

Sorry He Spoke. There is a certain West Philadelphia bachelor who is very fond of children. Recently when he was riding on a Chestnut street trolley car a woman sat opposite him with a baby in her arms. Suddenly the baby began to cry. Every one in the car seemed to be annoyed and a general scow went around—that is, every one except the bachelor. He tried to show by the benign expression of his face that the crying of the baby was sweet music to him. He smiled at the youngster, but the noise only grew louder. Finally he leaned across the car. "Perhaps there's a pin sticking him," he said in a stage whisper and after the manner of one who understands all the complexities and troubles of baby life. There was a profound silence in the car until the mother answered: "No, there's no pin sticking him," she said at last in a tone of scorn and with much emphasis on the last word. Then she continued, "He's scared because you're making faces at him."

After that the bachelor tapped into pensiveness.—Philadelphia Times.

The Starling's Tongue. It is extraordinary how many persons are under the impression that, in order to enable a bird to talk, it is absolutely necessary to cut or slit its tongue. I have heard that this fallacy had its origin in the following story: A man had a number of starlings in a large cage marked "Fine Young Starlings—Only 1 Shilling Each," and as each would be purchased arrived the man would say, "There's a fine bird there, sir," pointing out one of them, "but I want half a crown for him, because he's the only one with a cut tongue, so he is bound to be a talker." He would then proceed to catch the bird and show the cut tongue and invariably succeeded in effecting a sale. This dodge would be repeated as each new customer arrived and departed rejoicing at his good bargain. The reader perhaps is not aware that all starlings have a very peculiar formation at the extremity of the tongue, which gives the appearance of a little piece having been snipped out of it.—London Strand

MURRAY TO MAKE A TRIP. He's Going to Find Out Why Bank Examiners Can't Get Facts.

Washington, Sept. 16.—Close on the heels of the radical shakeup in the ranks of bank examiners, by which twenty men on Thursday were shifted to new fields, Comptroller of the Currency Murray today announced he would make personal investigation of conditions in all examination districts. The comptroller in a statement addressed to examiners said: "In almost every case of a national bank failure since I have been comptroller the insolvency could have been averted had the national bank examiners determined the true condition and reported his findings in time for me to force a correction in the administration in the bank's affairs."

Condemning the excuses made by the bank examiners in practically every case, Mr. Murray said he had been compelled to undertake a personal examination of the conditions in every district so as to ascertain at first hand why an examiner is unable to discover impending disaster in the affairs of a bank. He will be accompanied and assisted by Oscar L. Telling, formerly a national bank examiner and now chief of the division of reports in the comptroller's office.

After citing that examiners of failed banks had offered excuses that they had not been able to learn in advance of a bank's true condition, that officers and directors of the banks would not correct conditions brought to their attention or any one of another dozen reasons, Mr. Murray in his statement says: "The comptroller also desires to ascertain why some examiners are capable of correcting, while they are in the bank, all the conditions subject to criticism, when other examiners are either unable or unwilling to accomplish like results and only report their criticisms to the comptroller's office."

"Many of the examiners state in their reports of examinations, forwarded to the comptroller's office, that it is a hardship not only on examiners, but on many of the members directory of country banks, to ask the various boards to meet with the examiner during the progress at the time of examination."

The comptroller is of the opinion that the board of directors which will not or cannot meet with a representative of the government for a short time twice a year to go over in detail the conditions which he finds and reports to it, is composed of members who are not doing their duty in any sense of the word, and it is now proposed to find out whether or not the hardship complained of by the examiners really exists."

TOO CARELESS WITH RIFLE. Bullet Whizzes Past a Man's Face, Nearly Striking Him.

Carelessness on the part of young boys shooting with a 22-calibre rifle yesterday afternoon came very near costing a life when a bullet discharged from the gun passed close enough to the face of a man working near the alley between Fourth and Fifth streets that it burned his face. The boys were shooting at sparrows and the bullet glanced from its mark. It sang dangerously near where George Stalcup and other men were working.

