

LINCOLN MEN HERE TONIGHT.

Schedule of the Lincoln Commercial Club Trade Excursion.
The Lincoln Commercial club excursion will reach Norfolk tonight. They leave here at 1 a. m. Tuesday for the Scribner-Oakdale branch, returning to Norfolk Tuesday night at 7:30. A night run will be made Tuesday night to Dallas and Wednesday morning at 8 they leave Dallas for the return trip, reaching Creighton for the night. Thursday will be from Creighton to Long Pine and Friday from Long Pine to Crawford.

Are You Using It, Too?

Right now there is considerable talk about a remarkable, perfect cleanser that does its work thoroughly, rapidly and easily. Several hundred thousand women know of it and use it daily. It is Old Dutch Cleanser. If you are not using it, you owe it to yourself to at least try it. It lightens your work and gives immediate results. Old Dutch Cleanser will clean, scrub, scour and polish and there's not a room in the house in which it can't be used as a cleanser for some article. No acids, caustics, alkali or grit. Brightens the house and your disposition, too. One thorough trial will tell.

Farmer Struck by Train.

Beemer, Neb., Oct. 10.—Special to The News: John H. Koester, a German farmer living southeast of Beemer, had a close call with train No. 5, westbound passenger. He was returning home from a day in town. At the railroad crossing, with a mile of straight track on either side, he evidently undertook to force his team across the track ahead of the train. In the mix-up Koester was upset into the ditch, escaping with a few cuts, which were patched up at the Beemer hospital. The team turned up the track ahead of the train and were caught on the cattle guard. One horse was killed and the buggy completely demolished. No blame can be attributed to the train crew as they had whistled for the crossing.

Death of Mrs. Peter Schad.

Lindsay, Neb., Oct. 10.—Special to The News: A telegram brings news of the death of Mrs. Peter Schad, of Okarche, Okla., due to typhoid fever. Mrs. Schad was the eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Sam Connelley, living two miles east of here. Mrs. Schad left here last spring. She is survived by a husband and six children, one of whom has typhoid fever now. Mrs. Connelley left for Oklahoma. The remains will probably be brought here for burial.

Institute at Valentine.

Valentine, Neb., Oct. 10.—Special to The News: The farmers' institute was held here and there were three very interesting talks by Professor Bower on "Corn and the Cow," Professor Krenzler on "The Horse," and Miss Maxwell on "Domestic Science." After the talks practical demonstration was given the girls by Miss Maxwell in domestic science and Professors Bower and Krenzler gave a demonstration to the boys on judging cattle.

Suicide of a Farmer.

Jake Reimers, a Bachelor Near Creighton, Ends His Life.
Neligh, Neb., Oct. 10.—Special to The News: Jake Reimers, a bachelor 63 years of age, was found dead hanging by a rope attached to his windmill Saturday evening by two close neighbors, Hans Hansen and Mr. Bungy, who went over to the Reimers' place to borrow a lantern.
Mr. Reimers has been a resident of Antelope county for over twenty years and was considered a prosperous and well-to-do farmer. County Coroner Conwell was called late Saturday evening but did not make the trip until yesterday, owing to the distance, which is twenty-two miles directly north of this city. He stated that no jury was empaneled for an inquest, as a case of premeditated suicide was plainly evident from his own handwriting before accomplishing self-destruction, and that given by several old-time neighbors, does away with any foul play theory. It is stated by the neighbors, and especially Hans Hansen, with whom he boarded, and by C. A. Carpenter and Henry Becht, that he was undoubtedly mentally unbalanced. This became more in evidence since he sold his last year's crop of corn on October 5, as the price was not up to his expectation, and so stated several times to these men. He also talked of suicide at different times.
Dr. Conwell in searching the dead man found \$48.35 in silver and currency on his person, and also a pass book on the Security bank of Creighton, which showed a deposit of \$475, the last deposit being on Wednesday, October 5, of \$200, which money he received from selling old corn. In the house on the table was found a circular letter, which the doctor has in his possession, from the W. M. Welch Manufacturing company of Chicago, and on the back of the envelope was written these words in English, although having the German slant and letters to a degree: "I am tired of living and hang myself; and got two brothers in Germany; let them know, William Reimers and George and Cathrine, Holstein, Germany."
He did not sign this note, but it was in his handwriting without question.
The doctor stated last evening when interviewed that Mr. Reimers had no relatives in this country and that he would take the matter up today with the proper authorities of this county to notify his brothers and sister, as the deceased owns a quarter section

