

# WESTERN RECORDER

Faith, Hope and Love, these three.

7th YEAR.

LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1903

NUMBER 45. 46

Published Weekly by  
THE BAPTIST BOOK CONCERN,  
[Incorporated.]  
Fourth Ave. (Opposite New Postoffice), Louisville.

**TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.**  
—Per year in advance, \$2.00; after three months, \$1.00; after six months, \$1.50. Single copies, 5 cents.  
—Credit of payment is shown in about 7 weeks by the date on the address label. If payment has not been given within two or three weeks, notify this office at once.  
—OFFICE ADDRESS.—Instructions concerning removal, discontinuance or change of address, should be given two weeks prior to the date to go into effect. The exact post-office address to which we are directing paper at this time always is given.  
—DUPLICATE COPIES.—We print each copy, which may be had for 5 cents.

The protest against special days in our churches which the Recorder has made us that step toward a church year was taken is becoming general. The editor says: "In many churches the morning service is the preacher's prime and only opportunity for seven days to bring the message of the Gospel to his people. We do not wonder that our members are jealous of that precious time and resist the pressure that would cut it from them in the interest of various causes." They should have the full support of their deacons and members devoting this service to the preaching of the Word, as God gives it to the minister to see it, and not as some special text that has pre-empted this particular Sunday sees it."

Warning has been held in New York to "deepen the spiritual life." Either means the Keswick morbid heresy, or means the old "growth in grace." Growth in grace does not come from stings, but from steady, daily loving obedience and obeying. His comments in our business and our pleasure. Growth in grace does not come by stings.

The Congregationalist says truly: "Modern churches are distressingly numerous, as any one may see who looks at the children in city congregations." Is there any way to rouse Christian parents to a sense of their duty to God and to their children?

A. W. PARTRIDGE, the English publisher, was laid aside from business by illness some twenty years ago. He died at the age of 92. During these years from his pen came a number of newspapers and magazines that made more than 6,000 scrap books to be sent to hospitals and homes for the aged. He brought pleasure and profit to many of his fellowmen.

JOHN FIRTH, a Baptist missionary in Iowa, is on a vacation. Recently he attended the meeting of his old Association in Iowa, and was greatly grieved that the meeting was taken up by speeches upon the kind of missionary enterprise in the world, and little time or thought was given to the state of religion in the churches composing the Association. There are many Associations in which this thing is

The Religious Herald gave a wise and warning some time ago to the Disciples Associations, bidding them remember they were not miniature Southern Baptist Conventions. Their duty is chiefly to their own district, and there is no other which will do the work which the Association neglects to do in order to prevent speeches on missions.

## The Dog with a Watch Eye.

BY REV. PARLEY D. ROOT.

I do not know whether the readers of this article have ever seen a dog with a watch eye, or know what a watch eye is. Any not acquainted with the term should be among the readers of the WESTERN RECORDER, let me describe it: It is an eye which is very light, so much so as to attract attention when the other eye chance to be dark. Just why it was called a watch eye, I cannot tell, but that is a common name for such an eye in New York State, where I was born.

In the village of Cooperstown, one of the handsomest villages in Otsego county, N. Y., and, as for that matter, there is no handsomer village in the state, which lies at the foot of a body of water nine miles long and from one to one-half miles wide, called Otsego Lake (the name is an Indian name which signifies "how do you do," and was the old camping ground in an early day of the Indians who came together for a season of rest and to look into the faces of those who were on friendly terms with them. This lake is nearly surrounded by hills, which are covered with hemlock, pine and an occasional beech and other woods, and is a delightful place for summer tourists and for people who have been shut up in the city all the year, and have turned to the country for a much needed rest of body and mind. It is at the head of the Susquehanna River. This name is also an Indian name, and signifies the character of the river, which is crooked. Here, in the early history of New York State, when the Indians were massacring such white settlers as had sought a home in this then Western State, General Sullivan, a Continental General, who camped upon the shores of Otsego Lake, built a dam across the Susquehanna River at its mouth, which was not very wide or the water very deep, for I have in my boyhood days waded across the river at that point with my trousers rolled up above my knees without getting them wet. This dam was not very high, yet high enough to raise the water a few feet in the lake, which was the object. The natural formation of the land at that point was just what was wanted to carry out the object in mind, it being several feet higher than the river on either side. This dam cut off the supply of water which usually filled the river bed, and was interpreted by the Indians as proof of the anger of the Great Spirit. Their corn which they planted along the river bed began to suffer for moisture and the leaves to roll up. While they were meditating on the peculiar Providence which had cut off their hitherto abundant supply of water causing the fish to die and the land along the river to become parched, the dam at the mouth was filling up and the lake rising higher and higher. To be enabled to carry out his project, while the lake was filling its banks as never before, there were large boats being built to take the small army of men down the river so soon as ever it was thought safe to make use of them. The day came when it was decided to break the dam, and a breach was made in it and the pent-up waters of the lake rushed out into the bed of the Susquehanna and went tumbling and foaming and roaring down the peaceful valley, washing away fields of corn by the thousands and drowning almost innumerable numbers of Indians, to be followed soon by General Sullivan and his troops in the boats made ready, whilst such as escaped

the fury of the waters fell at the hands of their white enemies, or, if they saved their lives gathered about their camp fires and talked of the anger of the Great Spirit, which had let loose his vengeance upon them. Cooperstown was built about this historic spot, and were you to stroll down toward the "outlet" you would see some relics of the old dam and conspicuous above all others would you see "Otsego Rock," at which point the dam spanned the outlet of the Susquehanna River.

This village was named after James Fenimore Cooper, the novelist, whose home was not far from the foot of the lake. Many notable personages have found a home in this historic place, and it is still visited by people of prominence and wealth for a longer or a shorter period. Over half a century ago the village was proud of her inhabitants, and though shut in from the rest of the world to an extent, from the lack of railroads to open communication with the world of life beyond, still the village was not without her topics of interest and events which were thought sufficiently of to be the subject of conversation among the inhabitants. Men and women then, as now, found something upon which to express an opinion. If they found their interest lagging in the "new cemetery," the opening of "Graves end," "Horse heaven," the "Cooperstown Seminary and Female Collegiate Institute," the wonderful "Haul of Bass," it was found to kindle at the mention of "Stillman's Dog." No finer dog had ever been seen in those parts, and what was peculiar about it, it had a "watch eye." The dog was large and majestic in his appearance, as he went from place to place throughout the village. He was sent to the post office for the mail, to the market for meat for dinner, on an errand in this direction and that, and always conducted himself with such decorum as to be a surprise to any newcomer who chanced to see him pass. No dog could swerve him from his purpose, but he marched on with that air which seemed to say, "I'm not to be interfered with by such trash as you are." While he was admired by almost every one who saw him, it was not altogether so with a small boy and girl; they never enjoyed seeing old Nero, for that was his name, turn his "watch eye" toward them. Although he never was known to hurt a child that watch eye was a terror to every small child in the place. It was even said that old Nero mistrusted that the little ones were timid at his presence, and having an almost human appreciation of getting a little sport out of the ill-grounded timidity of others, would fix his watch eye on a child he might chance to meet, and hold it there in an earnest, kindly gaze until the child would take to its legs and run for very life, while he would move on as unconcerned and innocent of any occasion on the part of the little one as a stone statue. Once old Nero was coming down Main Street having a basket in his mouth on his way to the meat market when he met a little fellow trudging along unconscious of everything about him, when he chanced to see Nero's watch eye turned on him. Quicker than I can tell it he turned his course to the other side of the street, which the dog no sooner saw than he very deliberately crossed the street also. This was too much for the boy, who turned about and hastened from the scene of danger (?). Other incidents of a similar character frequently took place, and which provided subject matter for much discussion about the tea-

table, on the street, or at the social circle.

That "watch eye" was an ever-interesting subject for conversation. While I have never seen such an eye since, somehow there has followed me all these years the remembrance of these incidents of my boyhood, and as years have multiplied upon my head, I have evolved out of these lessons which might profitably engage the thought of larger boys than those who were specially interested in them at that time. I can very readily see how a child should be influenced by the presence of an eye, which was of so peculiar color as to rivet his gaze upon it, while it gazed with unalterable earnestness and fixedness upon him, so that he could not look another way. Could we know the train of thought which such a thing gave rise to we would none of us be surprised at it. Once the mind is set in motion in any direction, it becomes one of the impossibilities to break the power that is thrown about us; at any rate, if it be broken it is by a power outside of ourselves.

Impress a criminal that the eye of the law's "watch dogs" are upon him, and his peace of mind is gone. Wherever he is, he is uneasy, and it becomes the most natural thing for him to skulk about like an animal seeking to get out of harm's way, while if on the street, or wherever he may be, he instinctively glances over his shoulder to see if there be any one on his track.

Let an unregenerate person be so under the influence of the Holy Spirit which convicts of sin of righteousness and of a judgment to come, and his peace of mind is destroyed. He imagines that God's watchful eye is ever upon him, and it is. In his work, on the road, at his fireside, and when he lays himself upon his bed he sees the eye of God looking upon him, reading his thoughts, gazing upon him, and the acts of his life, and he longs to get out of the way. The inspired penman speaks of the agony of the lost at the coming of the Lord to apportion all to his or her place, when the heavens shall depart as a scroll and be rolled together and the mountains and islands are moved out of their places. It says of such a time: "And the kings of the earth, and the great men, and the rich men, and the chief captains, and the mighty men, and every bondman, and every free man, hid themselves in the dens and in the rocks of the mountains; and said to the mountains and rocks, Fall on us, and hide us from the face of him that sitteth on the throne, and from the wrath of the Lamb: For the great day of his wrath is come; and who shall be able to stand?"

As the eye of the Lord is in every place beholding the evil and the good, how unwise for such as are withstanding His grace to continue in their sins. Let the thought of God's watchful eye upon us lead us all to repentance and acceptance of Christ, while there is time and space for repentance.

There is a bit of comfort for us commonplace, humdrum people, to whom God has given one or two talents, and who can never expect to make a figure before men. We may be little violets below a stone, if we cannot be flaunting hollyhocks and tiger lilies. We may have the beauty of goodness in us after Christ's example, and that is better than to be great.—Aton.

Charity is the scope of all God's commands.—Chrysostom.

## Inauguration of President Taylor.

ADDRESS BY DR. J. A. LEWIS.

Gentlemen of the Board of Trustees of Georgetown College, the Honorable Faculty, Ladies and Gentlemen:

The official relation which I sustain to Georgetown College (that of President of the Board of Trustees), seems to make it appropriate, if not incumbent, that I should take some part in these inaugural ceremonies.

That what I shall say upon this occasion, may be at least concise, if not helpful, and that I may not be misunderstood, I shall beg of you the privilege of deviating from my usual custom in speaking, and shall appear before you with a manuscript.

