## POOR DOCUMENT

### THE MOVING STORY OF JOHN GYLES, CAPTIVE

Another Glimpse of the Stirring Times in the Early History of New Brunswick's Great River-How the British Heeded the Plea Which a Noble Woman Posted on Her Door.

W. O. RAYMOND, LL. D.

CHAPTER VII. THE BROTHERS D'AMOURS-(Continued).

The latter portion of the narrative of John Gyles throws light on the course of where Gyles spent the happiest years of his captivity. The wife of the Sieur de Chauffours, Marguerite Guyon\*, appears in an especially amtable light. Her war, amidst which her little children were born, eveke our sympathy. Her goodness of heart is seen in her motherly kindness to Gyles, the young stranger of an alien ace—the "little English," as she calls him. But with all her amiability and genas she possessed other and stronger qualities, and it was her woman's wit and ness, of resource that saved her husband's fortunes in a grave emergency. The story shall be told in Gyles' own words.

er died, whose squaw and my first Indian disputed whose slave I should be. ous persons advised them to end the quarrel by putting a period to my life: but honest father Simon, the priest of the river, told them that it would be a heinous crime and advised them to sell me to the French."

section of father Simon was adopted and Gyles, now in his sar, went with the missionary and the Indians to the mouth of the river, the occaaion of their journey being the arrival of a French man of war at Menagoueche with

"My master usled me," continues Gyles, "whether I chose to be sold aboard the uld sell me to the English from whom you took me, but if I must be sold to the esgues from the mouth of the river; for I thought that if I were sold to the gentlemen aboard the man-of-year I should never return to the English.

My master presently went on shore and a few days after all the Indians went up the river. When we came to a house which I had spoken to my master about, he went

th me and tarried all night. The master of the house (Louis d'Amours) spoke kiadly to me in Indian, for I could not then speak one word of French. Madam also boked pleasant on me and gave me some bread. The next day I was sent and also record pleasant on me and gave me some bread. The martedly I was sent excluded with Monsieur De Chauffours, the gentleman who had entertained us the night to fiore. Not long after father Simon came and said, 'Now you are one of us, for you are sold to that gentleman by whom you were entertained the other night,' at 'F replied, 'Sold to a Frenchman!' I sould say no more, but went into the woods alone and wept till I could wearee see or stand. The word 'sold,' and that to a people of that persuasion which my dear mother so much detected and in her last words manifested so great fears of my falling into; the thought almost broke my heart.

heart.

When I thad thus given vent to my grief I wiped my eyes, endeavoring to conceal its effects, but father Simon perceiving my eyes swollen, called me aside bidding me not to grieve, for the gentleman he said to whom I was sold was of a good hamor; that he had formerly bought two captives of the Indians who both went home to Boston. This in some measure revived me; but he added he did not suppose that I would ever indine to go to the unglish for the French way of worship was much to be preferred. He said also be would pass that way in about ten days, and

master's old costs. Then I there away my greasy blanket and Indian dap; and I haver more saw the old trian, the Indian village of my Indian master till about fruster years after when I saw my old Indian master at Port Royal, and again about the his years idnoc he trame from St John to Fort George to see me where I made him very welcome.

"My fruster master had a great trade with the Indians, which suited me very well, I being thorough in the imagence of the tiffies at Cape Soble" and St. John. I had not lived long with this gentleman before he committed to me the keys of his store, etc., and my whole employment was trading and hunting, in which I acted faithfully for my master and sever knowingly wronged him to the value of one intifining. They spoke to me as much in Indian that it was some time before I was perfect in the French tongue."

It was in the summer of the year 105 that John Gyles was purchased of the Indians by Louis d'Amours, having be in nearly six years in captivity at the Medoche village. The strong prejudice against the French instilled into his mind by his mother, who was a devout puritan, was soon overcome by the kindness of Marguerite d'Amours.

