

DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS FOR PALE PEOPLE

ARE NOT a Pur- gative Medi- cine. They are a Blood-Building, Tonic and Reconstituent, as they supply in a condensed form the substances actually needed to enrich the Blood, curing all diseases depend- ing on its deficiency. They are made from Iron and Warr- ing's Blood, or from Warrington's Blood, and also contain a large quantity of the Blood and System, when broken down by overwork, mental worry, disease, or other causes. They have a Specific Action on the Blood, and correct all the defects of both men and women, restoring lost vigor and correcting all rheumatism and suppurations.

EVERY MAN Who finds his mental fac- ulties dull or failing, or his physical powers flagging, should take these PILLS. They will restore his lost energies, both physical and mental.

EVERY WOMAN should take them. They cure all sup- pressions and irregularities, which involve the entire system when neglected.

YOUNG MEN should take these PILLS. They will cure the re- sults of youthful bad habits, and strengthen the system.

YOUNG WOMEN should take them. These PILLS will make them regular. For sale by all druggists, or will be sent upon receipt of price (50c. per box), by addressing THE DR. WILLIAMS' MED. CO., Brockville, Ont.

YOU WANT IT!

GATES' LIFE OF MAN BITTERS

PURIFIES THE BLOOD ONLY 50 CTS.

Anemia Minor, No. 8, Sept. 10, 1880.

DR. GATES—Dear Sir: I was troubled with the sick headache for some time, and was treated by medical men, but no preparation I heard of without receiving much benefit. I then used your

LIFE OF MAN BITTERS

and one bottle has made a cure of me, for I had not been troubled in the same way since.

Yours truly,
MR. ROBERT KILLAN.

YOUR SUPPORT

IS SOLICITED FOR

WOODILL'S GERMAN BAKING POWDER.

IT CONTAINS NO AMMONIA, ALUM, LIME, &c.

Injurious ingredients, of which so many of the baking powders are now composed.

STANTON BROS. STEAM MARBLE, FREESTONE AND GRANITE WORKS.

SOUTH SIDE KING SQUARE.

ST. JOHN, N. B.

Satisfaction Guaranteed.

PHO'S Remedy for Catarrh is the Best, Easiest to Use and Cheapest.

CATARRH

Sold by druggists or sent by mail, 50c. E. T. Hamilton, Warren, Pa., U. S. A.

HARTSHORN'S SELF-ACTING SHADE ROLLERS

Beware of Imitations.

NOTICE AUTOGRAF OF THE GENUINE

HARTSHORN

Insist upon having the HARTSHORN. Sold by all dealers. Factory, Toronto, Ont.

BELLS! BELLS! PEALS & CHIMES FOR CHURCHES.

School Bells. Clock Tower Bells. Fire Bells. House Bells. Hand Bells.

JOHN TAYLOR & Co. are founders of the most noted Bells of which have been cast, including those for St. Paul's Cathedral, London, a Bell of 12 (largest in the world), also the famous Great Paul working 16 tons 14 lbs.

JOHN TAYLOR & CO., Loughborough, Leicestershire, England.

BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY.

Bells of all sizes, for Churches, Schools, etc., also Chimes and Pines. For more than half a century noted for superiority over all others.

MENDEL & COMPANY, WEST TROY, N. Y. BELLS.

For Churches, Schools, etc., also Chimes and Pines. For more than half a century noted for superiority over all others.

Baltimore Church Bells

Since 1844 we have cast over others more than 100,000 bells, and are noted for the prevalence of idleness, and in the days of the times, there must have been difficulty in collecting them; and as little progress seemed to be made in the repairs, the free-will offerings must have rapidly fallen off.

He "Called for Jehoiada the chief!" In the 23rd year of his reign, it is strange that the high priest should be negligent; but he was a very old man (2 Chron. 24: 15), even if, with most critics, we read 103 instead of 130 years. He had become used to the dilapidated state of the temple, and perhaps sym- pathized with the priests in their reasons for delay. "Collection . . . of Moses." As mentioned under ver. 5. "And of

Baltimore Church Bells

Since 1844 we have cast over others more than 100,000 bells, and are noted for the prevalence of idleness, and in the days of the times, there must have been difficulty in collecting them; and as little progress seemed to be made in the repairs, the free-will offerings must have rapidly fallen off.

