

where customers can obtain all kinds of dainties, canned, boxed and bottled, and such fancy groceries as Mrs. Marshall herself refines and prepares. The lady also edits a series of recipe books and a monthly journal devoted to those interested in that important part of the home. Every spring and autumn there is an exhibition. The graduating classes are examined and show their prowess, and the patrons of the house are invited in to taste of the new dishes of Mrs. Marshall's invention and to see her cooks at work. The hall is then filled with long tables set luxuriously as for dinners, luncheons, suppers or breakfasts. The most recent patterns in menus, floral and fruit decorations, the arrangement of roses and the lighting of tables are displayed, and the whole exhibition is accompanied by a series of lectures on the culinary art.

The world, surely, is full of opportunities to make what is called financial success. It takes a keen eye to perceive them, or persistent work to develop them. Very often they are so close at hand that they are unnoticed on that ground, for people are apt to look to the dim horizon for something to turn up, while all around them are the raw materials for a fortune.

PROGRESS OF THE WAR.

The report that the Spanish so-called Cape Verde fleet has been located in West Indian waters and is now somewhere in the Caribbean sea should be considered good news. It means that there is prospect of a decisive engagement before long between the naval forces of the two belligerent countries and that the real work in hand—the invasion and liberation of Cuba—is about to commence. When that Cape Verde fleet is no longer in fighting condition, there can be no reason for delaying more aggressive tactics against Havana.

The administration has been criticized on account of the apparent slowness of the movement against Cuba, but the absolute secrecy that has veiled the movements of the Cape Verde fleet and its unexpected appearance on this side of the Atlantic seem to justify the caution with which the real issue has been approached. Naval experts at the beginning of the war pointed out that before either power can make use of its land forces its claim to superiority afloat within the sphere of operations must be made good, and this can be done only by defeating the enemy, or confining his ships to port. The London Times has maintained that the defeat of the Italians at Lissa and the Chinese at Yalu was due to the fact that the defeated countries endeavored to conduct operations by land without first having cleared the adjacent waters of the hostile fleet. The Americans have not fallen into this error. The time for the invasion of Cuba is when the communication between the colony and the mother country is cut off.

In this connection it may be worth while recalling the fact that before the war there were dark hints from Madrid that the Spaniards had a naval surprise in store for us. Of what nature this would be no intimation was given, but a rumor from London had it that Spain had leased a submarine boat constructed in France. The vessel was said to be a steel sphere propelled by electricity and constructed for the purpose of laying submarine mines to be discharged by means of electricity when the destroyer had retired to a safe distance. If such a boat exists, it would probably be on board the Cape Verde fleet.

It is barely a month since President McKinley sent his Cuban message to

Congress, and in this short time much has been accomplished. Cuban harbors have been blockaded and some fortifications demolished. The Spanish Asiatic squadron is no more, and numerous ships belonging to the enemy are captured. The fortifications at San Juan, Porto Rico, have been reduced to a heap of ruins, and there are reasons to believe that by this time that city has capitulated to Admiral Sampson. Surely this is a good record for a brief month at the beginning of a war. The Germans in the days of Bismarck and Moltke could do no more.

THE HOLY LAND.

Messrs. Ellis and Poulton, of Ogden, have just issued a topographical map of Palestine. It is compiled from sacred history, photographs, topographical surveys and information drawn from other sources, and is by those familiar with the subject, pronounced excellent. It certainly gives a very clear idea of the physical formation of the country and the location of the towns and villages that flourished at the time of our Savior, and should therefore be a valuable help to the students of the New Testament. The Holy Land is of peculiar interest to many readers of the "News," and we take pleasure in calling their attention to this map, which, besides having the merit of being a home product, is said to be one of the best Palestine maps of its kind in existence.

