

THE CHATHAM RECORD
H. A. LONDON,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR
Terms of Subscription
\$1.50 Per Year
Strictly in Advance

The Chatham Record

VOL. XXXV.

PITTSBORO, CHATHAM COUNTY, N. C., FEBRUARY 5, 1913.

NO. 26.

THE CHATHAM RECORD
Rates of Advertising
One Square, one insertion \$1.00
One Square, two insertions \$1.50
One Square, one month \$2.50
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BRIEF NEWS NOTES FOR THE BUSY MAN

MOST IMPORTANT EVENTS OF
THE PAST WEEK TOLD IN
CONDENSED FORM.

WORLD'S NEWS EPITOMIZED

Complete Review of Happenings of
Greatest Interest From All
Parts of World.

Southern.

Mrs. Anne Gartrell Grady, mother of the late Henry W. Grady, is dead at the home of her granddaughter in Atlanta, Ga.

The Fusionists of Tennessee scored a sweeping victory in Tennessee by electing their candidates in three contests for state officers.

Dr. F. M. Ridley, Sr., of LaGrange, Ga., has been tendered by the United States government the position of chairman of a commission of public health. Doctor Ridley is one of the most distinguished and best known men in Georgia in his profession.

When a string of cars jumped a locked switch at the Southern railway shops at Macon, Ga., and crashed into another string standing on a repair track, it cost the life of George W. O'Neal, a car inspector; fatally injured Struggs Johnson and seriously hurt Clinton Lavander.

One hundred men who had volunteered their services to build a tabernacle for a revival were buried in piles of broken timbers when the roof collapsed at Eldorado, Kan. Fifteen were injured, two probably fatally. They had been warned that they were overloading the roof.

A verdict of guilty was returned after only ten minutes' deliberation in New Orleans in the case of Eugene F. Buhler, president of the defunct Teutonia bank, and Joseph Gemila, director and chairman of the bank's finance committee, charged jointly with having received deposits knowing the institution to be in a failing condition. Bank examiners found the most flagrant violations of the national banking law.

General.

The peace negotiations, which reached a deadlock over the cessation of Adrianople on January 6, were finally broken by a note which the plenipotentiaries of the Balkan allies presented to Rechad Pasha, head of the Turkish delegation. The plan of the allied governments, so far as the plenipotentiaries are informed, is to concentrate their forces on Adrianople immediately after the expiration of the prescribed four days, if the surrender of the fortress does not occur in the meantime.

As a protest against the withdrawal of the franchise bill by the English government, the suffragists have resumed their militant tactics in London. While a deputation, which the chancellor of the exchequer, David Lloyd-George, had refused to see, was trying to force its way into parliament against an overwhelming force of police, and women were being arrested for resisting the officers, the other bands of women went through Whitehall breaking windows of the government offices and through Cockspur and other streets, where the plate glass windows in the establishments of shipping companies and other establishments were ruthlessly smashed.

Eight United States senators were elected in eight different states of the Union. Six of the number are Democrats and two Republicans. Three of the number are members of the national upper house and were re-elected. The new senators are William H. Thompson of Kansas, William Hughes of New Jersey, Judge W. M. Kavanaugh of Arkansas, Representative Morris Sheppard of Texas and Key Pittman of Nevada, all Democrats, and A. B. Fall of New Mexico and Francis E. Warren of Wyoming, Republicans. B. R. Tillman of South Carolina was re-elected.

Carl Reidelbach, who terrorized the central police station in Los Angeles, Cal., in November last, has been sentenced to twenty years in the penitentiary. The sentence was imposed after Reidelbach had declared he believed dynamite was a good means of righting some social wrongs. "If I thought your allegation was an unalterable principle I would sentence you to life imprisonment," said the court. "But I think twenty years in the penitentiary will give you plenty of time to change your mind."

Near Butte, Mont., for fifteen hours Frank Engstrom, aged eleven, was freed by a mountain lion, with the thermometer at 35 below zero. The extreme cold finally drove the animal back to its lair, and the boy escaped.

President Taft has received a present of a silver box from a number of Southern admirers.