He "Called for Jehoiada the chief!" In the 23rd year of his reign, it is strange that the high priest should be negligent; but he was a very old man (2 Chron. 24: 15), even if, with most critics, we read 103 instead of 130 years. He had become used to the dilapidated state of the temple, and perhaps sym- pathized with the priests in their reasons for delay. "Collection . . . of Moses." As mentioned under ver. 5. "And of

Baltimore Church Bells

Since 1844 we have cast over others more than 100,000 bells, and are noted for the prevalence of idleness, and in the days of the times, there must have been difficulty in collecting them; and as little progress seemed to be made in the repairs, the free-will offerings must have rapidly fallen off.

He "Called for Jehoiada the chief!" In the 23rd year of his reign, it is strange that the high priest should be negligent; but he was a very old man (2 Chron. 24: 15), even if, with most critics, we read 103 instead of 130 years. He had become used to the dilapidated state of the temple, and perhaps sym- pathized with the priests in their reasons for delay. "Collection . . . of Moses." As mentioned under ver. 5. "And of

Baltimore Church Bells

Since 1844 we have cast over others more than 100,000 bells, and are noted for the prevalence of idleness, and in the days of the times, there must have been difficulty in collecting them; and as little progress seemed to be made in the repairs, the free-will offerings must have rapidly fallen off.

He "Called for Jehoiada the chief!" In the 23rd year of his reign, it is strange that the high priest should be negligent; but he was a very old man (2 Chron. 24: 15), even if, with most critics, we read 103 instead of 130 years. He had become used to the dilapidated state of the temple, and perhaps sym- pathized with the priests in their reasons for delay. "Collection . . . of Moses." As mentioned under ver. 5. "And of

Baltimore Church Bells

Since 1844 we have cast over others more than 100,000 bells, and are noted for the prevalence of idleness, and in the days of the times, there must have been difficulty in collecting them; and as little progress seemed to be made in the repairs, the free-will offerings must have rapidly fallen off.

He "Called for Jehoiada the chief!" In the 23rd year of his reign, it is strange that the high priest should be negligent; but he was a very old man (2 Chron. 24: 15), even if, with most critics, we read 103 instead of 130 years. He had become used to the dilapidated state of the temple, and perhaps sym- pathized with the priests in their reasons for delay. "Collection . . . of Moses." As mentioned under ver. 5. "And of

Baltimore Church Bells

Since 1844 we have cast over others more than 100,000 bells, and are noted for the prevalence of idleness, and in the days of the times, there must have been difficulty in collecting them; and as little progress seemed to be made in the repairs, the free-will offerings must have rapidly fallen off.

He "Called for Jehoiada the chief!" In the 23rd year of his reign, it is strange that the high priest should be negligent; but he was a very old man (2 Chron. 24: 15), even if, with most critics, we read 103 instead of 130 years. He had become used to the dilapidated state of the temple, and perhaps sym- pathized with the priests in their reasons for delay. "Collection . . . of Moses." As mentioned under ver. 5. "And of

Sabbath School.

BIBLE LESSONS.

SECOND QUARTER.

(Condensed from Peloubet's Notes.)

Lesson IX. May 31. 2 Chron. 24: 1-14.

THE TEMPLE REPAIRED.

GOLDEN TEXT.

"God loveth a cheerful giver."—2 Cor. 9: 7.

EXPLANATORY.

I. THE STATE OF THE KINGDOM. We turn back the pages of history to the period 150 years before the time of our last lesson, and from the northern to the southern kingdom. While Ahaz was doing his utmost to demoralize the kingdom of Israel, and with Jezebel, his strong-minded heathen queen, was persecuting the worshippers of Jehovah, and encouraging the idol worship of Baal and Ashteroth, Eli Shihab thought that he was the only true worshipper of God in the kingdom, there was a great religious and intellectual revival under the good King Jehoshaphat in Judah. Probably many of the best people in Israel went over to Judah to escape persecution. But toward the last of his long reign, either the good king in his prosperity became infected with worldliness, and for the sake of a closer alliance with Israel married his son and heir, Jehoram, to Athaliah, the daughter of Jezebel, a woman like her mother, or the young man was himself attracted to the beautiful but wicked woman. In either case the result was disastrous to Judah, and Baal worship was introduced into Judah and Jerusalem. Jehoram was weak as well as wicked, and was wholly under the influence of his heathen queen. They established the licentious worship in high places over the country (2 Chron. 21: 11, 13). It was probably in Jehoram's reign and with his sanction that there was built in Jerusalem a temple of Baal after the pattern of the temple erected by Ahab in Samaria (1 Kings 16: 32), adorned with altars and images of Baal himself and his fellow gods, the same which was afterwards destroyed by Jehoiada the High Priest in the reign of Josiah (2 Kings 11: 18).