of land, on which is 130 acres of corn, and has a good deal of personal property outside of the bank account. He also stated that the deceased was a man that did business carefully, as receipts of eight and ten years standing of \$1 each were found among his effects. A certificate was found issued by a doctor in Germany when he was vaccinated at the age of 27 days.
Funeral and burial services will be held today in the Millorobe church, which is one mile west of his farm.

Gregory County Medics.

Dallas, S. D., Oct. 10.—Special to The News: The Gregory County Medical association was formally organized and launched at Dallas. The officers elected were: Dr. H. A. Murnan of Gregory, president; Dr. E. B. Bradley of Burke, vice president; Dr. T. R. Castles of Dallas, secretary and treasurer. All of the towns in Gregory county were represented and a splendid meeting was held, and after the business was transacted, a banquet was given at the Lakota hotel. The next meeting will be at the office of Dr. H. A. Murnan in the city of Gregory on October 21. It is thought that the physicians of Tripp county will join with the physicians of Gregory county and the association will include the profession of both counties.

Football Saturday.

Madison, Neb., Oct. 10.—Special to The News: Saturday's football game between the Neligh high school and the Madison high school on the Madison gridiron was a hard fought battle from start to finish, the Neligh aggregation stubbornly resisting the Madison team who outclassed them in point of skill and management. The score was 11 to 0 in favor of Madison. The sensation of the game was the long run for a touchdown made by Gillespie of Madison. Coach Geary was referee, Superintendent Merman of Neligh high school umpire and Superintendent Stockdale of Madison timekeeper.

Atkinson 10, O'Neill 0.

Atkinson, Neb., Oct. 10.—Atkinson defeated O'Neill at football Saturday, 10 to 0. The line-up:
Atkinson. Position. O'Neill
Moulton, Capt. le Campbell
O'Connell It Martin
Donnelly lg Conklin
Olin Stratton c Chapman
Blackburn rg Venquist
Lund rt Biglin
H. Dickerson re McBride
Blake q Ryan
Bliff lh Kane, Capt.
Millnar rh Zimmer
Otto Stratton fb McNichols
F. Dickerson subs. Hirsch

Other Football Scores.

Nebraska 12, South Dakota 9.
Missouri 49, Ames 9.
Kansas 9, St. Marys 5.
Michigan 3, Case 3.
Pennsylvania 38, West Virginia 9.
Harvard 21, Williams 9.
Indiana 6, Chicago 9.
Illinois 29, Drake 5.
Northwestern 19, Iowa 5.

TO HIS DYING AUNT.

Because he had received a letter from his aunt in Illinois stating that she was very ill and about to die, 12-year-old Leroy Bates has run away from his father's home at Raven, Neb., and is believed to be on his way to visit his aunt. The lad is reported to be traveling on his father's horse, which he took with him. The boy is not provided with a saddle and for a bride a common halter with a rope bit is used.
A telephone message was received from W. S. Bates, the boy's father, by Norfolk authorities Monday asking that the boy be stopped and sent back to him.

Vermont Gains 3.6 Percent.

Washington, Oct. 10.—The population of the state of Vermont, enumerated for the thirteen census and made public by the census bureau today, showed an increase of 12,315, or 3.6 percent, the total number of inhabitants being 355,958 as compared with 343,641 in 1906. In the previous decade from 1890 to 1906 Vermont increased its population 11,139 or 3.4 percent.

