

BROOKLYN TABERNACLE BIBLE STUDY ON THE FALL OF JERICHO.

—Dec. 7.—Joshua 6:1-11, 14-20.—
"All things are possible to him that believeth."—Mark 9:23.

JERICHO was a walled city about five miles from the Jordan. It was small, as cities are now estimated; but its wall was a necessity, owing to frequent incursions from Syria and Egypt, because it was on one of the main lines of travel leading to a mountain pass.

The Lord's decree in respect to all the cities of Canaan was that they were devoted—cherem. The Israelites were not led into Canaan to pillage. They were to be executors of the Divine decree against the peoples of Canaan, each city of which was the centre of a little principality. According to history, they were continually at war with each other, and atrociously corrupt, after the manner of the Sodomites. They were to be destroyed as no longer advantageous either to themselves or to others.

In the great prison-house of Sheol, the tomb, they would wait for the more favorable time of Messiah's Kingdom, and the release from sin and degradation promised to all mankind through Abraham's Seed: "In thy Seed shall all the families of the earth be blessed."

The Israelites, as executors of the Divine decree, were to destroy the cities of Canaan, their inhabitants, their animals and their property. The exceptions were things of metal; and these were consecrated in advance to the Lord for the furnishing of the Tabernacle and the Temple.

Captain of the Lord's Host.

After crossing Jordan, the Israelites encamped midway between the river and Jericho, that city having shut its gates, expecting a long siege. Joshua was aware that the first place of attack would be Jericho, but evidently not aware of the character of the siege and of the battle by which it would be overthrown. While reconnoitering in the vicinity of Jericho, he came upon an armed soldier, and at once inquired whether he was friend or foe. The answer was that he was the Captain of the Lord's host.

An angel had been commissioned to materialize—to appear as a human being, wearing human garments and armor—for the purpose of communicating the Divine plans to Joshua. Through this Heavenly messenger the Divine plan for the capture of Jericho was revealed to him. He immediately put it into execution. Every day there was a solemn procession around the doomed city. First went a military escort from the various tribes. Next followed a company of priests blowing rams' horns. Then came a rear guard—presumably warriors. Not a voice was heard. Everything was solemn and funeral, except the blowing of the rams' horns.

These solemn processions encompassed Jericho once a day for six days. Then on the seventh day they went about the city seven times, the last time vociferously shouting, the seven priests constantly blowing the rams' horns. When they had made the seventh circuit, they stopped in front of the city, still blowing; and forthwith the wall crumbled and fell. The Divine purpose can easily be accomplished under Divine supervision. Quite probably the tremor of an earthquake, under Divine direction, caused the fall of the wall in front of the Israelites. It does not seem impossible that God thus intervened to carry out His own purposes.

Prof. Wright declares, "The 'mediate' cause of the fall of the wall was some subterranean earthquake, which shook down the walls of the part of the city where the men were standing, or undermining them so that they sank. This is easily possible in that region of earthquakes."

The record is that at the appointed time the walls fell; and we are free to believe that the catastrophe was connected with an earthquake, made to synchronize with the final blast of the rams' horns. In the light of history and geological conditions of this region, the story bears every mark of being a genuine and authentic account of an event so remarkable that it could not have been modified by tradition without rendering it fantastic and incredible.

The six days of quiet marching around Jericho with nothing accomplished except the witnessing represent the six great Days of the larger Week—each a thousand years long. During the world's history, Sin has been entrenched and impregnable. The Lord's people have merely witnessed against it—giving forth the Bible Message that ultimately Sin shall be destroyed.

But nothing has come of all the witnessing. We are waiting for the great Seventh Day—the thousand years of Messiah's Reign. In it the citadel of evil will be surrounded seven times, or completely. The shout of victory will go up; and the strong walls of sin and error, of Satan's falsehood, of human deception, will fall. Satan shall be bound for a thousand years. Ultimately every evil thing and all who love sin will be forever destroyed in the Second Death.

BROOKLYN TABERNACLE BIBLE STUDY ON THE SIN OF COVETOUSNESS.

—Dec. 14.—Joshua 7.—
"Be sure your sin will find you out."
—Numbers 32:23.