The resignation of Dr. B. D. Gray, our former President, having rendered it necessary that a new President be elected for Georgetown College. I deem it most fortunate that the change should have been effected so auspiciously for the institution, for the incoming President, and for all concerned.

The short month of September has been the measure of the interregnum. On the first day of September, 1903, the resignation of our retiring President went into effect, at this good hour, on the 2nd day of October of the same year, our new President is being inducted into office.

On the morning when he shall enter upon his official duties, he will find the College in full and successful operation; a goodly number of students in attendance; classes organized, and at work—all in successful operation, under the guidance of our efficient chairman, associated with him an able and learned faculty.

Under these conditions, I can see no reason why there should be any confusion, or halt in the running of the institution, and I feel that I regard nothing in predicting, under the new administration, that the present year will be as prosperous, and successful as any in the history of Georgetown College.

The change in the Presidency has been effected so speedily, and with so little confusion, that I am reminded of the similarity to a change of engines and engineers which occurs daily on our great trunk line railroads; a scene with which all are perfectly familiar.

A lightning express train, freighted with through passengers, and crew, is to change its engine and engineer at the end of a division—on comes the train, thundering to its destination, breaks are whistled down, and the ponderous engine slows to a stand still for a change. The new engine, with the new engineer at the throttle, stands ready on the siding, with its tender full of coal and water, its furnace aglow, its boiler heaving, and pulsating with pent up power. The old engine is quickly uncoupled, and moves from the main track. The new engineer turns the throttle, and his engine throbbing with life, majestically moves from the siding to the main track, the coupling is quickly made, the conductor waves his hand, the engineer sounds his bell, and the lightning express is off again thundering to its destination.

To-night our great collegiate train, with its through passengers, and trained crew, stands at the platform waiting for a change.

In a moment our new engine and new engineer will move from the siding to the main track, the coupling will be speedily effected, the conductor will waive his hand, the engineer will sound his bell, and our great collegiate through-train, freighted with passengers and crew, and with our hopes, present and future, will be moving to its destination.

If I can trust you with a profound secret, and you will promise me secretly not to divulge it, I will tell you whither our train is speeding—Rockefeller Junction is its destination; with the help and co-operation of the entire crew, may I not predict that our new engineer will take us in on schedule time. In ploughman phrase "God send us speed."

Now I would be untrue to myself, and

less than candid with you, if I did not tell you that there had been some difference in the Board of Trustees as to who should be selected to the position of President of Georgetown College.

The difference was in no way personal, and was simply as to certain qualifications, about which men might be expected to differ.

It is not derogatory to the character of any man, that he is not qualified for every calling in life, there are very few all-round men.

In my judgment the position of President of Georgetown College demands a man of such diverse talents; that but few men are qualified for the position. But these matters of difference are now behind us. A few weeks ago the Board of Trustees met, and after a full, free and spirited discussion, settled the matter definitely and finally by electing Dr. J. J. Taylor, of Norfolk, Va., to the high and honorable position of President of this institution.

Those who know him best (I grant you) much better than I do, assure us that he is the very man for the place and that we have made no mistake in intrusting the highest interests of our College into his hands.

His acceptance would indicate that he feels that the objections which were urged against him, have no foundation in fact, and are not valid.

I assure you from personal knowledge that the spirit which the President-elect brings to the work which he undertakes to-day cannot fail both to invite and insure success.

I am assured that his administration will be wise, conservative and conciliatory, and that it will be his object, and aim to harmonize and unify the great Baptist brotherhood of Kentucky, to the end that he may lead them in a united and successful effort to follow Georgetown College, elevating it, widening its sphere of usefulness, placing it upon a plain so high that it will be able to compete successfully with any educational institution in Kentucky, under whatever name.

In view of these facts, and with this noble and attainable end before us, am I not justified in pledging to the incoming President the warmest sympathy and fullest co-operation of the Board of Trustees, and the Executive Committee, and the efficient Faculty; indeed of every true friend of the College in Kentucky.

The interests of Georgetown College tower so high above every individual consideration that we should not hesitate to yield every personal preference, if thereby we can accomplish the ends in view.

As for myself, I am a soldier by training, if not by instinct, and am ever ready to bow before constituted authority.

Furthermore, I am an alumnus of this institution. Whatever I may have accomplished in life, in my humble sphere, I attribute it largely to the training which I received within these sacred precincts. Nothing that pertains to the interests of this "fostering mother" can be foreign to my bosom.

I am proud of the history of Georgetown College, I venerate these walls, and to-day I stand with uncovered head before these sacred memories, and traditions. I am second to no man in my love for the institution, and I stand ready to make every personal sacrifice, if only I may be helpful in the effort to make Georgetown College an institution of learning of which not only every Baptist in Kentucky, but indeed every inhabitant of our great Commonwealth may be proud.

In behalf of this cultivated and Christian community, I take the liberty of extending to our brother, and to every member of his household, a most cordial welcome and neighborly greeting, with the hope that his sojourn with us may bring him nothing but joy and prosperity.

And now, Dr. J. J. Taylor having been duly elected President of Georgetown College and having accepted the same, by the authority vested in me, by the Board of Trustees, it becomes both my pleasure and my duty, to declare him the President of Georgetown College, investing him with

all the authority, the duties, the honors, and the privileges which pertain to this high and honorable office; and to the end that his administration may be abundantly successful I invoke the blessings of Him who rules in the armies of heaven and among the children of men.

## A Touching Tribute to "The Christian Advocate."

Our readers are well aware that we do not publish commendations of the management to any extent, and never for the sake of it, but a prominent merchant in one of the most prosperous cities of the Central West writes us a letter so religious in spirit, so encouraging to the management of *The Christian Advocate*, and so free from fulsome praise or platitudinous flattery that we publish this extract:

"One of my best investments and one that pays the largest dividends is my subscription for *The Christian Advocate*. I am impressed that I ought to give you the following incident: I had a heart sorrow that was crushing the very life out of me. I was trying to save a wayward son. I had sought divine grace, I had exhausted every means; prayers, tears, appeals were all in vain; hope and despair alternated, and yet I could not give him up. There was nothing vicious about him. He was loving and tender-hearted. It was the old story; he was a victim and realized it. For two years we had made a losing fight. It seemed a hopeless struggle. One Saturday night I found him only to lose him. It was midnight and I sat down in my office, weary and faint. I had done my best; my heart was broken. In a listless way I opened *The Christian Advocate* that was lying on my desk, and my aching eyes fell upon these words:

"Lie down and sleep,  
Leave it with God to keep  
This sorrow which is part  
Of thy heart.  
When thou dost wake,  
If still 'tis thine to take  
Utter no wild complaint;  
Work waits thy hands;  
If thou shouldst faint  
God understands."

—Katrina Traak.

"I said, I will. I went home and slept in peace. The next morning the way was opened, and from that bright Sabbath morning through the abounding goodness of God my boy was rescued and saved. Wasn't there enough in that one experience to pay a thousand times over for what *The Advocate* cost me? Last winter I had business with a young man in a responsible position who had recently lost his young wife under distressing circumstances. He was so utterly despondent and cast down that my heart was touched for him. In trying to encourage him, I was moved to tell him a little of my experience. How that in the darkest and most hopeless hour of my life I happened to see the above poem. I read it to him. He was not a religious man, but he asked for a copy, which I gave him. I had forgotten the circumstance until a few days ago I met him. He came up and took my hand and said, 'You may not remember me, but I owe more to you than to any other man on earth.' You remember the talk we had last winter and the little poem you gave me. Well, I want to tell you that I was in utter despair. I had fully made up my mind to take my life. I had made every preparation, and your words and that blessed poem called me back to reason and conscience. I have become a religious man and a subscriber to the paper which brought me so much consolation."

The ways in which the weekly arrival of a paper which counts all things inferior in importance to the spread of Christianity, experienced as a spiritual force and practiced as a rule of life, can accomplish good are numerous, and whenever such results as these follow the Editors are better pleased than to hear commendations, or even to learn of an increasing list of subscribers' names. Yet if *The Christian Advocate* were not circulated it could work no good, and if it accomplishes any good, the larger the cir-

ulation the greater the amount of good. Hence those who circulate it participate with those who make it in the results its influence. —New York Advocate.

## The Continuing Promise.

God's promise of his presence with people was not made for any one day or any one period, but for all time, and in lands, everywhere and always. This promise, made to the earliest patriarchs, fulfilled through all the generations, at no time in the history of his people, any of the sons of Jacob seek God's face in vain.

God keeps his covenant. He promised Noah that as long as the earth remained seed time and harvest, and cold and heat, and summer and winter, and night and day shall not cease. Important as these physical comforts, he has promised still richer blessings in his presence—a guidance to all of those who seek the Lord, and these promises he has kept as well as those as to sunshine and rain.

Before Christ went away from his disciples he promised the gift of the Holy Spirit to be with them, guiding them in all truth and making the truth known in the convicting and converting of sinners, and in the comforting and sustaining of believers. The presence of Holy Spirit was to be not for a little time nor for a special occasion, but for whole life and work of his church.

The promise was to those disciples, it was fulfilled to them at Pentecost during all their ministry, as long as they exercised it, and wherever they did the work. But the promise was to their children also, or their descendants, through all the generations. We do not know many natural descendants of the apostles, these may be on earth to-day, but we know that wherever there is one of them he will have the presence and grace of Holy Spirit if he will only accept this from God.

But the promise is much wider than this. It is "to all that are after even as many as the Lord our God shall call." To all believers everywhere their children the promise is made, it continues to be a promise.

Wherever the Gospel is carried Jesus Christ is preached this promise is made, and the Holy Spirit waits to be sent and enrich all who are ready to be born of the spiritual gifts God is ready to bestow. So, like the promise of sunshine and life in the physical world, is God's promise of his Holy Spirit a continuing covenant fulfilled every day to all who are seeking and ask and to receive.

Human beings are saved not by the power of men, but by the power of God. The church grows only by the power of Holy Spirit. Revivals come down cannot be gotten up by human power. Only God can persuade men effectually, breaking down stubborn wills and opening holy desires.

This being God's promise, and the need of our abiding necessity, we need earnest and united prayer to God for the effectual influence of his Holy Spirit, need a great and sweeping revival to set out our whole land and church, and comes it will be by the power of Holy Spirit in answer to the prayer of his people.—Ex.

There are two things which should never be divorced—a creed and a faith and a practice. They are inseparably and vitally connected. The Bible, Scripture, and in the Christian era, Christianity tenders a Christ and a way for faith's acceptance and life's growth and improvement. A man's religion is deficient in the character and quality of his belief, on the one hand, and in the nature and degree of the practice on the other. That is the only true and abiding piety which measures up to the naturally given belief and living.