II. JOSIAH, THE REFORMER. Such was the state of things when Josiah, a little boy of seven years, was made king. When a little babe he had been saved from the murderous designs of his grand mother, Athaliah, by his aunt, Princess Jehoshaba, step-daughter of Athaliah. She was at that time the wife of Jehoiada the high priest. When Josiah was seven years old there was a sudden revolution. Athaliah had gone too far. She was de- posed and slain, and Josiah was crowned in the temple. The story in Kings is very dramatic. Jehoiada for several years must have been the real ruler, and Josiah was under his good influence for at least 23 years of his reign (2 Kings 12: 6). Josiah lacked strength of character. He was one of those weak natures which readily take the impress of present in- fluences, whether they are evil or good.

III. REPAIRING THE HOUSE OF GOD. THE WORK BEGINS.—"After this, Afler he was settled in life, "Josiah was mind- ed to repair." To restore is perhaps the best modern equivalent of the Hebrew. "The house of the Lord." Solomon's temple, which had been sadly neglected and injured. (See above and ver. 7.)

12. "Gave it to such as did the work." The money went directly from the treasury to the workmen, who were trusted perfectly (2 Kings 12: 15). 13. "The rest of the money . . . whereof were made vessels for the house." The writer of the Kings seems at first to contradict this. But the con- tradiction is only apparent, not real. The compiler of Kings makes mention of certain vessels and implements which were not made at this time and from these contributions. Such were cups of silver, snuffers, basins, trumpets, and vessels of gold or vessels of silver, etc., as he re- cited. The Chronicler, on the other hand, dwells on such things as were made; and his list comprises vessels to minister and to offer withal, and spoons, and ves- sels of gold and silver. They do not necessarily contradict each other. Ke- coming that according to the Hebrew (2 Kings 12: 13, 14) the writer of Kings affirms nothing more than that none of the money that came in was applied to the making of vessels of worship so long as the repairing of the building went on.

14. "The rest of the money . . . whereof were made vessels for the house." The writer of the Kings seems at first to contradict this. But the con- tradiction is only apparent, not real. The compiler of Kings makes mention of certain vessels and implements which were not made at this time and from these contributions. Such were cups of silver, snuffers, basins, trumpets, and vessels of gold or vessels of silver, etc., as he re- cited. The Chronicler, on the other hand, dwells on such things as were made; and his list comprises vessels to minister and to offer withal, and spoons, and ves- sels of gold and silver. They do not necessarily contradict each other. Ke- coming that according to the Hebrew (2 Kings 12: 13, 14) the writer of Kings affirms nothing more than that none of the money that came in was applied to the making of vessels of worship so long as the repairing of the building went on.

15. "The rest of the money . . . whereof were made vessels for the house." The writer of the Kings seems at first to contradict this. But the con- tradiction is only apparent, not real. The compiler of Kings makes mention of certain vessels and implements which were not made at this time and from these contributions. Such were cups of silver, snuffers, basins, trumpets, and vessels of gold or vessels of silver, etc., as he re- cited. The Chronicler, on the other hand, dwells on such things as were made; and his list comprises vessels to minister and to offer withal, and spoons, and ves- sels of gold and silver. They do not necessarily contradict each other. Ke- coming that according to the Hebrew (2 Kings 12: 13, 14) the writer of Kings affirms nothing more than that none of the money that came in was applied to the making of vessels of worship so long as the repairing of the building went on.

16. "The rest of the money . . . whereof were made vessels for the house." The writer of the Kings seems at first to contradict this. But the con- tradiction is only apparent, not real. The compiler of Kings makes mention of certain vessels and implements which were not made at this time and from these contributions. Such were cups of silver, snuffers, basins, trumpets, and vessels of gold or vessels of silver, etc., as he re- cited. The Chronicler, on the other hand, dwells on such things as were made; and his list comprises vessels to minister and to offer withal, and spoons, and ves- sels of gold and silver. They do not necessarily contradict each other. Ke- coming that according to the Hebrew (2 Kings 12: 13, 14) the writer of Kings affirms nothing more than that none of the money that came in was applied to the making of vessels of worship so long as the repairing of the building went on.

