

warm and neither cold nor hot, I will spew thee out of my mouth." Just what John means by the phrase, "the beginning of the creation of God," I will have to leave to Brother Talmage or Jones to decide. It is too deep for me. I have always understood that God never had a beginning or creation, but John seems to think differently. If John could see the lukewarm and lukefilled churches of today, I think he would have a great time getting them all spewed out of his mouth.

John is certainly very eccentric in some of his sayings. From his frequent use of the word seven, we would take him to be a Seventh Day Adventist. Besides the Seven Churches, he sees the Seven Spirits of God, seven stars, seven candlesticks, seven angels, seven seals, seven plagues, a beast with seven heads, seven vials of wrath, seven kings, seven crows, seven trumpets, seven thunders. He sees also, three unclean spirits like frogs come out of the mouth of the dragon, beast and false prophet. Now, if he had said that he saw frogs, without any spirits, come out of their mouths, then it would have looked a little reasonable and sensible, and people might have believed him.

Finally, he sees a new heaven and a new earth, for the first heaven and earth had passed away. Wonder where they went.

Evidences of a Lost Empire.

It is no longer necessary to visit distant countries and wander among ancient ruins to learn of the grandeur of the remote past, for our own North America is slowly giving up her records, and is carrying us back to a time which, possibly, antedates the decaying monumental ruins of the old world. We have seen from time to time the wondrous discoveries recent travelers have made in Central America and along the great rivers and grand canyons of the South-West; but we recall nothing so cyclopaean as that described by Thomas C. Watson, of Hazlehurst, Miss., in a late letter to the governor of his state.

Mr. Watson tells of an immense pile of hewn stone in the southeastern corner of Claiborne county. He says these stones are piled high on each other, are cemented with a fine quality of cement, and cover an area of four square miles. Each stone is six feet long, three feet wide and two feet thick, weighing fully two tons.

Says the Associated Press dispatch announcing this fact:

"It has been known for years that Mississippi held one of the great wonders of the world in the shape of an immense rock wall thirty feet wide, which is traceable forty miles or more through the

counties of Hinds, Copiah and into Claiborne, and this pile, of which Mr. Watson writes, is supposed to be the termination. Of course no man knows how, when or by whom these stones were erected. There is not even an Indian tradition concerning them and, necessarily, some prehistoric race must have done the work."

Claiborne county lies along the east bank of the Mississippi and the Big Black rivers, and this special locality where the walls seem to have terminated, is some 40 to 50 miles almost due south of Vicksburg. From whence came the rock? How were they transported to the region where found? how were they lifted into place? and what was the purpose of the wall? The country must have been densely populated to supply the labor necessary for such a Herculean task. Wrote Bryant:

"Far in the Past withdrawn,
Old Empires sit in sullenness and gloom;
And glorious ages gone
Lie deep within the shadow of its womb."
—[Progressive Thinker.

No Limit to Human Achievement.

It is time that we recognize the imperfectness of all that man does, and it is also time that we acknowledge that he may do better than he has yet done. We know of nothing at which we would have man stop. There is no work at which man should rest his labor, no scripture beside which he should lay down his pen. We would not have any life set up as the best that man can live, nor any monument as the highest that man can raise. There have been great men; but there are to be greater. There have been performed great deeds; but no performance is the end of human achievement.

Our duty is no less than was the duty of others. Our age has as great, and important questions to be answered as has any age of the past. We are faced by the same Sphinx that has baffled all mankind to read. We do not perform our duty by worshiping those who performed theirs. Let us meet the world without apology for being born after the printing-press was invented or steam-power discovered. As great wonders await man's search as have yet been found. Earth contains as rich treasures as California has yielded and the heavens as valuable secrets as astronomers ever read. We want no gospel that bids us to fold our hands and be saved by being saved by others, but one that sets all of our energies to work.—Investigator.

New and Curious.