I've made it a practice to put my worries down in the bottom of my hat then set on the lid and read Wiggs, in "Lovey Mary."

The President's Address.

FORMER WHITE, M.P., ON "THE NONCONFORMIST CONSCIENCE IN ITS RELATION TO OUR NATIONAL LIFE."

(Continued from last week.)

EDUCATION.

In no region of national life has this priestly class been more disastrous than in education. For the past hundred years it has been the chief support of a national system, and the self-denial of which we are so constantly reminded on the part of the clergy, has been in the interests of the Church and not of education, and thus it has been the church against nation. This is emphatically shown in its most recent development—the Education Act. But when the representation of a church stand in opposition to the national will, it is the church and not the nation that must go to the wall. (Applause.)

Now, if I have not already exhausted your patience, I want to consider as my last topic the question of conscience to this Act and our duty towards it. It would be an insult to this audience, after what has transpired in the past twelve months, for me to sketch its history and character. Its origin was settled by the fact that no Nonconformist or Nonconformist views were consulted, or any representative educational body either; and those who followed its passage through the House of Commons saw that the purpose of the Lord Bishop of Rochester, Sir M. Talbot, Sir Wm. Anson, and Lord Hugh Cecil. Nearly one hundred Evangelical members declared it to be the offering of an accursed party, but were content to chalk up the wall against it, and then run away.

As citizens first, and as Nonconformists, we say a few words on conscience. As citizens, conscience raises the entire cost of denominational schools from the public rates and taxes, although in these schools doctrines are taught which the great majority of the ratepayers condemn, and which we especially regard as dangerous, and as a denunciation to fight against. It subjects the teachers, who are now civil servants, to a premium on hypocrisy and a bribe of dishonesty. Whilst it compels head teachers in the schools to be of one religious faith, it also gives the power to exclude from the schools any other subordinate teacher for the same reason. It maintains the gross injustice of training colleges, and subjects to the necessities of their whole income (exclusive of students' fees) from the public funds, though excluding from their advantages more than half the state. It exacts from the people large sums of money in local rates and Imperial taxes, and gives no real representative control over the education.

Now, to all this we have said, by a practically unanimous voice, "We will not submit." (Applause.) Are you going to adhere to this position—if so, in what way? By resolute action this might alone could destroy the Act. Join Milton Lodge. "But were it the meanest under-service, I God by His secretary conscience enjoins it. It may be said that I should draw the line at any form of wrongdoing if I consciously participate in transgressing God's law. I know that the law which calls upon me to contribute money towards making transubstantiation, the confessional, and other like errors, is contrary to God's law as written on my conscience. I am perfectly clear as to the law to teach, these things could be permitted them to be taught to the children of our generation, and yet I am expected to obey the law which calls upon me to find money by which these things may be taught to others. Under these circumstances, the man who teaches under these conditions, the man who pays the money, may be less guilty than I who pay him to teach. His conscience may be clear, mine cannot be. I shall be judged because I placed my hand above my conscience, and failed to say, "Whether it be right in the sight of God to require unto you more than unto God, judge ye yourselves." If there is no conscious conviction of wrongdoing we may escape, but to one who regards this as a deadly error there is no course open but to resist.

Where is the way of escape? Surely there is no limit to obedience. (Applause.) It matters not to me whether it is the tyranny of a despotic ruler or a despotic majority in Parliament which steps in between my conscience and I; say to both alike, "Stand back, this is holy ground." (Applause.) It would be interesting, and wholly impossible within the limits of my speech, to read to you Hensley Henson's argument, in the very disappointing and somewhat uninteresting book he has published, "The Education Act and after." Why he should consider a martyr, who goes to the stake for conscience rather than for the law, a "non-resisting rebel and a champion of order," whilst we, who let our goods go for the nation's block for the same reason, have no medals, I fall to see. Moreover, he says, "If conscience be a matter of conscience, there is nothing more to be said," and yet he proceeds to print a number of pages to prove that it cannot be a matter of conscience, charges us with making it a matter of conscience to play a game of lawlessness, and then, foreseeing, conceals the heart of the matter, and uses against the authors and plotters of the Act.

THE HANDSOME AND INDECENT WHICH RELIGIOUS TESTS PRODUCE

which the obligation to maintain Anglican schools so largely in excess of the strength of the Anglican Church in the nation involves, but as a strange misrepresentation of the State of

history, casts the blame upon the State for its unwillingness to take the responsibility. In contending, as he does, that no fresh disabilities are inflicted on us by the Act, he altogether ignores the new situation created by the increased monetary help whereby the sectarian schools are now wholly maintained, and the teachers' salaries entirely paid by the State. The fact that a parent and pupil teachers "may be appointed, if it is thought fit, without reference to their religious creed," which he treats as a valuable concession, simply places our Nonconformist teachers at the mercy of the foundation managers controlled by the clergy, who may very occasionally bestow, as a favour, that which we demand as a right. The Canon resents strongly the language used about the Romanising clergy, speaking of it as a violent insult, and denying their proselytizing efforts. Brethren, I appeal to your own experience—how many of you can testify to the truth of these charges? He further complains of the "political cunning" of the Act, and demands a political cunning adopted to carry the financial clauses of the Bill, which were of such a nature as to call forth strong remonstrance, even from Unionist members, one of whom said the conscience of the man in the street would show itself to be a sharper than the representatives of the Church, and who wanted someone who held the honour of the Church dear, to rise up and denounce this proposal as something unclean. Then the Canon speaks of the emotion which fills him as he sees prospects of Christian unity destroyed by these attacks. But have we no feelings to be considered? Are our children to be deprived of simple Bible teaching and placed by themselves in a State school, unless with it they accept the dogmas of a sect? (Hear, hear.) Are our teachers to be kept from the best positions in the teaching profession unless they disown the Church to which they belong? ("No," and "Hear, hear.") Are our ministers to be treated as unauthorized teachers of God's word, and are we then to be content thankfully to receive such offers of Christian unity and co-operation as a small (though honoured) body of the clergy present to us, and on condition that we speak (if at all) with bated breath about the disabilities under which we rest? The Christian brotherhood is not happily a happy and peaceful Free Churches we rejoice in and highly value, and most earnestly do we desire to see it extended to all Christian communions. But at the sacrifice of principle? Never! (Applause.) And we regret that the Canon, for whom personally much esteem is felt in our body, fails so entirely to appreciate our position, and to give us credit for integrity in our opposition.

In this frivolous age it probably does appear incredible to the majority of men that such a stand can be taken. They argue that the amount of the rate may not be larger than before, as, if, forsooth, it was the few coppers we grudging! As we might say again, a gallant regiment fighting for the colonies, as though it were the coloured rag floating from the flagstaff for which they were contending.

Brethren, I confess I have little toleration for some amongst us who are convinced we are right, but hesitate because they fear they will lose a valuable piece of furniture, or a vote, or most precious article of property. (Laughter and applause.) Ah, it was not of this stuff that our fathers, for whom just now we have such reverence, were made. Consequences are nothing, principles are everything in such a contest.

RIGHTS OF CONSCIENCE.

Past history teaches us there are several methods by which liberty of conscience can be vindicated. We can leave our country, and our enemies would be glad to let us go. (Laughter and applause.) Or we can stand in the corner of a building plot a school-house, under public control, where we should plant a public-house, under brewery control, they helped to bring the great republic to the foremost place it holds to-day. Or we can allow the law to take its course as did that noble and free-hearted Scotch minister when they walked away from the manse rather than submit, leaving behind them property to the value of two millions sterling and all the endeared associations of the manse and the church. Or we can join others in a revolution against ecclesiastical tyranny as did the majority of our countrymen in 1689. These and other methods have all been adopted again and again in the history of nations. Choose whichever conscience dictates; but submit? Never! Nothing could possibly happen so disastrous to religion and Nonconformists as cowardly submission. If we decline to stand in the breach then all is lost, "until God shall make some other way." (Laughter and applause.) The churches know that the two great representative bodies of Baptists and Congregationalists have declared for resistance; they know that the strongest deputation of Free Churchmen which has in modern times waited upon a Prime Minister declared it would not submit; what will they think of our devotion to principle if now a small number of us (glorious though it be) is all that remains in the day of trial? But the worst feature is that our opponents do not believe in us—they will say, "I told you so." These men are mad, and the pity is there is no lunatic asylum big enough to hold them; was said by one of the bitterest opponents of the Free Churchmen, "I would have been glad to see you in a lunatic asylum to-day, only they believe that a very small asylum will be large enough on this occasion. Others said the outside number would leave the Church would be thirty or forty, but they found the whole body were faithful to their trust, and I have faith enough in the body of Free Churchmen to believe that the dissenting will be sufficiently numerous to be very troublesome, and when in our ranks we can sur-

ber men like Clifford, Meyer, Spurgeon, Charles Williams, and a number of other ministers and magistrates all through the country of our own denomination; Campbell, Horne, and Arnold Thomas amongst Congregationalists, and Drs. Townsend, Travis, and Robertson Nicol amongst other bodies. So small was this struggle as we have seen so many before, for, above all, we have God and right on our side. Lord John Russell, when speaking in the House of Commons on the Church Rate Bill, said, "I know those Dissenters; they carried the Reform Bill, they carried the Abolition of Slavery, they carried Free Trade, and they will carry this." (Applause.) Surely, that is a prophecy of hope by a far-seeing statesman that may well encourage us in this struggle.

CONSCIENCE AND THE STATE.

The relation finally of our conscience to the national life should be shown in striving after a Christian State, a State that embodies the principles of Christ in its laws and conduct. It is not Christian because it chooses to call itself so; but only when it submits to be ruled by religious principles. It is a Christian duty in its relationship both at home and abroad, and sincerely over all that the recently published statistics tell of the indifference of the people to religious worship, and we acknowledge that some of it at least comes from false representations of religion seen in the individual and in the nation, and especially in the connection of the State with the Church. The present condition of society as shown in the subjects with which I have dealt hinders men in coming to the truth, and as Christians we should labour to get these conditions changed; but the ultimate power and force of a new life when alone can solve all these problems will be found in the Gospel itself. No new order can be created by the word of God, and Christ's life cannot touch and solve. Its character and teaching reach all and seek the happiness of all. It deals with nations and with individuals. The brotherhood of man, ensconced in its principles, goes down to the heart of things, and should be dearer to the true socialist than any order of things, or any social system, at the same time it emphasizes the responsibility of every soul to God—it singles out from the mass that it may save in units. And only as it so saves can the nation become Christian. (Hear, hear.)

