

DEBS IN DURANCE.

Judge Grosscup's Instructions to the Special Grand Jury.

Charges of Conspiracy and Inciting to Insurrection Preferred Against American Railway Union Leaders.

A special federal grand jury was sworn in at Chicago on Tuesday, the 10th, for the purpose of investigating the charges of inciting to insurrection and of conspiracy that have been brought against President Debs, of the American Railway union, and the officers, directors, organizers and all who have, by word or action, interfered with the transportation of the government mail and interstate commerce law.

In your deliberations, gentlemen of the jury, sixteen of your number will constitute a quorum. A grand jury can consist of any number from sixteen to twenty-three, not less than sixteen. You will elect, after you retire, somebody to act as your clerk. You will have the attendance of the district attorney and such other officers of the government as have been designated for that purpose. You will have the right to send for witnesses and for papers and for books. You will have the right to inquire of the government and of counsel what their conception of the law of this great state is, and if you are not satisfied with that you will have the right to present such questions directly to the court. Your deliberations should be conducted in secret. No grand juror should allow the secrets of the jury room to escape either from the jury room or from his breast. The newspaper fraternity is very enterprising and is a force in modern life that is great usefulness, amusement and pleasure to the citizens, but you should not allow the newspapers nor anybody else to obtain information of what is going on in your room until the work is completed and you have made a formal report to the court. Any violation of this duty will be a violation of the obligation which you have taken.

I have regarded the occasion that has summoned you here as of sufficient consequence for me to incorporate what I have said in my writing. I may add, what you probably know, that it will require the affirmative vote of twelve of your number before you can find an indictment.

The Purpose of the Inquisition.

You have been summoned here to inquire whether any of the laws of the United States within this judicial district have been violated. You have come in an atmosphere and amid occurrences that may well cause reasonable men to question whether the government of the United States are yet supreme. Thanks to resolute manhood and to that enlightened intelligence which perceives the necessity of vindication of law and order, the rights of the people are possible, the government of the United States is supreme.

You doubtless feel, as I do, that the opportunities of life, in the present conditions, are not perhaps enough for the masses of men who are needed to forestall some of the tendencies of current industrial life; but neither the torch of the incendiary, nor the weapon of the insurrectionist, nor the inflamed tongue of the demagogue, who incite to the overthrow of the law or practice as it ought to be, can be effectively brought about. Government of law is in peril, and that issue is paramount.

What the Law Terms Insurrection.

The government of the United States has enacted laws designed, first, to protect itself and its authority as a government; and second, to protect its authority over those agencies to which under the constitution and laws, it extends government, and to regulate the same for former purpose, namely, to protect itself and its authority as a government. It has enacted that every person who enters, sets on foot, assists or engages in any rebellion or insurrection against the authority of the United States or the laws thereof, or who gives aid or comfort thereto, and any two or more persons in any state or territory who conspire to overthrow, put down, or to in any way to obstruct the execution of the laws of the United States, or to levy war against it or to oppose by force the authority thereof, or by force to prevent, hinder or delay the execution of any law of the United States, or by force to seize, take or possess any property belonging to the United States, contrary to the authority thereof, shall be visited with certain severe penalties named therein.

Insurrection is a rising against civil or political authority, the open and active opposition of a number of persons to the execution of law in a city or state. The laws of the United States forbid, under penalty, any person from obstructing or retarding the passage of the mail, and making any disturbance which tends to resist such officers and bring them before the court. If, therefore, it shall appear to you that any person or persons have willfully obstructed or retarded the mails, and that their attempted arrest or detention has been opposed by such a number of persons as would constitute a general uprising in that particular locality, and as threatens for the time being the civil and political authority, then the fact of an insurrection within the meaning of the law has been established; and he who by speech, writing, promise, or other inducement, assists in setting it on foot, or carrying it along, or gives it aid or comfort, is guilty also of a violation of the law.

When Men Become Insurgents.