THE Israelites flushed with victory, proceeded with the conquest of Canaan. Spies were sent to Ai. Returning, these advised that the place was small, and that two or three thousand men would be quite sufficient for its capture. From their experience at Jericho they anticipated that their enemies would be so terror-stricken as to render little or no defence. But the experiences at Ai were the reverse. Thirty-six Israelites were slain; and Israel's army, perceiving that they had not the Lord's favor, fled before their enemies.

Joshua and the Elders of Israel were bewildered at this defeat. They prostrated themselves before the Ark of the Covenant, bewailing the trouble, and especially fearful of the influence of the defeat—encouraging their enemies and discouraging Israel.

The Accused or Devoted Thing.

In our Common Version, accused has been used where devoted would have been preferable. The Lord informed Joshua that the Divine favor was not with Israel because of their unfaithfulness. When Jericho was captured, a portion of the spoils had been appropriated by one of the soldiers. According to the Lord's arrangement all the spoils were devoted in advance; hence this was a breach of their agreement, and Israel's army could have no blessing until the matter was rectified.

In order that the lesson might be learned by all Israel, the Lord directed that the representatives of all the tribes should appear before Him, and lots be cast; that thus would be indicated the tribe to which the guilty one belonged. In like manner the different families of that tribe were tested, and the family found. Step by step the matter came down to Achan, who was indicated as guilty.

The penalty upon Achan was death by stoning, and after the stoning the corpse was burned—the burning indicating symbolically that there was no hope of a future life for him. It is our thought, however, that this was a part of the general allegory; and that Achan, as a member of Adam's family, must have a share with all the race in the redemption provided by Jesus' death.

As the Sodomites, redeemed by the merit of Jesus' sacrifice, will be awakened from death during the Millennium, and their experiences will be more tolerable than those of the people of Chorazin and Bethsaida, so it will surely be with Achan. As the Apostle declares, these typical experiences of the past were set forth as an example of the destruction which will be the ultimate punishment of all who sin wilfully, knowingly, intelligently.

Covetousness of Our Day.

Perhaps never has there been so much covetousness as to-day. How few comparatively would do very differently from what Achan did? If all such were to be stoned to death and burned, the world would be one vast funeral pyre. True, they are not deterred by fear of any such punishment. Nevertheless, a large proportion of them profess to believe that for all such sins the penalty is eternal torture. Many who are ready to condemn Joshua's course in stoning Achan are ready to believe that the God of all Grace, the Father of Mercies, would do ten times worse by practically the entire human family.

Covetousness in the Consecrated. When we remember that those who crossed Jordan typified those Christians who have entered into a covenant with God and have been begotten by the Spirit, and that the conquests of Canaan represented the spiritual battles of the consecrated in subjugating the citadel of the heart, then Achan's sin has a new meaning. The term Christian to-day has a very wide application, and in general signifies a civilized person. But it really belongs to a comparatively small class—those consecrated to Jesus' footsteps followers. These have entered the antitypical Canaan, and are fighting the good fight. These would recognize all the spoils of their warfare as consecrated to God.

It is for these to inquire, Am I withholding any part of what I consecrated to God? If they are so doing, they are in danger, not only of exercising an injurious influence upon others, but also of the fate typically illustrated in Achan's case—the Second Death.

"Covetousness, Which Is Idolatry." The Apostle declares that covetousness is idolatry. It puts first the thing coveted; and when this is contrary to the Divine will, this attitude signifies that the coveted thing is more desired than the Divine favor. From this viewpoint the world is full of idolatry. The idols most worshipped are wealth and pleasure. Time, strength and honor are poured out lavishly for these idols.

PLEASED THE WEST.

But Sir Richard's Suggestion Nettled Ottawa.

The late Sir Richard Scott, who passed away a few weeks ago, has the unique distinction of holding Cabinet rank under four Premiers—two Provincial and two Federal. Up to the day of his death he had a fine growth of white hair, which lent dignity and veneration to the former Secretary of State. The two sons of Sir Richard, both of whom live in Ottawa, have been bald for many years, and a political was used to say they might be excellent boys, but in the role of "heirs" they were not very promising.

There were several outstanding features in the career of Sir Richard, and one of the most interesting was that he helped to install his son, D'Arcy Scott, now vice-chairman of the Dominion Railway Board, as mayor of the Capital some fifty-three years after the father had occupied that position. At the inaugural ceremonies, Sir Richard made a reference which set all Canada talking at the time, for it was an interesting prediction and threw a new side light on affairs. He was dwelling on the occasion when Ottawa was selected by her late Majesty Queen Victoria as the seat of the Federal Government for Canada. Then he referred to the wonderful growth and increasing importance of the West, and said that the time might come when, with the great preponderance of population beyond the Great Lakes, the Parliament of Canada might be called upon to consider the matter of shifting the legislative buildings from Ottawa to Winnipeg. Brandon, or some other point. The West might even demand it with its larger influence, wealth and numbers.