Therefore, whilst we work for such social and political changes as will remove hindrances out of the way and enable us to get near the truth, we must never forget that it is the character and life of the individual upon which true national greatness can alone be built, and that the message of salvation brought to, and accepted by, the man is, after all, the one true and only satisfactory reform. (Applause.) This is the new order of things we most earnestly desire. This is the surest antidote to priestcraft—the way towards true political liberty—the makes the truest patriot. The men of the Commonwealth who did the bravest service in achieving liberty for this land were God-fearing men, and sure I am that deep religious conviction is the basis of any faithful adherence to principle which it has been the chief aim of this address to maintain.

We seek to exalt these principles because we love our country. (Applause.) Its glorious institutions have been built up by the faithfulness, and piety of our fathers, and its liberties have been secured after centuries of struggle, and I have been moved to speak strongly (yet I hope not uncharitably), because it is the passion of our lives to preserve such a precious heritage against the machinations of men who would tamper with, if not destroy it. But I do not lose hope; there is, after all, no age of the past, however glorious, with which I would exchange. The march of progress is stamped upon our material and moral things, and our desire to make our country a still better and happier land is shared with God Himself, who is working out His purposes for the redemption of mankind, and if He be for us what have we to fear?

God hath sounded forth the trumpet that shall never call retreat, He is sifting out the hearts of men before His judgment seat; O be swift, my soul, to answer Him; be jubilant in His glory; be lowly in His bosom that transfigures you and me; As He died to make men holy, let us die to make men free, While God is marching on. Glory, glory, hallelujah! In a beauty of the lilies Christ was born across the sea, With a glory in His bosom that transfigures you and me; As He died to make men holy, let us die to make men free, While God is marching on. Glory, glory, hallelujah! (The End.)

About fifteen years ago, out in a Western city, a professional lecturer gathered the free thinkers of the city together and formed them into a club with a great flourish of inflated trumpets. They boasted that they would close every church in the city within three months and send the preachers out of the business; and this is the way they went to work to do it. The president of the club left town very suddenly—with another man's wife. The vice-president was shot in a saloon, falling on a Sabbath afternoon. The treasurer hanged himself, also on a Sabbath afternoon; the secretary went crazy and was taken to the State asylum. The organizer gave a lecture in Boston on a Sabbath night and then he and another man's wife went off together and committed suicide. One of the members put in sixteen years in the United States jail, while yet another followed the illustrious example of the president. Thus they closed the churches and succeeded in accomplishing the doctrines they professed.—The Lutheran World.

Literary. All the Books noticed in these columns will be sent at publishers' prices by the Baptist Book Concern, Louisville, Ky., postpaid to any address, upon receipt of the price.

MAGAZINES.

The rapid stride which the New England Magazine has made is well illustrated by the October number just out. New ideas have been put into the famous old magazine so that to day it is right up-to-date in its articles.

The leading article, for example, is a profusely illustrated sketch of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston and its guests, the Honourables of London, who arrive this week to cement the friendship of London and America by a gala celebration on this side of the water.

Radium, that wonderful new discovery, whose value is placed at millions of dollars a pound, is described in a very scientifically correct and yet so clearly that all may understand. The almost miraculous properties of this particle of nature may revolutionize heat and light in the future.

Among the story writers now engaged for the New England Magazine is Frank H. Spearman, whose thrilling articles have been so widely and attentively read. He has a typical tale of the road in the October number.

The magazine's new features of "Men and Events of the Day" is continued with pictures of people who have aroused attention during the past month and with illustrations of recent events. America Company, Publishers, 5 Park Square, Boston.

A more ideal combination has never been arranged than that of Mrs. Edith Wharton to write a series of articles on Italian Gardens with Maxfield Parrish as the illustrator. This is one of the features of The Century Magazine for the coming year. The first article in the series will appear in the November number, and will contain four of Mr. Parrish's pictures printed in color. Mrs. Wharton, who wrote "The Valley of Decision," has long been sympathetically familiar with Italian outdoor life, as has Mr. Parrish, who was sent over to Italy by The Century especially to illustrate the article. It is said that writer and artist have made a study not only of the well known gardens but of many from which the public is excluded.

BOOKS.

The Red Poacher. By Seumas MacManus. Cloth & Wagnall's Company, New York.

Tomás Dulh, gamekeeper, relates to Mr. MacManus the story of the entirely different and wholly unexpected ways in which a clever poacher has contrived to "shoot over" the same Irish estate four times in almost annual succession. Certainly no Aryan or Greek minstrel ever told of the exploits of a primitive murderer with more unconscious admiration of bold and ingenious rascality than does Mr. MacManus's companion the "Red Poacher." He is a diverting rascal; chiefly because Tomás is a diverting victim. The latter's good humor is pure Celtic, so irrefragable that it has aided in causing his dismissal from his position. He could not follow the maxim "that a madman and an Englishman is two shouldn't be joked with."

Conjoined with Irish humor is one of its chief causes, Irish logic. The "Red Poacher," who is masquerading as a gentleman, boldly excuses the acts of the supposedly absent outlaw on the ground that his victims are too "silly." "It's the know-nothingness of Englishmen who take the shootin' here that is the cause of all the poochin'."

The publication of this little book is timely, following so closely as it does the depressing stories of Irish life by George Moore.

PASSING through the chambers of the factory at Sevre, we observed an artist drawing a picture upon a vase. We watched him for several minutes, but he appeared to be quite unconscious of our observation. Parties of visitors passed through the room, glanced at his work more or less hurriedly, and made remarks, but he as a deaf man heard not, and as a dead man regarded not. Why should he? Had he not royal work on hand? What mattered to him the appreciation or the criticism of passers-by? They did not get between him and the light, and therefore they were no hindrance, though they certainly were no help.

"Well," thought we, "after this fashion should we devote our heart, and soul to the ministry which we have received. This one thing I do. Bowing over our work, scanning assiduously our copy, and laying on each line and tint with careful, prayerful hand, we would finish the work which the Lord has given us to do without regard to friend or foe. The Sevre vase retained no impress of the onlooker's gaze; the result of the worker's skill would have been the same if he had been altogether unseen; human criticism can help us but little. The human approbation only damages our work most seriously. Let us forget that we are judged of men, and henceforth live only as in the great Master's eye, absorbed in doing His will.—C. H. Spurgeon.

**Sunday-School Lessons**

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 25.

**DAVID'S JOY OVER FORGIVENESS.**

Ps. 32.

Motto Text.—"Blessed is he whose transgression is forgiven, whose sin is covered."—Ps. 32:1.

This Psalm was written after the 51st when David felt that God had forgiven his sin. His sin was terrible beyond description. Bathsheba was the daughter of one of his mighty officers and the wife of another, who were off fighting for David, where the king ought to have been himself instead of dawdling around his palace. She was the grand-daughter of his chief counsellor, Ahithophel, and how her ruin stung the proud old statesman is seen in the history of Absalom's revolt. If David had no fear of God and no care for womanly purity, the faintest spark of honour would have made him hold his sacred, the virtue of the wife and daughter of two brave officers who were fighting for him.

But while his first sin was vile enough beyond all language, it was the unpremeditated act of sudden passion. His deliberate, treacherous murder of his brave and faithful general Uriah has "no parallel in all the annals of meanness," except the treachery of Judas. Had he killed Uriah himself the meanness of the deed would have been unparalleled, but that there might be nothing lacking to the enormity of his sin, he involved his nephew, Joab, in his guilt and sacrificed other lives also in his cowardly baseness.

David's sin is not to be palliated nor excused. The Bible tells it in all its black enormity, and two chapters are devoted to it, while only one is given to all David's victories. But we must never separate from his sin the agony of his repentance and the terrible and long continued punishment which God meted out to him. The 51st Psalm is a model for all penitence and confession. Publicly as he had sinned, did the humbled king acknowledge his guilt. He gave that Psalm to be sung in the Temple worship that all the nations might know his confession. And we must remember that in this humbling of himself, David not only acknowledged the sin which was generally known by this time, but also told that he had murdered Uriah, which up to his confession no one knew except himself, Joab and Nathan, and which, but for his confession would never have been known. Nothing shows the sincerity of his repentance and the depth of his humiliation more than this. For his sin against Bathsheba vile men in all ages of the world would condone with a sneer and a wink. But there has never been an age when such a treacherous murder of a true hearted soldier would not have filled all men with contempt and horror. We see in Absalom's popularity afterwards how this murder alienated David's people and especially his soldiers.

Men talk sometimes as if David was but lightly punished. God forgave his sin but never for one moment relaxed his punishment till he died, twenty years after

**Aching Joints**

In the fingers, toes, arms, and other parts of the body, are joints that are inflamed and swollen by rheumatism—that acid condition of the blood which affects the muscles also.

Sufferers dread to move, especially after sitting or lying long, and their condition is commonly worse in wet weather.

"It has been a long time since we have been without Hood's Sarsaparilla. My father thinks he could not do without it. He has been troubled with rheumatism since he was a boy, and Hood's Sarsaparilla is the only medicine he can take that will enable him to take his place in the field." Miss ADA DORT, Sidney, Iowa.

**Hood's Sarsaparilla and Pills**

Remove the cause of rheumatism—no outward application can. Take them.

wards, old before his time. He was a man of warm heart foolishly devoted to his children. And for twenty years the two sins which he had committed disgraced and destroyed his family. Had it not been for David's sin Absalom's life would have been different; and if any one thinks God punished David lightly, let him read that heart breaking lament over the bier of his son.

He sinned greatly, he repented greatly, he was greatly punished. His story is a help to all penitent sinners, because it shows there is no sin too great to be washed away in Christ's blood. Since David was pardoned, no man save Judas need despair.

"Blessed is he whose transgression is forgiven."—In our hearts are forgiven sinners the ones whom we think blessed? Or those who are successful and prosperous and happy in this life? The Hebrew word translated forgiven means "taken off" or "taken away" by the Lamb of God, as the scape goat bore afar into the desert the sins of Israel. "Whose sin is covered."—The word in the Hebrew translated atonement means "covering." Christ's blood covers the sins of his people from God's eyes.

"Blessed is the man unto whom the Lord imputeth not iniquity."—Blessed is plural here and means "O the blessedness." "Non-imputation is the very essence of pardon. The believer sins but his sin is not reckoned, not accounted to him. He is blessed indeed who has a substitute to stand for him to whose account all his debts may be set down."—(Spurgeon.) "Transgression," "sin," "iniquity" are three words frequently used. Transgression means specifically doing what is forbidden; sin is a "missing of the mark," that is, not doing what is commanded; and iniquity means contrary to equity or justice. "In whose spirit there is no guile."—No hypocrisy towards God; no endeavor to conceal or deny his sin.