17. "The rest of the money . . . whereof were made vessels for the house." The writer of the Kings seems at first to contradict this. But the con- tradiction is only apparent, not real. The compiler of Kings makes mention of certain vessels and implements which were not made at this time and from these contributions. Such were cups of silver, snuffers, basins, trumpets, and vessels of gold or vessels of silver, etc., as he re- cited. The Chronicler, on the other hand, dwells on such things as were made; and his list comprises vessels to minister and to offer withal, and spoons, and ves- sels of gold and silver. They do not necessarily contradict each other. Ke- coming that according to the Hebrew (2 Kings 12: 13, 14) the writer of Kings affirms nothing more than that none of the money that came in was applied to the making of vessels of worship so long as the repairing of the building went on.

18. "The rest of the money . . . whereof were made vessels for the house." The writer of the Kings seems at first to contradict this. But the con- tradiction is only apparent, not real. The compiler of Kings makes mention of certain vessels and implements which were not made at this time and from these contributions. Such were cups of silver, snuffers, basins, trumpets, and vessels of gold or vessels of silver, etc., as he re- cited. The Chronicler, on the other hand, dwells on such things as were made; and his list comprises vessels to minister and to offer withal, and spoons, and ves- sels of gold and silver. They do not necessarily contradict each other. Ke- coming that according to the Hebrew (2 Kings 12: 13, 14) the writer of Kings affirms nothing more than that none of the money that came in was applied to the making of vessels of worship so long as the repairing of the building went on.

19. "The rest of the money . . . whereof were made vessels for the house." The writer of the Kings seems at first to contradict this. But the con- tradiction is only apparent, not real. The compiler of Kings makes mention of certain vessels and implements which were not made at this time and from these contributions. Such were cups of silver, snuffers, basins, trumpets, and vessels of gold or vessels of silver, etc., as he re- cited. The Chronicler, on the other hand, dwells on such things as were made; and his list comprises vessels to minister and to offer withal, and spoons, and ves- sels of gold and silver. They do not necessarily contradict each other. Ke- coming that according to the Hebrew (2 Kings 12: 13, 14) the writer of Kings affirms nothing more than that none of the money that came in was applied to the making of vessels of worship so long as the repairing of the building went on.

20. "The rest of the money . . . whereof were made vessels for the house." The writer of the Kings seems at first to contradict this. But the con- tradiction is only apparent, not real. The compiler of Kings makes mention of certain vessels and implements which were not made at this time and from these contributions. Such were cups of silver, snuffers, basins, trumpets, and vessels of gold or vessels of silver, etc., as he re- cited. The Chronicler, on the other hand, dwells on such things as were made; and his list comprises vessels to minister and to offer withal, and spoons, and ves- sels of gold and silver. They do not necessarily contradict each other. Ke- coming that according to the Hebrew (2 Kings 12: 13, 14) the writer of Kings affirms nothing more than that none of the money that came in was applied to the making of vessels of worship so long as the repairing of the building went on.

21. "The rest of the money . . . whereof were made vessels for the house." The writer of the Kings seems at first to contradict this. But the con- tradiction is only apparent, not real. The compiler of Kings makes mention of certain vessels and implements which were not made at this time and from these contributions. Such were cups of silver, snuffers, basins, trumpets, and vessels of gold or vessels of silver, etc., as he re- cited. The Chronicler, on the other hand, dwells on such things as were made; and his list comprises vessels to minister and to offer withal, and spoons, and ves- sels of gold and silver. They do not necessarily contradict each other. Ke- coming that according to the Hebrew (2 Kings 12: 13, 14) the writer of Kings affirms nothing more than that none of the money that came in was applied to the making of vessels of worship so long as the repairing of the building went on.