Sir Richard did not speak of the matter as likely to be an accomplishment, but rather in a speculative way of what might occur within the next fifty years, for he had been reviewing events of the past half century, having a marvellously clear memory. The western papers, however, caught at the suggestion, and for some weeks articles and letters appeared in the press on the subject that created no little stir. The West heartily approved of Sir Richard's suggestion, but Ottawa was stirred up.—Saturday Night.

Toronto's Museum.

The new museum of the Toronto University, now nearing completion, will be an important educational factor. The use to the student of historic biology and geology of the paleontological collection, which is especially rich in invertebrate fossils is obvious, as well as the use to which the extensive collection of minerals and geological specimens generally will be put, but the different sections of the archaeological collection which will now for the first time be exhibited properly should prove of value to students in a number of different faculties, illustrating as they do the history of different nations and the development of various arts and crafts.

The main entrance takes one into the section which comprises chiefly tapestries and embroideries, of which some very beautiful and rare examples are to be seen. Another section is devoted to lace and embroideries of a smaller size, and this exhibit is of a very extensive character. A third comprises an elaborate collection of lacques, jars, vases and tiles of mediæval European construction. With these are exhibited many beautiful rugs, and several examples of rare Italian art of the renaissance period, of which the most striking is a Della Robbia "bambino," a magnificent example of his work, the immense plaque measuring four feet in diameter and being mounted in an elaborate frame.

There is also a good collection of armor, antique furniture, Chinese, Japanese and Indian articles, Egyptian pottery, carvings and hieroglyphics, some of the objects dating back 5,000 years. Greek, Roman and North American Indian articles are also to be seen.

Strange Coincidence.

There is a strange similarity in the deaths of two British army heroes—possessors of the coveted Victoria Cross for bravery.

Major Cockburn, who was buried in Toronto recently, was killed by a horse on his ranch in Alberta. He won his V.C. in South Africa. In the London, Eng., papers just to hand is chronicled the death of Major M. T. Meiklejohn, V.C., who fell from his horse in Hyde Park and was fatally hurt. He, too, won his V.C. in South Africa. At Elandslaagte, after the main Boer position had been captured, some of the Boers exposed to a heavy cross-fire, and having lost their leaders, began to waver. "By his conspicuous bravery and fearless example," said the official account, "Captain Meiklejohn rallied the men and led them against the enemy's position, where he fell, desperately wounded in four places."

His right arm was nearly shot off and was immediately amputated. "The silly beggars didn't know I was left-handed," he remarked afterwards.

Caterpillars Quee Train.

The Province of Quebec is suffering from a plague of caterpillars. Entire orchards have been ruined, and maple groves look as though they had been swept by fire.

Trees in the public parks are covered with a cotton-like substance black with caterpillars. The city corporation has had gangs of men at work fighting the plague, and the assistance even of boy scouts has been requisitioned.

It is reported from one point that the caterpillars were so thick on the railway track that a luggage train was stopped by the slipping of the wheels. It was only after the use of a quantity of sand that the train could proceed. Various means have been adopted by farmers to save their trees. A common method is to wrap the trunk of a tree with a cloth, and in this the caterpillars are caught as they climb up. It is also an uncommon sight to see men up the trees with lighted torches burning out the cotton-like nests.

AN ENEMY OF DRINK.

John H. Roberts of Montreal Has a Dangerous Job.

John H. Roberts, secretary of the Quebec branch of the Dominion Alliance, who was knocked unconscious by a gang of roughs with a blackjack recently in Montreal, has had various experiences of that kind since going to the city on the St. Lawrence. Two weeks ago, Mr. Roberts was similarly attacked and was sheltered in the same drug store in the French quarter into which he was carried previously. The latter attack was made after a meeting of the Good Templars of St. Andrew's Lodge, and it took a large detachment of police to drive back the crowd, which did not seem satisfied when he was hit over the head once, although he was knocked senseless. And this sort of thing has been going on for years.

