Inman for a few days' visit. Miss Anna Nelson of Hoskins was in the city visiting with friends.

Mrs. Carl Barstad of Randolph was in the city visiting with friends. Al Degner and Mayor Friday are at Lincoln attending the hardware dealers' convention.

Mrs. T. E. Odiorne returned from Sioux City where she had been visiting with friends.

George Schiller, father of R. F. Schiller, has left for Central City and North Platte to visit relatives, after which he goes to his home at St. Louis.

Mrs. G. R. Stewart and her son Lambert Stewart, who were here visiting with the John Phinney family, have returned to their home at Nickerson.

C. J. Fleming has installed public telephones in his place of business. Louis Buckendorf has accepted a position at the C. J. Fleming drug store.

S. S. Hayman, state manager of the Modern Brotherhood of America, was in the city en route to Butte to organize a branch of that order.

Ice skating was enjoyed last evening by a number of young Norfolk people on Blue lake.

A. L. Anderson, constructing engineer of the Nebraska Telephone company, was in the city looking over the local plant. He left to inspect the Columbus office.

Mrs. John Bauredel died suddenly at her home on East Madison avenue early this morning. The funeral will probably take place Sunday afternoon from the Christ Lutheran church.

Ben Skalowsky, an employe of the Al Degner hardware store, had his left foot badly crushed Friday, when a heavy iron weight with which he was working slipped from his hold. No bones were broken.

Glen Steven, former wire chief of the Norfolk Nebraska Telephone company, and Miss Orela Walsh were married at Kearney last week. Mr. Steven is connected with the telephone company with headquarters at Shelton.

Arrangements for the joint meeting of the hose companies of the Norfolk fire department at the city hall this evening have been completed. A road program has been arranged. A dinner and smoker will be enjoyed by the firemen. The hook and ladder boys will be guests of the hose companies.

Funeral services over the remains of Mrs. Henrietta Feldhahn, who died at her home six miles northeast of the city a few days ago, took place at the home at 1:30 Thursday afternoon.

Rev. J. P. Mueller delivered the funeral services, after which the remains were interred in the old Lutheran cemetery, east of Norfolk.

Rev. J. P. Mueller narrowly escaped being dragged to death when his horse, attached to a buggy in which he was driving to conduct funeral services, ran directly into the four-horse team of John Adams, east of the city, Thursday afternoon. The buggy was badly smashed, but the minister clung to the reins and with much difficulty and wonderful presence of mind guided the horse out of danger, but himself was dragged and badly bruised. He was able, however, to attend the funeral and deliver his sermon.

How would you like to take a trip to Washington on Uncle Sam's expense and earn money while you are doing this? If you take the examination March 5 for additional office force of the census bureau at Washington in connection with the coming census you can take advantage of this delightful experience. This second examination became necessary because there were insufficient applicants for the positions from some of the southeastern and western states in the first examination on October 23, last year, to fill all positions which such states are entitled to. Nebraska is entitled to forty-two appointments, while only twenty-three were examined. This examination is very simple and any one with a common school education can easily pass it. The positions last not less than three months and up to three years, with a chance to remain in the civil service and get opportunity of promotion with a salary not less than \$900 per year. V. V. Light of the local postoffice has all the information necessary for these positions.

Why Be a Suffragette?
"I don't know why any woman wants to be a suffragette when she can join the Daughters of the American Revolution and run for president general," said Mrs. Donald McLean in introducing the new president general, Mrs. Matthew Scott.

"Perfect happiness reigns," Mrs. McLean said. "As far as I know, with one exception many years back, there has never been an incoming and outgoing president general who were on speaking terms before."

HERE'S S. E. GROSS AGAIN.

"Chanteleur," Like "Cyrano," Was Stolen, Chicago Man Says.

Chicago, Feb. 12.—Just at the moment when critics see a golden orb of success rising to the call of Edmond Rostand's "Chanteleur," the French playwright's long heralded masterpiece, a cloud looms on the poet's horizon. As players in the dramatist's bizarre company are hidden behind feathers of barnyard fowls so the unattractive shadow conceals a Nemesis of other days. Unmasked, it becomes Samuel Eberly Gross, former millionaire real estate operator of Chicago and author of the play, "The Merchant Prince of Corville."