It is not necessary that there should be blood shed. It is not necessary that its dimensions should be so portentous as to insure probable success to constitute an insurrection. It is necessary that the resistance be in opposition to the execution of the laws of the United States, and should be so formidable as for the time being to deny the authority of the United States. When men gather to resist the civil or political power of the United States, or to oppose the execution of its laws, and by such force that the civil authorities are inadequate to put them down, and a considerable military force is needed to accomplish the result, they become insurgents, and every person who knowingly incites, aids or abets them, no matter what his motive may be, is likewise an insurgent. This penalty is severe, and as I have said, is designed to protect the government and its authority against direct attack.

Laws to Protect the Mails.

There are other provisions of the law designed to protect those particular agencies which come within the scope of its control. To those I will now call your attention. "The mails are in the special keeping of the government and the transmission thereof by the insured their unhindered transmission is made an offense to knowingly and willfully obstruct or retard the passage of the mails, or any carriage, horse, driver or carrier carrying the same. It is also provided that if any two or more persons conspire together to commit any offense against the United States, and one or more of such persons do any act to effect the commission of such offense, they shall be deemed to have committed the same. "Any person knowingly and willfully doing any act which contributes or is calculated to contribute to obstruct or hinder the mails, or who knowingly and willfully takes a part in such acts, no matter how trivial, is criminal, is guilty of violation of the laws of the United States, and any such person who conspires with one or more other persons, one of whom subsequently commits the offense, is likewise guilty of an offense against the United States.

PROTECTION BLACKMAIL.

How the McKinley Doctrine is Preached by Pampered Panders.

No rogue ever felt the halter draw with good opinion of the law or the district attorney, and the Manchester Mirror and Farmer, chief protection bunco steerer for the state of New Hampshire, protests most earnestly against my kicking its large protection paunch. In reply to my indictment, it assures the republican voters whom it is misleading and befogging on this question:

1. That I am a hired writer for the sugar trust, paid by it to defend its thefts.

2. That there is now no tax on sugar; that the McKinley bill put sugar on the free list, and that the wicked democrats are now trying to put a tax on sugar that will benefit the trust by \$2.80 per ton.

3. That there never was a sugar trust under republican legislation, or while the republicans taxed sugar, and that it is under the law putting sugar on the free list, under the abominable "free trade" in sugar of the McKinley bill, that the sugar trust has grown rich and insolent.

4. That every man (except one) in the sugar trust is a democrat, and that all the contributions of the sugar trust have been made to the democratic party.

There are many more statements of this kind with which it proposes to hoodwink the ignorant and vicious republican voters of New Hampshire—too ignorant to refer to the law and see for themselves what the facts are; too vicious to even care what the facts are when the truth has been shown them. Each republican vote which this protection bunco-steerer can retain for the republican party next November is worth \$110 in crisp greenbacks to the league of four hundred and fifty American protected trusts, and if bluffing will keep even one vote from straying, it does not propose to lose that one, or its percentage on anyone it can steer into the game for its employers to swindle. That it is criminally dishonest, that it is a partner of the protection thieves, sharing their plunder, must be the unbiased opinion of any honest man who reads its answer to my straightforward statement of facts and figures, not one of which it attempts to impeach.

This World's Opinion of the gear that has been planned and is about to execute this stupendous robbery calls the pending bill one to reduce the profits of the trust three-fourths, and says he proposes to plant his well-shod heels square in the stomach of all who oppose it. The well-shod heels of that animal are the heels of an ass that is staggering under the load his brutal owners have piled upon him, and whose voice is badly broken by the braying which a cruel keeper extracts from him with the goad. But listen farther to the noise that comes echoing from among the bats that nest in his stomach up through the vacuum in his skull and out through the orifices of his vision.

