FOR THE ASSESSMENT

## THE NUN.

An Episode of Convent Life. "Translated from the French by Rev. M. J.

CHAPTER L

DETECTION - Continued.

"You will find here, my sister, all that you need," said the nun, when I left the window.

"Everything seems comfortable," responded hastily without paying any attention to the furniture of the cham-

"Your trank has already arrived, and I will rejain the sisters; allow me to ask you if you have any books with you. You know, doubtless, that we are not has been approved by the madame."

I opened my value; it contained only necessaries. My comrade observed. vell, "for," said she, "we make a complete yow of poverty and our clothes are common."

Such an idea did not please me and I told her so.

"That which is less agreeable to the flesh is more agreeable to the Lord," she responded. "If we refuse to become poor for Him, how can we hope that He will allow us to partake of His riches?"

I admitted that I had spoken lightly, from the lips of this young creature not come and remain in the world. made me feel an inferiority that convicted me of sinfolness, and I exclaimed:

"I pray you pardon me, my sister, the chains of the flesh."

"Yes," said Annunciata, "the efficacy of prayer is great, for it is by it only that we feeble creatures of God can hope to obtain His grace."

I regarded ber attentively, as one who desired to be taught, and she con-

grace according to the promise of the pray. Saviour, 'Ask and you shall receive.'"

If I had then known the word of God received grace from above, for the prayer of faith comes from a grace althe prayers.

"Yes," said she, "if they are volunwill not fail to be helpful to you and throne of the bishop. pleasing to God."

"If I pray in Latin or in some other

language that I do not understand, wiil God listen to my prayers?"

This last statement of Annunciata's cannot be possibly contradicted, for cal argument, and I admitted the profound knowledge of my young teacher. "Madam," said she, "Is occupied with self on this solemn occasion. the sisters for it is the hour when they must give an account of the readings and we shall not be disturbed.

panions. But I thought I ought not to formed in line, two by two, the youngaccompanied her to the garden which cossion, holding by the hand the vicour conversation tended to confirm me of superstition. We defiled before the in my vocation and to initiate me into two doors, and so were seen by all the my duties. I was not able to keep from spectators. asking myself what there was in that young girl who was able from moment places, the abbess led me to the seat to moment to gain more and more as- which had been prepared for me in cendancy over me. I attributed then sight of the entire company, and seated that influence to the extraordinary de- herself by my side. Then after the gree of holiness which she seemed to hymn, "O Gloriosa Domina, Elcelsa possess. Since then I have thought Super Sidera," the bishop chanted that some spirits were created to rule many prayers. He stood near the altar and others to submit, and there are in all the pomp of his robes of purple some intelligences to whom all are and gold, his hand resting upon a magcompelled to yield.

the hour for vespers which was an his venerable head. A priest preached nounced by a clock. Annunciata con- the sermon in which that I was about to ducted me into the court of the ceme- do was exalted in a manner to excite tery and I saw the sisters pass slowly still more the artificial enthusiasm and solemnly the length of the cloister, which, though not unmixed with some abashed tormentors.-Lokalauzeiger. refectory and the chapel. Everything apprehension, had sustained me during in a convent is combined to produce an the fifteen days preceding. The sereffect, as well as each ceremony form a mon ended, they gave to the bishop the picture, destined to captivate the senses; costume that I was to wear; he blessed it is truly the favorite procedure of it and gave it to the superior. I knelt those celibates as well as him whom the and the bishop asked me many ques-Scriptures call "the old serpent."

their places when I entered the choir; were those ordered by the church, and I took a seat that had been assigned me never was a more deceitful formula so far away from the sisters as not to be ever repeated. able to recognize them, and as I kept It was then that a lady, seated near this sitting all the time of my prepara- the altar, took my hand in the capacity tion I did not advance very fast in my of god-mother and placed it in that of acquaintance with my young compan- the bishop. They had desired Mme. ions, except the three sisters who had Verani to fill this office, but as she was

beloudable.