The Attempt on the Bank.

A man giving the name of Thomas Slaviv, claiming "every place" as his home, is behind the bars at the Norfolk city jail charged with being a member of the gang of five men who attempted to rob the Meadow Grove State bank early Sunday morning. Slaviv would make no statement, but efforts are being made by the authorities to force a confession from him, and if possible to get names and addresses of the other members of the gang through the "third degree" process.
Sheriff C. S. Smith of Madison is hard at work on the case. Sheriff Stucker of Stanton, who believed he could identify the man, declared that he does not know him, but thinks his picture is among those "wanted" in detective journals.
When seen by a News representative Monday Slaviv readily gave his name, but when asked where he came from he hesitated for some time and finally said:
"I ain't got no home." Slaviv is limping badly, when visited by The News representative, who was accompanied by the chief of police, to whom Slaviv said he was hungry and must eat. He looked very tired.
"What's the matter, are you a cripple?" he was asked.
"No, I wrenched my hip badly last night," answered the suspected robber.
Slaviv Monday looked much more slightly built than Sunday night, when his weight was estimated at 148 pounds. He weighs about 128, is

smooth shaven and stoop shouldered. He is quiet appearing and wears a soft black hat and black suit of clothes.
The authorities are looking for the other robber, thought to have been wounded when E. R. Ray, who captured Slaviv, fired at the fleeing bandit.

Meadow Grove, Neb., Oct. 10.—Special to The News: Robbers, probably five in number, broke in the plate glass door of the Meadow Grove State bank about 4 o'clock Sunday morning, and with the aid of dynamite or nitroglycerine blew open the vault door leading to the safe. About five charges were used but the robbers were unable to blow the safe open. Seeing they had aroused the townspeople, about whose homes they placed guards, and being unable to blow open the safe, the robbers escaped from the town at 5 o'clock with a top buggy and two bay mares which they stole from a local livery stable.

The State Bankers' association offers a reward of \$1,000 for the arrest and conviction of the dynamiters; and the Nebraska Live Stock Protective association a reward of \$200 for the arrest and conviction of the men for stealing the horses.

Bind and Gag a Man.

Before starting their operations on the bank, the robbers made a thorough patrol of the town and found a young man named O. Echols on the railroad tracks. Echols was returning from Norfolk and the robbers slugged, bound and gagged him and put him in a box car.
He broke his bounds at 5 o'clock, about the time the robbers left the town.
After depositing Echols in the box car the robbers placed a guard at the home of H. E. Mason, cashier of the bank, and one at the Fields barber shop, next door to the bank. Then with blacksmith tools they smashed in the plate glass door of the bank and entered.

Five Charges Are Heard.

Mr. Fields heard the report of the first charge of dynamite which blew open the vault door, then a series of other explosions, about five in number, took place in rapid succession on the safe door, which did not respond to the heavy charges.
Mr. Fields was soon busy with the telephone and whispering to the central to connect him up with Mr. Mason's residence, he told the cashier that the bank was being robbed.

Mrs. Mason Keeps Watch.

Mrs. Mason kept a vigilant watch on the guard in front of her home while Mr. Mason and the family dog made their way out of the house from a rear door. The dog, upon leaving the house, barked furiously and made hasty retreat to the door. Mr. Mason, however, went up an alley toward the bank, reaching there just a few moments after the robbers had left the place.
The barking of the Mason dog is believed to have frightened the robbers away after they found that the dynamite was not doing its work.
After leaving the bank, the men went to a livery stable and commanded, at gun's points, that the boy in charge, George White, put out the lights and lie down. The robbers then hitched up a team to the single buggy and drove toward Norfolk.

Plug Guns in Hardware Store.