That is its only answer to my statement that the McKinley bill "protects" the sugar trust with a duty of \$11.90 per ton; that the proposed senate bill reduces this McKinley protection of the trust to a duty of \$2.80 per ton. It cannot deny that the sugar trust yearly receives under the McKinley law \$20,000,000 blood money and blackmail. It cannot deny that the senate bill substitutes a tax of one-eighth of a cent in place of the present tax of one-half of a cent, as the protection of the trust. It cannot deny that the senate bill compels the sugar trust to pay into the treasury \$15,000,000 of the \$20,000,000 blackmail now paid to it yearly by the people, and that all other taxes on sugar levied by the senate bill go into the treasury. It does not deny, and cannot deny, that under the McKinley bill we must pay the sugar trust \$20,000,000 blackmail yearly, as we have done since 1890, and it does not deny that the defeat of a democratic reform measure which cuts this blackmail down is what the trust is working for. It cannot meet facts or figures. It dare not quote the present law or the proposed law. There is nothing left but to denounce me as the paid advocate of the sugar trust! Between 1886 and 1890 there was not a fact or a figure in connection with the exposure of the sugar trust's thefts used in any newspaper or in any public utterance that I did not supply; no other writer furnished anything; and this same defender of protection ther, denounced me for my persistent attack on the sugar trust, as "the paid clerk of a gang of foreign importers," as "a liar hired by British gold" to defame honest men. The exposure that I made of the sugar trust blackmail between 1886 and 1890 forced a reduction to the present theft of \$20,000,000. Because I am fighting now to either cut this blackmail off altogether or reduce it to \$5,000,000, this protection bunco-steerer denounces me as the paid agent of the trust, in order to defeat any change and keep the \$20,000,000 blackmail for the trust. It is an old trick of the pickpocket to shout "Stop thief" at his accuser. This editor has such confidence in the stupidity and ignorance of his readers that he knows it will be successful in diverting attention from himself to call me a "hiring of the sugar trust." Not one of his readers cares enough for the truth to pin him down to the figures and facts, if he had sufficient intelligence to understand them.—Tariff Rule, in N. Y. World.

PIEBALD POLITICS.

Republicans Resort to Any Means to Gain Votes.

It is anything to win with the republicans this year. Principles don't count. Nothing counts but votes—twice if possible. Nothing matters except to get back to power, staked recklessly and lost on McKinleyism. To that end no deal will be surprised, no concession of principle refused, no fusion untried, no straddle too great to be attempted.

As to the silver question the republicans propose to be all things to all men, but with a decided tendency to abandon former declarations in favor of sound money, and join hands again with the silver extremists in an effort to save protection at the expense of the currency.

As to the tariff they will reaffirm only so much of their devotion to Me-

PROTECTION BLACKMAIL.

How the McKinley Doctrine is Preached by Pampered Panders.

No rogue ever felt the halter draw with good opinion of the law or the district attorney, and the Manchester Mirror and Farmer, chief protection bunco steerer for the state of New Hampshire, protests most earnestly against my kicking its large protection paunch. In reply to my indictment, it assures the republican voters whom it is misleading and befogging on this question:

1. That I am a hired writer for the sugar trust, paid by it to defend its thefts.

2. That there is now no tax on sugar; that the McKinley bill put sugar on the free list, and that the wicked democrats are now trying to put a tax on sugar that will benefit the trust by \$2.80 per ton.

3. That there never was a sugar trust under republican legislation, or while the republicans taxed sugar, and that it is under the law putting sugar on the free list, under the abominable "free trade" in sugar of the McKinley bill, that the sugar trust has grown rich and insolent.

4. That every man (except one) in the sugar trust is a democrat, and that all the contributions of the sugar trust have been made to the democratic party.

There are many more statements of this kind with which it proposes to hoodwink the ignorant and vicious republican voters of New Hampshire—too ignorant to refer to the law and see for themselves what the facts are; too vicious to even care what the facts are when the truth has been shown them. Each republican vote which this protection bunco-steerer can retain for the republican party next November is worth \$110 in crisp greenbacks to the league of four hundred and fifty American protected trusts, and if bluffing will keep even one vote from straying, it does not propose to lose that one, or its percentage on anyone it can steer into the game for its employers to swindle. That it is criminally dishonest, that it is a partner of the protection thieves, sharing their plunder, must be the unbiased opinion of any honest man who reads its answer to my straightforward statement of facts and figures, not one of which it attempts to impeach.

This World's Opinion of the gear that has been planned and is about to execute this stupendous robbery calls the pending bill one to reduce the profits of the trust three-fourths, and says he proposes to plant his well-shod heels square in the stomach of all who oppose it. The well-shod heels of that animal are the heels of an ass that is staggering under the load his brutal owners have piled upon him, and whose voice is badly broken by the braying which a cruel keeper extracts from him with the goad. But listen farther to the noise that comes echoing from among the bats that nest in his stomach up through the vacuum in his skull and out through the orifices of his vision.