Verse 3, 4, 5. These verses show us David was not at ease during the months that elapsed between his sin and Nathan's message. "God sporteth not at the sin of his elect, but outwardly doth deal with them more hardly and chastize them more rigorously than he doth the reprobate."—(Lynson.) Some think that by bones David refers to the "inward strength and vigour of the soul," others think he suffered from bodily sickness as well as mental prostration. God's hand was indeed heavy upon him, punishing his sin and leading him to repentance. The "hoisture" refers not only to his spiritual anguish but also to bodily fever. After David had suffered thus while still obstinately refusing penitence and the confession so hum-

bling to a proud king, God sent Nathan to him who put the villainess of his sin plainly before him. And then at last, humbled and penitent, David acknowledged his sin against God.

"For this shall every one that is godly pray unto thee in a time when thou mayest be found."—Because God had pardoned David's sin others would hope. There is a time when God may not be found; he is not at the sinner's mercy and compelled to wait the sinner's convenience. The blood of the elect is made to boil with indignation and jealously for God's glory at the way some evangelists talk to sinners about coming to God as if they were conferring a favor upon Jehovah by accepting a pardon from him. "There is a set time for prayer, beyond which it will be unavailing."—Spurgeon.

Verse 7. O how differently the pardoned sinner feels from the convicted sinner! A little while ago God's hand was heavy upon David; now that same God is his hiding place, his preserver from trouble, the one who causes him to be compassed with joy.

Verses 8 and 9. In these verses God speaks his answer to David's prayer and makes him a gracious and glorious promise. He will himself instruct this pardoned penitent and teach him the way. He will no longer drive him with

terrible scourings, but guide him with His eye. David was ready now to be guided thus; he was watching God to see what he would have him to do. God is as ready to guide those who honestly desire his guidance to-day.

"Be ye not as the horse or as the mule."—God will govern his creatures they may be assured of that. His sovereignty shall and will govern everything from the least to the greatest. If we will be guided by the eye of love so be it, but if, like the horse and the mule, we need a bridle, we shall have it. For go in God's decreed way we must and shall. It shows a silly want of understanding God's power and sway to imagine we can carry out our designs and not his. Even God's children need to be sorely chastened before they will obey.

"Many sorrows shall be to the wicked."—No doubt during the many months in which David enjoyed the society of Uriah's beautiful wife, while at the same time he was victorious over his enemies, men thought he was happy. But he lets us know in this Psalm that he suffered day and night. Thus the wicked in this world have many sorrows which do not appear—and in the world to come! "Mercy shall compass him about."—Evil cannot reach the child of God from any direction.

"Be glad in the Lord."—There is no other gladness without a shadow or a sting. Let us search our hearts with the question, In what do we rejoice? In the Lord! Only the righteous can have joy in him.

**SPOILED CHILDREN**

Usually Make Sickly Men and Women.

The "spoiled" child usually makes a weak, sickly man or woman because such a youngster has its way about diet and eats and drinks things that are unfitted for any stomach and sickness results.

"I was always a delicate spoiled child and my parents used to let me drink coffee because I would cry for it," says a Georgia young woman: "When I entered school my nervousness increased and my parents thought it was due to my going to school so they took me out again, but I did not get any better and my headaches got worse and weakened me so that I was unfit for any duty. Sometimes I would go a whole day without any other nourishment than a cup of coffee.

"Last spring I had a bad attack of the Grippe and when I recovered I found that coffee nauseated me so I could not drink it and even a few swallows would cause a terrible burning in my stomach. It was at this time that a friend who had been much benefited by the use of Postum suggested that I try this food drink. I found it simply delicious and have used it ever since and the results speak for themselves. I have gained 12 pounds and my nervousness as steady as any one's."

"I consider myself well and strong and I make it a point now to take a cup of Postum with a cracker or two as soon as I come home from school in the afternoon. Postum with crackers or a biscuit makes my luncheon. It certainly saved my life for I know coffee would have killed me in time had I continued drinking it."

"I have a young friend, a stenographer, who declares nothing strengthens and refreshes her like Postum and she has a little oil store in her office and makes a cup of Postum at nighttime. I have recommended this wonderful beverage to many of my friends who know what it has done for me." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Look in each package for a copy of the famous little book, "The Road to Wellville."

**LITTLE RIVER ASSOCIATION**

This body convened with Kuttawa church, Oct. 7-9. Bro. W. J. Stone was re-elected moderator and Elder R. W. Morehead, clerk. The introductory sermon was preached by Elder T. T. Piercy.

Among the visiting brethren present I recall the names of Eld. J. S. Scarborough, representing the American Baptist Flag, of Fulton, and Eld. H. E. Cleaton, representing the Baptist Argus, of Louisville. Pastor H. C. McGill and your scribe represented the old reliable Western Recorder. There was also present the following ministers, viz.: J. U. Spurlin, D. M. Green, W. F. Whittebraker, B. F. Hyde, E. M. Miller, G. W. Perryman, T. B. Rouse and perhaps others whose names I cannot recall.

The usual committees made reports which received attention. Nearly all the churches were represented and the utmost harmony prevailed. The letters from the churches did not indicate a very high degree of prosperity, but there was manifest a disposition to undertake larger things for God than heretofore.

Resolutions against the saloon curse and Sunday base ball and the college base ball nuisance were adopted with hearty zeal.

When the Committee on Obituaries made their report, it was a touching scene to witness the sacredness in which the name of the sainted Eld. A. W. Meacham was held. A number of talks were made about him which melted the audience to tears. The venerable J. U. Spurlin and D. M. Green, trembling on the border of the tomb, with eyes resting on Deulah land, thrilled all hearts with their glowing words of hope that they should soon join the sainted dead. How blessed truly is the Christian's hope! God be praised for it.

T. E. RICHKY, Princeton, Ky.

**OUR CAUSE IN FLORIDA.**

Let me say to the brethren in Kentucky that we are glad to report progress for the cause down here. Our John B. Stetson University at De Land, Fla., opened for the present year on Wednesday, Sept. 30th, with a full and able faculty, and a registration of 200 on the opening day.

Dr. J. F. Forbes, the President had been granted leave of absence for a few months, and was present at the opening. Dr. C. R. Farris, Dean of the Faculty, will act as President for the present.

We have an effective public school system in our State and it is becoming more so constantly and the attendance this fall is very large. In some of the sparsely settled neighborhoods they are discontinuing the small rural schools and consolidating them with larger schools; carrying the children with them, where they have better teaching and privileges.

There is no doubt but that our churches, in the aggregate, are in better condition than usual. A good many of them have had revivals, attended by gatherings often in larger numbers than usual. Nearly all our churches are supplied with efficient pastors and the work of missions is moving along increasingly. Dr. Geiger, our Secretary, is a hard worker, and appeals strongly to our people by pen and tongue.

Our Convention will meet at Bartow in January, and Bro. Mullins, whom you sent us a year or two ago will be our host. By the way, the Bartow church has been fortunate in having three or four Kentucky preachers as pastor in the last 15 or 20 years.

We will have a good crop of oranges in South Florida, and they will be in their prime state at the time of our Convention. Come to see us and see Bro. Mullins and eat oranges and get courage us in our work. We are the smallest of the sisterhood of States in the Southern Baptist Convention.

Our State is developing, and its case represented by the Baptists. W. N. CHAMBERLAIN.

**WISEMAN ASSOCIATION.**

It was like going home to the Wiseman Association of Tennessee at New Harmony, Hancock county, and grasp the warm hands of so many brethren below. Bro. W. M. S. Wilks was elected moderator, D. S. Reed, clerk, W. M. Gammon, treasurer. A sermon was preached by Bro. Wilks, and was an excellent presentation of truth. There was quite an increase along missions and benevolent lines over the year. Wiseman Association certainly on the up-grade, and greater advance may reasonably be expected during this year.

We rejoice that so many subscribers to the Liberty Baptist will continue to read the Western Recorder. Though they loved Liberty Baptist dearly, they how they will get so much better service through the Western Recorder than the Liberty Baptist could possibly have given them.

The Association adjourned the second day to hear the Rev. J. M. Reed preach, and it was a pleasure to preach to so many and such attentive listeners. On the third day Bro. T. W. Mathews preached an excellent sermon. New Hopewell, near Cass Springs gets the next association. I should be glad to mention names of hundreds of the brethren did space permit.

W. H. BARNES.

INDIAN TERRITORY CONVENTION.

This body met in its fourth annual session with the church at ... I. T. Thursday, September 24, 1903. This meeting was largely attended than any preceding session: Some 200 messengers from the churches were present, and a large number of laymen. The usual number of brethren, representing various denominational interests, were present. Dr. Prosser, Dr. Chivers, Dr. ...

Some of them have interpreters. The reports of these missionaries are very interesting. I notice accounts of some meetings among the full-bloods, commencing at 10 o'clock in the morning and continuing, without a break, till 7 o'clock in the evening.

If any Louisville pastor were to attempt to hold a service nine hours at a setting, would the people think of him? One sees and hears here a number of things of peculiar and tender interest concerning the work. A little Indian girl came to the stand yesterday and recited, "Some Mother's Child," in good voice, with good action and good expression. It had been explained that she was without father or mother, had been brutally abused and was in poor health. The scene was very affecting. A sadder face is rarely seen. I asked this girl how old she is. She replied with a sad smile, "I don't know. My name is Alice King."

Little Alice King is an inmate in the Murrow Orphan Home for full-blood Indians from any part of the United States. Dr. Murrow, as is well known, came to the Indian Territory as missionary of the Home Board of the Southern Baptist Convention, forty-six years ago. He is crowning his long and useful life by establishing a home for full-blood Indians. I am told, Indians who are only half-breeds may be admitted into this orphanage.

This is really a great work, undertaken by Dr. Murrow. He is meeting with success. The Indians have given many acres of land to the Home. The Home has good buildings, and it seems there is an era of great prosperity before it; more important than this, it seems it is destined to a career of great usefulness.

I may say that though Brother Murrow has been on the mission field here for forty-six years, he is in excellent health, is active and full of life. The indications are that he is to be the active agent of great usefulness during his last years. He aims not only

to feed, clothe, educate, train and evangelize Indian orphan children, but also to preserve to them their land. The schemes of "land grabbers" and "grifters" to relieve the orphaned, the afflicted, the poor, ignorant Indian of his land, are marvelous. Dr. Murrow knows much of this and is preparing to save thousands and thousands of lands to these Indians.

The Convention got in a little business occasionally. The several speeches by brethren from abroad were given right of way, and the speakers, as one of them said, made their speeches like a cat's tail, "fur to the end" and as the same brother said, these speeches were like a dog's tail in that they were "bound to a cur," which meant they were bound to occur. These speeches were long; they were good I may say, the best I have ever heard. Willing ham went far beyond what I have ever heard from him. Dr. Gray made his maiden Home Secretary speech. It was a brilliant success, and gave universal satisfaction.

The Convention referred to its Executive Board the matter of employing general missionaries, with instruction that the Board employ two or more men to hold evangelistic services during the year.