Less Steel On Hand. New York, Sept. 16.—The unfiled tonnage of the United States Steel corporation on hand August 31 was 3,537,128 tons, a decrease of 433,803 tons as compared with the unfiled tonnage on hand at the end of the quarter ending July 31.

News want ads are result-getters. A News want ad will get it for you.

THE PURSUIT.

[They are chasing horse thieves with motorcycles in Kansas now.—News Item.] Come, crank your swift auto and jump to the wheel. We need all the strength of its quivering steel. For forty-five horses are gone in the night. And we must give chase to the robbers in flight. If forty-five horses are stolen and some a motor of sixty should catch them by dawn. And we'll run down the thieves as they gallop away. And string them up high, as they do in a play. Across the "prayer-rare-ree" we buoyantly bound. With wheels that seem scarcely to stay on the ground. The sparkler is working with perfect eclat. The piston is doing much better than that. The—Hut! There's a cloud in the distance, and scattering. The robbers are scattering. Swing off from the path! Take a chance at the fence! The way that she cleared it is something immense! And now we are close on the trail—let'er go! They're riding their best, but their best is on slow. You tend to your driving, I'll shoot when I must. Bang! There is one robber who's bitten the dust. Surrounded by autos, they give up at last. The horses are saved and the robbers are dead. And the manager says he is sure it will go. As the finest of films at a vaudeville show. —Puck

BOSS COX'S SAPPHIRE EYES ONE REMARKABLE FEATURE

Cincinnati G. O. P. Dictator Also Quiet in Demeanor. What sort of man is George B. Cox, the Republican dictator of Hamilton county, Cincinnati? He's the most modest spoken person you'd meet in a day's walk. In the old days he was a butcher. He is now president of a trust company in Cincinnati, and along with Charles P. Taft and others he is powerful in the traction interests of Cincinnati.

The peculiarity of his makeup is his eyes. They are like sapphires. They shine red and blue and white, and his face is pink. When he is angry those eyes are sapphire. Yet his demeanor never changes. It is calm and impassive, and while his voice is hoarse, there is a gentle strain to it, and he never raises his voice. He seems to keep himself within bounds.

No matter whether you believe in Cox or not as a political factor, in the estimation of his friends as well as his enemies he does not on public occasions lose himself. Cox has talked more within the last few months than ever before in all of his thirty years of Republican leadership of Cincinnati.

As you get older, said a psychological critic the other day, you are apt to talk more, and this critic recalled that Richard Croker, for twenty years the Democratic master of Tammany Hall, talked more in his later career, and perhaps this talk led to his undoing.

Cox's bet of \$15,000 that Judge Owen Britt Brown would be nominated for governor, in the opinion of Cox's friends in Ohio, greatly injured Brown's chances.

"The moral element of the state," said one of Cox's lieutenants, "was greatly shocked when Cox offered to make this bet."

As matter of fact, according to competent testimony, only \$1,250 of that bet was taken up. Thus Cox lost \$1,250 by Brown's defeat.

"Harding will have to contribute certainly that \$1,250 to the campaign fund," said one of Cox's lieutenants, "if he wants to secure Cox's support."

CLEVELAND ANCESTOR SLAVE

Sold For Sixteen Gallons of Rum in Massachusetts. Through the efforts of residents of the town of Westfield, the genealogy of the late President Cleveland may soon be worked out, thus revealing one of the most romantic chapters in the early history of Massachusetts.

On a tour of investigation, which has occupied most of the last ten years, and which, with its last stopping place in Westfield, has now led to the island of Guernsey in the English channel, Miss Rose Cleveland, sister of the late president, thus hopes soon to set forth a new chapter in the history of the famous president.

Through this search, now temporarily halted in the little island where Miss Cleveland is at present carrying on the work, there has been established beyond a doubt the fact that two generations of ancestors of Grover Cleveland were after their arrival in America, some 200 years ago, held in slavery, one of them, the late president's great-grandfather, being sold to a woman in Canada for sixteen gallons of rum.