The service was sommenced when I mony. heer my pineet as I shall shortly have occasion to speak of the effect of the or evenomies of this nort, and the singing at the man produced upon me, I will not say more of the manner ( spent my A Sumple Operation That May the Made in fifteen days of preparation. I saw very little of the superior, and I gave to the society of Austrelata and the amistant mother the time I did not devote to my developal services.

morning and evening services in the chapel, but I spent much time with Pather Jeachim in the confessional. He commanded me to pass many hours daily in my chamber and learn by bonet the soven penitential psalms. Things went along after this sort, until allowed to touch a single book before it at the end of fifteen days, I knew as little of the life I was about to enter as on the evening of my arrival. Finally it would be difficult to express the affecafter having noted the simple contents, tion that the abbess, Mother Ursula. that even these little things ought to be and Sister Annunciata showed me. I joyously laid cashie when I took the love to think that is all this, there was nothing of the hypocrisy, that I surpicioned later, among them; but when lasked myself what motive had they in showing me all this affection-for I asked myself, Am I not free to leave at the end of the year? In spite of everything this necessarily raised some apprehension in my mind; but it ought to be remembered that at this time I was up a lively thinking. As the feeling grew completely ignorant of the truth; I believed that I was about to enter a state for the grave; sentences which came of grace and giory into which I could

I now pass to the fatal day when I became a novice. A person who desires to become a religiouse cannot become a and help me; I hope that by prayer and novice until she has laid aside her secupenitence, I will soon be delivered from lar habit; only then can she enter her novitiate; up to that time she is only a ty, and my wife, who is a devout church

CHAPTER II.

THE PROFESSION.

It was Sunday; the bishop who was to perform the ceremony had arrived the previous evening at St. Siffren, and he appeared with the boarders in the "Without the grace of God we are chapel at 8 o'clock in the morning. I onot able to save ourselves; without had slept very little during the night prayer we are unable to obtain this and had arisen early, before day, to

The dress in which I must first appear consisted of a white muslin robe, a as today, I would have responded that large bouquet of flowers and a head man is only able to pray after having dress of blue gauze embroidered with silver. Many sisters assisted in my dressing but so great was my agitation ready received; but such a reply at that I was not able to distinguish them. time was far beyond me, and I simply During this time everything had been asked of Annunciata her opinion upon prepared in the choir. In this part of the forms and the hours of prayer that the church two doors opened-one to I ought to sdopt during my prepara- the nave and the other to the high tion; I told her at the same time that I altar. The spectators were able to see was subject to frequent absences of all that passed, and the most beautiful mind when I was employed with long and gracious of the nuns are always formulas, and I was anxious to know if placed before them. A place in the these distractions annulled the merit of choir before the high altar had been tary; but if they are not, your prayers the superior. Near the altar was the

I cannot recount all the forms of the ceremony-the number of robes that the bishop put on, one after the other, the chants of the priests, the profound "Yes; God knows all, and if you do inclinations which were renewed each not understand your words. God does." time that the cross was elevated before the altar, the compact crowd that pressed outside the choir to see the bril-God knows all things as He is all power- liant marriage. I could not say how ful and so knows all languages. I was often the organ filled the church with then entirely satisfied with this jesuiti- its majestic sounds and then let them die away in murmurs that were almost imperceptible. I content myself with She proposed a walk in the garden describing the role that I played my-

A clock having announced that all was ready, we gathered in the antewhich they have made during the day, choir, where each sister covered herbut she told me to devote myself to you self with a long black drapery, called the mantle of the church, and took in from issuing or circulating anything in-I accepted her offer, but I was sad be- her hand a lighted candle. Then, when cause I was not to see my future com- the superior had given the signal, we reveal my thoughts to Annunciata; I est in front; the abbess closed the prowas as beautiful as I had imagined. All tim who was to be offered on the altar

When the sisters had taken their nificent glittering cross and his mitre Our promenade was prolonged until encrusted with glittering stones upon tions respecting the motives in taking The abbess and the sisters were all in the veil. The questions and answers

been presented to me they made, as slower opposed to my resolution of tak PROPHETS AND POETS they were going out, some sign of ing the vell, she was newlibed to semsont though any assisted in the very ACLAIM OF MENTAL CONNECTION IN

> (To be Continued.) \*\*\*

UTING A GARDEN HOSE.