The routine work of the Convention was nearly all done after the noon hour Saturday. The brethren did not seem to be in a hurry to get through with the business. They enjoyed the speeches by the visiting brethren very much. The best spirit prevailed from beginning to the end. The harmony of the Northern and Southern Boards in the work in this field is beautiful. Dr. Prosser, of the Northern Board, said in his speech that he did wish and does wish to the Lord that there were but one Board. He said that in the best spirit, Dr. Willingham referred to that remark in his speech which followed, that the two Boards had done more work than the one Board would have done, and that he was glad that there are two Boards.

Saturday evening and night many reports were rushed through. One brother, late Saturday night, begged the permission of the chair to make an announcement before I go to bed. He made his announcement and bade the brethren, "Good night!" Sunday was a great day. The entertainment was ample. Pastor Neely handled the Convention well.

R. R. WOMACK.

Purcell, I. T.

ADDRESS OF MR. ARTHUR YAGER.

In America the college stands at the center of our educational system. Into it flow the streams of students from the secondary schools, and out of it flows the stream of educational material into the universities and technical schools. All educational experience in America has demonstrated that the pivotal officer in a college is the president. He is a member of, as well as the head of, the Faculty, the body which controls the Academic life of the college, he is the official channel of communication between the Faculty and the Board of Trustees, and is besides a member of the smaller and more active governing body called the Executive Committee. He is therefore the most important of all the officers of a college, and upon his character,

spirit and culture, almost everything depends.

His labors are arduous, his duties exacting and perplexing, and his responsibilities overwhelming. If upon the whole his administration succeeds he gets the credit, if it fail, there is no escaping the responsibility. His rewards are also very great, not the least of which is the consciousness that he is one of the great moulding forces of his generation; one who in large measure shapes the destinies of his country. It is indeed a high task, which we set for Dr. Taylor tonight, and which we all trust he shall worthily fulfill.

Let us hope that we are making history tonight, that in after years men shall sit them down and say that on October 2, 1903, a new era was begun in the history of Georgetown College.

This might well be so. The college faces, if not a crisis, at least a grave and serious moment in its career. There comes a tide in the affairs of colleges, as of men, which taken at the flood leads on to fortune, omitted, all the voyage of their life is bound in shallows and in miseries.

This tide of opportunity is now at the flood in the case of Georgetown. We are offered a large addition to our endowment on conditions that ought not to be impossible.

We must have that money. If we fail here, we shall not be able to enter that larger higher arena, where all the greater Kentucky colleges are now rapidly gathering, and where a battle of giants is going to take place in the next decade. Georgetown cannot even enter this contest without larger equipment, which this additional endowment will provide for us.

Moreover, we certainly must enlist more ardently and fully in the half of the college, the great Baptist hosts in Kentucky, for whom the college stands and whose highest educational work it aspires to do. There have been in the past divisions amongst us; there has also been vast indifference and neglect of Baptist loyalty. Oh! if to night we could only set in motion forces that would awaken and arouse, harmonize and unite all the Baptist hearts in our vast army and array them in serried ranks behind this, their oldest and largest college, then this would indeed be an epoch-making night in the history of Christian education among Baptists in Kentucky. Baptists are a free people, they wear no man's collar, they obey no voice but that of God and conscience, and yet they are not unappreciative of leadership. We all hope and pray that to night we are installing here on this platform one whom the army shall recognize as a leader and whom they will joyfully follow to the glorious upbuilding of the college; and speaking now for those I represent, the Faculty and students, I pledge to our new president that whatever he shall do or attempt to do for the good of the college, he shall have our hearty sympathy and cordial support.

A PLEA FOR THE COLLEGE MEN.

I note with pleasure that Dr. J. J. Taylor has accepted the Presidency of Georgetown College, and I predict for that historic school and her able leader the brightest future. Having had charge of two colleges in your state, I still feel a deep interest in the educational affairs of old Kentucky, and I write to plead with the Baptists of Kentucky, the Board of Trustees, and the citizens of

NATURE'S GREATEST AID.



Hon. H. L. DUNHAM, Ex Mayor of Dover, N. J.

An interesting letter to our readers from Hon. H. L. Dunham, Ex Mayor of Dover, N. J. I had both kidney and liver trouble for over three years. I tried the best physicians in Washington, D. C., Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and Chicago, and regret to say that I received very little benefit until I commenced taking the great kidney, liver and bladder remedy, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp Root. After taking the first bottle I noticed quite a change which satisfied me that at last I had found the right medicine. I continued until I had taken four bottles by this time I noticed such a marked improvement in my health in every way that I felt satisfied I was cured. But to be positive beyond the question of doubt I was in Chicago during July, 1902, and sent to the Columbus Medical Laboratory, No. 102 South St., and had them make a thorough and complete microscopic examination which showed my kidneys and liver to be perfectly well and healthy. I have their written report in my possession, signed by the doctors of the above Medical Laboratory, which is recognized as one of the best in the country.

Very truly yours, H. L. Dunham, Ex Mayor of Dover, N. J.

The mild and prompt effect of Dr. Kilmer's Swamp Root, the great kidney, liver and bladder remedy, is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases of kidney and liver trouble, and is taken by physicians, used in hospitals and endorsed by people of prompt nerve everywhere. To prove what Swamp Root will do for you a sample bottle will be sent absolutely free, by mail, also a book telling all about Swamp Root and its wonderful cures of the kidneys, liver, bladder, etc. Write for it to Dr. H. C. Williams, Binghamton, N. Y., and be sure to mention reading this generous offer in the Louisville Western Recorder.

If you are already convinced that Swamp Root is what you need, you can purchase the regular fifty-cent and one-dollar size bottles at the drug stores everywhere. Don't make any mistake, but remember the name, Swamp Root, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp Root, and the address, Binghamton, N. Y., on every bottle.

Georgetown to stand by Taylor and Georgetown College, as it is but the standing for yourselves for God, Christian education, the church and the right. I speak from experience. I know the weight of words and actions in criticism over against what little courage a president and his school can muster. It is much better and easier to say good and pleasant things about our brethren provided we can for then we will not have so much to answer for, correct or take back.

I note, however, among the many brethren who have written, only one adverse criticism, but I think our dear Bro. Prestidge is on the eve of coming to the "notorious bench," and will, as the darkeys say, "come through."

I make a plea for our college men, who are in the most difficult and thankless of places. Let us stand by them. I feel that the Board of Trustees have laid their hands on the right man as President of Georgetown College to succeed my old pastor, Dr. B. D. Gray. The Lord bless old Kentucky in her work for the Master.

GEO. W. RILEY, Mexia, Texas.

WINS HER HEART

Food That Helps Baby and the Family Please Mother.

Show a mother how to feed her baby so that it will be healthy, rosy and plump and grow up strong and sturdy and the mother's gratitude is everlasting.

A mother says: "Five weeks ago I weaned baby but could not get her to take any kind of food until I tried Grape-Nuts which she relished from the first and on it she has plumped up and blossomed into a fat, chubby little girl."

I feed Grape-Nuts to her regularly and use three packages a week for baby and my three-year-old boy alone, and I find that it regulates their bowels and keeps them nourished, strong and in good health all the time.

"Since feeding my children on Grape-Nuts I have used absolute no medicine for either of them. Such food as this that does such wonders wins its way to a mother's heart. Please accept our thanks for the good your food has done in our family where we all eat it." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Children will grow up strong and healthy or weak and puny according to the food given. Grape-Nuts is a complete and perfect food made on scientific lines and this is easily proved by trial.

Look in each package for a copy of the famous little book, "The Road to Wellville."

In addition to the names already mentioned of those present representing other interests, were Dr. T. J. Walue, representing the American Baptist Publication Society; Dr. D. B. Ray, of the National Baptist Flag; Dr. S. M. Brown of the Word and Way, and some copies of the Western Recorder. I noticed that the brethren put a high value on the Recorder.

From the beginning on through all the meetings, there was every evidence of the best of feeling among the brethren towards one another and of the greatest interest in the work of the Convention.

This body is strongly, enthusiastically missionary. It is organized and it is organized for work. Personally, I was very much interested in what I saw and heard and learned about the Indians and about mission work among the Indians. I confessed once before in these columns, that I did not know but very little about the Indians. This Convention is a good place to come to in order to get reliable information concerning the Indians.

The New York Board and the Atlanta Board unite in helping the Board of this Convention in carrying on its mission work. In this way, the Indian Territory Board of Missions sustained several missionaries during the year. Several of these missionaries, devoted and competent work among the Indians.

A CURE FOR THE TOBACCO HABIT. Mrs. M. Hall, 2980 eleventh Street, Des Moines, Ia., has discovered a harmless remedy for the tobacco habit. Her husband was cured in ten days after using her concoction for thirty years. All desire for its use is gone. Can be filled by any drug store. Mail order with money order or check free to any one enclosing stamped envelope.

HE LEADETH ME.

He leadeth me! though many times  
The way is dark—I cannot see,  
I feel the presence of His hand  
And am content—He leadeth me.  
Sometimes through paths of sunshine land  
I walk, and in my careless glee  
Should stumble off, but for the grasp  
Of Jesus' hand, safe leading me.  
Sometimes, before my weary eyes,  
The hill before me I must climb  
Seems reaching to the very skies—  
I fear to mount its heights sublime.  
The vale below with mist is strewn,  
And thickly set with bush and briar;  
But onward I must walk, alone,  
Though heart may faint and feet may tire.  
In clouds, now lowering o'er my head,  
No silver lining can I see;  
Help me, O God, to grasp Thy hand,  
And know that Thou art leading me.  
Fainting, I cry, I surely fall  
Unless my Father sends me aid;  
When, softly comes the answering call,  
"I'll lead thee—be thou not afraid."  
Courageous now, I hasten on  
Through paths of deepest earthly gloom:  
The sun upon the hill-top shines!  
Soon I shall reach my Father's home!  
And so, although the way be dark,  
And human strength oft failing me,  
Content, I'll grasp His guiding hand,  
For, like a child, "He leadeth me."  
—SUNIE MAR.

**Our Pulpit.**  
DEMAS, LUKE, MARK.

REV. ALEXANDER MACLAREN, D.D.

"Demas hath forsaken me, having loved this present world."  
—Only Luke is with me. Take Mark, and bring him with thee; for he is profitable to me for the ministry."—11. Tim. iv. 10, 11.

This last of Paul's letters is written, as is generally supposed, in his second imprisonment, and very near his martyrdom. The condition in which it represents him is remarkably contrasted, in several respects, with the conditions of his first imprisonment, as shown in the letters dating from that period. In these, in two of them, at all events, we find him surrounded by troops of friends, among whom the same three names as occur in my text appear as united with him in loyal confidence, and joining with him in greetings to his correspondents. Here they are again, but under what different circumstances! "Demas hath forsaken me. . . Only Luke is with me. Take Mark"—who is also absent—"and bring him with thee." The lonely Apostle has none of the Old Guard around him, except the faithful Luke, and he longs, before he dies, to see once more the familiar faces, and to be ministered to once more, by accustomed and tender hands. That touch of humanity brings him very near us.