That is its only answer to my statement that the McKinley bill "protects" the sugar trust with a duty of \$11.90 per ton; that the proposed senate bill reduces this McKinley protection of the trust to a duty of \$2.80 per ton. It cannot deny that the sugar trust yearly receives under the McKinley law \$20,000,000 blood money and blackmail. It cannot deny that the senate bill substitutes a tax of one-eighth of a cent in place of the present tax of one-half of a cent, as the protection of the trust. It cannot deny that the senate bill compels the sugar trust to pay into the treasury \$15,000,000 of the \$20,000,000 blackmail now paid to it yearly by the people, and that all other taxes on sugar levied by the senate bill go into the treasury. It does not deny, and cannot deny, that under the McKinley bill we must pay the sugar trust \$20,000,000 blackmail yearly, as we have done since 1890, and it does not deny that the defeat of a democratic reform measure which cuts this blackmail down is what the trust is working for. It cannot meet facts or figures. It dare not quote the present law or the proposed law. There is nothing left but to denounce me as the paid advocate of the sugar trust! Between 1886 and 1890 there was not a fact or a figure in connection with the exposure of the sugar trust's thefts used in any newspaper or in any public utterance that I did not supply; no other writer furnished anything; and this same defender of protection ther, denounced me for my persistent attack on the sugar trust, as "the paid clerk of a gang of foreign importers," as "a liar hired by British gold" to defame honest men. The exposure that I made of the sugar trust blackmail between 1886 and 1890 forced a reduction to the present theft of \$20,000,000. Because I am fighting now to either cut this blackmail off altogether or reduce it to \$5,000,000, this protection bunco-steerer denounces me as the paid agent of the trust, in order to defeat any change and keep the \$20,000,000 blackmail for the trust. It is an old trick of the pickpocket to shout "Stop thief" at his accuser. This editor has such confidence in the stupidity and ignorance of his readers that he knows it will be successful in diverting attention from himself to call me a "hiring of the sugar trust." Not one of his readers cares enough for the truth to pin him down to the figures and facts, if he had sufficient intelligence to understand them.—Tariff Rule, in N. Y. World.

PIEBALD POLITICS.

Republicans Resort to Any Means to Gain Votes.

It is anything to win with the republicans this year. Principles don't count. Nothing counts but votes—twice if possible. Nothing matters except to get back to power, staked recklessly and lost on McKinleyism. To that end no deal will be surprised, no concession of principle refused, no fusion untried, no straddle too great to be attempted.

As to the silver question the republicans propose to be all things to all men, but with a decided tendency to abandon former declarations in favor of sound money, and join hands again with the silver extremists in an effort to save protection at the expense of the currency.

As to the tariff they will reaffirm only so much of their devotion to Me-

Kinleyism as they think they can win on. Should they win by a pledge of moderate protection, their treatment of former promises of this character leaves no doubt of what they will do when they have the chance. They are prepared to trick the country if they can, by any pretense of repentance and reform, such as they made at the time of their famous tariff commission.

One republican member of the house from Pennsylvania was frank enough to say the other day that in his judgment his party, in selecting a presidential candidate and constructing a platform in 1896, "would be governed, not by what is right or wrong in an abstract sense or by what this or that candidate thinks, but by considerations entirely apart from either morals or statesmanship"—probably very far apart and partly financial. These considerations were further explained in this simple fashion:

The democratic party is going to pass a bill which will be moderately protective, but will impose lower taxes on the whole than the McKinley act. If business revives next winter and keeps up pretty well the republican national convention will undoubtedly adopt a moderate protectionist platform, contending that the revival is due to the fact that the protective principle has been preserved in the democratic bill. If times continue hard, however, the convention will insist that the reason of this is to be found in the fact that duties were reduced too far, and accordingly adopt a stiff tariff programme, outdoing the McKinley act if anything.