Eival a Circus Have you ever noticed the keen dealer. of the wise, conside man to play with a garden brasil" asiled a well known Omaha man of a reporter. "Well, I guess I have no great kick country." he continued, "for I am as big a chump as any emecle-I was only asked to be present at the One summer evening my wife told no son to go not and sprinkle the lawn. The buy grabbed the bose and was doing the job in good shape. I thought he was baying too much fun, and it seemed to be a most plemant job, too, for the evening was very sultry. My wife and I had acrepited invitations for a party that evening. I had on my evening dress suit and was waiting for my better half to make her appearance. In order to show my paternal authority I went out to hoss job and began to give orders like the chief of a volunteer country fire depart ment. In order to more fully impress my offspring with my superior knowledge. grained hold of the bose and undercoto show him how it was done. The young man looked at me with disgust and took refuge upon the porch. Lopened the scance by playfully turn-

ing the stream on the dog, which was ly ing in the shade to keep cool. I then be gan to play water over the lawn in a scientific minaner, and soon became so alsorbed in the work that I did not notice that I was getting water all over my shoes and the lower part of my pantaloons. My son said nothing, but he must have kept on me, I became possessed with a desire to wet everything in sight, and in twisting the hose while walking around I locsed a coupling over which I was standing and was deluged with spray. This brought me back to my senses, and realizing that I had rendered my dress suit unfit to wear that evening I made an exclamation that would not look well in print. My wife and a lady friend who was going with us were standing behind me, having just emerged from the house. They heard my profanimember, said, 'Why, James, I am astonished at your using such awful language. She startled me, and in my confusion I dropped the confounded hose. There was a kink in it, and as soon as it struck the ground it began to twist and squirm around like a snake. The water flew in all directions, but most of it seemed to strike me or the ladies. My son and the dog howled their delight in a shrill duet, and the neighbors joined in the chorus. I was soaking wet, so was my wife and her friend. We finally made our escape into the house, but you ought to have seen us. We looked like we had passed through flood. My wife was so mad that she could not speak for several minutes, and she only gave me a contemptuous look, and with her friend retired to change her dress. I went out and kicked the dog. My son and I held a short but very satisfactory interview. We didn't go to the party. I came down town, and the clock in the steeple was striking 8 before I started for home, so you can guess the rest. I man aged to square myself with my wife by getting her a new dress. When the lawn needs sprinkling now, my son does it, and I give him 25 cents for doing the job."-

Coins Issued by Private Mints.

provides that no state shall coin money, weakness of nature." but it seems that individuals might have reserved, and there were placed two done so till about the time of the late civil cushlons—one for me and the other for war. Of course it has always been against the law to counterfeit or imitate the coinage of the United States, and so, necessarily, a coin issued by a private mint would have to be so distinctive in shape or markings as to show that it was not intended to pass as federal money. For this reason the \$50 gold coins or tokens issued by several private mints in California during the flush times of the fifties were octagonal in

> Gold coins were also issued by the Mormons of Utab at about the same time, and the same thing had been done by parties in Georgia and North Carolina.

> Probably the latest of these private mints was the one established in Denver in the early sixties. It is said that, the coinage of this establishment being brought to the attention of Secretary Chase, that eminent financier was much astonished to find a respectable firm of bankers engaged in making and uttering money and was still further surprised when the attorney general of the United States declared they had the right to do so.

> This incident caused the passage of a law absolutely prohibiting individuals tended in any manner to serve as money. -Washington Star.

Horse and Donkey.

Several municipal councilors of a large Swabian town had been indulging their humorous faculties at the expense of an honest fellow burgess who was noted for his rough and ready manners, and it seemed as though they intended at all bazards to make him the butt of their wit and ridicule for the rest of the evening. This was more than our worthy citizen could stand. He therefore emptied his glass and took his departure, not, however, without giving the councilors a riddle to solve.

"Well, now, gentlemen, as you make yourselves out to be the deverest people in the world, just tell me the difference between a horse and a donkey.

The city fathers thought the matter over

at considerable length. One replied: "A horse has short ears, a donkey long Other answers followed from the rest.