"This city in its continuance of congestion of population, is more crucial than the Turk in his most barbarous hours," declared Benjamin C. Marsh, executive secretary of the New York Congress committee, in addressing Physicians and Surgeons.

Miss Genevieve Clark, eighteen-year-old daughter of Speaker Clark, is the youngest author whose writings are indexed in the Pan-American Union library. She is preparing a series of articles on life in the capital.

A bandit robbed the safe of an express car and escaped with a bag of currency said to contain several thousand dollars. The car was attached to a Chicago special express train on a branch of the Pennsylvania railroad.

Woodrow Wilson accepted the offer of the students of Princeton university to escort him from his home in Princeton to the white house on the day he is inaugurated. Just a century ago Princeton gave its last president to the nation—James Madison. The centenary will be celebrated in a unique way, to which Mr. Wilson has given his consent.

The rogues' gallery of New York City, in which it has been charged that there has been favoritism, will be investigated by an aldermanic committee.

President-elect Wilson has announced that his conferences with prominent Democrats generally about "men and policies," which have been in progress ever since he returned from Bermuda, are a tan and Hefceforth, until March 4, he will devote practically his entire time to his duties as governor of New Jersey.

Peter Boore, a young Chicago bandit who was shot by Clarence McSweeney, a police telephone operator, has admitted having participated with his brother, Albert, in more than 20 hold-ups on the south side during the past six weeks. Shortly after making the confession he died.

Deputy sheriffs and strikers from the Rankin plant of the American Steel and Wire company, a subsidiary of the United States Steel corporation, clashed at Pittsburgh, and one man was killed and twelve persons injured, several fatally. Among the injured are several women and a six-month-old child.

President-elect Wilson received greetings from the king of Spain through the Marquis de la Vega Inclan, the royal commissioner delegated to select a site for the Spanish exhibit at the Panama exposition at San Francisco. It was the first message Mr. Wilson has received from a European ruler. The envoy, besides conveying to the president-elect the king's personal message of good will, expressed in behalf of the king a deep interest in the exposition at San Francisco. He told the governor that Spain had been planning a similar exposition for the same year, but now intended to postpone her world's fair until 1918.

Washington.

Cipriano Castro, former president of Venezuela, was denied admission to the United States as a visitor by Charles Nagel, secretary of commerce and labor because Castro refused to answer whether he had any party in the killing of General Paredes.

It was inevitable that one way or another the farmer would at last be blamed for the high cost of living. A greater yield of crops at less cost, by the application of scientific methods of soil culture and the use of business principles, such as mills and other industries have to employ, will help break the backbone of high prices of foodstuffs, according to Prof. Milton Whitney of the United States department of agriculture. He is an authority on soils and their uses, and is now preparing a bulletin on the nation's food supply. He says fewer acres of land are today being cultivated in proportion to population than heretofore. One-fifth less acres are being tilled than in 1880.

With the election of Willard Saulsbury as United States senator from Delaware, the Democratic strength in the next senate swung from the precarious figure of 48, or exactly one-half the senate, to the safer total of 49, a majority of 2. Mr. Saulsbury's election, added to the victory recently secured in Tennessee, assures the Democrats absolute control of the senate after March 4. The vote of Vice President Marshall would have been the deciding factor in any event, but the addition of another Democratic vote to the column gives the party leaders what they believe to be a safe margin for tariff and legislative action.

The Washington monument was characterized as "an Egyptian obelisk," the postoffice department building as a "cross between a cathedral and a cotton factory" and the pension building as a "lovely red shed that disfigures Judiciary square," by Representative Cooper of Wisconsin, in a speech in the house.

Following the receipt of official confirmation of the massacre of Capt. Patrick McNally and six native enlisted men of the Philippine scouts by the Moros of the island of Jolo, war department officials planned a campaign to rid the entire island of the head hunters, who have proved so destructive to United States soldiers since the American occupation. Secretary of War Stimson ordered that a campaign to the death be waged against the natives. The engagement in which Captain McNally and his men were killed has convinced the department that only a sanguinary campaign can pacify this portion of the Philippines.