The goods needed by the Sieur de Chauffours for his trade with the Indians were obtained from the man-of-war which came out annually from Trance, and Gyles was sometimes sent with the Frenchmen in his master's employ to the mouth of the river for supplies. On one of these trips, in the early spring time, the party in their frail cances were caught in a violent storm as they were doming down the Kennebeccasis. having crossed over thither from Long Reach by way of Kingston Creek, the usual route of the avel. They were driven on home Island of posite Rothesay and remanned there seven days without food, unable to return by reason of the northeast pale and unable to advance on account of the ice. At the expiration of that time the loc broke up and they were able to proceed, but in so enhanted a state that they could "scarce hear each other speak." After t

In the month of October, 1696, the quietude of the household at the Jemseg and distanced by the appearance of the Massachusetts military expedition under Hawthorne and Church.

"We heard of them," says Gyles, "some time before they came up the river by the guard that Governor Villebon had ordered at the river's mouth. Monsieur the gentlemen whom I lived with was gone to France, and Madam advised with me; she then desired me to mail a paper on the door of our house containing as follows:—

T. intreat the General of the English not to burn my House or Barn, nor

as follows:

To inhreat the General of the English not to burn my Means or Barn, nor idestroy my Cattle. I don't suppose that such an army comes up this River to idestroy a few Inhabitants but for the Eort shove us. I have shown kindness to the English captives as we were appearant have bought two Captives of the Indians and sent them to Boston, and have one now with us and he shall go also when a convenient opportunity presents and he desires it."

"This done, Madam said to me, Little English; we have shewn you kindness it is now power to severe or discovery as as you know where our

This done, Madam said to me, Little English; we have shewn you kindness and now it lies in your power to serve or disserve us, as you know where our goods are hid in the woods and that Monsieur is not at home. I could have sent you to the Fort and put you under confinement, but my respect for you and assurance of your love to us have disposed me to confide in you, persuaded that you will not hart us nor our affairs. And now if you will not run away to the English, who are coming up the river, but serve our interest I will acquaint Monsieur of it at his return from Brance which will be very pleasing to him; and I now give my word that you shall have liberty to go to Boston on the first opportunity, if you desire it, or that any other favor in my power shall not be deny'd

bushty, if you desire it, or that any other favor in my power shall not be deny'd you."

"I replied:—Madam, it is contrary to the nature of the English to requite evil for good. I shall indeavor to ceive you and your interest. I shall not run to the English; but if I am taken by them shall willingly go with them and yet endeavor not to disserve you either in your persons or goods."

"This said we embarked and went in a large boat and canoe two or three miles up an eastern branch of the river that comes from a large pond [Grand Lake] and in the evening sent down four hands to make discovery; and while they were sitting in the house the English surrounded it and took one of the four; the other three made their escape in the dark through the English soldiers and came to us and gave a surprising account of affairs.

"Again Madam said to me, Tittle English, now you can go from us, but I hope you will remember your word!" I said, Madam, be not concerned, for I will not feave you in this strait. She said 'I know not what to do with my two poor litble Rabea." I said Madam, the sooner we embank and go over the great Pond the better." Accordingly we embarked and went over the Pond.

"The next day we spake with Indians, who were in a canoe and gave us an account that Chignest-town was taken and burnt. Soon after we heard the great guns at Governor Villebon's fort, which the English engaged several days, killed one man, and drew off and went down the river; for it was so late in the fall that had they tarried a few days longer in the river, they would have been frozen in for the wintor.

"Hearing no report of the great runs for several days. I with two others,

"Hearing no report of the great suns for several days. I, with two others, went down to our house to make discovery, where we found our young lad who was taken by the Etclish when they went up the river; for the general was so honorable that, on reating the note on our door, he ordered that the house and both should not be burnt nor their cattle or other creatures killed, except one two, and the poultry for their use, and at their return ordered the young lad

to be put ashore.

Tinding things in this posture, we returned and gave Madam an account. She acknowledged the many favors which the English had shown her, with great civility. The next spaing Mensieur arrived from France in the man-of-war, who thanked me for my care of his affairs, and said that he would endeavor to fulfil what Madam had promised me."