Before the robbery attempt, the burglars took tools from the J. Carr blacksmith shop and then got three revolvers from Joe Beach's hardware store, plugging the balance of the guns in stock by driving cartridges into them. They cut out a glass window in the hardware store to get in. At the bank they smashed in the glass door by means of a sledge stolen from the blacksmith shop.

It is believed these are the same men who a week ago Sunday morning made an attempt to rob the Antelope county bank at Oakdale. No money was secured in that attempt, either. Immediately after spreading broadcast the news of the robbery attempt, H. E. Mason, cashier of the Meadow Grove State bank, who was about the first man on the scene after the robbers had left the bank at Meadow Grove, ordered out automobiles and followed by four machines loaded with armed men, he traced the yegmen, who drove in the single top buggy which they stole at a Meadow Grove livery stable, along the river toward Norfolk.

When reaching Stoley's lough, three miles east of Battle Creek, the buggy was discovered in the brush south of the river. The harness had been carefully laid in the vehicle and the two bay mares were haltered and put into a pasture about 100 yards further away, where some cattle grazed.

Mr. Mason and his party found the stolen team about 7 o'clock a. m. and then the trail was lost. The four Meadow Grove automobiles came on to Norfolk and reached here about 11 o'clock. Mr. Mason asked Chief of Police Marquardt to send out deputies, and although Constable John Flynn, John Krantz of the Live Stock Owners Protective association, and Maran Kane, former chief of police, had already gone out in search of the robbers, the chief ordered about ten more men out, and these were later joined by scores of volunteers who searched the entire country side. Sheriff C. S. Smith of Madison, Sheriff Stucker of Stanton and Sheriff Miller from Antelope county were among the manhunters.

It is believed that at least three of the men came to Meadow Grove on the late passenger train Saturday evening.

Battle With Robbers.

After a revolver battle with two of the Meadow Grove State bank robbers who were followed to Norfolk Junction by Constable A. W. Finkhouse from the Adrian Craig farm, E. R. Ray, a local horse dealer, and Eli Gas-

coigne, an American Express company employe, succeeded in capturing one of the robbers and probably badly wounding another. The other two escaped in the darkness.
The shooting occurred at 10:30 Sunday evening in front of the Northwestern train dispatchers' office and in the presence of about 100 passengers going through the city. Seven shots were exchanged in rapid succession.
Hundreds of men, including the sheriff's posse from three counties, swarmed the country in the vicinity of Norfolk in search of the robbers. Constable Finkhouse who was stationed on the railroad track at the Adrian Craig farm west of Norfolk, discovered four men coming out of the cornfield about 5 o'clock Sunday afternoon. He followed them and when they saw the officer, two of the men drew their revolvers and, dropping on their knees, leveled the guns at the constable, who immediately turned and walked in an opposite direction to throw the robbers' suspicion from him. But he did not lose sight of the robbers. They started toward Norfolk. He telephoned from two farm houses to the city police station and asked that a guard be established to meet the robbers. He was told that all the roads were guarded.

Seven Shots Ring Out.
When Constable Finkhouse reached the Junction he lost sight of the men and immediately gave a full description of them to E. R. Ray. Having eaten nothing the entire day the constable seated himself at the lunch counter and in a few moments he heard seven shots crashing in the night air.
Mr. Ray and Mr. Gascoigne had commenced a search of the crowd and found two men answering the robbers' description. Both of the Norfolk men had been sworn in as deputies and drawing their revolvers they ordered the suspects to throw up their hands. One of the robbers complied with the order while the other drew his gun and fired at the deputies three times. Mr. Ray declared he and Mr. Gascoigne fired four shots into the body of this suspect who fell to the ground and then scrambled away.

Wounded Man Escapes.
He is said to have disappeared in the cornfield near the Junction and should be easily found.
The other robber was relieved of a large Colt's revolver, five skeleton keys, probably of his own manufacture, having been made from heavy spike nails, the heads of which were not yet removed. They were made by an expert hand and any lock encountered could easily have been opened. The other two robbers, it is declared by witnesses, were standing immediately behind the first two, but they made their escape by running around the depot immediately after they were discovered.