Gross asserts that his drama gave Rostand the idea, the plot, the characters, and even the scenes for "Chanteleur." Several years ago Gross charged Rostand with pirating from "The Merchant Prince of Corville" the poetic drama, "Cyrano de Bergerac."

Mr. Gross points out things similar in the two plays, and calls attention to what he thinks is proof that "The Merchant Prince of Corville" is not only the father of "Cyrano de Bergerac," but of "Chanteleur" as well.

Throughout Gross' play farmyards and the domestic fowl therein figure prominently in the discussions by various characters. One entire act is given over to arguments as to the various traits of animals. In another scene birds are idealized; in another the characters masquerade as animals.

The second act of "Chanteleur" shows a night scene in which owls play leading roles. Gross asserts that the first ten lines of "The Merchant Prince" picture this scene completely.

Before the characters of "The Merchant Prince" begin a dissertation on the habits of barnyard fowls Bluegrass, secretary to the merchant prince, says:

"It is the martial bird of morn, brave Chanteleur—the vocal light-house of the dawn. Six times has the rooster crowed. And yet again he crows—seven times, mysterious number."

Reviews of "Chanteleur's" premier spoke in enthusiastic terms of the second act, where "in the upper branches of a blasted pine in the heart of the forest an owl calls the roll of the birds of night."

Gross quotes from the first page of "The Merchant Prince":
"In yonder wood that guards the sea cliff's wall,
Where sullen shadows shrink away and flee
Before the rising sun's advancing spears,
The day-defeating owl hath turned his back
Unto the light, and sought the sheltering cowl,
Of ivy web about the oak tree thrown."

Throughout the "Merchant Prince" the players were wont to refer to and discuss the habits of fowls and animals, and a hurried glance through the pages of the book of the play show such bits of dialogue as:

"Here, amid these scenes of thrift and beauty, bustling hens, pensive geese, lowing hinds, crows of cream and gleaming fishes, we'll warden hand in hand, spending our full orb'd honeymoon."

"See, this is my stately dairy farm. Here, once, the wild geese, while he plucked the toothsome grass from its banks of verdure, listened to an Indian maid."

"The donkey took the bouquet for an offering of bean's hay."

"Yonder valley would be a capital place for my emporium of sea pigs."

"The pig is the most useful of our domestic animals—he turns the cornfields into bank notes."

"Strip that bird of his plumage and in less than seven revolutions of this magnificent star of ours he will have fewer followers than a vanquished rooster."

"Upon the first streak of dawn our common meadow lark has been known to climb the heavenly vaults."

"To fancy night as a black sea in space through whose clouded elements grim visaged hawks plunge."

"I feel like a rooster in an iron nightgown."

Dr. Bear Will Return.
Dr. Alexander Bear is coming back to Norfolk.

The doctor has written to a business man with whom he is intimately associated, that he will return to Norfolk the latter part of April for a prolonged stay, and it is said that this extended visit will very probably result in the family's resuming permanent residence here.

Dr. Bear and his family left last fall for Richmond, Va., to make their home. But after forty years of life in Norfolk, the doctor found things lonely elsewhere and it is believed by intimate business associates here that he will not return to the south.

Dr. Bear had been a prominent factor in Nebraska democratic politics for many years. He was once in the state senate and was at one time regent of the state university.

Depot Rumors in the Air.
It is rumored that the Northwestern will build a new depot and headquarters building at the foot of Fourth street at the Junction in the spring. The information that the railroad company will build this new structure comes from various reports circulated in the city within the past three days, and some state the rumor originated from very good authority.

With the rumor that the Northwestern will build a new station, this matter has been taken up by the city council and also the Commercial club, while the railway commission itself recently ordered a new Union Pacific and M. & O. depot here.

PEOPLE'S PULPIT...



Sermon by CHARLES T. RUSSELL, Pastor Brooklyn Tabernacle.

FEDERATION VALUE

The Church Militant's Surrender to the Church Triumphant.