Mr. Roberts is a Welshman, and a mighty scrappy little one. He was a temperance worker in the Old Country, and some years ago he came to America to go on a lecture tour. His wife, also a temperance worker, helped him. He toured the United States and Eastern Canada, and wherever he went he stirred things up. One thing he used to do was to have a parade through the slum districts of the cities visited. Finally he decided to remain in Canada. He never lived in Toronto, but three years ago he went to Montreal, and became secretary of the Quebec branch of the Dominion Alliance, just as Rev. Ben Spence is Ontario secretary.

From the first, the owners of the lower type of saloon in Montreal recognized in John H. Roberts a dangerous enemy—as far as shady work was concerned. John H. "let in the light," as they say, and the underworld of Montreal—and they have quite an active, full-sized underworld down there—got after the new Alliance man hard. One day at a hearing of the license commissioners Mr. Roberts and a lawyer named St. Julian disputed possession of a chair. In half a minute about fifty saloon men were on their feet yelling:

"Kill him? Kill the son of a gun!" And Mr. Roberts was rather roughly handled before peace was restored. Not long after Mr. Roberts with three detectives went to raid a tough dance hall. They had seized a quantity of whisky when somebody threw a bottle. Right away the air was a cubist picture of furniture, sticks, bottles, and pretty nearly everything loose around that joint. Roberts was badly beaten up, but escaped before an ambulance was necessary.

Next day he was asked whether he was having anybody arrested. "No," said he, "I haven't laid a complaint yet. We're going to raid some more places like that, and I'll get them in court together."

Of late Mr. Roberts has been seeking to prove that the Montreal chief of police is in collusion with the dive-keepers. He doesn't seek to prove this in any mild or abstract way. He makes such a mighty noise about broken laws—laws smashed openly and flagrantly—that the dive-keepers and the Montreal underworld generally have been getting angrier and angrier all the time.

It will be interesting to see just how this fight will end, for something more serious for either Mr. Roberts or his enemies than has yet transpired seems to be on the way. One thing will not happen, however, Roberts won't quit; you can bank on that.

Hiawatha Dead.

Hiawatha, the last hereditary chief of the Iroquois Indians, is dead. He had presided for many years over the remnants of the tribe which settled in Ontario. Though the Iroquois are greatly scattered and number fewer than 12,000 in all, those of the Canadian reservation are regarded as the head tribe, and the chief, Hiawatha was looked up to as the chieftain of all the Iroquois.

His successor will have to be elected by the tribe because his only son, Prince Lazarus, is not a candidate for the leadership, since he, like many other Iroquois Indians, has adapted himself to modern civilization, and at present he is studying for the Methodist ministry. It was the custom of the Iroquois to name the chiefs eldest son Hiawatha, which means a person of marvellous birth; but the late chief's son was baptized Lazarus.

While most of the Iroquois are now farmers, many of them have attained to considerable distinction in other pursuits, and their reservations in Ontario are well ordered and show an advanced state of cultivation.

"The Dominion."

The celebration of "Dominion Day"—the forty-sixth anniversary of the day when all the scattered provinces of Canada were gathered into one nation by the Fathers of Confederation—calls to mind the quaint story, well known to all Canadians, of the reason why Canada came to be called "The Dominion."

"His dominion shall be from sea to sea, and from the river to the ends of the earth," was the text from which the Fathers of Confederation picked the word with which to distinguish the great nation which was to spring from the struggling settlements spread over a vast continent.

At that time, when Canada was still a vast wilderness, sparsely inhabited, it needed a flash of true prophecy in the mind of those who chose to speak of a nation stretching "from sea to sea." The miracle of colonization, however, has been accomplished, and Canada is now reaching her prime.

Began as Page Boy.

J. D. Taylor, of New Westminster, B.C., began his Parliamentary career as a page in the House of Commons. He ran messages to the Library for the men who led the House in the brave days of old, posted letters, strung Hansards and so forth. He went to British Columbia, made good, owns a newspaper, represents an important constituency and is a good fellow. He has the peculiar advantage over his fellow members of knowing what the page boys think of them.

Dr. John Barber

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NOTICE OF ASSIGNMENT

In the Matter of the Creditors' Trust Deed Act,
and

In the Matter of Henry Jamieson and John Murphy Connor, doing business as the Tunnel Creek Lumber Company.