Not only has the parcel post saved the people of the United States in the first fifteen days of its existence more than a half million dollars, according to Senator Bourne, author of the law, but it has not proved a hardship to the overworked letter carrier. Senator Bourne announced that reports from forty-five leading cities of the country which produced almost half of the postal revenues showed that during the twelve working days between January 1 and 15, a total of 5,094,027 outgoing parcels were dispatched at a cost of \$395,286, or about 7.7 cents a parcel.

WEEKS' WORK OF GENERAL ASSEMBLY

WHAT IS BEING DONE BY THE
LAWMAKERS OF STATE OF
NORTH CAROLINA.

NUMBER OF BILLS ACTED ON

Pass Resolution For Committee to Confer With Railroad Officials With Reference to Freight Rate Discrimination—Other Work Being Done.

Senate—Monday.

Senator Watts, chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, moved for the appointment of a clerk to his committee.

The following bills passed final readings:

House bill to amend the charter of Town of Salem.

Senate bill to authorize Waynesville to issue bonds and complete the graded school building.

Senate bill to amend the charter of East Spencer, Rowan county.

Senate bill to authorize an election for graded school bonds in Scotland Neck.

Senate bill authorizing Forsyth county to issue refunding bonds or notes to pay for part of the construction of Roanoke & Southern Railway.

Senate bill to validate electric light bond election in Asheboro.

Senate bill to incorporate Town of Grandin, Caldwell county.

House—Monday.

There was the usual flood of petitions from all sections of the state for six-months school terms and a number for compulsory attendance and for child labor legislation.

There was favorable report for the Kellum bill to restore local self-government to New Hanover county, a bill that only provides for change in the number of justices of the peace for Wilmington township.

Senate—Tuesday.

Petitions were received from Gaston, Cabarrus, Cumberland, Rockingham, Rowan and Watauga counties for six-months school terms.

The following bills passed final readings:

Senate bill to amend section 3505 of the Revisal, so as to make the minimum punishment for horse-stealing four months instead of five years. This was opposed by Wakefield and Watts.

House bill to amend the Revisal, section 93, so as to require notice of refusal to pay an account by an administrator to be in writing, the Senate amendment not to apply to transactions prior to enactment.

Senator Studdert was added to the Committee on Penal Institutions.

House—Tuesday.

Raleigh.—The Stewart bill amending the divorce laws passed the House Tuesday afternoon. It originally provided that separation for two years be ground for divorce. The committee had amended this, making the time five years, the party abandoned without cause having the right to remarry.

The House passed the Justice anti-trust bill, which applies the Federal anti-trust law to the state, enacts the provisions of the old Reid anti-trust bill of the 1907 session and provides machinery for the Attorney General to enforce the law.

A number of bills passed final readings in the house.

Senate—Wednesday.

The senate discussed at considerable length, the question of whether constitutional amendments shall be submitted to the people by this session or by a special session next fall.

Petitions were sent up by Senators Brown, Coffey, Hall, Ivie, Payne, Barnes, Peebles, Evans of Bladen, Bryant and Davis for a six-months school term and compulsory education law; by Hooks, from Woman's Club of Goldsboro, for right of women to serve on school committees, for better laws regulating labor of women and children and for a vital statistics law; by Pharr from the Eclectic Club of Charlotte, for the vital statistics law.

House—Wednesday.

There were numbers of petitions reported from various sections of the state for the child labor legislation, six-months school terms and compulsory attendance, better roads, search and seizure law, and petitions for the state militia for the expenses of the inauguration of President Wilson.

Bills passed final readings as follows:

Gordon bill to require preparation for University and four-years reading medicine before persons can be licensed to practice.

Senate bill to authorize the summoning of jurors from other counties for the trial of causes in certain cases.

House bill to prevent infant blindness.

House bill to prevent the use of firearms by children; parents and guardians being guilty of misdemeanor under certain circumstances.

Senate—Thursday.

Raleigh.—The Senate voted 37 to 10 for the appointment of the legislative committee of five from the Senate and eight from the House and the commission of five by the Governor as a

constitutional amendment commission, as recommended by the Joint Committee on Constitutional Amendments.