No effort on the part of the crowd attracted to the scene, was made to stop these two men.

Planned Robbery in Norfolk.
The fact that the robber captured had on his person a ticket showing he had made a cash purchase at the Fair store in Norfolk on October 6, shows that the robbery was planned in Norfolk.

During the manhunt in the fields Sunday, Mr. Justus of Meadow Grove tossed up his hat. It was shot three times before it came down. The manhunters were armed with all sorts of guns—shotguns, rifles and revolvers. They marched in a solid line through the fields, a man to every fifty feet.

Strangers at Taft Farm.
Late Sunday evening Mrs. Burr Taft telephoned Norfolk authorities that two strangers had called at the Taft farm, but ran away after a neighbor who had been notified of their arrival came to the farm. Many reports reached the city about a fight between the robbers and the sheriff's posse, but these were incorrect. One member of Mr. Mason's party from Meadow Grove badly sprained his ankle when in the brush near the John Ray farm.

The robber arrested is about 30 years old, smooth shaven, slightly build, weighing about 148 pounds and dark complexion. Up to this hour he has not given the authorities his name. He slept soundly throughout the night. At 8 o'clock a. m. curious crowds kept the authorities busy at the city jail. Many were turned away disappointed at not being able to get a glimpse of the captured man, who snored peacefully in his cot in a cell where a careful guard is kept over him.

Then Hands Went Up.
His hands, however, did not go up high enough and as they wavered dangerously near his shoulders and sometimes near his hip pocket where lay the large Colt revolver. Mr. Ray poked his own weapon into the man's face and his life would probably have been snuffed out had he not immediately stiffened his hands and arms high above his head. He was disarmed and taken to the city jail. He had a package of cigarette paper and tobacco with him, the five skeleton keys, a hair brush, tooth brush, the Fair store ticket and \$1.46 in change. No letters or papers which could prove his identity were found.

Sheriff C. S. Smith when notified Monday morning that one of the robbers was captured telephoned that he would start out in pursuit of the others immediately.

Here Ten Days.
It is believed the robbers have been living in Norfolk for the past ten days. They have been eating meals regularly at the Kampman restaurant where it is reported one of them claimed to have been a detective. They were noticed at the Junction by a number of south Norfolk residents.

An all-night search was kept up in an effort to find the three men who escaped.

PEOPLE'S PULPIT...
Sermon by CHARLES T. RUSSELL, Pastor Brooklyn Tabernacle
Brooklyn, N. Y., October 2.—Pastor Russell of the Brooklyn Tabernacle addressed a large and very attentive audience today at the Academy of Music from the above text. He said:
"Ours is a day in which, more than ever before, the statement of our text is disputed—disbelieved—by Jews, Gentiles and Christians. The great Christian author, St. Paul, agrees exactly with the words of Moses in our text, saying, 'Without the shedding of blood there is no remission of sins' (Hebrews ix, 22). The orthodox Jew and the orthodox Christian, therefore, are in substantial agreement as to the foundation of things and the inorthodoxy are in agreement of opposition. The latter agree that there is no necessity for Sin Atonement—that the later thought of all the wise men of the earth, the greatest ministers and rabbis, is that there is no such thing as Original Sin; hence could be no such thing as necessity for atonement. It is making an atonement or satisfaction to Justice on behalf of it. Two things have contributed to these unorthodox, unscriptural views.
(1) The agnostic Jew not only disputes the Bible as an authority on the subject, but, in addition, admits to himself that if the shedding of blood, if the sacrifices commanded by the Levitical code for Sin Atonement be admitted to be right and necessary, it would involve the thought that the Jewish people have had no Sin Atonement in any sense of the word for more than eighteen centuries, because Sin Atonement must be made according to certain specified conditions or else it could not be made at all. The loss of the Ark of the Covenant containing the Law, and covered by the mercy-seat, was one of these disasters. The destruction of Jerusalem, the City of the great King, was another, and, above all, the Law required that the sacrifices should be killed, and the presentations sacrificially made to God, only by a priest who could show his lineage as a son of Aaron.
(2) Since the destruction of Jerusalem A. D. 70, the Jewish nation has been scattered and devastated by their foes—some of these, alas, claiming to be Christians and dishonoring the name of Jesus. As a result all official records and genealogies of the Jewish people are broken, vitiated, destroyed. Undoubtedly there are numerous descendants from Aaron living today; but, since they cannot prove their descent, they are absolutely forbidden to attempt to make a Sin Atonement on the Atonement Day. Viewing the matter from this standpoint the unorthodox Jew feels all the more inclined to repudiate the necessity for any Sin Atonement. Alas, indeed, many of them seem not only to have lost confidence in the Mosaic arrangement, but to have lost faith entirely in a personal God. We hope and believe that many of these are sincere and will be blessed and assisted back to faith shortly and to a better understanding of the holy Scriptures and of God's dealings with their nation.