22. "The rest of the money . . . whereof were made vessels for the house." The writer of the Kings seems at first to contradict this. But the con- tradiction is only apparent, not real. The compiler of Kings makes mention of certain vessels and implements which were not made at this time and from these contributions. Such were cups of silver, snuffers, basins, trumpets, and vessels of gold or vessels of silver, etc., as he re- cited. The Chronicler, on the other hand, dwells on such things as were made; and his list comprises vessels to minister and to offer withal, and spoons, and ves- sels of gold and silver. They do not necessarily contradict each other. Ke- coming that according to the Hebrew (2 Kings 12: 13, 14) the writer of Kings affirms nothing more than that none of the money that came in was applied to the making of vessels of worship so long as the repairing of the building went on.

the congregation." The free-will offerings not required by the law of Moses. "For the tabernacle of witness." Which bore witness to Jehovah and his covenant with Israel. There was only a tabernacle, not a temple, when Moses gave these laws. 7. "Had broken up," etc. They had injured the temple. And the natural decay in the 140 or 150 years since it was built would amount to considerable. 8. "The work was accomplished." A change was made in the whole matter of contributions. 9. "First, in the method of collecting."

"They made a chest." The king con- structed the first money box, in the well-known form of a chest with a hole in the top. It appears that the chest was locked, and had a hole bored in its lid only just large enough to admit pieces of silver. The contents therefore could not be touched, except by the royal officers who kept the key. "And set it without (the temple proper, but) at the gate of the house." The door that led from the court of the priests into the temple proper. It was beside the great brazen altar (2 Kings 12: 9), and in front of the gate that led from the outer court to the court of the priests, and thus in sight of the contributors. 9. "And they made a proclamation." Instead of a great number of irrespon- sible priests going out among their ac- quaintances, an invitation was sent all over the country for the people to come to Jerusalem, and present their offerings. "The collection that Moses . . . laid upon Israel." The various offerings re- ferred to under ver. 5 (2 Kings 12: 4), the free-will offerings and the tithes (Deut. 12: 5-18).

10. "And the people rejoiced, and brought in." Joy and delight in the object make liberal givers. There is money enough in the world to relieve all the poor, and to send the Gospel to all nations, if only there was joy enough in giving. "Until they had made an end." Till enough was given for the purpose. 11. "A new method in regarding the money from tribute." The king's scribe and the high priest's officers. "The scribe of the state and the representative of the aged high priest." The money was placed in the charge of two responsible persons, who put the money in sealed bags (2 Kings 12: 10) after the oriental custom, all counted and marked, ready for payment. It was evident to all that the priests could not tamper with the contributions, and that whatever was dropped into the box would be spent for the object for which it was designed. This encouraged the people to give. It is not certain that the money was not given to the priests, but it is natural that suspicion should at- tach to them in consequence of their having taken the revenues for years without having made any repairs; and doubtless there were some dishonest hands among them, even as there were among the scribes (Lev. 19: 26).

12. "Gave it to such as did the work." The money went directly from the treasury to the workmen, who were trusted perfectly (2 Kings 12: 15). 13. "The rest of the money . . . whereof were made vessels for the house." The writer of the Kings seems at first to contradict this. But the con- tradiction is only apparent, not real. The compiler of Kings makes mention of certain vessels and implements which were not made at this time and from these contributions. Such were cups of silver, snuffers, basins, trumpets, and vessels of gold or vessels of silver, etc., as he re- cited. The Chronicler, on the other hand, dwells on such things as were made; and his list comprises vessels to minister and to offer withal, and spoons, and ves- sels of gold and silver. They do not necessarily contradict each other. Ke- coming that according to the Hebrew (2 Kings 12: 13, 14) the writer of Kings affirms nothing more than that none of the money that came in was applied to the making of vessels of worship so long as the repairing of the building went on.

14. "The rest of the money . . . whereof were made vessels for the house." The writer of the Kings seems at first to contradict this. But the con- tradiction is only apparent, not real. The compiler of Kings makes mention of certain vessels and implements which were not made at this time and from these contributions. Such were cups of silver, snuffers, basins, trumpets, and vessels of gold or vessels of silver, etc., as he re- cited. The Chronicler, on the other hand, dwells on such things as were made; and his list comprises vessels to minister and to offer withal, and spoons, and ves- sels of gold and silver. They do not necessarily contradict each other. Ke- coming that according to the Hebrew (2 Kings 12: 13, 14) the writer of Kings affirms nothing more than that none of the money that came in was applied to the making of vessels of worship so long as the repairing of the building went on.