Notice is hereby given that the said Henry Jamieson and John Murphy Connor, carrying on business as Lumbermen at Tunnel Creek, in the Province of British Columbia, under the name of the Tunnel Creek Lumber Company, have made an Assignment, under the Creditors' Trust Deeds Act, of all their estate, credits and effects, to me, Gerald G. Moffatt, Esq., of the City of Fernie, in the Province of British Columbia, for the general benefit of their creditors.

Dated at Fernie, British Columbia, this 5th day of December, A.D. 1913.
Gerald G. Moffatt,
Assignee.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

ROUND TRIP EXCURSIONS

To
LOS ANGELES, CAL.
Tickets on sale by Canadian Pacific Agents, January 3, 4, 5, 1914,
FOR SPECIAL TRAIN LEAVING
SPOKANE, WASH., JAN. 6.
Also on January 10, 11, 12,
FOR SPECIAL TRAIN LEAVING
SPOKANE, WASH., JAN. 13.
Final Return Limit, April 30, 1914.
FARE FROM FERNIE
To Los Angeles and Return
Going and Returning via Spokane,
\$112.40.

Going via Spokane and Returning via Seattle, \$125.50.
Stops will be made at Portland, San Francisco, San Jose, Santa Barbara, Del Monte, Paso Robles, Santa Cruz, Riverside and Redlands.
Fare on going trip from Spokane includes berth and meals on train or at hotel, and a number of sightseeing trips. Return is by regular service, meals and berth not included.
For descriptive pamphlet apply,
R. Dawson,
Dist. Pass. Agent,
Calgary, Alta.

SYNOPSIS OF COAL MINING REGULATIONS

Coal mining rights of the Dominion, in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, the Yukon Territory, the North-west Territories and in a portion of the Province of British Columbia, may be leased for a term of twenty-one years at an annual rental of \$1 an acre. Not more than 2,500 will be leased to one applicant.

Application for a lease must be made by the applicant in person to the Agent or Sub-Agent of the district in which the rights applied for are situated.

In surveyed territory the land must be described by sections, or legal sub-divisions of sections, and in unsurveyed territory the tract applied for shall be staked out by the applicant himself.

Each application must be accompanied by a fee of \$5 which will be refunded if the rights applied for are not available, but not otherwise. A royalty shall be paid on the merchantable output of the mine at the rate of five cents per ton.

The person operating the mine shall furnish the Agent with sworn returns accounting for the full quantity of merchantable coal mined and pay the royalty thereon. If the coal mining rights are not being operated such returns should be furnished at least once a year.

The lease will include the coal mining rights only, but the lessee may be permitted to purchase whatever available surface rights may be considered necessary for the working of the mine at the rate of \$10.00 an acre.

For full information application should be made to the Secretary of the Department of the Interior, Ottawa, or to any Agent or Sub-Agent of Dominion Lands.

W. W. CORY,
Deputy Minister of the Interior.
N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.—30490.

Mount Fernie Lodge No. 47

I. O. O. F.

Meets every Wednesday night at 8 o'clock in K. of P. Hall.
Visiting brethren cordially invited.
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Notice is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend to apply to the Commissioner of Lands for a licence to prospect for coal and petroleum over the following lands:
Commencing at a post planted at the south east corner of Lot 7133 in Block 4593, South East Kootenay, and marked John McIntosh's north east corner, thence west 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains to point of commencement.
Located August 28th, 1913.
John McIntosh, Locator.
Frank E. Clute, Witness.
Oct. 17-5t

Notice is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend to apply to the Commissioner of Lands for a licence to prospect for coal and petroleum over the following lands:
Commencing at a post planted at the south west corner of Lot 7132 in Block 4593, South East Kootenay, and marked John McIntosh's north west corner, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains thence north 80 chains to point of commencement.
Located August 24th, 1913.
John McIntosh, Locator.
Frank E. Clute, Witness.
Oct. 17-5t

Notice of Application for Hotel License

Notice is hereby given that on the twenty-second day of September next application will be made to the Superintendent of Provincial Police for the grant of a license for the sale of liquor by retail in and upon the premises known as the Wardner Hotel, situate at Wardner, B.C., upon the lands described as Lots 16, 17 and 18, Townsite of Wardner, Kootenay District.
Dated this 19th day of August, 1913.

JOHN LAWSON,
Aug 22, 5t. Applicant.

B. W. Hynds E. A. Kummer

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