Jewish Atonement a Farce.
In view of what we have said, all must see that it would be impossible for the Jews properly to observe the Atonement Day, having no priest nor other facility necessary to the requirements of the Law. Nevertheless, an outward show of ceremony is kept up. On the proper Atonement Day of their year, the Tenth Day of the Seventh Month, the Jew figuratively acknowledges that the merit of the previous sacrifice has expired. He fasts. He prays, according to the original program. But he has no priest. No bullock is slain for the sins of the tribe of Levi. No goat is slain for the sins of the other tribes. And no blood is taken into the Most Holy to make an Atonement. Not only have they no priest to officiate, but they have no mercy-seat. Some of them wring the neck of a rooster, swinging it over the head three times. But this was not the sacrifice of the Day of Atonement and could not take its place.
We should not be misunderstood as holding up the Jew to ridicule. Quite to the contrary, we sympathize with him. We appreciate his reverence for the Divine Law and his desire for fellowship with God in the cleansing of his sins. We would, however, suggest to them that nothing is to be gained by deceiving themselves and each other into the supposition that their Atonement Day brings them any relief or harmonizes them in any sense of the word with the Almighty. What they do is a mere farce. The sooner this be acknowledged the sooner will their honesty in the matter bring them into the proper condition of heart to recognize that the sins of more than eighteen centuries rest upon them uncancelled and that this is the explanation of the calamities that have befallen them.
When Israelites come properly to understand the situation, they will see that all their hopes center in Messiah's Kingdom. Messiah is not only the great King typified by David and Solomon, but he is also the great Priest typified by Aaron and more particularly by Melchizedek, who was a priest upon his kingly throne. So Messiah will not only be the great King over Israel and the world, but he will be the great Priest whose application of his own merit will effect the cancellation of sins forever. He will no

re-introduce to them sacrifices or bulls and goats, but will make known to them that those sacrifices were mere foreshadowings of better sacrifices—so much better that they will not need repeating yearly, but work a perpetual cancellation of the sins of Israel and of all the children of Adam.
Higher Critics Repudiate the Blood.
All the worldly-wise of Christendom have reached the point of repudiating the testimony of the Old Testament and the New respecting the need of a sacrificial death for the satisfaction of Divine Justice, the cancellation of sin and the restitution of the sinner to Divine favor. The claim of the so-called New Theologists repudiates the fall, repudiates the ransom and repudiates a restitution to all that was lost—claiming that nothing was lost and that all we have is gain. Thus the world and its wisdom know not God and appreciate not his arrangement that, as death came upon mankind through the sin of one man (Adam), even so a restitution to life should come to all men through Christ—that "as all in Adam die, even so all in Christ shall be made alive."
These worldly-wise cannot deny the fact that there is sin in the world and that there is death in the world and that the tendency of all sin is towards death. They cannot deny that death is gaining a greater hold than ever before upon our race. Insane asylums, prisons and reform schools show that, notwithstanding our educational facilities and wonderful achievements under the enlightening influences of the New Dispensation now dawning—nevertheless, the insanity statistics and the prison statistics and the physical statistics show that, in spite of everything, our race is becoming mentally, morally and physically weaker day by day. It is for them to explain how these facts fit to their theory of Evolution.