"Say ye not, A Federation, to all them who this people shall say, A Federation; whom I fear ye their fear, nor be afraid" (Isaiah viii, 12).

Brooklyn, Feb. 6.—The fourth and final meeting for the consideration of doctrinal surrenders necessary to Church Federation was held today, Brooklyn's largest auditorium, the Academy of Music, being crowded. Pastor C. T. Russell, of the Brooklyn Tabernacle, delivered the address as follows:

Having viewed during the past three Sundays what the leading denominations would need to sacrifice in the interest of Federation, we come today to the final discussion of this series—The Church Militant and Triumphant and her interest in the Federation movement. Let us endeavor to take so broad a view of this subject that there will be no room for disagreement on the part of true Christians of any denomination.

Unnecessary as it may be to explain to this large and intelligent audience the significance of our topic, The Church Militant and The Church Triumphant, I must think beyond the thousands present of the millions who to-morrow will receive reports of this discourse from that great channel of the world's progress, the secular Press. Hence I explain that the term Church Militant signifies the Church in warfare, struggling with the powers of evil, while the Church Triumphant signifies the Church victorious, glorious, joined with her Lord, the Heavenly Bridegroom, as his Bride and Queen in the great Millennial Kingdom soon to bless and uplift the world of mankind. I should further add that while in this discussion we have considered the various denominations of Christianity and their creeds, we must today ignore all human systems and creeds. We must take the broad, general ground of the Scriptures and recognize only one Church.

Nor may we make the mistake of saying that the one Church is one sect. No sect, no denomination, however great and influential and numerous and rich, either in sordid or historic wealth, can be conceded the right to appropriate the name which our Lord gave to all truly his disciples. Surely none of us is sectarian enough to dispute this premise. We must learn to recognize the Church of Christ from the same viewpoint as does the Head of the Church. We must learn the force of St. Peter's words to Cornelius, "Of a truth I perceive that God is no respecter of persons; but in every nation he that feareth him and worketh righteousness is accepted with him" (Acts x, 34, 35).

Taking, therefore, the Scriptural view of the Church, we recognize it as the "Body of Christ" of many members, over which he is the Head. It is composed of consecrated followers of Christ, irrespective of all denominational lines—those who, turning from sin, accept Jesus as their Redeemer, through whom they have forgiveness of sins and reconciliation to the Father—those who have become disciples of Christ, taking up their cross to follow him and who have received the begetting of the holy Spirit. Who could dispute that these are the Church of Christ? Who shall say that they must belong to this Communion or that, or lose their relationship to the Head, Christ Jesus? The apostles never referred to Baptist Christians, Methodist Christians, Catholic Christians, Presbyterian Christians, etc., but merely to these whom we have described and whom they styled saints—"the Church of the living God, whose names are written in heaven" (Hebrews xii, 23; 1 Timothy iii, 15). Let us keep strictly within the lines of God's Word and avoid the errors of the past. Let us today consider this Church as the Church Militant and prospectively the Church Triumphant.

The Church Militant.
If we all agree that we have before our minds the real Church, the Church of the New Testament, let us notice that there is a nominal Church also and that we are not competent to fully determine which are the real and which are the nominal Christians except by the test which our Lord has given—"by their fruits ye shall know them." While the real Church of fully consecrated believers, faithful to the Lord and his Word and the principles of righteousness, is represented by a very small number, there is a nominal Church related thereto as is a shell to the kernel of a nut. The nominal Church includes those whose manner or whose attendance on worship implies a relationship to Christ without having gone the length of a full faith-acceptance of him in sacrifice, perhaps without having fully turned from sin even in their hearts, and without having made a full consecration to serve the Lord. This nominal class may be subdivided into believers who are favorably disposed toward Christ and righteousness; others who regard the Church as merely a moral club designed for social and moral benefit or influence upon the world, by counteracting sinful influences; still others, a bitter at heart, sinful and selfish, having no faith whatever in Jesus and no care whatever for morality and using the name of Christ hypocritically, merely as a garment to deceive, that they may the better gain their ends. Thus we find the nominal Church to consist of:

(1) Hypocrites; (2) Moralists; (3) In-

different; (4) Seekers after godliness; (5) The true Church; "the sanctified in Christ Jesus" (1 Corinthians i, 2); "members of the Body of Christ"—prospective members of the Church Triumphant.