"All wrong," said the problem maker. When pressed for the correct answer, he "A horse bas never yet found its way into the council chamber, but-good night,

gentlemen!" So saying, he left the company of his

PRESCIENCE.

Along the new wind drifted snow. Carven in dome and minaret, An arabesque in beauty, glow Rich tones of blue and violet.

And then an olive jewel burns And sparkles in the liquid light, And suddenly to turquoise turns Upon the chill unbroken white Here is a crystal flaming green, Wind polished as its light it throws And bright amid the lively sheen Flash beryl, chrysoprase and rose.

Within my musing dream these clints That gem my snowy gardenway With colors fine are subtle hints Of balmy blooms to come—and May.

—R. K. Munkittrick in Harper's Weekly.

THEIR WORK.

The Argument of an English Prescher That There Was a Certain Community of tiening Butween the Auction Writers and Shakuspeare.

In his attoins in tife and literature un-der the title of "Biblions and Shakespoor. can Characters Computed" the Rev. James Bell claims to break new ground. It is his and over to establish a certain intellectual and psychical identity-a community of gettion, so to speak -between the Hebrew prophets and the British band in that their prephecies were poetle and his possy was

It is certain that Shakespeare's works stain a large number of surprising fore casts, realized by the discoveries and inventions of modern times; that he was gifted with a prescient perceptiveness, enabling his mind's eye to see "the vision of the world and all the wonder that would be." In this respect he was undoubtedly akin to some of the Hebrew prophets, who on their part resembled him in the faculty of postic conception displayed not only jecturally in relation to potentialities of the unknown future, but descriptively in connection with contemporary actuali

These and other parities of capacity in men of genius belonging to different periods of time have ere now suggested them selves to thoughtful minds without num ber. Hence, as Mr. Bell remarks, no apol ogy is needed in these days for comparing e prophecies of the Old Testament with the plays of Shakespeare. "They may not speak with exactly the same tone and cadence in their voices, nor appeal always to the same sentiments and emotions. Nevertheless they sometimes approach one another very closely, and their meaning often runs in parallel lines." With a candor rarely manifested by one of his cloth, the reverend essayist frankly admits that the Bible is no longer regarded by the majority of intelligent persons as "a book of theological dogmas, a systematic body of divinity, a mere supplier of texts for preachers and professors. It is now felt to be a book dealing with the passion of life, appealing to the hearts of life in all men. These are characteristics which it possesse

in common with Shakespeare's works. Mr. Bell is not the only introspective thinker who has recognized the existence of these and other affinities between Shakespeare and the prophets, or who has heard now and again some "of the in-tenser notes of the Hebrew harp sounding through the Shakespearean drama." has, however, as far as we know, taken the initiative in instituting immediate and distinctive comparisons between Biblical and theatrical heroes, his assortment of whom would, in more than one case, appear at first sight to be characterized by a strange incongruity. For instance, he links together En the prophet and Hamlet the Dane, as well as Saul and Macbeth, Jonathan and Horatio, King David and Harry of Monmouth.

How Hamlet and Eli resemble one an other is not immediately manifest to the average intelligence, while, as Mr. Bell admits, the main points of unlikeness between them are prominent and outstanding enough. "Eli was at once high priest and judge in a confusing period of Hebrew history. When we make his acquaint-ance, he is already gray and old, dwelling in Shiloh, where he performs his official functions. We see that the failure of his powers adds to the difficulty and pathos of his position and perhaps serves to make The constitution of the United States the more apparent to us his characteristic

Hamlet, on the other hand, is young, cultured, possessed of rare powers of reflection, the more purely intellectual of all Shakespearcan characters,

"So wide is the interval between Ell, the gray bearded Hebrew, and Hamlet, the youthful Dane, so marked are their contrasts, that no connection seems possible between them, and yet there is a common ground on which they meet and touch each other in spite of all their points of disagreement.

This common ground, according to Mr. Bell, consists is a like infirmity of character and reveals "the action of the selfsame moral law." In either case the burden of responsibility seems more than each of them can bear.