A message from Governor Craig submitted the proposition from E. C. Duncan to buy the State's stock in the A. & N. C. Railroad for \$949,950 in cash, 75 per cent of par value.

Among reports of committees was an unfavorable report from the Committee on Education.

House—Thursday.

Petitions from many parts of the state for six months school terms, for compulsory school attendance, child labor legislation, special school tax levies, woman's suffrage and state-wide dog tax.

A message received from the Governor, transmitting without recommendation the proposition of E. C. Duncan to purchase the state's stock in the Atlantic & North Carolina Railroad Co. was referred to the Finance Committee.

Bills passed final reading as follows:

Relative to the issuance of bonds in Forsyth county for the Roanoke & Southern Railroad.

To validate electric light bonds in Asheboro.

To allow Red Springs to issue school bonds.

Senate—Friday.

The Senate passed the Judiciary Committee's substitute for the North Carolina Bar Association jury bills providing for 12 peremptory challenges by the defendant in capital cases and four for the state, the state to stand one at the foot of the panel, and doing away with the requirement that jurors in the box must be freeholders.

Petitions were received from citizens of Northampton county for bonding railroad employees; from citizens of Littleton for an appropriation of \$20,000 for the Oxford Orphanage; from Farmers' Union of Halifax county for six-months school term and compulsory school law; from Junior Order Councils at Statesville, Gaston, Pilot Mountain, Franklinton and Asheboro for better child labor law and compulsory school law.

House—Friday.

In the House the Kellum bill passed by a good-sized majority, directing the Corporation Commission to investigate the receiver's sale to the A. & N. C. Railroad and subsequent division of the old Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railroad, Wilmington to Mount Airy, by the Southern and Atlantic Coast Line, and report to the Attorney General as to findings that indicate conspiracy to throttle competition in violation of the Sherman anti-trust law.

The following bills were ratified:

To authorize Commissioners of Forsyth county to issue refunding bonds for the Roanoke & Southern Railroad.

Senate—Saturday.

The senate passed the house joint resolution for the governor to appoint a committee of three to confer with officials of railroad companies in effort to settle contest over freight rate discrimination without retaliatory legislation at this session.

House bill to amend Revisal so as to require hunters starting fires to extinguish them passed final readings. The following also passed:

Senate bill fixing boundary line between two school tax districts in Wilkes.

Senate bill to empower Madison county to buy land adjacent to court house for better fire protection.

Senate bill to appoint magistrates in Nash and ratify their acts.

Senate resolution to pay expenses of Vacation Committee on Home for Wives and Widows of Veterans.

Announcement was made of the consideration of all divorce bills by the two judiciary committees on Tuesday afternoon at 3 o'clock in the senate chamber.

Petitions in considerable numbers were received for six-months schools and compulsory attendance law.

House—Saturday.

There were petitions introduced advocating six-months minimum terms of public school; for compulsory attendance; for location of the proposed Western Carolina Teacher Training school and for child labor legislation.

The Weatherpon bill as introduced to provide for 20 instead of 14 judges and superior court districts was put upon its passage, voted with out opposition and sent to the senate and then a motion to reconsider the motion and table it carried, making it impossible for the matter to be reopened in the house again.

The house passed the joint resolution endorsing the proposed Transcontinental Highway, Atlantic to the Pacific.

Representative Clark of Pitt county introduced in the house a drastic anti-cigarette bill as follows:

"Whereas, the public welfare demands that the health of its citizens be protected, and that the young men of our state be allowed to grow to a fully developed manhood; and whereas the use of tobacco in the form of cigarettes is admitted and recognized as very injurious to the human system, therefore the general assembly of North Carolina do enact:

"Section 1—That it shall be a misdemeanor for any person, firm or corporation to manufacture or sell, or to sell, or to bring into the state for the purpose of selling, giving away, or otherwise disposing of, any cigarettes, cigarette papers or substitute for the same; and a violation of any of the provisions of this act shall be a misdemeanor punishable by a fine of not less than \$50.

BIG PROBLEM IS BEING STUDIED

EXPLANATION OF WORK BUREAU
OF SOCIAL HYGIENE HOPES
TO ACCOMPLISH.