Fightings Without and Within.
Every member of "the Church of the firstborn" was called "to suffer with Christ" that he may be also later glorified with him in the Millennial Kingdom. Only those who will stand the test of faithfulness under sufferings, trials, crosses, self-sacrifices, have the promise of sharing with Christ the glories of the Church Triumphant. "If we be dead with him, we shall also live with him; if we suffer with him, we shall also reign with him; if we deny him, he also will deny us" (1 Timothy ii, 11, 12).

But why should the Church fight? Is she not commended to live peaceably with all? Are not Christians exhorted to war not with carnal weapons and to be smitten on both cheeks, rather than to return evil for evil? Where, then, comes in the fight? Who are the foes? Surely none would assail a non-resistant!

We reply that the facts do not bear out that suggestion. Our Lord and his apostles were peaceable and non-resistant, obedient to kings and laws, and yet they suffered violent deaths, as well as stripes and imprisonment. They had their names cast out as evil. And those who persecuted and nagged them verily thought that they did God service. All who follow in the Lord's footsteps must expect similar treatment, because, as Jesus said, "The servant is not greater than his Lord." Marvel not, if the world hate you, ye know that it hated me before it hated you. If ye were of the world, the world would love his own; but because ye are not of the world, but I have chosen you out of the world, therefore the world hateth you" (John xviii, 18, 19). The Master said, "The darkness hateth the light," which explains why the chief religionists of his time, being of wrong condition of heart, instigated his crucifixion. They were of the darkness, living outwardly holy, while in heart they were far from consecrated to God. The very holding up of the torch of Truth was painful to them, reproved them and excited their animosity. Human nature is the same today. Notwithstanding the fact that heretic-roasting has become unpopular and intolerable to the world, there are methods of privately and symbolically roasting, slashing, wounding and killing practised by those estranged from God, though sometimes highly esteemed of men and wearing vestments only slightly less glorious than those worn by Calaphas and Pilate.

"Who Scourge Every Son."
The Scriptures explain that there is a two-fold reason why Jesus and all of his followers are required to suffer for righteousness' sake. (1) It is requisite to their own character-development that they should not only profess absolute loyalty to God and to Truth, but that this loyalty should be put to the test. Thus we read of our Lord that though "holy, harmless, undefiled," he was proved perfect in his loyalty by the things which he endured—by his obedience even unto death, even the ignominious death of the cross. The same principle, the Scriptures assure us, operates in connection with all whom God is now calling to be Emmanuel's associates in the Millennial Kingdom. They must suffer with him if they would reign with him. They must walk in his steps (Galatians v, 11; vi, 12; 1 Thessalonians i, 5; 1 Timothy i, 12; ii, 9, 12; iii, 12).

(2) These experiences are designed of God to qualify us to be judges of the world during the Millennial Age—that the Christ, Head and Body, may be merciful and faithful towards the people of earth. Likewise it is proper that the world should know that its judges have thus been tempted and tried, and are able to sympathize with them in their weaknesses and in their endeavors for righteousness—and more willing to help them up, up to human perfection than to consign them to the Second Death.

Although this conflict has lasted for more than eighteen centuries it has not been long for any single individual. With the Master himself the trial period was only three and a half years. On the whole, as compared with eternity, the entire Gospel Age of Sacrifice, as the Master said, is but a "little while." And as for the afflictions and testings themselves, St. Paul gives the proper thought, saying that at most they are "light afflictions but for a moment and not worthily to be compared with the glory that shall be revealed in us." The overcomers (Romans vii, 18).

