standard of satisfaction has not been determined.

Nothing is said as to when Madame Blavatsky's pile of M.S. is to be published and we hive reason to believe that it is of more value than the "desultory remarks" that we have had poured upon us of late. '

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Time will not 1 rrmit me to give you even a sketch of all that Tulstor has accomplished. but you have all heard of the famine in Russia, when no fewer than 40.00 J 000 of people were starving to deatl. Toistoi vely early in the fall of the year saw that a fimine was inevitable. He warnel the authorities and wrote letters to the newspapers, addvinins the athorities as well as the friends of the people to take steps to. wards relieving the matsses.
shall never forget the first time Imet Tolstoi. I had driven wer the snowy sterues in a terrible suwwatorm, and was wombering what inupresion I should get of that remariable man. I could only think of the Cunnt as the great Russian geinius, not as the frimul of the noujiks.

When I came to the Count's headquarters he was not at home, and I was tal:en into a barely-furnished room with a fow piain wouden chairs in it and a large talle at the winduw covered with bouks and papers. A few minutes afterwards I heard the deep voce of the Count, and he appeared dressed as a peasiat. The Count greeted me with a heal! shake of the hand, and then taking hie to the room I was to occupy, seatel me on a chair and pulted off iny burts. All this was such it surprese to me that I became speechless. I could not make any resistance, and I thonght at first it was very extraordinars, but on second thoughts it seemed only natural. There was no iffectation about it--it was the Counc's nature. Did I net stand in the presence of a man who professed to have fuund the meaning of fife in the history of Him who came not to le ministered to, bat to give His life for others; in the mesence of a man who did not speak lig words about equality and fraternity but who tried tolive equality and fraternity. So his pulling off my boots taught me more than I have learned trom many lectures and big volumes on theology. I had many opportunities of witnessing the work done by Count Tolstoi. The great prollem was to re. lieve these starving millious, who has
nothing to live upon. They were in want not only of food but of fuel also, and it was terribly cold. . . . His system was to establish eating rooms and the boarding out of horses.
I accompanied the members of Count Tolstoi's family, who looked after these eating rooms, and I was every day the witness of the Count surrounded by hundreds of famine-stricken people. Nothing was more admirable than his remarkable patience with the people, for it was a trying thing every day, from week to week and month to month, to be surrounded by ignorant, evil-smell. ing, dirty people, who did not answer any question which was put to them. But the Comet was always kind and patipnt, a brother among brothers. I learned to love him and to see in him one trying to follow in the footsteps of his Master. He did not pride hiinself unon his work-he regarded it as a matter of course, and but as the debt of one man to his follow creatures. Porsons. said the Coment at the time, who had not thought very much on the relations between the rich and the poor thought that if the rich were compelied to give part of their wealth to the poor all would be well-that what was nost important of all was the distribution of property. His opinion was that brotherly love alone could save man from all kinds of misery. It was not his tasiz to say so and so many thousands of people are starving, but to think of the salvation of his own soul, and to bring his life as nearly as possible to the dictates of his
own conscience, and to live his life and to use his powers for the service of his brethren.-London Duily Chronicle.

RIGHT MEANS OF LIVELTHOOD
There are three questions which each man can ask himself and meditale upon before he finally auswers them. They are:

1. How mach do you earn?
2. What do you do to eara it?
3. How do you spond it?

Anyone who has asked himself these questions and thcught over the answers has probasbly felt wore than half iuclinod has probisbly felturore than hall inclined if he was satisfied that ho believea in human brotizerhood as an actual fact and was convinced that the body of a human being is the least important and mostiynoble part of him.-The Northern Theosophist. ,