ABOLISH WHITE SLAVE TRADE

John D. Rockefeller, Jr., Tells of the Plans for the Investigation of Vice Conditions.

New York.—In order that the public might better understand the Bureau of Social Hygiene, John D. Rockefeller, Jr., gave out a statement explaining the origin, work and the plans of that institution. The bureau, he said, came into existence about two years ago as a result of the work of a special grand jury appointed to investigate the white slave traffic in New York City. This jury recommended that a public commission be appointed to study the social evil.

Mr. Rockefeller was foreman of that grand jury and he thereafter gave the subject deep thought and conferred with a large number of the leading men and women. "These conferences," says Mr. Rockefeller, "developed the feeling that a public commission would labor under a number of disadvantages such as the fact that it would be short lived; that its work would be done publicly; that at best it could hardly do more than present recommendations. So the commission grew that in order to make a real and lasting improvement in conditions, a permanent organization should be created, the continuation of which would not be dependent upon a temporary wave of reform, nor upon the life of any man or group of men, but which would go on, generation after generation, continuously making warfare against the forces of evil. It also appeared that a private organization would have, among other advantages, a certain freedom from publicity and from political bias, which a public appointed commission could not so easily avoid.

"Therefore, as the initial step, in the winter of 1911 the Bureau of Social Hygiene was formed. Its present members are Miss Katharine Bement Davis, superintendent of the New York state reformatory for women at Bedford Hills, N. Y.; Paul M. Warburg of the firm of Kuhn, Loeb & Co.; Starr J. Murphy of the New York bar, and John D. Rockefeller, Jr.

"One of the first things undertaken by the bureau was the establishment at Bedford Hills, adjacent to the reformatory, of a laboratory of social hygiene, under Miss Davis' direction. In this laboratory it is proposed to study from the physical, mental, social and moral side each person committed to the reformatory. This study will be carried on by experts and each case will be kept under observation for three weeks to three months, as may be required. When the diagnosis is completed, it is hoped that the laboratory will be in position to recommend the treatment most likely to reform the individual, or, if reformation is impossible to recommend permanent custodial care. Furthermore, reaching out beyond the individuals involved, it is believed that these important contributions may be made to a fuller knowledge of the conditions ultimately responsible for vice. If this experiment is successful the principle may prove applicable to all classes of criminals and the conditions precedent to crime and lead to lines of action not only more scientific and humane, but also less wasteful than those at present followed."

"That its work might be done intelligently the bureau employed George J. Kneeland to make a comprehensive survey of vice conditions in New York, and Abraham Flexner to study the social evil in Europe, and their reports are now being prepared.

In conclusion Mr. Rockefeller's statement says: "It cannot be too strongly emphasized that the spirit which dominates the work of the bureau is not sensational or sentimental or hysterical; that it is not a spirit of criticism of public officials; but that it is essentially a spirit of constructive suggestion and of deep scientific as well as humane interest in a great world problem."

Ryan's Bond Refused.

Chicago.—For the second time the United States circuit court of appeals declined to approve bonds submitted for the release of Frank M. Ryan, president of the International Ironworkers' union; R. H. Houllihan and William Shupe of Chicago, convicted of conspiracy in connection with illegal transportation of dynamite. District Attorney Miller advised the court he had inspected the sureties and found them insufficient. Bonds of William Bernhardt of Cincinnati for \$10,000 were accepted.

Speedy Justice Meted Negro.

Gulftort, Miss.—Within seven hours after he had shot and killed Chief of Police Charles Dickey, Percy Newkirk, a negro, who had been trapped by the officer while in the act of burglarizing a store, was indicted by the county grand jury, tried on a charge of murder, convicted, and sentenced to be hanged just one month from date. Notwithstanding the quick justice meted out to the negro, a large and excited crowd thronged the streets near the court house and threats of lynching made.

FROM THE TAR HEEL STATE

Latest News of General Interest That Has Been Collected From Many Towns and Counties.

Siler City.—Siler City is to have electric lights, plans having already taken definite shape looking to this end.