At the expiration of another year, peace having been proclaimed, a sloop came to Menagoueche with ransom for one Michael Coombs, and Gyles at once remind-

ed the Sieur de Chauffours of his promise. That gentleman advised him to remain, offering to do for him as if he were his own child, but Gyles heart was soft upon going to Boston, hoping to find some of his relations yet alive. His master then advised him to go up to the fort and take leave of the Governor, which he did, and says the Sieur de Villebon spoke very kindly to him. Some days after he took an affecting leave of Madam d'Amours and his master went down to the mouth of the river with him to see him on board. A few days afterwards he arrived safely in Boston and was welcomed by his relatives as one risen from the

After Villebon's death his successor, de Brouillan, dismantied Fort Nachouac and the fort at the mouth of the St. John river and transferred the garrisons to Pont Royal. The French families living on the river soon followed, as they found themselves without protection and did not care to remain in a situation so exposed. The houses abundoned by these settlers had been built upon the interval lands on the east side of the river between the Nashwaak and the Jensey. The soil was very fertile, entirely free from rock or stone and little incumbered by forest. But the situation had its disadvantages—as it has still. In the spring of the year 1701 the settlers had a most unhappy experience in consequence of an extraordinarily high freshet. This event increased Brouillan's aversion to the St. John, and he writes:

"The river is altogether impracticable for habitations, the little the people had there being destroyed this year by the freshets (inondations) which have carried off houses, cattle and grain. There is no probability that any families will de-

"The river is altogether impracticable for habitations, the little the people had there being destroyed this year by the freshets (inondations) which have carried off housts, cattle and grain. There is no probability that any families will desire to expose themselves hereafter to a thing so eventions and so common on that river. Monsieur De Chauffours, who used to be the mainstay of the infashitemest and the savages, has been forced to nandon it and to withdraw to Port Royal, but he has no way to make a living there for his family, and he will unhappily be forced to seek some other retreat if the Court pays no consideration to the early care to retain him in this colony."

The next year France and England were again at war and in the course of the conflict the fourtunes of the d'Amours in Acadia were involved in utter rain. The gentle spirit of Marguerite Guyon d'Amours did not survive the struggle, and with the close of the century she paised from the scane of her trials. Louis d'Amours, while serving his country in arms, was taken by the English, and for more than two years remained a prisoner in Boston. He returned to Port Royal broken in health and fortune and soon afterwards died. His brother, the Sieur de Cligmoncourt, served in various expectitions against the New Englanders and for several years is heard of in connection with military affains. Eventually most of the surviving members of the d'Amours family returned to Quebec leaving behind them no abiding record of their sojourn on the St. John river.

Two of the daughters of Louis d'Amours was but eleven years of age when she were young. Perhaps shey possessed their mother's winsome manners, penhaps, also the scarcity of marriageable girls in Acadia may have had something too do with the matter; at any rate Charlotte d'Amours was but eleven years of age when she married the young baron. Ameeim de St Castin had greatly distinguished himself in the heroic and successful defense of Port Royal when she married their polyman, the commander of a privater of

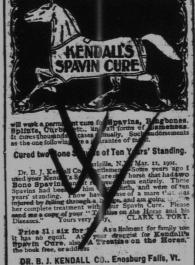
\*\*The Micmacs, as distinguished from the St. John river Indians or Maliseets.
\*\*\*The mortification of the Bostonians at the failure of this expedition was extremeconfident of success were they that preparations were made for a public rejoicing on
presumed capture of Port Royal. See Murdoch's Hist. N. S., vol. I., p. 289.

# NEW YORK WOMAN'S

Mrs. John's Went Down a Cliff 300 Feet to a Ledge, and Was Rescued Fifteen Hours Later.