15. "The rest of the money . . . whereof were made vessels for the house." The writer of the Kings seems at first to contradict this. But the con- tradiction is only apparent, not real. The compiler of Kings makes mention of certain vessels and implements which were not made at this time and from these contributions. Such were cups of silver, snuffers, basins, trumpets, and vessels of gold or vessels of silver, etc., as he re- cited. The Chronicler, on the other hand, dwells on such things as were made; and his list comprises vessels to minister and to offer withal, and spoons, and ves- sels of gold and silver. They do not necessarily contradict each other. Ke- coming that according to the Hebrew (2 Kings 12: 13, 14) the writer of Kings affirms nothing more than that none of the money that came in was applied to the making of vessels of worship so long as the repairing of the building went on.

16. "The rest of the money . . . whereof were made vessels for the house." The writer of the Kings seems at first to contradict this. But the con- tradiction is only apparent, not real. The compiler of Kings makes mention of certain vessels and implements which were not made at this time and from these contributions. Such were cups of silver, snuffers, basins, trumpets, and vessels of gold or vessels of silver, etc., as he re- cited. The Chronicler, on the other hand, dwells on such things as were made; and his list comprises vessels to minister and to offer withal, and spoons, and ves- sels of gold and silver. They do not necessarily contradict each other. Ke- coming that according to the Hebrew (2 Kings 12: 13, 14) the writer of Kings affirms nothing more than that none of the money that came in was applied to the making of vessels of worship so long as the repairing of the building went on.

17. "The rest of the money . . . whereof were made vessels for the house." The writer of the Kings seems at first to contradict this. But the con- tradiction is only apparent, not real. The compiler of Kings makes mention of certain vessels and implements which were not made at this time and from these contributions. Such were cups of silver, snuffers, basins, trumpets, and vessels of gold or vessels of silver, etc., as he re- cited. The Chronicler, on the other hand, dwells on such things as were made; and his list comprises vessels to minister and to offer withal, and spoons, and ves- sels of gold and silver. They do not necessarily contradict each other. Ke- coming that according to the Hebrew (2 Kings 12: 13, 14) the writer of Kings affirms nothing more than that none of the money that came in was applied to the making of vessels of worship so long as the repairing of the building went on.

18. "The rest of the money . . . whereof were made vessels for the house." The writer of the Kings seems at first to contradict this. But the con- tradiction is only apparent, not real. The compiler of Kings makes mention of certain vessels and implements which were not made at this time and from these contributions. Such were cups of silver, snuffers, basins, trumpets, and vessels of gold or vessels of silver, etc., as he re- cited. The Chronicler, on the other hand, dwells on such things as were made; and his list comprises vessels to minister and to offer withal, and spoons, and ves- sels of gold and silver. They do not necessarily contradict each other. Ke- coming that according to the Hebrew (2 Kings 12: 13, 14) the writer of Kings affirms nothing more than that none of the money that came in was applied to the making of vessels of worship so long as the repairing of the building went on.

19. "The rest of the money . . . whereof were made vessels for the house." The writer of the Kings seems at first to contradict this. But the con- tradiction is only apparent, not real. The compiler of Kings makes mention of certain vessels and implements which were not made at this time and from these contributions. Such were cups of silver, snuffers, basins, trumpets, and vessels of gold or vessels of silver, etc., as he re- cited. The Chronicler, on the other hand, dwells on such things as were made; and his list comprises vessels to minister and to offer withal, and spoons, and ves- sels of gold and silver. They do not necessarily contradict each other. Ke- coming that according to the Hebrew (2 Kings 12: 13, 14) the writer of Kings affirms nothing more than that none of the money that came in was applied to the making of vessels of worship so long as the repairing of the building went on.

20. "The rest of the money . . . whereof were made vessels for the house." The writer of the Kings seems at first to contradict this. But the con- tradiction is only apparent, not real. The compiler of Kings makes mention of certain vessels and implements which were not made at this time and from these contributions. Such were cups of silver, snuffers, basins, trumpets, and vessels of gold or vessels of silver, etc., as he re- cited. The Chronicler, on the other hand, dwells on such things as were made; and his list comprises vessels to minister and to offer withal, and spoons, and ves- sels of gold and silver. They do not necessarily contradict each other. Ke- coming that according to the Hebrew (2 Kings 12: 13, 14) the writer of Kings affirms nothing more than that none of the money that came in was applied to the making of vessels of worship so long as the repairing of the building went on.