The Christian's View of Sin Atonement.
By the term Christian we refer to those who intelligently believe the explanation of the Bible respecting sin, that it is a violation of the Divine Law and carries with it a penalty—that Father Adam was created as sinless as are the angels and as perfect as they, only on a little lower plane of being. Obedience was required of him as the price of Divine favor and everlasting life. Disobedience thrust him from Paradise into the unprepared earth to wrestle with the thorns and thistles, where the decree, "Dying thou shalt die," accomplished his execution. His race was in his joints and naturally shared by heredity his weaknesses and death penalty, so that the entire race is a dying race. But the Creator was unwilling that Adam and his children should die as brutes. God did not give his decree of death nor give any intimation that he had done unjustly in condemning his creature. He did, however, provide a way for their relief. He provided that, as the first man alone had sinned actually, so one Redeemer alone would be necessary for the race. And to him he offered a great reward, so that his sacrifice for sins would work out to his own advantage, as well as to the sinner's. A part of the reward was the high exaltation to the heavenly nature—far above angels, and the gift of the Kingdom of earth necessary for the overruling and subduing of the spirit of rebellion in the world and for the exaltation and uplifting from sin and death conditions of all the willing and obedient of Adam's entire race.

"The Better Sacrifices."
From the Divine standpoint "the man Christ Jesus gave himself a ransom for all," for Adam's entire race, to be testified in due time. He antityped the bullock of Israel's Atonement Day, as well as antityped the priest who slew the bullock—because he offered up himself. Rewarded by death to the spirit plane, higher than the angels. Applying his merit to the antitypical Levites, "the household of faith," "the Church of the First-born," he then began a work little understood by either Jews or Christians, but nevertheless clearly outlined to the Word of God. His work throughout this age has been the gathering of the elect class—which is chosen because of faithfulness to him and obedience in walking in his steps in the narrow way. These, composed both of Jews and of Gentiles, have for centuries been in course of development—their sacrifices being typified by that of the Lord's goat on the Atonement Day. Their sacrifices are small and lean like that of the goat, in comparison to the bullock. But they are accepted by the Great High Priest, and the offering of their sacrifice is counted as his sacrifice. Thus eventually the High Priest will complete his work of sin-atonement (we believe very soon) and then his second application of the blood upon the Mercy Seat will be made, just as it was written in the Law, "On behalf of all the people," only that "all the people" on the larger scale will not mean merely the Israelites outside of the Levites, but will mean the whole world of mankind outside of the household of faith, the antitypical Levites. Forthwith the whole world will be turned over to Messiah, the antitypical Prophet, Priest, King, Mediator, Judge. Then for a thousand years the world will receive the blessed, uplifting indu-

ences.
There will come in Israel's share in the great work of recovering the world to God. They are still beloved for the fathers' sakes and the gifts and calling of God to them are things he will not repent of. At that time the great antitypical Prophet, Priest and King will begin his work as a Mediator. At that time he will mediate by bringing into operation the New Covenant which God promised he would make with Israel and Judah, "after those days"—after the days of their humiliation and being cast off; they shall be reclaimed and uplifted and blessed and used of the Lord. This is God's Covenant with them when he will take away their sins—when by virtue of the "better sacrifices" their sins shall be absolutely and forever cancelled by the antitypical Priest, of whom the Prophet David wrote, "The Lord hath sworn, and will not repent, Thou art a priest for the age after the order of Melchizedek"—a kingly priest on the spirit plane (Psalm cx, 4).