A fool's heart is in his tongue, but a wise man's tongue is in his heart.—Quarles.

GOLF QUARTET DEFIES. Chicago Champions Challenge Any City in United States to Beat Them.

Chicago's champion and former champion golfers have issued an informal challenge to any city in the United States to produce a team which can defeat National Champion Robert A. Gardner of Hinsdale, Western Champion Charles Evans, Jr., of Edgewater, Intercollegiate Champion Albert Seckel of Hinsdale, former National and Western Champion H. Chandler Egan of Exmoor, with Paul Hunter of Midlothian as substitute.

TITLED WOMAN IS FLORIST.

Lady Angela Forbes Third of Family In Trade. Lady Angela Forbes is the latest recruit to the ranks of title shopkeepers in London. Her enterprise is a flower shop, where she personally waits on customers and sells them plants and blossoms at fancy prices. The little store is prettily fitted up, and the titled proprietress flits about among her wares wearing a blue apron and gardening gloves. "My Shop" is the sign over the door.

Lady Angela is the third member of Blanche, Lady Rosslyn's, family to go into trade. Her sister, the Duchess of Sutherland, has a shop in Bond street for the sale of the silver, pottery and metal work made by the Cripples guild, and Lady Warwick, her half sister, was in the millinery business in Bond street and later in Sloane street and now controls a horticultural school for girls.

Lord Rosslyn, the elder brother, was at one time editor of Scottish Life and a war correspondent in Ladysmith. He afterward adopted the stage as a profession.

BASEBALL WILL NEVER DIE.

Will Live in Heaven in Spiritual Form—Maybe. "Baseball in Heaven" was the subject of a sermon preached by the Rev. C. Julian Tutill, pastor of the Congregational church of Mattapoisett, Mass. He said in part: "Heaven is but an evolution of this world. A Christian may love a ball game and, loving it, remain a Christian. Why, then, is it not safe to prophesy that even the game of baseball will have its place in some spiritual form in heaven?"

ARMY LANCES STILL FAVORED

German Experiment With New Style For Cavalry. The lance as a cavalry weapon has justified its existence, military experts agree, in the South African and the Russo-Japanese war in spite of those who derided the arm as old-fashioned and cumbersome. The German military authorities still believe in shock tactics and the cavalry charge, and under those circumstances the lance in the Prussian Chilian's hands remains a formidable weapon.

Experience, however, has also shown that the lance point often makes too deep wounds for the shaft to be withdrawn quickly, and so the lancer runs the risk of having it wrenched from his grasp in the charge. The cavalry regiments stationed at Brunswick and Strasburg are experimenting with a new kind of lance which carries a ball below the base of the lance head, preventing it from penetrating further.

It is said that the new arm is just as effective in disabling an enemy and is free from other disadvantages. It will probably be adopted by all the German lancer regiments.

AERIAL BUOYS ARE PATENTED

German Aeronauts Want Channels Marked in Sky. German aeronauts are already talking about the mapping out of properly lighted airship tracks for the guidance of dirigibles and aeroplanes traveling by night or when weather conditions make it necessary for airmen to fly above low hanging clouds which hide the landscape. The technical paper Luftschiffahrt says that a patent has just been issued for a new system of stationary luminous aerial buoys of enormous candle power.

They are to be connected by wires with the earth. Different colors are proposed as signals indicating threatening storms, the direction of the surface winds and dangerous landing places. The only objection seems to be the cost of lighting a whole air track, as buoys to be effective should not be placed too far apart. Nevertheless, it seems the system is going to be adopted for a start by some large cities to equip their landing places for airships.

KAISER'S PHRASE ORDINARY.

"Great and Good Friend" Not Expressive of Anything. "Great and good friend," the phrase used by the kaiser in addressing the Nicaraguan president, seems to have created a tempest in a teapot in Germany, where it gave fiery editorial writers an opportunity to talk belligerently about England.