But what I have chosen my texts for this morning is, the

sharp contrast which the three prominent names in them present in their attitude to the Apostle—Demas the renegade, Mark the restored runaway, Luke the ever steadfast and faithful companion. Now of course these three men's relation to Jesus Christ was not identical with their relation to Paul. But at the same time their relation to Paul, one has little doubt, fluctuated with their relation to Jesus. It is scarcely possible to believe that the first of them would have done so base an act as to abandon the Apostle at the very crisis of his fate, unless his attachment to Jesus had become slender, nor that Mark's love to his Lord had not cooled when he "went not with Paul and Barnabas to the work." I take these three names as representations of three different types of character and spiritual experience and I wish to look at the three portraits in succession; only I venture to alter the order in which they appear in the text. First, then,

I.—Demas the Renegade.

We know nothing of him except that in the letters of the earlier imprisonment his name appears, honoured by Paul with the designation of his "fellow-worker," evidently admitted into the inner circle, living in amity and close communion with the other members of it, trusted and honoured, a man of some maturity and advancement, and now guilty of the base act of leaving the Apostle's sensitive heart the language of our text sufficiently shews. It is a sad fate that all the world should know that fact, and only that, about him, that he should be cursed and condemned to such an immortality, and go down through the ages branded with "he hath forsaken me, having loved this present world." He was not a monster, but just a man like the rest of us; and he came to his bad eminence by a very well-trodden and familiar path. He "hath forsaken me, having loved this present world"—that is to say, he was a religious man who had not religion enough to resist the constant attractions and seductions of this present, and because he loved it, in one or other of its forms—wealth, ease, comfort, a whole skin, reputation, of whatever it may have been—more than he loved Paul's Master, he turned his back upon principle, friendship, honour, duty, everything noble, and buried himself in the far-off Thessalonica. There are a great many Demases amongst us, and a great many different kinds of Thessalonicas to which we run. But we are all exposed to that same danger, and so we may well look at this one soul that fell under its spell, and was too weak to resist its pertinacious solicitations, and say to ourselves: "Lord, is it I?"

For there is nothing in human sin that is alien from any of us, and no depth of lapse and apostasy is so profound but that the tendencies towards it, and the possibilities of it, are in us, even us also. So let me translate into less well-worn words the language of the text which, for all its force, is so familiar that it does not appeal to us as it ought to do.

"This present world," what is that?—Well! it is Protean, as I have already hinted, in its shapes, and all manner of solicitations come from it, but we may say in general terms that it is the aggregate of "things seen and temporal" which, subtle, and certainly

corresponding to our own weakest sides, appealing to some of us in the shape of wealth, to some of us in the shape of earthly loves, to some of us in the shape of material advantages, to some of us in the form of the "hollow wraith of dying fame," to some of us in the nobler guise of scientific pursuits, be confined within the limits of the phenomenal and the material, but to all of us being essentially the presentation of the visible, the material, the transient, as the aim to strain after, and the good to count as our treasure.

Let us remember how persistent, and how terribly strong, the appeal of "this present world" is to us all. Its operation is continual upon us. Here it is, and we are in necessary connection with it, and it is our duty to be occupied with it, and it is cowardice to shirk the duty because of the peril that lies in it. You have to go to your business to-morrow morning, and I have to go to my books or my work; and the task for each of us is—and God knows how hard a task it is—to have our hearts in Heaven whilst our hands are busy with the things around us. Christianity enjoins no false asceticism. There is little else to preach that to-day, but still it is to be remembered that it is duty to be occupied with the world, and fatal sin to love it. And just because it is so difficult to keep upon that knife-edge, so difficult to put all our pith and power into our occupation with material things, and yet never to be tempted into the love of them which fights against all nobleness of life, is it incumbent on me, over and over again, to reiterate to you and to myself, the old threadbare commonplace, "Love not the world, neither the things that are in the world." Leave your mark on them, work on them diligently, and with all your heart, bend them to be your servants, and to help you to rise to the things above them, but on your soul's peril keep clear of that bowing down before them, that trusting in them, that longing for them, that despair if you lose them, which together make up the love of the world, and the lust thereof which passes away. There is an enemy within the fortress who is always ready and eager to fling open the gates to the besiegers. For the things "seen and temporal" correspond with, and have their ally in, the senses by which we are brought into contact with them. And unless there is a very religious impulse dominant in our hearts, or to put it into more Christian words, unless "the love of God is shed abroad in our hearts by the Holy Spirit," which is given to us, it cannot be but that we shall follow Demas, and run away to our Thessalonica, and leave Paul, and duty, and Paul's Master, and duty's Source, behind us.

For, brethren, if once this love of the world, which is always so flitting each of us gets a footing in our hearts, it is impossible—as impossible as it is for two bodies to occupy the same place at the same time—for the love of Christ which is the love of God, to continue dominant there. There cannot be two masters. That is plain common sense. If my head is full of thoughts and schemes concerned only with the fleeting illusory present, then there is no room in it for His serene ennobling presence. If my hands are laden with pebbles, I cannot clasp the diamonds that are offered to me.

- ARMISTEAD & BISHOP
- RYAN-SAYRE
- DAVIS-GRANGER
- YARBROOK
- ANDERSON
- ROBERTS
- ATLAND
- REARLEY
- ROBERTS
- JEWETT
- WILSON
- WILSON
- SOUTHERN
- WHELAN
- COLLIER
- MONROE
- RED SEAL
- SOUTHERN
- JOHN T. LEVIN & SONS CO
- ROBERTS
- BAILEY
- BAILEY
- ORRELL
- KENTWORTH

**SOME Mixed Paints may be better than others, but it cannot be said that there is no poor Mixed Paint. There is plenty of it. Naturally, every manufacturer claims his own particular Mixture is the best.**

There is no mystery about Pure White Lead and Pure Linseed Oil. They are the standard—the staples in the business. They may not afford the dealer as large a profit as the Mixtures, but they make the best Paint.

If interested in paint or painting, address  
**National Lead Co., 100 William Street, New York.**

Unless you fling out the sandbags the balloon will cleave to the earth, and unless we turn the world out of our hearts, it is no use to say to Him "Come! Lord Jesus." There is no room for Him. And though He comes through the narrowest opening of the door of the soul, He will not come unless we have to some extent conquered the world, and the love of the world.

If I could get you to translate for yourselves the threadbare theological terminology of this text into the vital facts that it represents, I should thank God. Only, dear brethren, take this with you, either we forsake Christ because we love the world, or we forsake the world because we love Christ. On the one alternative we choose restlessness and feverish desires unsatisfied, and craving, all the misery of mistaking mist for land and cloud-wrack for solid ground; on the other, we choose all the blessedness of having our love on that which satisfies, of having loved the worthiest, the best, the most loving. Which of the two shall we choose? It may be that the one choice shall mean, as it did for Paul, a prison cell and a martyrdom, and that the other may mean, as it did for Demas, comfort and safety, and many an unmistakably good-thing, in some Thessalonica or other. But are we going to vote with Demas, or is it going to be Paul? Whether it is better to love the world, and get what the renegade presumably got for a time, or is it better to get what Paul speaks of in the words before my text, "a crown of righteousness laid up for all them that love"—but His appearing, like the martyr-apostle.

II.—Now look at that other portrait, Mark, the restored runaway.

You remember the little that Scripture tells us about him, how he was chosen to be the personal attendant, private secretary, factotum, travelling agent, of Paul and Barnabas on their first journey, how his courage and faith lasted as long as the two missionaries were on familiar ground, in his native soil, in the island of Cyprus; and how when they crossed to the mainland both courage and faith oozed out at his finger's ends, and he hurried back to his mother's house in Jerusalem. When Paul would go again with Barnabas, to visit the churches, the latter, with a relative's too great kindness which was cruelty, insisted on taking the runaway with them, and Paul, with hot indignation which was kinder than the misplaced affection of the uncle, steadfastly refused his consent. Then Barnabas and

Mark slip out of the narrative and disappear, and long years pass during which we know nothing about them. But in time somehow or other, things are made up; no doubt Mark was present. Therefore it was as right for Paul to forgive them, as it had been right for him before not to forgive.

It is very beautiful to notice that here he desires to have Mark for the very office which he had in such shameful and cowardly fashion, flung up long years ago. For the book of Acts says, "He had also John (Mark) to the minister," and here Paul says "bring him with thee, for he is profitable to me for the ministry." He was reinstating him in the very position he had once abandoned.

Now what does Mark's restoration teach us? This great gap, that from any departure, no matter how far, no matter with what aggravations attended, no matter for how long it has lasted, for any departure from duty as from Christ a man can come back. Those of us professing Christianity who know ourselves best, and who fight most vigorously against the creeping encroachments of the love of the world, know best how often and how far, we have yielded to them, and gone away from them. Brother! No matter how remote we have made ourselves from Him, we cannot travel beyond the reach of His seeking love. And the wisest thing we do— and it is a possible thing for us all—is to go back to the beginning, and at the Cross to receive, what is never withheld, pardon for our lapses. Christ laid down the measure of human forgiveness when He said "seven times seven"—the two perfect numbers multiplied into themselves, and their product again multiplied by perfection; and His love, and His placability, and His pardoning mercy less than that which He prescribed for us. Surely not. So we all may go back again, however far we have wandered, and must go back if we would not be swept into the darkness for ever. The possibility of return, and, therefore, blessed duty of repentance, preached to all us imperfect Christians by this example before us.