Yosemite Valley, Cal., July 14.—Mrs. Johns, of New York city, who has been staying in the walley for a few days, was found today in a steep crevasse back of Sentinel Dome. Yesterday she started from Glacier Point Hotel to walk to Fissures, located some two miles from the hotel, and did not return last night. Searching parties started out today and one of them made a discovery which filled the spectators with horror. Far down the Sentinel Fisure, whose crevasses drop in some places for thousands of feet, suspended on a ledge that jutted out from the steep side, the almost lifeless form of Mrs. Johns was found by Mr. Potter, a hotel clerk. She was too weak to speak but was able by signs to make Potter understand she still lived. Potter tried in vain to work his way down the mountain side to her, but he was forced to ge to the hotel for help. Provided with plenty of ropes and carnying a stretcher, a party of eight made its way back to the crevasse, where the work commenced of trying to extricate Mrs. Johns from her dangerous position. Dr. Maurice A. Brown, of Alaextricate Mrs. Johns from her dangerous position. Dr. Maurice A. Brown, of Alameda, accompanied the relief party and will render any assistance possible.

The relief party found Mrs. Johns position to be critical in the extreme. Her escape from a frightful death had been nothing short of mireculous She had fallen a distance of 300 feet from the crevasse walls and had partially broken her fall by establing at juniper husbes and scrub trees. catching at juniper bushes and scrub trees as she plunged through their branches. After the ropes were lowered Mr. Potter After the ropes were lowered Mr. Potter descended to examine the ground and to get Mrs. Johns from her perilous position. There, lodged upon a two foot ledge, with her clothing torn to fragments and her flesh scratched and bruised, lay Mrs. Johns, weak from exhaustion and lack of food and benumbed by the frosty night. With difficulty the rope was secured around the woman's waist and an effort made to bely her to the ridge above. This attempt the woman's waist and an effort made to help her to the ridge above. This attempt proved futile because of Mrs. Johns' weight. By leaning over the abrupt edge of the precipice Mr. Potter could discern another and larger ledge 100 feet below from which there was a sheer drop of hun-dreds of feet. He determined to try this



# KINGS COUNTY MILK

To the Editor of The Telegraph: Sir: After a darge period of failure to assert their rights, the milk producers of kings county along the Intercolonial Railway have at length met in conclave and have deceided to form themselves into a combination to properly protect their in-

necessity existed for organization in this, as well as in all co-operative enterprises. Looking over the milk situation, as it is today, in St. John, we find the retailers demanding the winter price for milk, while paying the producer summer price. Thus they, the dealers, are in full control of what they will charge and also what they

Would it not be more reasonable for the proncers and the dealers to have an understanding as to what the terms of the control should be, i. e., a fixed rate summer and winter, and thereby give the proncer his right to some extent at least, to fix the value of his own goods.

To reach a fair basis to establish prices, several matters must be taken into consideration and first of these is the food question. Feeds which a few years ago could be bought for \$15 per ton can hardly be had for \$25 now, but no advance in the price of milk. Again in that same the price of milk. Again in that sam period, all products made or manufacture Butter, cheese, pork, beef, etc., are relatively much higher than formerly, still the price of milk remains the same.

It is neither reasonable nor right for the producers to carry, this injustice further

producers to carry this injustice factories. Perhaps a butter factory established at Hampton in the near future might have some bearing on the settlement of the whole question.

FELIX. Hampton (N. B.), July 16, 1903.

A Lucky Neva Scotian.

Gloucester, July 14.—Henry Delory, who was cook on board the schooner Maggie Smith, is reported to have come into possession of a legacy of \$20,000. His uncle, Patrick Lawlor, who was born in Anti-gonish (N. S.) left that place when a oung man and went to California, wher he was quite successful. He was located at Los Angeles, where

he died about a year ago, leaving a for-tune of \$80,000. Mr. Lawlor was never married and the only relatives whom he had were a nephew, Henry Delory, and two nieces who reside in Quincy, each of whom got \$20,000, while the remainder went to the church. Mr. Delory left here today and expects to locate somewhere is Boston or vicinity.