It is admitted that the familiar phrase was not the product of the Kaiser's own pen, but that it was used as a mere conventional expression by an official in the foreign office, whose duty it is to write nice letters to presidents and princes upon their promotion.

Queen Victoria was more sparing in her use of the address intimate. In writing to President Buchanan fifty years ago thanking him for the attentions shown to her son the Prince of Wales she merely addressed the president as "My good friend," signing her letter, "Always your good friend."

When Louis Napoleon was elected president of the French republic she addressed him as "My good friend." Being a sovereign herself, when Napoleon became emperor she addressed him as "Mon frere."

Coombs Pitched Longest Game. Jack Coombs, one of Connie Mack's star pitchers, is the hero of the longest game in the history of the American league. He won a twenty-four inning contest from Boston, September, 1908, 4 to 1.

Life. Life is a burden imposed upon you by God. What you make of it, that it will be to you. Take it up bravely bear it joyfully, lay it down triumphantly.—Gail Hamilton.

Commissioners' Proceedings.

Table listing various items and amounts from the Commissioners' Proceedings, including Madison, Neb., Sept. 6, 1910, Board met pursuant to adjournment, President, Commissioners, Henry Stunderman, John Malone and Burr Taft. Minutes of meeting of August 23, 1910, read and approved. On motion the following claims were allowed: Looman Lumber Co., lumber bridge, \$5.75; Looman Lumber Co., lumber R. D. No. 16, 4.55; Looman Lumber Co., lumber bridge, 31.75; Looman Lumber Co., lumber bridge, 16.20; J. J. Mattison, work, R. D. No. 16, 12.60; S. M. Dowling, work, R. D. No. 16, 70.40; Looman Lumber Co., R. D. No. 16, order of W. P. Dixon, 38.30; W. P. Dixon grading R. D. No. 16, claimed \$130, allowed less \$12.50, over charge, allowed \$117.50, less \$38.30, allowed to Looman Lumber Co., by order of W. P. Dixon, 79.20; Hume-Robertson-Wycoff Co., lumber bridge, R. D. No. 16, 8.10; B. B. Hetrick, work, R. D. No. 16, 30.80; Hume-Robertson-Wycoff Co., lumber, R. D. No. 26, 59.22; S. O. Davies, work, R. D. No. 16, 12.00; Fred G. Volk, work, R. D. No. 7, 4.00; Hume-Robertson-Wycoff Co., lumber, R. D. No. 10, 19.88; Looman Lumber Co., lumber, R. D. No. 10, 20.30; John Makelin, work, R. D. No. 16, 10.00; Frank Buettner, work, R. D. No. 16, 6.00; B. B. Hetrick, work, C. D. No. 3, 12.00; Sherman Snider, bridge work, 6.00; Sherman Snider, work, R. D. No. 4, 8.40; Sherman Snider, work, R. D. No. 4, 49.75; B. B. Hetrick, work, C. D. No. 3, 10.00; S. M. Dowling, bridge work, 20.40; E. A. Young, work, C. D. No. 2 assigned to Jack Koenigstein, 22.50; Hume-Robertson-Wycoff Co., lumber bridges, 4.30; W. R. Snyder, work, R. D. No. 20, 56.55; O. W. Beebe, work, R. D. No. 5, 