And so they hope to catch us "a-come and a-gwine," and put us between the sea and the iron works, where the blundering cowardice of our leaders has placed us. At any rate, this utterance, and the demand of the Ohio republican state convention, that the McKinley rates be left untouched unless the can be made higher, express the real purpose of the republican leaders, whatever may be the promises by which, before the election, they may seek to bamboozle the voters. They are for protection, the highest they can get, and to get it they will promise tariff reform, free silver coinage, more pensions, comfort for the populists, offices for everybody, and anything else that is good for votes.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

AN INCAPABLE PARTY.

Incompetency of the Republicans as Shown by the Harrison Administration.

The receipts of the government from all sources for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, were \$290,990,336, and the expenditures, \$366,593,359. This shows a deficit of \$69,603,023. The dull times had much to do with the discrepancy, but the important fact to be considered in relation to it is the inadequacy of the existing revenue laws. When the McKinley bill was passed it was the boast of its friends that the increase of the revenue would be the result. It increased the taxes, but materially reduced the revenues, and the consequence is the deficit.

That this is true may be proved by the records. There has been no default on the part of any of the collecting agencies. No complaint comes of a lack of zeal in the collections. No money collected has been withheld from the treasury. The plain inference, therefore, is that the law is defective, and the obvious remedy is in the change of the statutes. It will not do to rely on withholding payments, as the Harrison administration did during the closing months, or to issue bonds now and then as the present administration was obliged to do once. The laws must be adjusted on such a basis as will meet the conditions.

No better evidence could be presented of the incompetency of the republican party to administer the government than the present condition of the finances under the laws passed by that party. It will be claimed, no doubt, that during and for many years after the war, that party displayed its capability. But that was before the control of the party passed from the great men who organized it into the hands of the boodlers who now direct its affairs. It is neither unfair nor unjust to say that now there isn't a man in the leadership of that party sufficiently equipped in statesmanship to frame a revenue law that would serve the purpose of bringing the receipts and expenditures of the government anywhere nearly together.—Kansas City Times.

POINTS AND OPINIONS.

McKinley has always contended that the presidential nomination should seek the man. He is keeping himself as prominently exposed as possible in order to minimize the difficulty of finding him.—Detroit Free Press.

Conger, of Ohio, in denouncing McKinley and McKinleyism, is calling down the wrath of party manipulators and narrow-gauge organs on his devoted head. What hurts and galls is that he is telling the truth, a potent force in political discussion with which the g. o. p. leaders have as little as possible to do. Conger is stirring up the animals with a cattle puncher, and the people are opening their eyes to the meaning of the resulting exhibition.—Detroit Free Press.

It is no new or extraordinary thing for congress to extend the appropriations for carrying on the government for a period of thirty days. It has been done repeatedly before now and without such a valid excuse. The time of the senate has been all taken up with the consideration of the tariff bill, and properly so. The protest of Senator Hoar against the adoption of the concurrent resolution extending the appropriations was only another expiring grasp of McKinleyism.—Boston Herald.

"The amount of income tax President Cleveland would have had to pay," says a journal which holds that everything the democrats do is wrong and everything the republicans do is right, "would have been over one thousand dollars annually. The sugar trust senators on the motion of Senator Hill have relieved him from the burdens of this taxation." "The sugar trust senators" is one of those shafts of truth which "find mark the archer never meant," for the republican senators voted solidly for Senator Hill's motion.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

FOR SUNDAY READING.

A MORNING HYMN.

A Paraphrase from Bishop Andrew's Devotions. Glory to Thee, all glory, Lord, to Thee. Who givest sleep by night, sweet sleep, to me; Recruit to wavings, and to toil successe; For weary mind and body, rest and peace.

O grant, good Lord, the new day, in Thy fear, And every day may bring my soul more near To fullness of Christ's stature, drawing thence All sweets of health and peace and innocence.

O grant, good Lord, that camping near my side, Thy holy anrel, faithful guard and guide, May ever win me to such works and ways As save the soul and manifest Thy praise.

O grant, good Lord, what'er amiss I wrought, Neglect, offense, in deed or word or thought, Of bygone hours, may all be done away; Forgiven now, and in the last great day.

O grant, good Lord (be this Thy gracious will!) The world with peace and with peace to fill; But chiefly, Lord, those mercies now I crave Which sinners need, which souls immortal save.