Funeral of the Late W. D. Main. Amherst, N. S., July 14—(Special)—The funeral of the late W. D. Main, collector of customs, took place this afternoon a his late residence on Victoria street. An impressive funeral service was held by Rev. Dr. Steele, assisted by Rev. Dr Sedgewick, of Tatamagouche. The pall-bearers were Justice Townshend, J. M. Townshend, John McKeen, E. J. Lay, D. W. Douglas and C. E. Ratchford. The interment took place in the Highland ceme

Camels are perhaps the only animal that cannot swim. Immediately after they enter the water they turn on their backs and are drowned.

One third of the land surface of the

# THE POTATO BLIGHT.

Notwithstanding the fact that year after eighteen years that Bordeaux mixture will prevent the blight, and it has been frequently demonstrated by experimentars and by other growers of potatoes that the drop is much increased by spraying. In order, however, to get potato growers to spray it is necessary to keep constantly demonstrating the value of it. The results of the tests made at the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, in 1902 and 1908, should be sufficient to induce everyone who lives in a disease infected district to who lives in a disease infected district t

In 1891 eight varieties were tested. Th werage increase in yield per acre of the eight varieties, where sprayed, was 94 bushels. In one variety, however, there was an increase of 171 bushels, and in another 155 bushels per acre.

other 155 bushels per acre.

In 1902, eleven varieties were tested. The average increase in yield of marketable potatoes, where sprayed, was 120 bushels per acre, the yield per acre of marketable potatoes from the sprayed being 310 bushels 12 lbs. per acre, and from the unsprayed 189 bushels 54 lbs. The cost of the bluestone, which is the principal expense, was \$7.98 per acre, or 114 lbs. at seven cents per lb. in spraying large areas the cost would be less. At 40 cents a bushel, and increase of 120 bushels per acre would mean \$48, or after deducting the cost of the bluestone, about \$40.00.

mean \$48, or after deducting the cost of the bluestone, about \$40.00.

The object of spraying is to destroy the spores of the disease on the foliage. If the mixture is not there when the spores are there the disease will usually spread very rapidly and soon the tops are destroyed. The foliage should be kept covered with the mixture from the middle of July, when the spores may be expected to appear, until the end of the season and from four to five sprayings will be found necessary. In 1902 the vines were kept growing eighteen days longer by spraying. The vines were sprayed on July 10th, July 22nd, July 30th, and August 13th, and probably even better results would have been obtained if another spraying had been made.

Formula for spraying to prevent potato

Coper sulphate (bluestone) 6 lbs.
Unslaked lime, 4 lbs.
Water, 40 gallons.
Dissolve the copper sulphate with not water or by suspending for several hours in a coarse bag in a wooden or earthen vessel containing four or five or many content. plan of rescue. Giving the order to those above to lower the rope, Mr. Potter swung the inanimate form of Mrs. Johns out from the tiny strip of rock upon which she had braced herself for fifteen hours and by swinging the rope to and fro Mr. Potter was able to lodge the body of Mrs. former, then dilute to forty gallons and stir the mixture thoroughly.

Stock solutions of copper sulphate and lime at the rate of I lb, to one gallon of water may be prepared and kept in copper are covered harrels throughout the spraying season and diluted and mixed when needed. when seeded.

While the potato beetles are active eight ounces of Paris green should be added to each 40 gallons of the Bordeaux mixture. The mixture should be applied by

means of a epray pump with a good nozzi in order to get a fine spray, which necessary to get best results. W.T. MACOUN. Horticulturist, Central Experiments

### arm, Ottawa, Ont. MRS. BIGELOW FREE. Wife of Author Secures a Divorce and Cus

tody of Two of Her Three Daughters.

New York, July 14 .- Mrs. Edith E. Bige ow, wife of Poultney Bigelow, the authors was granted an absolute divorce today by Justice Giegerich, of the supreme court, and the custody of Edith Evelyn and Dorothy, two of their three daughters. Mr. Bigelow retains the third, Mildred, but the mother is to have free access to her at

any time.

An interlocutory decree was granted to An interlocatory deepee was granted to Mrs. Bigelow three months ago. The case was tried with much secrecy before a referee, and the name of the correspondent was not divulged. Mr. and Mrs. Bigelow were married April 16, 1884.