21. "The rest of the money . . . whereof were made vessels for the house." The writer of the Kings seems at first to contradict this. But the con- tradiction is only apparent, not real. The compiler of Kings makes mention of certain vessels and implements which were not made at this time and from these contributions. Such were cups of silver, snuffers, basins, trumpets, and vessels of gold or vessels of silver, etc., as he re- cited. The Chronicler, on the other hand, dwells on such things as were made; and his list comprises vessels to minister and to offer withal, and spoons, and ves- sels of gold and silver. They do not necessarily contradict each other. Ke- coming that according to the Hebrew (2 Kings 12: 13, 14) the writer of Kings affirms nothing more than that none of the money that came in was applied to the making of vessels of worship so long as the repairing of the building went on.

22. "The rest of the money . . . whereof were made vessels for the house." The writer of the Kings seems at first to contradict this. But the con- tradiction is only apparent, not real. The compiler of Kings makes mention of certain vessels and implements which were not made at this time and from these contributions. Such were cups of silver, snuffers, basins, trumpets, and vessels of gold or vessels of silver, etc., as he re- cited. The Chronicler, on the other hand, dwells on such things as were made; and his list comprises vessels to minister and to offer withal, and spoons, and ves- sels of gold and silver. They do not necessarily contradict each other. Ke- coming that according to the Hebrew (2 Kings 12: 13, 14) the writer of Kings affirms nothing more than that none of the money that came in was applied to the making of vessels of worship so long as the repairing of the building went on.

23. "The rest of the money . . . whereof were made vessels for the house." The writer of the Kings seems at first to contradict this. But the con- tradiction is only apparent, not real. The compiler of Kings makes mention of certain vessels and implements which were not made at this time and from these contributions. Such were cups of silver, snuffers, basins, trumpets, and vessels of gold or vessels of silver, etc., as he re- cited. The Chronicler, on the other hand, dwells on such things as were made; and his list comprises vessels to minister and to offer withal, and spoons, and ves- sels of gold and silver. They do not necessarily contradict each other. Ke- coming that according to the Hebrew (2 Kings 12: 13, 14) the writer of Kings affirms nothing more than that none of the money that came in was applied to the making of vessels of worship so long as the repairing of the building went on.

24. "The rest of the money . . . whereof were made vessels for the house." The writer of the Kings seems at first to contradict this. But the con- tradiction is only apparent, not real. The compiler of Kings makes mention of certain vessels and implements which were not made at this time and from these contributions. Such were cups of silver, snuffers, basins, trumpets, and vessels of gold or vessels of silver, etc., as he re- cited. The Chronicler, on the other hand, dwells on such things as were made; and his list comprises vessels to minister and to offer withal, and spoons, and ves- sels of gold and silver. They do not necessarily contradict each other. Ke- coming that according to the Hebrew (2 Kings 12: 13, 14) the writer of Kings affirms nothing more than that none of the money that came in was applied to the making of vessels of worship so long as the repairing of the building went on.

25. "The rest of the money . . . whereof were made vessels for the house." The writer of the Kings seems at first to contradict this. But the con- tradiction is only apparent, not real. The compiler of Kings makes mention of certain vessels and implements which were not made at this time and from these contributions. Such were cups of silver, snuffers, basins, trumpets, and vessels of gold or vessels of silver, etc., as he re- cited. The Chronicler, on the other hand, dwells on such things as were made; and his list comprises vessels to minister and to offer withal, and spoons, and ves- sels of gold and silver. They do not necessarily contradict each other. Ke- coming that according to the Hebrew (2 Kings 12: 13, 14) the writer of Kings affirms nothing more than that none of the money that came in was applied to the making of vessels of worship so long as the repairing of the building went on.

what a Boy Accomplished by Reading.

I do not think it is very servicable to make a list of books for children to read. No two have exactly the same aptitudes, tastes, or kinds of curiosity about the world. And one story or bit of information may excite the interest of a class in one school, or the children in one family, which will not take at all with others. The only thing to take hold somewhere, and to begin to use the art of reading, to find out about things as you see your eyes and ears.

I knew a boy, a scrap of a lad, who al- most needed a high chair to bring him up to the general level of the dining table, who liked to read the encyclopedia. He was always hunting round in the big books of the encyclopedia—books about his own size—for what he wanted to know. He dug in it as another boy would dig in the woods for sasaparilla root. It appeared that he was interested in natural history and phenomena. He asked questions of these books exactly as he would ask a living authority, and kept at it till he got answers. He knew how to read.