O grant, good Lord, if caught of lovely hue, Just, honest, pure, of good report and true, If any virtue, any praise there be, Grant we may think it, do it, all to Thee.

O grant, good Lord (so near life's narrow bound): That with a Christian death my life be crown'd; A death all void of sin and void of shame, And painless, if I ask it without blame.

Above all grant, good Lord, since men must die And then be judged, that with good comfort, I Before my Judge appear at last, and stand Among the blessed sheep at His right hand.

—J. E. C. Smedes, in N. Y. Independent.

THE CLASS THAT WINS.

The Ambitious Not the Doubtful Are the Successful Ones. "It is a tough old world," says one of our eastern professors in a late number of a popular review. And what is his conclusion from this fact? Better leave the world alone and spare your foolish pains. That is not the Christian way of regarding a mighty task.

Roughly speaking all men are to be divided into two classes: those to whom nothing is possible and those to whom all things are possible. These two classes to be sure, overlay and shade into each other, but a man belongs to that class whose animating spirit shows itself in his views of life. There are, for example, those who believe it is possible to chop down a tree, but shake their heads doubtfully over the proposition to tunnel the Rocky mountains. "I have lived in Chicago now thirty odd years," said an acquaintance to me the other day, "and in that time it has been the crazy men who have become rich. The men to whom it was impossible that this swamp should be converted to a metropolis are poor to-day."

They who have studied the past know that there are no forces so mighty as the silent forces. Our orators talk about the power of a cyclone, but the scientist knows that the power which builds up a forest is mightier than that which uproots a tree. That which tosses a house in air is but a feeble thing compared with the force that swings through immeasurable orbits systems of suns and worlds and satellites. Rude men were able to perceive that in the leaping mountain torrent which filled all the gorge with uproar there was a power to grind their corn; but a wise man came who saw in the whispering steam from the spot of a kettle a still mightier force; and by and by a wiser dreamed that in this silent and awful light which played about the pole there was a still more tremendous force which should revolutionize the industries of mankind. He who is looking for power looks to find it where the silence is as deep as that which wrapped the mount of God when the prophet awaited the revelation of the Divine presence.

And the mightiest of such silent forces are the noblest ones. There are those who assert that "Every man has his price." It is a coarse away of saying that the meanest passions are the most powerful. There were those who thought that the pride and bigotry of the duke of Alva were mightier than the love of country and of liberty which animated the beggars of Holland; but they were feeble forces when brought into conflict with the unselfish passions of patriots and Bible lovers. During those terrible years between 1861 and 1865 there was not a day in which the nation might not have saved its silver and gold, by simply giving up its flag; you could not plunge our republic into war to-day for all the cod that swim the banks of Newfoundland, or all the seals that sprawl upon Alaskan islands; but lay one rude touch upon the emblem of its liberty and every rusty sword from Maine to California would leap from its ragged scabbard. It is the "weak things" which always confound the mighty.

The philosopher as well as the believer can thus understand why the Christian does not fear to attempt the transformation of this ungodly world. For of all the noblest passions love is still supreme. There is no morning in which the daily press does not record some death for the sake of love. Now it is a father snatching his boy from the flames; now a mother dying upon the track where her babe had wandered. But always and everywhere love is the strongest as well as the sweetest thing in the world. And they who sneer at the thought that the cross can ever conquer this "tough old world" know not that the force which animates the Christian life is the might of personal and loving devotion to a personal Redeemer.

Paint the sins of the world as black as you may, love makes light of its conquest. Christendom is not simply so many people holding a common creed which some consider it a duty to propagate; it is so many millions of saved souls who cherish in their hearts a love for Christ, a love constraining them to fortitude, and, if need be, to martyrdom.

No religion among all these presented at the late parliament presented one to call out love as did the Christian faith. It is this power of a constraining love which has made it victorious where others have fallen defeated. It is this love in the heart which enables the soul to believe all things. Love never questions its ability, but to every

command: "Disciple all nations," responds unhesitatingly: "I will"—Chicago Interior.

STRUGGLE FOR ATTAINMENT.