Raeford.—At a mass meeting of the citizens of Raeford it was decided to ask the legislature to authorize the issue of \$35,000 in bonds for the purchase of a modern school building.

Asheville.—Mr. N. B. McDevitt, well known in the political circles of Western North Carolina was notified of his appointment to the office of clerk of superior court of Madison county, having been named by Judge Frank Carter to succeed Mr. W. H. Henderson who died recently in Florida.

Asheville.—Messrs. A. H. Hawkins M. M. Shepherd, F. E. Tipton and A. C. Morris, four of the most prominent merchants of Hendersonville, were arrested charged with a violation of the United States law which forbids the mailing of matter in which prizes are offered subject to games of chance or drawings.

Raleigh.—Coroner Seaparks is investigating the killing of Lindsay Smith, a negro youth, who was found dead by the roadside a few miles from Raleigh on the Lenoir road.

Wilson.—In the western part of the county Cleveland Boone, a white farmer of Horn's Church, shot R. A. Deaton, a neighbor. Deaton died as a result of the shooting.

Newbern.—Much interest is being manifested by the boys of this county in the corn club which was organized a few weeks ago. In addition to the prizes which have been offered by the state a number of prizes have been offered to the successful contestants by local merchants and business men. The exhibits will be made during the fall, probably during the Eastern Carolina fair week and will be seen there.

Washington.—A report of the soil survey of Johnston county made by the bureau of soils in co-operation with the North Carolina department of agriculture will soon be issued. The survey was made for the purpose of showing the agricultural value and crop adaptation of the soils of the county, how they should be treated and what methods of farm management should be followed in order to obtain the best possible yield.

Farmville.—Following an enthusiastic good roads mass-meeting in the local town hall recently, a large petition has been sent up to the legislature asking for a vote on a \$40,000 bond issue for good roads in Farmville township. A petition for special tax has also been sent up, but the bond issue petition more than doubles the tax petitions. Farmville township expects to set an example to neighboring sections. Green county, adjoining, has already taken active steps for good roads.

Salisbury.—Prof. R. G. Kizer, superintendent of education in Rowan county has announced that the county board of education has planned to give a five-months school term this year where the county schools have one principal, Supt. Kizer made another announcement, to the effect that there will be held a county commencement of all the rural schools about the last of March.

Washington.—A public meeting of the citizens and prominent business men of Washington was held in the court house in the interest of good roads for Washington and Beaufort county. Congressman John H. Small and R. E. Toms the highway engineer of the United States bureau of public roads, were the principal speakers. The meeting lasted for about two hours and much enthusiasm was exhibited, both by the farmers and the citizens.

Thomasville.—The opposition to the new county of Aycock, for the creation of which the present legislature is being asked, has begun in Thomasville and is being displayed by the circulation of a petition over the town to be signed by those who oppose the movement. Thomasville is to be included in the bounds of Aycock county, if it is established, and consequently a great deal of interest is being manifested in the outcome of the Gold bill, now before the legislature for consideration.

Greensboro.—To make an inspection of the state normal college and the rural public schools of Guilford J. D. Eggleston and J. C. Muernan, of the national department of rural education were here recently.

Greensboro.—County Superintendent of Education Thomas R. Foust is beginning to get reports from the meetings held in every school district of the county several days ago with a purpose of discussing the advisability of asking the legislature to enact a compulsory attendance law for Guilford, in the event a state-wide measure is not passed.

Raleigh.—Members of the North Carolina Bankers' Association in a meeting just held here selected Asheville as the place for the 1913 summer meeting, the date to be somewhere between the 1st and 20th of July.

Greensboro.—The Interstate Convention of the Young Men's Christian Association of the Carolinas came to a close recently, with the election of officers and a farewell meeting to the delegates in attendance. The meeting was held in the local association building and was largely attended.

INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

(By E. O. SELLERS, Director of Evening Department, The Moody Bible Institute of Chicago.)

LESSON FOR FEBRUARY 9.

GOD'S COVENANT WITH NOAH.

LESSON TEXT—Gen. 9:1-17.
GOLDEN TEXT—"I do set my bow in the cloud and it shall be for a token of a covenant between me and the earth."
Gen. 9:13.