"Eli and Hamlet both discern what requires to be done, alike are warned by the voice of admonition and bear the call of duty, but they both break down on the field of action. They fall in forthright directness and steadfastness of will, in promptitude and vigor of conduct. Hence, nstead of bringing order out of disorder and harmony out of discord, they make confusion worse confounded and become involved at length in the tolls of wide spreading, irremediable disaster." Like Hamlet, Eli had not perseverance and consistency of purpose. He betrayed a tendency to let things drift and to "unpack his beart with words.

The prophet and the prince resembled one another in being "failures as practical men." They knew well enough what they ought to have done, but knowledge with them did not become changed into moral determination. "They missed their mark by not doing the right thing at the right time." From the above it may be gathered that Hamlet's likeness to Eli, as defined by Mr. Bell, is relative rather than positive, a parity of weakness, not of strength; of defects, not of qualities.

Saul and Macbeth certainly appear to resemble one another more closely in story as well as in character than Eli and Hamlet. The elected king of Israel and the Scottish usurper, as young men, were honorable and valiant, kindly and generous. They stood high in public estimation until they began "to yield to strange suggestionsto think and act for themselves alone, forgetful of the duties they owed to others, neglectful of the responsibilities that belonged to their personal or official position. There lay the fatal flaw in Saul and Mac-

"They were tempted to use their high office and place, not as means of rendering large service to others, but for the ends of self aggrandizement and despotic rule. They seem intended to suggest, as existing originally in themselves, possibilities and promises of good which never got a fair chance to come to real fruition. Saul, as described in the Biblical narrative, Macboth as dramatized by Shakespeare, alike transgressed the true law of life and character, but found to their sorrow that their neglect of it did not cause it to neglect or forget them. It tracked them through all the turnings and windings of their course to the dark and dreadful end."-London Telegraph.

Monseigneur was formerly a royal title. Now it is applied to a bishop with embassadorial powers. As a distinctive appel-lation it was applied to the Grand Dau-phin, son of Louis XIV. THE BENATOR APOL DISEED.

Peggod a Column Rock Pardon for the Justin Autualing 211m.

Absort anybody one find it in his boart to forgive the weather passens which ein france error is been it is followed by grace ful weknes intgreent and superation. was thinking of this as a friend told me a story about Scrator duties of South Cereline. The measter was at the Fifth Avenue bottel. He comm shown from breakfast ofic morning and west into the barbot stop for a shave. When he had been duly polished up, he reachest for his host, drop post bits mean) dilured hip to Howks and wen-

away. But he returned immediately, but Look here, boy," said he, "this is not my hat!

The young colored man came forward and looked at it. "It's the same hat you brought down, sir," he said. Impount blu?" exclaimed the

growing resider than usual. "I have get melody size's hot, and somebody size has taken mine. "I'm positive, sir, that is the same but you brought in anyhow," persisted the

"I may it is not?" thundered the stalwart southerner-and raising his cane threateningly he took a step forwardand if you say that again I'll benin

The barber who had shaved the senator now came forward and in a pacific tone interfered. "Run up stairs," said he to the boy, "and have the man at the dining room door examine the rack-there is a mistake somewhere. Please sit down, senator-he'll be back in a minute." sure enough, back he did come and bringing the senator's but with him too. The latter had picked another man's hat from

mistake. "It is my mistake," said be, with a graceful inclination of the body, and turning to the lad whom he had but a moment before threatened, "and I humbly beg your

the rack himself and hadn't noticed the

But the colored lad was more embarrasked under the polite apology of the South Carolinian than he had been under the threat of unjust punishment.-New York Hernia.

They Made Good Roads.