Drs. Sapelier, Thebault and Broca have advised the French Academy of Medicine that they have

discovered an anti-alcohol serum. They stated that their experiments proved that a horse fed for a certain time on doses of alcohol and food mixed with alcohol furnished a serum antiethyline which, injected into victims of the alcohol habit, gave them an absolute distaste for the liquor. Dr. Sapelier has sent a second communication to the Academy stating his methods and results obtained. He cited fifty-seven cases of drunkards treated by antiethyline; thirty-two cases were successful, or sixty per cent: fifteen per cent had their condition improved, and the failures amounted to twenty-five per cent which was caused by irregularity in following the treatment, or from physical defects considered as unfavorable. It has been stated that the success obtained by the injection of anti-alcohol serum is due to imagination or auto-suggestion, but this is refuted by Dr. Sapelier, who states that the hysterical and impressionable patients figure among the failures, or those who were merely improved in condition. The three doctors have deduced an ingenious theory from their system. They say that the action of anti-alcohol serum awakens reflex acts which, as a whole, constitute originally the instinctive distaste of man for alcohol, thus re-establishing a natural habit in place of the induced habit.—Scientific American.

The Board of School Superintendents for the Boroughs of Manhattan and Bronx have recommended the abolition of the vertical system of penmanship. The objection against the system is that it makes slow penmen. The advantage of the vertical penmanship is said to be that the attitude in which a pupil produces the vertical writing is far more belthful than slanting writing. Roundness and legibility of vertical writing, as well as the usual angle in its execution, are asserted to be much more favorable to the eyes. If abandoned later for a more rapid style it is thought best to teach the child vertical writing as a foundation for his future chirograph.

The automobile industry, though still in its infancy in Germany, is being rapidly developed, and in the opinion of the United States Consul at Leipzig, is destined to become an important factor in the manufacturing industries of the country. The large amount of capital and energy which is being expended upon this branch of industry indicates that the German business men have great confidence in the future of automobilism.

The public buildings of the United States have cost, since the foundation of the government, exclusive of the buildings in Washington and those employed by the Army and Navy, \$154,775,384. Of this the sites have cost \$22,755,167, and

there remains \$23,843,584 to be expended on these buildings before they are completed.

A peculiar accident occurred in a Western town recently. The big iron safe in a shoe factory refused to open, and the bookkeeper and engineer conceived the idea that they could burn out the combination by use of carbon and electricity. It took several hours to accomplish their purpose, but they finally succeeded, but not until they had stood for several hours in the glare of the electric light taking turns at holding the wire and carbon. When the work was over both complained of a dizziness and pain in the head which increased as the hours passed, and in a short time both went suddenly blind at about the same time. All efforts to restore their sight have been unavailing, for while the eye balls appear all right, the sight is destroyed.

It may be surprising to many people that explorers have a wide range of work in North America, yet this is the fact, says a foreign correspondent. Researches in the far Northwest and in Alaska, caused by the gold finds, only begin to show how much remains to be done here, despite the energy with which the Governments of the United States and Canada push surveys year after year. Much territory in Labrador and in the regions between the great rivers and lakes of the north is also still unexplored.

At a recent meeting of the International Electric Congress at Paris, some interesting developments regarding wireless telegraphy were explained. In connection with the possibility of being able to communicate over great distances, M. Willot, of Paris, contended that it was impossible to telegraph satisfactorily over distances exceeding 28 miles, owing to the adverse influence offered by the curvature of the earth.

Gutta percha in Sumatra and Borneo is being exhausted owing to the reckless and primitive way in which the trees are treated. The Philippine Islands will prove an excellent place for profitably growing gutta percha,

In Egypt the telephone operators are all men, and they are required to be expert linguists, speaking English, French, Italian, modern Greek, and Arabic.

A curious accident occurred recently in a feather bed factory in New York. The feathers got whirling so rapidly that the friction set them on fire.

Infancy is the perpetual Messiah which comes into the arms of fallen men and pleads with them to return to Paradise.—[Emerson.