All the children, when they arrive at a suitable age, are to be permitted to choose

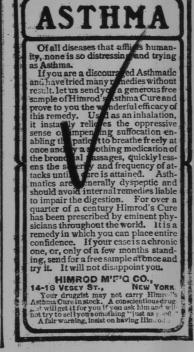
which parent they will live with.

Mr. Bigelow is debarred from ma again during the life of his wife.

The amount of alimony which Mrs. Bigelow is to receive does not appear in the

### Dougal Hanged Tuesday. London, July 14-Samuel Herbert Dou-

gal, the perpetrator of the Moat House murder, who was convicted at the Chelms-ord assizes June 3, of the killing of Miss Camille Cecille Holland at Saffron-Walden, Essex, and sentenced to death, was hanged at the Chelmsford jail at 8 o'clock this morning, after making a full confession of his crime.



## THE TELEGRAPH'S PULPIT.

The Foolish Man in Real Life--He Cannot Plead Ignorance-"If the Righteous Scarcely Be Saved, Where Shall the Ungodly and the Sinner Appear?"

Mat. 7—26: "Everyone that heareth these sayings of mine and doeth them not shall be likened unto a foolish man who built his house upon the

After a discourse of some thirty minutes and of remarkable simplicity yet exceeding scope—for in this sermon Jesus enunciated the underlying principles of all true individuals, social, industrial, civic and national life —our Lord closed with a simple story of two builders. "Whosoever heareth these sayings of mine and doeth them, I will liken him unto a wise man who built his house upon a rock; and the rain descended, and the floods came and the winds blew and beat upon that house and it fell not for it was founded upon a rock. And everyone who heareth these sayings of mine and doeth them not, shall be likened unto a foolish man who built his house upon the sand and the rain descended and the floods came and the winds blew and beat upon that house and it fell." To these men as they are brought to our notice in the parable and in real life, I wish to direct attention on this occasion. And I have judged I can do this more effectually and profitably by putting the foolish individuals at the prominent point of view. So only indirectly and by way of contrast with the foolish, will

Like the wise man of the parable, the foolish man was in no way ignorant of the importance of good foundations. There is no intimation that they differed in this particular. Lach knew a good foundation was needful to the permanency of any structure and especially as in their case. Seeing they were to build on lowland by the side of some mountain stream which at certain seasons would become a mighty torrent, they both must have known a rock foundation would insure a stability to the structure which a sand foundation would not. Nevertheless the foolish man chose to build his house upon the sand. Seeing that he knew the superiority of rock foundation and seeing that such a foundation he might have gotten, had he chosen to dig deep enough, the foolish builder could blame no one but himself, if anything happened to his house which would have been averted had the foundation been of rock. Choosing the sandy foundation under the protest of his better judgment, he, in so doing took upon himself the responsibility for all consequences which might follows on account of the instability of the foundation. But for all that he knew the sand foundation was inferior and especially so in view of the exposed situation of his house he chose to risk it, that, when the rains descended and the floods came, swelling to a rushing torrent, the gentle brook that flowed by his home, the foundations would remain secure. In his folly and presumption he dared to risk a possible calamity.

In choosing the sand foundation, this man saved himself a deal of labor and inconvenience in building. Think of the work the wise builder had to perform in digging down through foot after foot of sand and earth until he reached the rock where he could lay the foundation of his house. The foolish builder escaped all this trouble by building a surface wall or just setting up some cedar posts and laying the sills upon them. But though he saved himself some trouble in the beginning, he brought upon himself far greater trouble in the end. For, contrary to his hope and expectation, when the rains descended and the floods came, the fierce current indermined the foundation of sand and his house fell, the wreckage being swept away upon the bosom of the waters. Thus did he suffer on account of his presumption and folly. Now this foolish man of the parable, Jesus said was illustrative of persons in real life who hear His sayings and do hem not. So we come to the consideration of the foolishman in real life.