6.25; R. D. No. 20, culvert, R. D. No. 5, 11.20; T. J. Moore, work, C. D. No. 2, 20.00; Fred Byerly, work, C. D. No. 2, 22.50; Looman Lumber Co., gravel, R. D. No. 26, 23.90; E. A. Young, work on culvert, R. D. No. 26, 24.75; J. T. Moore, work on culvert, C. D. No. 1, 32.00; Fred Byerly, work on culvert, R. D. No. 26, 24.75; E. J. Bauman, work on culvert, R. D. No. 26, 12.40; Madison city, electric lighting, 31.60; R. A. Swartwout, surveying drainage ditch No. 2, 48.60; Ham & Roessler, surveying for tilling, 40.00; J. W. Best, auto hire, 20.00; George W. Goff, serving drainage ditch No. 2, notice, 2.35; H. Stunderman, labor and mileage, 18.15; Grant S. Mears, serving ditch notice, 3.45; N. A. Housel, postage, etc., 11.82; N. A. Housel, salary, 116.67; Gus Kaul, salary, 50.00; Looman Lumber Co., lumber for courthouse, 3.70; C. S. Smith, salary and fees, 176.55; Hubbard Bros., ditching, 38.00; Hubbard Bros., ditching, 84.55; Hubbard Bros., ditching, 100.00; Hubbard Bros., ditching, 100.00; Hubbard Bros., ditching, 100.00; J. R. Hide, making ballot box, 1.25; J. L. Grant, appraising road, 3.50; S. C. Sutton, appraising road, 3.50; F. H. Davis, appraising road, 3.50; J. H. Katterman, repairs, 14.20; H. F. Barney, rent for election, 5.00; S. R. McFarland, postage and recording, 31.45; A. E. Ward, abstracting, 1.50; Hume-Robertson-Wycoff Co., coal for jail, 9.05; Franz Dietrick, wolf scalps, 14.00; Hubbard Bros., drainage ditch No. 2, on contract, 57.65; Hubbard Bros., ditching, 85.50; U. D. Mathews, livery and delivering ballots, 21.50; John Malone, labor and mileage, 24.60; Burr Taft, labor and mileage, 25.00; On motion the treasurer was instructed to transfer from the 1910 general fund to Drainage Ditch No. 2 fund the sum of \$800, the same to be in the nature of a loan. In the matter of Drainage Ditch No. 2 the board finds that the total cost of said ditch is \$752, and assessed the same as benefits against the following property, and instructed the county clerk to extend the amounts on the 1910 tax list. Madison county to pay, \$188.00; East 1/2 nw 1/4 and w 1/2 ne 1/4 of 29-24-1, August Raasch, 47.00; Northeast 1/4 ne 1/4, e 1/2 se 1/4 ne 1/4 29, and ne 1/4 nw 1/4 of 28, all in 24-1, Obed Raasch, 47.00; Northwest 1/4 of sw 1/4 of nw 1/4 of 28-24-1, August Haase estate, 47.00; Northeast 1/4 sw 1/4 nw 1/4 of 28-24-1, O. Dederman, 47.00; East 1/2 nw 1/4 of 28-24-1, J. C. Koenigstein, 141.00; North 1/2 of sw 28-24-1, J. C. Mathewson, 141.00; Northeast 1/4 of se 1/4 of 28-24-1, F. Haase estate, 94.00; On motion the board adjourned to meet September 20, 1910, at 1 o'clock p. m. S. R. McFarland, County Clerk.

Try a News want ad.

PEOPLE'S PULPIT... Sermon by CHARLES T. RUSSELL, Pastor Brooklyn Tabernacle. Behold, a King shall reign in righteousness, and princes shall rule in judgment" (Isaiah xxxiii, 1).