I. Verses 8-11. At the conclusion of the lesson of last week Noah was embarked in the ark and the flood was over the earth. Between that time and the time of this lesson Noah made three attempts to ascertain if the time had arrived for him to leave the Ark. At last God gave him command (8:15, 16) to "go forth," but he did not go empty handed. Noah had taken his ark in the ark and it proved to be a most profitable investment. Though shut up 150 days (7:24), God must have been in the hearts of that little company as they stepped forth upon the dry land. What an overpowering sense of God's gracious mercy. What a recollection of God's awful wrath! What a trembling lest there be a repetition of this disaster. And what an amazement in contemplating the mighty work of founding a new race.

Noah's Offering.

The first act on Noah's part upon leaving the ark was to build an altar unto God and to offer a burnt offering (8:20). Thus we see that God's covenant with Noah was based upon the ground of shed blood (Heb. 9:15-22), and as such it was an acceptable offering, "a sweet smelling sacrifice" (8:21), because it was an expression of entire consecration to God, Phil. 4:18. This offering is of course, a type of Christ who is the "Lamb slain from the foundation of the world." As Noah's offering, see 8:21, averted a rightful penalty, even so the offering of Christ redeems us from the curse of sin which is our just due, Gal. 3:13.

As they look upon the cleansed earth, for there is no sin present except that of their own hearts, they are to us a type of that new life into which we enter through Jesus Christ, see I. Peter 3:20, 21.

A study of covenants and of covenant making ceremonies is always intensely interesting. In the Biblical meaning a covenant is a compact or agreement between two parties, (1) between God and man, (2) between man and man. In this covenant God bestowed the benefit of an assurance, though Noah had had certain conditions imposed upon him, the fulfilling of which brought him to this place where he might receive this assurance.

God's covenant with Noah was one of eight great covenants, (1) the one made in Eden, Gen. 1:28; (2) the one with Adam, Gen. 3:15; (3) that with Noah, Gen. 8:21, 22; (4) that with Abraham, Gen. 15:18; (5) that with Moses, Ex. 19:25; (6) one with the Israelites, Deut. 28:3; (7) that with David, 2 Sam. 7:16; (8) the new covenant, Heb. 8:8. The main elements of this covenant are, (a) the removal of the curse, 8:21; (b) the assurance of returning harvests and regular seasons, 8:22; (c) the promise of an abundant progeny, 9:1; (d) the domination of animal life, 9:2; (e) provision for food, both flesh and herd, 9:3; (f) provision for sacrifice and worship, 9:4; (g) the safety of human life, 9:5; (h) the administration of justice, 9:6.

God's Promise.

Noah's life of obedience before he entered the ark had elicited God's promise that he would establish a covenant with him, see Eph. 6:18; and so God today holds before all men the promise of a new and better covenant into which they also may enter if they will, Heb. 8:8. God has frequently used this covenant as an illustration of his love and his faithfulness towards his people, Isa. 5:9, 10, and this covenant included God's care for the beasts as well as man, verses 10, 15, 16, see also Ps. 36:5, 6; Jonah 4:11. This is a good thought to emphasize with the younger pupils.

If Verses 12-17. As though Jehovah would make assurance doubly secure, he not only made a covenant but appointed a token, a sign, of that covenant, whereby the covenant is to be remembered, read Gen. 17:11; Ex. 12:13, 2:12; Matt. 26:28-29; I. Cor. 11:23-25. We must beware of reading into this passage any suggestion that this is the first appearance of a rainbow upon the earth; there is no such suggestion in the text, but rather God took the rainbow which was set in the cloud and made of it a token of the covenant he had made with Noah. Whenever we behold a rainbow we ought to remember that his covenant was not alone to Noah, but to us, his seed.

The rainbow was formed of that same rain which had produced the flood. "After the appearance of an entire rainbow, as a rule, no rain of long duration follows." The rainbow is proof that the rain is partial and that the sun of God's mercy is shining. It lights up what had just been dark and fearful. Rainbows can be seen in all parts of the earth,