The Church Triumphant.
The Church in glory and in power will contain no hypocrites and no merely nominal Christians—only the true, the saintly, the "sanctified in Christ Jesus." Nevertheless it will be composed of two classes, as illustrated by the Priests and the Levites in the type. (1) Jesus glorified, the antitypical High Priest, and his faithful footstep followers, the antitypical under-priesthood—otherwise his "Bride." Together these are styled a Royal Priesthood or a Kingdom of Priests. St. Paul tells us that Melchizedek, who

was a priest upon his throne, merely typified the Church Triumphant—Head and Body—The Christ, "A priest forever after the order of Melchizedek"—a priest upon his throne. During the Millennial Age that glorious Priest, Head and Members, will bless and uplift, rule and judge, the world of mankind, with a view to recovering as many as possible, as many as will obey him, from the ruin of sin and death. During the thousand years of the Melchizedek reign all the families of the earth will be blessed with opportunities of return to human perfection and to earthly Paradise. The willing and obedient will be destroyed in the Second Death. At the close of the Millennium, Christ's Mediatorial Kingdom will terminate.

As the Levites were much more numerous than their brethren, the priests, so there is another class in the Church corresponding styled "a great company," whose number no man knoweth; in that they were not specially predestinated. These less earnest, less zealous than the faithful "little flock," will reach a plane of glory through tribulation also, but with less joy. These, we are told, will be with the Bride as her companions. As Levites they will serve God in his temple, but not be members of the temple class, the Priesthood. These will have palm branches and be before the Throne, while the Royal Priesthood will have crowns and be in the throne as members of the Body of Christ.

The Church Militant's Surrender.
All the soldiers of the cross, experiencing fightings without and within against the powers of sin and darkness and their own weaknesses, surely long for the time of their "change" in the "First Resurrection." They long for the time when this mortal shall put on immortality; when this corruptible shall have put on incorruption; when we shall be like our Redeemer and see him as he is and share his glory. Gladly, therefore, do all of God's consecrated people wait for the blessed change promised at our Lord's Second Coming, when that which is sown in weakness shall be raised in power; when that which is sown in dishonor shall be raised in glory; when that which is sown an animal body shall be raised a spiritual body (1 Corinthians xv, 42-44, 53, 54). Surely such, having prayed, "Thy Kingdom come; thy will be done on earth as in heaven," are waiting for the King and God's time for establishing his Kingdom for the blessing of the world. No wonder the Apostle wrote of these, "Ourselves also, which have the first-fruits of the Spirit, even we ourselves groan within ourselves, waiting for the adoption, to wit, the redemption of our Body"—the Body of Christ, the Church, through the power of the "First Resurrection" change. "This will be our glad surrender to the Church Triumphant, when we shall hear the Master's voice saying, "Well done, good and faithful servants; enter ye into the joys of your Lord. You have been faithful over a few things, I will make you ruler over many things"—participants in the Millennial Kingdom glory and its dominion of earth for the uplifting of mankind (1 Corinthians vi, 2; Revelation ii, 26).

Union or Federation—Which?
I ask you, my hearers, and indirectly I ask the millions of my larger congregation whom I address weekly through the public prints,—What advantage will accrue to the Church Militant through the on-coming Federation? I reply that great advantage will come to the saintly few, not in the manner expected, but along the lines of the Divine promise that "All things shall work together for good to them that love God"—the called according to his purpose." The Church Federation, which the Scriptures distinctly show us will be effected, will include the various classes already indicated:—(1) Hypocrites; (2) Moralists; (3) Followers afar off; (4) Saints.

But in the Federation the Moralists and Higher Critics will be dominant forces. The saintly will less than ever be in evidence and appreciated. The outward and apparent success of the Federation will seem wonderful for a moment, but the results will be disastrous.

The saintly few, guided by God's Word and holy Spirit, will awaken to the true situation and become separated from the nominal mass. Their misguided hopes as respects the bringing about of a spiritual Kingdom on earth will be thoroughly shattered, and more than ever, they will look to the Lord as the source of help and wait for his Kingdom to come through the Redeemer's advent and the Resurrection "change."

In a word, God's saintly people need no outward Federation, even as they need no creedal fences. So far as these are concerned, the sooner all barriers between them are leaped and they come together as members of one body, joined to the one Heavenly Head and Lord, the better. Let Churchianity produce its Federation and see its folly and failure, as outlined in our text. But let the saints of God draw near to him and to each other in a spiritual Union and realize to the full the meaning of the Apostle's words, "One faith; one Lord; one baptism"—one "Church of the Living God whose names are written in heaven." This condition cannot