Brooklyn, Sept. 4.—Pastor Russell preached today in the Academy of Music, our largest Auditorium, the "Tabernacle" being of insufficient capacity. He had a very attentive hearing. There were many Hebrews in the large audience. He said in part: "Coming events cast their shadows before." Startling shadows are all about us. A great change in the affairs of men is indicated and acknowledged by all thoughtful, intelligent people. The world's pace during the past fifty years astonishes everybody. New conditions meet us on every hand. The majority of books written half a century ago along scientific lines are considered rubbish today. Rules and customs and theories of the past, supposed to be immovable and absolute, are abandoned as worthless—in chemistry, in manufactures, in art, in finance and commerce. All these changes necessitate a new view of social conditions and a re-examination of the relationship of religion and the Bible to man and his conditions, as seen from the present viewpoint. The business and social world have been compelled to keep pace with the steps of progress, some of them gladly and some of them reluctantly. But religionists have been placed in a most awkward position. Religion and moral sense constitute the backbone and fiber of the best progress in civilization. The perplexity of religious thought, and its manifest inability to adjust itself to the changed conditions, is working a serious disadvantage to all disposed to look to the Almighty for guidance in life's affairs. The increase in worldly wisdom, the improved human conditions, the advancement along scientific lines in material prosperity have turned many of the world's brightest intellects away from God and from the Bible. Many of these, still professing Christianity in an outward, formal manner have really abandoned it in favor of a theory of "civilization." They have wandered from the Divine Revelation, the Bible, into paths of speculation—their own and other men's. They have cogitated that the reverse of the Bible statements is the Truth—that instead of man falling from the image of God into sin and death, he is rising from a brute or monkey plane upward, gradually, to Divine heights. Instead of looking for a great Deliverer, Messiah, Savior, Life-giver, they are hoping to be let alone by any outside influence, that certain fancied laws of Evolution might help them upward and onward to glory, honor and immortality. The result is that religious thought today everywhere and in all denominations is chaotic. The whole of Christendom has practically become Agnostic—admitting that they do not know the Truth nor how to adjust their reasoning faculties to present consecration. They are in an expectant attitude—seeking light. Nevertheless many fear the light lest it shall make manifest cherished errors or selfish hopes and ambitions which must be abandoned. But they are still pretending to know many things which we and they know that they do not know. But daily the strain becomes more intense. Gradually everybody is recognizing that there is a great crisis along every line—that the people are awakening and thinking and will no longer receive their errors. Converting the World to God. Fifty years ago Christian people, full of faith in the Bible which they seriously misunderstood and read with sectarian spectacles of various colors, were fully agreed that God had given his Church the commission to convert the whole world and to establish Messiah's Kingdom, when the nations would learn war no more, but beat their swords into plowshares and their spears into pruning-hooks. Zealous Christian people urged that the heathen were going down to a hell of eternal torment at the rate of ninety thousand every twenty-four hours. And noble men and women sacrificed their earthly interests for the assistance of the heathen—to prevent that awful catastrophe, to help thwart the very program of God which some other Christian people of an earlier day had declared was predestinated and foreordained as unalterable. Good was certainly attempted. We trust that some good was accomplished. We know that some harm was done, in that fallacious conceptions of the character and plan of the Creator were promulgated amongst the heathen, which have hardened and embittered some of them. But by and by practical people sought for statistics, and now know that there are twice as many heathens in the world as there were a century ago. Of course, there are unthinking and unstatistical people who refuse knowledge and who are today claiming with a commendable zeal, but a reprehensible ignorance, that large contributions of money would enable them to capture the whole world for God. Nevertheless, the masses no longer see the matter as they did, and can no longer be swayed to the same extent. Thinking people refuse to believe that God for centuries has sat calmly viewing the situation, allowing millions to go to eternal torment. They refuse to believe that their

teacher proclaimed that Kingdom and taught us and all of his followers to pray for it. "Thy Kingdom come!" They will be done on earth as it is done in heaven." They all know, too, that all of the Apostles refer to that Kingdom and point the Church to its establishment for the realization of her hopes—the time when the marriage of the Lamb will take place—the time when God's New Covenant with Israel will go into effect. The time when he who scattered Israel will also gather them, and when the Law shall go forth from Mt. Zion, the Celestial Kingdom, and the word of the Lord from Jerusalem, the capital of the earthly princes. God's remedy is just what humanity is coming to realize it needs. In its establishment, as the Scriptures declare, "the desire of all nations shall come" (Haggai ii, 7).