There is one amusing incident of A. J. Gambill's early life when he was driving stage in Tennessee, and which was characteristic of the man, that will bear relation. There had been a damaging storm, and many of the roads on his stage route were badly broken up and in some places carried away. On one of his trips he reached a bad spot in a corduroy road, and his leaders came to a dead halt. The stage was late, and the passengers were anxious to get through. Jack put his whip in the socket and calmly took in the situation.
"Jack! Jack!" the passengers called to him impaticatly, "what are you going to

How are we to get through? "Hold your jaw," replied the irritated driver, "and get out yere, a couple of you fellows, and take the leaders' heads. Jack descended from his sent and looked

in vain for any means to fill the break. Suddenly a bright idea struck him. He was loaded down with public documentsa ton or more and without more ado be seized this freight and threw bag after bag into the chasm till he made a passable roadway, and the horses and stage were

led over safely. "I don't know," he used to remark, when telling of this incident, "how the constituents of the congressmen got along without their documents, but I do know that the stuff made the best piece of road on the cordurey for some time. They were well distributed, too, after awhile, for when the water rose higher some of the documents floated down the creek, and the voters who lived in the bottoms had free reading for quite awhile. It wasn't as dry either as such documents usually are,' Jack used to add, with a chuckle. creek attended to that."-San Francisco Call.

Determining the Age of a Tree.

"I have been called upon in court frequently to pass upon the age of a tree, in order to decide as to the date of a land said Dr. J. T. Rothrock, the survey." state forester, the other day. "I cannot say that the rings of a tree are a certain indication of its age, although the common belief is that a tree makes a ring every year. I remember a very important case in New Jersey where a great deal depended on determining the exact year of a survey. Our side based its case upon the fact that a section of a tree that had been chipped at the time of the survey showed it had afterward grown a certain number of rings. To show the fallacy of such an argument, I produced a section of another tree chipped during the same survey, which, when cut in half, had more rings upon one side than upon the other. I ask ed why one-half should be taken any more than the other to determine the age of the tree. It had either only made a half ring or a ring and a half some one year. Trees may make no rings some years, while in others they may make two. I have known of cases in the tropics where they have made three or four rings annually."-Pittsburg Dispatch.

Trademarks.

Trademarks are understood to be nearly as old as the industry of the human nce. Ancient Babylon had property symbols, and the Chinese claim to have had trademarks 1,000 years before Christ. Gutenburg, the inventor of printing, had lawsuit about a trademark and won it. As early as 1800 the English parliament authorized trademarks, and the laws of the United States have also protected them. Extraordinary means have been required at all times to guard against the fraudulent use of marks of manufacturers. If there were no means of identifying the trademark, the best goods at once lose their value. This was discovered very early, and it is deemed probable that the successors of Tubal Cain were the first to use distinctive marks on their manufac tures. This is about as near as it is posrible to arrive at data .- Brooklyn Eagle.

Two Consciences.

"Let's go up on this side of the street," said one man to another at Woodward avenue and Jefferson.

"No," was the reply. "I owe a bill at a place just above here, and I can't comfortably go along the side of a street where I owe anything.

"Whew!" exclaimed the first man, "if I felt that way I'd have to take to the fields beyond the city limits."-Detroit Free Press.

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an excellent bee plant. It is said bees favor it, and that the honey prepared from encumber flowers is of first class quality. Cucumber pollen is also said to be a favorite with the honeybee. - Meehan's



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related origin.

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Authors and lissory. The Patriarchs— the meaning thereof. Positive evidence that the Bible was written in Britain. The Tem-ples, at "Abury and Stonehenge," built to demonstrate the living laws of the Uni-verse;" the Heavens, and the Constellations thereof, exhibited on the claims at Stone thereof, exhibited on the plains at Stone-

henge.
In calling your kindly attention to the contents of the "Bible Cabala" as constructed by the Bards of Britain, permit me the pleasure to say:
This in no wise conflicts with the Word or Verse "Cabala" constructed by and as given in the "Wisdom of Solomon," this "key" of Solomon seems to have been made for the purpose of preserving an Order of the Rocks of the Rocks. This "Cabala" so often referred to in later Jewish and other literature down to the present time; it of itself presupposes the the present time; it of itself presupposes the existence of a "Cabala" then existing in the Literature, and its construction strongly intimutes that the knowledge of the form of the previous or oldest "Cabala" had been then lost," so that, these two "Cabala,"

The "Figure Cabala." and the "Word or Verse Cabala",

assist each other, the frit showing the Science, Ethics and Religion of the Books of the Bible, the second showing an order and arrangement of the Books, in the Rible.

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