What Atonement Signifies.
The word Atonement or At-one-ment signifies the bringing of persons alienated or estranged back into harmony, sympathy, union. Many are perplexed at the doctrine of blood-atonement so prominently set forth in the Bible. The shedding of blood is naturally revolting and properly so. It seems strange, therefore, to those who do not understand the philosophy of the Divine Plan of Salvation, why God should have required a blood-atonement for sin. Sometimes the very people who object to blood-atonement believe something much more awful—that an atonement for sin can be effected by hundreds or thousands of years of most terrible torture. Some believe even worse than this—that an everlasting torment penalty for sin will be exacted of all except the saintly few of humanity. How inconsistent and illogical we have all been in our reasoning upon religious subjects!

In Scriptural usage blood stands for, or represents, the life. In harmony with this is our ordinary use of the word. We read, "The blood of Jesus Christ our Lord cleanseth us from all sin." Here the word blood stands for death, or rather, for the merit of the sacrificial death of Jesus. His death would have been equally efficacious as man's Ransom-Price if his side had not been pierced. It would have been equally meritorious if he had died in any other manner, except that he was to take the place of the sinner to the very last degree—as the Mosaic Law declares, "Cursed is everyone that hangeeth upon a tree," thus branding crucifixion as the most ignominious form of death.

But why should God require the death of a victim as a basis for the forgiveness of the sins of Adam and his race? We reply that God's Law was intended to be an illustration of the exactness of Divine Justice. Justice could not punish Adam nor his children with everlasting torture or any other of the horrible things we once imagined. The severest penalty of the Divine Law is represented in our common law, which, as an extreme penalty, requires the death of the transgressor. Adam, having been sentenced to death, would have had no future opportunity for life—neither by restoration nor otherwise. Adam's children, sharing his weaknesses, would have had no opportunity to regain life, because Justice is unchangeable. If it was just to condemn sin, it would be injustice to rescind the penalty and set the culprit free. Divine Love has provided a way by which Adam and his children are all to be freed from death and have an opportunity of eternal life—not by violating the requirements of Divine Justice, but by fulfilling them. Hence in due time, the man Christ Jesus died for the man Adam, to cancel his sin, to satisfy his penalty. And since his sin and penalty have been inherited by his children, the one sacrifice for sin is sufficient for all.

The work of atonement is not completed. The first half of atonement is the satisfaction of Justice. But even this part is not yet completed. The Redeemer presents his sacrifice in two parts, according to the type. The first effusion of his blood spoke peace to believers who now have the ears to hear and the heart to obey; the second effusion, as shown by the Law (Leviticus xvi, 15), will make reconciliation for the sins of all the people—the whole world of mankind. Then the other part of Atonement begins.

After the Divine reconciliation comes human reconciliation. The great Messiah will not require sacrifices of humanity, but, on the contrary, will open the blind eyes and cause the knowledge of the grace of God to reach Adam and every member of his race. Then all willing for reconciliation will be helped by the great Mediator of the New Covenant and by Israel, his Chosen People and earthly representatives. The object to be accomplished during Messiah's reign is the bringing to all the willing and obedient the restitution which God has promised—restitution to all that was lost. Ultimately Messiah will transfer the allegiance of the whole world (perfected by him) to Jehovah God, that he may be all in all (I Corinthians xv, 28).

He Chose Quickly.
"Gerald," she said, facing him with heightened color and putting her hands behind her. "You will have to choose between me and your old pipe."
Not an instant did Gerald hesitate. "The old pipe goes, dear," he said, throwing it away. "I was thinking of buying a new one anyhow."—Chicago Tribune.

Look Up.
We dig and toil, we worry and fret, and all the while close over us bends the infinite wonder and beauty of nature, saying: "Look up, my child! Feel my smile and be glad!"—G. S. Merriam.