Such an one cannot plead ignorance of the manner of life Jesus would have him lead for he has heard the sayings of Jesus or if he have not, he might have heard them and so is inexcusable. The Bible is or might be in every home of the land, while in every city, town and countryside, creachers and teachers of the word are found. Few, indeed, not even excepting the outcast population, can plead ignorance of the words of Jesus, yet so many disregard them. They know His claims as well as the wise who regard them and keep His sayings, but unlike the wise these refuse obedience. Jude speaks of them as "dreamers who speak great swelling words and despised dominion." Peter speaks of them as "presumptuous and self-willed." Paul speaks of them as those "who have not obeyed the gospel of the Lord Jesus Christ," while James speaks more mildly and calls them "forgetful hearers." These, however, all have knowledge of the word and hence are accountable for such consequences as may follow upon their disregard of it. The inhabitants of Jerusalem whom Jesus would have gathered to Himself to protect, but who would not submit, had only hemselves to blame for the desolation and destruction that followed upon heir perverseness. And those Jews whom our Lord condemned when he said: "Ye will not come unto Me that ye may have life," were alone to blame for the death and gloom under which they continued. And so of all who hear the sayings of Jesus and do them not. They are accountable for the consequences and must suffer them when in the end disaster comes. "They knew the Master's will and did it not," that will be sufficient to condemn them in the day of accounts.

Mark well the presumption of the foolish man in real life whom Jesus likened unto the foolish man in the parable. In the face of the warning and instruction of the word of God, he foolishly and deliberately disregards it all yet hopes that in the end it shall be well with him. Foolish ishly risks, in the face of all these utterances that he is and will be as safe in his disobedience to the sayings of Jesus, as if he obeyed them. What madness, what presumption this, for such as believe that He who speaks here is the Son of God! Yet a large portion of almost every community are guilty of this appalling folly. Oh, these presumptuous ones who in their sin dare God and continue to risk being eternally condemned! For character which is determined by deeds tends to permancy either good or evil, and the time draweth near in the life of all when there shall be no hope of change. "He that is unjust let him be unjust still; and he that is filthy, let him be filthy still; and he that is righteous let him be righteous still, and he that is holy let him be holy still."

It is a fact, however, that the foolish man who refuses obedience to the sayings of Jesus, saves himself some trouble and inconvenience at the first. In a way, it is not so easy for one to deny self and fulfil the golden rule as to live a free and easy, self-indulgent life. But in the end irreparable loss comes to those who hear, but do not the sayings of Jesus. "Not everyone that saith unto Me Lord, Lord shall enter the kingdom." Assuredly then, those shall not, who do not go even this far. "Know ye not that the unrighteous shall not inherit the kingdom of God? Be not deceived; neither fornicators, nor idolators, nor adulterers, nor abusers of themselves with mankind, nor thieves, nor covetous, nor drunkards, nor revilers, nor extortioners, shall inherit the kingdom of God." "Be not deceived; God is not mocked; for whatsoever a man soweth, that shall he also reap. For he that soweth to his flesh shall of the flesh reap corruption"—that is to say—moral taint or infection of character that issues in eternal death or moral separation from Ged. These are God's words written not only in revelation but in nature. They shall not fail.

In closing let me ask that we each make a practical application of this and judge each for himself as to whether he belongs to the wise or the foolish. It matters not whether we are within or without the church of Christ so far as the settlement of this personal matter before the judgment seat of our own conscience, is concerned. Let nothing distract our attention or deter us from determining our place as among the wise or foolish in real life. This is a most serious matter. What if any of us should be mistaken? It seems most irrational that any one should not concern himself about this matter. And the more so because so many are of the foolish class. Do you not recall the words of Jesus? "Wide is the gate and broad the way that leadeth to destruction and many there be that go in thereat." Foolish men such as the one in the parable may be few, but foolish men in real life are not few according to the words of desus. It is no uncommon thing for a human soul to meet final disaster and ruin. Therefore I press for judgment to be passed by each of us, in all seriousness, upon himself—am I or am I not of the foolish in real life who hear the sayings of Jesus and do them not? One word more: "If the righteous scarcely be saved, where shall the ungodly and the sinner