THE SNARLING POWER

The air is surcharged with rumors of wars. The struggle inaugurated by the United States has so far not spread to the immediate surroundings of either nation, but the dogs of war once actually unleashed produce the same results that other dogs produce. As the Latin maxim says, a barking canine sets other dogs to barking. All the European powers have formally declared neutrality and doubtless acted in good faith in doing so; but contingencies may arise that will cause a complete revision of the present situation, and the greater powers are watching with an interest that is not altogether speculative for the first note of warning that such contingencies are at hand. It is not that they like Spain more, but that they are more or less apprehensive of the growing power of this country and therefore like it less, and a very small spark under such circumstances might kindle a mighty flame.

What then? It is a rule of human nature that conspirators invariably quarrel after the object of the conspiracy is gained. Suppose those powers act as is above suggested and accomplish their purpose of making the United States let go of the Philippines and proceed thereupon to effect a division more in consonance with the feelings of the crowned heads which rule such nations, is it at all likely that the entente previously prevailing among them would then be maintained? Not at all. Being unnaturally bound together in the unholy bonds of greed, the tie that binds would of necessity slacken when the game was won; it would then fall off altogether, and when the division came there would be a scramble. Each would want more than and insist upon having as much as any other, and here would be found the materials for a disagreement that would not down at anybody's bidding, but would naturally develop into strife and then into a struggle among themselves. All because they are envious as well as covetous and because the war spirit stalks abroad furnishing them with

an excuse for enlarging armies, improving armament, and carrying out covert plans.

Perhaps, after all, the nations referred to are reckoning without their host. The United States is by no means a timid, a weak or an unresourceful nation. It is very strong in all the elements which constitute present and future greatness, and is not to be frightened from its propriety by anything the European powers may say or do. Conscious of the rectitude of its intentions, with no disposition to take an unfair advantage or strike an unnecessary blow, it will move along he consummation of its present grand and lofty purpose, emerging from the conflict with honor preserved, the rights of mankind maintained, and with no other rewards or gains than such as properly pertain to justifiable achievements properly won.

THE LORD'S SUPPER.

The Christian world, since the departure of the men endowed with a special divine inspiration, has always found it difficult, if not impossible, to arrive at a clear understanding of the teachings of Christ. Years of study and patient investigation by men of brilliant learning and with a burning desire for truth, have been spent in the work. Every branch of science has been searched for aid; but after all, opinions are and remain divided on nearly every doctrinal point, and to the layman it often appears as if truth were a phantom without reality or substance, and that to search for it is in vain.

Among the subjects discussed for centuries without any prospect of a clear understanding of it is the significance of the Lord's supper. Theologians have asserted that the emblems, when consecrated, change so that the "substance" of the glorified Christ, body, blood, soul, spirit, deity, takes the place of the substance of the bread and wine. They have taught that every particle is, therefore, as truly Christ as the glorified person is He and must be made an object of worship. Others have taken an entirely different view and see in the Sacrament nothing more than a commemoration of the death of our Savior. And between these two extremes there are various modifications.

The subject has been brought up again recently by Prof. Briggs in an article in the Independent. He takes the view, that the Sacrament was not primarily instituted as a memorial feast, but as a sacrificial meal, after the pattern of some Old covenant rites. Through some process of evolution it came to be changed. He argues as follows:

"The one great thing in the mind of Jesus which He sought to impress upon His disciples was that He was now establishing a new covenant by a sacrifice of the new covenant. The essential words are: 'This is my blood of the covenant which is shed for many' (Mark xiv. 24). This covenant sacrifice is in antithesis to the covenant sacrifice at Horeb, described in Exodus xxiv. 1-12. The whole nation was taken into a covenant relation with God; the blood of the victims was scattered about on the people; and their representatives, the seventy elders, ate and drank the sacrificial meal in the theophanic presence of God. This sacrifice was once for all; it could never be repeated either in the presentation of victims or in the partaking of the sacrificial meal. Precisely in the same way this new sacrifice of the covenant was a sacrifice made once for all, and its sacrificial meal was partaken of by the Apostles, the representatives of the