Bible Students are more and more coming to see that this Gospel Age is the time in which Messiah is selecting from amongst men—of Jews and Gentiles—a saintly class and is testing and proving their loyalty to God and to righteousness. These are to be Messiah's assistants—the Bride, the Lamb's Wife. As Abraham typified the Heavenly Father, so the Messiah was typified by Isaac. And Messiah's Bride and joint heir and co-laborer in his Kingdom was typified by Rebecca. Thus seen the great Plan of God has progressed well. The Great Day of Wrath. Our neglect of the Word of God and our study instead of the Talmud and the Creeds of the dark ages have been our undoing. Under all this wrong influence we have failed to cultivate the fruits of the Holy Spirit—meekness, gentleness, patience, long-suffering, brotherly-kindness, love. Instead we cultivated pride, ambition, selfishness. We have done those things which we ought not to have done, and we have left undone those things which we ought to have done. Our help must come from God. According to our understanding of the Scriptures help is near, but coming in an unexpected way. Pride and selfishness blossomed and brought forth a fruitage of strife. The bad example set by Christian people has extended to the world and been thoroughly appropriated. It has become the spirit of the world—of all classes. Now, as faith in the Bible is waning and respect for God and his Word is proportionately waning, what could we expect but that which the Scriptures declare is at hand, namely, the "time of trouble such as never was since there was a nation?" The selfishness which both rich and poor, learned and ignorant, have cultivated will, in that time of trouble, be represented in conflicts between labor unions and capitalist trusts. The Bible declares that then "every man's hand will be against his neighbor"—all confidence will be lost—the bond of human sympathy and brotherhood will be utterly snapped in riotous selfishness. The Scriptures identify this trouble with Messiah's taking to himself his Kingdom power and beginning his reign (Daniel xii, 1; Revelation xi, 18). Thank God, the intimations of the Scriptures are that the conflict of that time will be short. It must, however, last long enough to teach humanity a lesson never to be forgotten—that God and his arrangements must stand first and must be obeyed, if blessing is sought. Messiah's Kingdom Inevitable. When it is remembered that Messiah's Kingdom is not only to bless those living at the time of its establishment, but gradually to awaken the dead from the slumber of the tomb and to give all of Adam's race a full opportunity for attaining life eternal or death eternal, then it will be seen that the Kingdom must be a spiritual one. Then, too, Messiah's Kingdom of light is represented as superseding Satan's Kingdom of darkness—both spiritual. With this thought our text is in full accord—"A King shall reign in righteousness" (Messiah will be associated with him.) And "princes shall execute judgment in the earth," carrying out the decrees and regulations of the Heavenly Messiah. This is the meaning of the Lord's promise to Israel, "I will restore thy judges as at the first, and thy counselors as at the beginning" (Isaiah i, 25). The princes who will execute judgment will all be Israelitish and all perfect men—tried and approved of God. They will be the Ancient Worthies, Abraham, Isaac and Jacob and the prophets. These men, great in faith and obedience to God, will be known to the Jews as the "fathers," as the prophecy respecting them declares, "Instead of the fathers shall be the children, whom thou (Messiah) mayest make princes in all the earth." They will be the children of Messiah in the sense that they will derive their resurrection life from him, the Great King. Indeed, the Scriptures assure us that eventually the whole world shall receive new life from Messiah, in offset to the life received from Adam forfeited through sin. Thus amongst the various titles of Messiah mentioned by the prophets we find that he will be the "Age-lasting father," as well as the "Prince of Peace and mighty Elohim and a wonderful Counselor" (Isaiah lx, 6).

Heavy Traffic on Mexican Isthmus. The British consul at Salina Cruz, the Pacific terminus of the Tehuantepec railway, says that the freight carried over the Mexican Isthmus route in 1909 reached nearly 1,600,000 tons. Fuel Bill is Heavy. The United States government spends annually from \$3,500,000 to \$7,000,000 for fuel. In the Game. "I am in the hands of my friends," said the political sidestepper. "Yes," replied the harsh critic, "and every time your friends look over their hands they seem impatient for a new deal."—Washington Star.