Soon that boy was an authority on earthquakes. He liked to have the conver- sation at table turn on earthquakes, for then he seemed to be the tallest per- son at the table. I suppose there was no earthquake anywhere of any impor- tance but he could tell where it occurred and what damage it did how many houses it buried, how many people it killed, and in what shape it left the country it had shaken.

From that he went on to try to dis- cover what caused these disturbances, and this led him into other investiga- tions, and at last into the study of elec- tricity, practical as well as theoretical. He examined machines and invented machines, and kept on reading, and pre- sently he was an expert in electricity. He knew how to put in wires, and sig- nals, and bells, and to do a number of practical and useful things, and almost before he was able to enter the high school, he had a great deal of work to do in the city, and three or four men under him. These men under him had not read as much about electricity as he had.

"Was very bad with Costiveness and one bottle of Burdock Blood Bitters cured me. Would not be without it." Mrs. Wm. Finley, Jr., Bobcaygeon.

1. "The rest of the money . . . whereof were made vessels for the house." The writer of the Kings seems at first to contradict this. But the con- tradiction is only apparent, not real. The compiler of Kings makes mention of certain vessels and implements which were not made at this time and from these contributions. Such were cups of silver, snuffers, basins, trumpets, and vessels of gold or vessels of silver, etc., as he re- cited. The Chronicler, on the other hand, dwells on such things as were made; and his list comprises vessels to minister and to offer withal, and spoons, and ves- sels of gold and silver. They do not necessarily contradict each other. Ke- coming that according to the Hebrew (2 Kings 12: 13, 14) the writer of Kings affirms nothing more than that none of the money that came in was applied to the making of vessels of worship so long as the repairing of the building went on.

2. "The rest of the money . . . whereof were made vessels for the house." The writer of the Kings seems at first to contradict this. But the con- tradiction is only apparent, not real. The compiler of Kings makes mention of certain vessels and implements which were not made at this time and from these contributions. Such were cups of silver, snuffers, basins, trumpets, and vessels of gold or vessels of silver, etc., as he re- cited. The Chronicler, on the other hand, dwells on such things as were made; and his list comprises vessels to minister and to offer withal, and spoons, and ves- sels of gold and silver. They do not necessarily contradict each other. Ke- coming that according to the Hebrew (2 Kings 12: 13, 14) the writer of Kings affirms nothing more than that none of the money that came in was applied to the making of vessels of worship so long as the repairing of the building went on.

3. "The rest of the money . . . whereof were made vessels for the house." The writer of the Kings seems at first to contradict this. But the con- tradiction is only apparent, not real. The compiler of Kings makes mention of certain vessels and implements which were not made at this time and from these contributions. Such were cups of silver, snuffers, basins, trumpets, and vessels of gold or vessels of silver, etc., as he re- cited. The Chronicler, on the other hand, dwells on such things as were made; and his list comprises vessels to minister and to offer withal, and spoons, and ves- sels of gold and silver. They do not necessarily contradict each other. Ke- coming that according to the Hebrew (2 Kings 12: 13, 14) the writer of Kings affirms nothing more than that none of the money that came in was applied to the making of vessels of worship so long as the repairing of the building went on.

4. "The rest of the money . . . whereof were made vessels for the house." The writer of the Kings seems at first to contradict this. But the con- tradiction is only apparent, not real. The compiler of Kings makes mention of certain vessels and implements which were not made at this time and from these contributions. Such were cups of silver, snuffers, basins, trumpets, and vessels of gold or vessels of silver, etc., as he re- cited. The Chronicler, on the other hand, dwells on such things as were made; and his list comprises vessels to minister and to offer withal, and spoons, and ves- sels of gold and silver. They do not necessarily contradict each other. Ke- coming that according to the Hebrew (2 Kings 12: 13, 14) the writer of Kings affirms nothing more than that none of the money that came in was applied to the making of vessels of worship so long as the repairing of the building went on.

5. "The rest of the money . . . whereof were made vessels for the house." The writer of the Kings seems at first to contradict this. But the con- tradiction is only apparent, not real. The compiler of Kings makes mention of certain vessels and implements which were not made at this time and from these contributions. Such were cups of silver, snuffers, basins, trumpets, and vessels of gold or vessels of silver, etc.,