The Blessing of the Unattained May Be Greater to Us Than All That We Win and Hold Besides. Life is, in the main, a struggle for attainment. Without the hope of attaining that which seems worth striving for, most of the toil of life would be hopeless drudgery. The child and the man alike look forward to some high attainment, in the line of education or of position or of acquisition, which shall meet and satisfy the desires of the whole being, and for which they are willing to toil and endure and suffer whatever may be essential to that end. If the end striven for be attained, it may prove to be neither satisfactory nor worth the effort made for its reaching. If it be not attained, the disappointment is sure to be great; but if it were worth striving for, the influence of it, even though unattained, may be a blessing in the life of him who struggled for it, beyond all other influence in his earthly career.

The hope of a home in the land promised to God's people was an incitement and an inspiration to Moses in the long years of his life in Egypt and in Arabia. Looking forward to this as an attainment, he was willing to give up the privileges and honors of a royal palace, and to cast in his lot with an oppressed people, in the hope that he might aid in bringing them also to the desired possession. Years passed on, and he wearied in, but not of the struggle and endurance. His life was lived for this, and death was many a time braved for it. But when the attainment seemed just within his reach, Moses was told of God to go up alone to a mountain peak, and there have a glimpse from afar of the goodly land he must not enter. The only blessing of his life was the blessing of the unattained. Was this nothing to him? Was his life a failure? Nay:

This was the truest warrior That ever buckled sword; This the most gifted poet That ever breathed word; And never earth's philosopher Traced with his golden pen, On the deathless page, truths half so rare As he wrote down for men.

And the blessing of blessings for Moses was the blessing of the unattained. No man among the Hebrews gained so much from the land of promise as Moses gained. None of them felt so deeply or so sacredly the influence of that land on their lives as he felt it on his. Even Joshua and Caleb, who entered into it by struggle, had no such place in its history as had he. When, in the fullness of time, the Son of God stood transfixed on a mount of mounds in that holy land, it was Moses, not Caleb or Joshua, who stood with Him there; and the joy of Moses was then all the greater because of what had been to him the unattained in his earthly lifetime. And thus it is in the lives of many through the blessing of the unattained.

A mother who has lived in loving hope of a useful life for the son whom she was training for God's service, finds herself shut off from all this hope by the son's sudden taking away, before entering on his active career. All her fond anticipations of the joy that her son's work on earth would give to her and to others are gone forever. Her only blessing now in that son's life here is the blessing of the unattained. Yet that blessing may show itself in her every look and word, and she may be recognized by others as ministering to many in Christ's service, for her son and for herself continually. She could never have been what she is in that service but for the opening of her loving longing toward that which, while unattained, is to her an ever-present ideal of blessing.

A noble and worthy lover, who had looked forward through years of struggle and of hope to a land of promise in a blessed union of heart and life with the woman who was worthy of him, and of whom he was worthy, may be called to take his farewell look at that land from a mound of fresh earth this side its border. It is therefore forevermore the unattained land to him; but his thought and words may have color and tone from that vision of the unattained while life remains, and his fellow-men may feel the force of that which he struggled for, as they could never have felt it had he entered into its possession. The world's deepest thinkers and tenderest writers have spoken out under the hallowing influence of the unattained.

High attainment is a worthy object of aspiration and endeavor, but God may make the unattained a richer blessing to us than ever the attained could be. It is in what we have looked forward to that the blessing lies, not in our gain of that toward which we aspired and strove. The lofty ideal remains to us, even when the hope of attainment is gone. God may, indeed, tell us that it is better for us never to enter the land we rightly longed to live in, but God will never tell that we would have been better for us not to have had such love and longings for that land. The blessing of the unattained may be greater to us than all that we win and hold besides.—S. S. Times.

FOOD FOR THOUGHT.

Some of the Ram's Horn's Rare Bits of Truth.

A revival means a recovery of lost power. Self-denial brings us closer to Christ. To feel good is not the highest life, but to be good is.

The sin we keep for a servant will soon become our master. Impertunity means holding on until you get what you want.

Many people have been lost because their heads refused to follow their hearts. The body of death is the vacated tent of one who has gone to live in a mansion.

One decided, positive step toward God turns the back squarely upon the world. Without praise for God in his heart, no man can know just what it means to be rich.