I would also remind you how the restored runaway, or rather in the Apostle's conduct to him we see as I have already hinted, an adumbration, because a concrete, of the Divine forgiveness. Paul trusted this unreliable man at last. As the Acts of the Apostles says, "He thought it not to take him with them, who had departed from the work," and his severity was as an instrument of cure far more effectual than

...sacred good nature. The  
of the shoulders that  
transgression and says, "Oh!  
does not matter." is a much  
more cruel and a much less cura-  
tive, than the hot indigna-  
tion which says, "No, you have  
done an unworthy, and until you  
repent there is no restoration pos-  
sible. That is how God does with  
us, because He loves us less,  
because He loves us more, and  
because He seeks to make thorough  
work, and to purge the bosom  
of the perilous stuff which, un-  
til it is purged, will ever keep us  
in union with Him. Inasmuch  
as the law of the Divine forgive-  
ness is here set forth in the sever-  
est towards the impenitent, and  
the generous confidence to  
restore the penitent, and the resto-  
ration to his old office, let us  
Christian people learn our duty  
to those who have gone astray,  
and how there is no surer way of  
winning them to be reliable and  
valuable than showing them  
that we trust them to be both.  
Still further, from out of this  
and of our portraits, there  
is the other lesson, that fail-  
ure in a task may tend to make  
successful in it hereafter.  
We shirked the ministry; he be-  
came "profitable for the minis-  
try." That is to say, though all  
weakens, yet sin repented and  
cast out, may strengthen, be-  
cause it may drive us nearer to  
God, because it may lead us to  
greater humility, because it may  
be a livelier flame of grati-  
tude, the gas that drives the en-  
gine, and because it may set us  
to a closer examination of our-  
selves, and putting up bars  
at the weak places where the  
Satan poured in like a flood. So,  
all these reasons, in a far high-  
er sense than the poet meant it,  
may make stepping-stones of  
dead selves to higher things,  
because there is no fatal entail of sin up-  
on, by which the past is always  
at the time, and prescribe the  
course, for the future. The  
Satan fought two battles, on  
the same field, against the same  
man, the fights at Aphek against  
the Philistines. In one of them,  
he was ignominiously routed  
and driven from the field; and in  
the other, on the same spot,  
against the same enemy, with the  
same weapons, the same men tri-  
umphant; and reared upon the  
ruins of a memorial alike of their  
past victory and of their past  
defeat, and called it the Stone of  
the Helped us."

over us, and we shall neither re-  
peat the experience of the rene-  
gade, nor of the restored runaway,  
but find that day by day we grow  
in grace, and in the knowledge of  
our Lord, and run with unweari-  
ng patience and perseverance the  
race that is set before us. A con-  
tinuous development as the result  
of a quiet constancy of abiding  
with Jesus Christ, is possible for  
us all. And if we do not come to  
it absolutely, and with the com-  
pleteness of the ideal, in our  
earthly experience, still we may  
approximate indefinitely towards  
it, and interruptions may become  
fewer and fewer, and shorter and  
shorter, until what were broken  
dots, as it were, run into a con-  
tinuous line, and we dwell in the  
house of the Lord all the days of  
our lives.  
Brethren! is it to be Demas?  
Is it to be Mark? Is it to be  
Luke? It may be all three. We  
have run away; we can go back;  
and thenceforward we can con-  
tinue steadfast and immovable,  
cleaving to the Lord, and "lov-  
ing"—not the world, but—"His  
appearing."

THE CHURCH'S CONVERTING  
POWER.

BY REV. GEO. B. STEWART, D.D.

The late Dr. Storrs said a short  
while before his death that the  
saddest fact in the life of the  
church to-day is her loss of con-  
verting power. That she has lost  
something of this power is  
brought to us in many painful  
ways. She is making but slight  
progress in winning disciples. By  
far the larger part of her growth  
is by natural increase, and her  
advance upon the world is pitifully  
slow.

The causes of this deplorable  
condition may be various, but one  
cause is undoubtedly to be found  
in the prevailing skeptical  
thought about the supernatural.  
The battle is on to-day at this  
citadel of Christian thought and  
life. The assault that is made up-  
on the supernatural element in  
Scripture and in the person of  
Jesus, is made upon the super-  
natural element in the character  
and life of men. The notion pre-  
vails that men are to be saved  
from the sin and misery of their  
lives by a process of natural de-  
velopment through a wise education.  
The necessity of a new birth and  
a fresh start is not popular now-  
adays. The insidious doubt  
which tells us we can have a  
Scripture without a divine inspira-  
tion, and a Saviour without a  
divine nature, is whispering that  
men can be saved without a di-  
vine regeneration.

John the Baptist drew a deep  
line of division between Jesus and  
all other men, who, like himself,  
had as their high ambition the  
salvation of men from their evil  
ways: "I indeed baptize you with  
water. . . but he that cometh af-  
ter me . . . shall baptize you with  
the Holy Ghost." The difference  
between the two baptisms is the  
difference between reformation  
and regeneration. Jesus was not  
alone in his desire to save men,  
but he was alone in his way of  
doing it. He declared the utter  
futility of making men clean by  
washing them, and the absolute  
certainty of accomplishing it by  
purifying the heart. This is to be  
done by the Spirit of God. He  
implants the life of God in the  
man, and thus eventually works  
his complete transformation. The  
kingdom of heaven in the indi-  
vidual soul, as in the world, is  
like leaven, hidden in the flour,  
which leavens the whole lump.

Our Lord has taught us that  
men are to be made new by a new  
spirit within them, not by mend-  
ing their bad ways, or improving  
their evil lives. We must give  
ourselves without reserve, to this  
method of saving men. "Ye must  
be born again," must be our mes-  
sage to every man. "Except a  
man be born again, he cannot see  
the kingdom of God" is the un-  
alterable condition. The initiative  
of the new life is the new birth.  
Men are not to be educated into  
the kingdom of God, but born in-  
to it. It is not a matter of evolu-  
tion but of re-creation. When  
the church loses converting power  
it is because she fails to insist  
that men must come to God and  
make their new start here. So  
long as a man stays away from  
God, there is no hope for him.  
"Without God and without hope,"  
are as inseparable as cause and  
effect. A man first must be recon-  
ciled to God. If he say in his  
heart, "No, God; I do not want  
any God; I wish God would leave  
me alone; he is an interference,  
thwarting my plans, condemning  
my desires, bringing to nought  
my purposes;"—if he say this in  
his heart, no amount of reforma-  
tion of his life will make a new  
man of him. Out of the heart, as  
out of a fountain, flow the streams  
of life. God must in some way  
come into a man's heart, if he is  
to become a complete man.

If the church is to save men, she  
is to do it by bringing them to  
God. She must strengthen her  
faith in the necessity of the super-  
natural in every human life. She  
must call men back to God. The  
most damnable heresy is that  
heresy which leads men to believe  
that they can get on without God;  
that they can come to their high-  
est manhood and perform their  
complete task and yet not have  
him in all their thoughts. "Back  
to God," must be the cry that  
rings from our pulpits with a  
sincerity and fullness of utterance  
until men come to understand  
that away from him there is no  
life, no hope.

When a minister feels in his  
inmost being that any man who is  
away from God is a lost soul and  
that what he needs more than any-  
thing else, than all else, is to know  
God through Jesus Christ, then  
he will preach the gospel of recon-  
ciliation with persuasive and ef-  
fective speech. When the people  
of God feel that the one sole hope  
for their friends and neighbors is  
that they will cry out, "God be  
merciful to me a sinner," then  
they will have in the expressive  
phrase of a past generation, "the  
burden of souls." The church's  
converting power is in proportion  
to her firmness of conviction that  
men need to be converted.—Inter-  
rior.

BAPTISM.

BY THE REV. E. LITTON, OXFORD  
UNIVERSITY, ENGLAND.

"According to the terms of the  
original institution, baptism is  
not to be administered save to  
those, concerning whom the pre-  
sumption might be cherished that  
they had a living faith in Christ,  
and were partakers of His Spirit."  
"He that believeth and is baptized  
shall be saved," this is the Divine-  
ly established relation between  
the new life and its visible life.  
The assertion that infant baptism  
is a Divine, or at any rate, an  
Apostolical ordinance is made  
with a singular disregard of the  
real difficulties, both doctrinal  
and historical connected with the  
subject. Equally rash is the state-  
ment that the apostolicity of in-

Something New

Is always found in our stock; new Fall goods arriving daily, and satis-  
fied purchasers are seeing that nothing grows old in this store. When  
you purchase here you get the latest, as well as cheapest—quality  
always considered.

Ladies' Suits.

- Wool Zibeline and Basket Cloth Suits in brown and navy blue, cap-  
neatly stitched, metal buttons; also a few taffeta band trimmed, silk lined,  
collar less and stole front, 27 inch blouse. \$13.98 values **\$9.98**
- Wool Cheviot Suits in black and navy, also Raye mixtures, made in  
two styles, 30-inch double-breasted coat and 24-inch blouse; taffeta band  
ornaments and fancy button trimmed, silk lined. \$16.98 values **\$12.98**
- Made of fine quality of wool basket, covert cloth and fancy mixtures,  
30 inch blouse and half fitting coat styles, straps, tucks and fancy braid  
and button trimmed, taffeta and satin lined. \$24.98 values **\$18.98**

New Wrist Bags.

- 49c** For your choice of a lot of Automobile or Carriage Bags in black  
tan or gray leathers.
- 75c** For your choice of a lot of Automobile Bags with leather handle  
and extra coin purse, in black, tan or gray leathers, with silver  
frame and chain.
- 98c** For an extra quality of Wrist and Carriage Bags in tan, gray, red,  
brown and black; worth \$1.50.

Ladies' Kid Gloves.

- \$1.00** For Ladies' and Misses' Kid Gloves, 2 clasps, in white, black  
and all leading street shades; regular \$1.25 quality.
- \$1.25** For Ladies' Poster Hook Kid Glove, in  
black only.
- \$1.75** For a Genuine French Imported Kid Glove, in black and  
white. This glove is our regular \$2.00 glove. To introduce  
it we will sell it for a short time at \$1.75.

Stylish Dress Goods.

- Striped Zibelines, in new fall shades; brown, garnet, blue and  
dark gray, 38 inches wide, at, per yard. **50c**
- Extra width of Mohair, suitable for skirt waist suits, in plain  
colorings; castor, blue and brown, 50 inches wide, at, per yard. **59c**
- New line of Metallic Mohair Waistings, with small metallic dash for  
waists or skirt waist suits, in green and blue, 38 inches wide, at,  
per yard. **59c**
- Beautiful quality of Cream Nun's Veiling, with satin stripe,  
suitable for waists, 38 inches wide, at. **75c**

**\$16.89** For the Demorest Sewing Machine  
Complete with all the Latest Attachments and  
guaranteed for 10 years.

Please Mention Western Recorder When Answering This Advertisement

J. Bacon and Sons,

Market Street, bet. Third and Fourth, Louisville.

infant baptism can be proved from  
the pages of inspired church his-  
tory. The fact is that the testi-  
mony of the early church is upon  
this point singularly defective.  
Nor should the fact be overlooked  
that in the early church, baptism  
was constantly delayed, and the  
mistaken impression that sins  
committed after it are unpardon-  
able. Another fact equally not-  
worthy may be added—that it was  
only after superstitious ideas,  
about the efficacy of baptism had  
found a footing that infants were  
baptized."

There are few things we need  
more to guard against than dis-  
couragement. When once we  
come under its influence, it makes  
us weak; robbing us of our hope  
and making cowards of us. Many  
a life is discredited and drawn  
down to failure through discour-  
agement. It is surely a sad pic-  
ture—the greatest of the old  
prophets lying there under the  
little bush, in the wilderness,  
longing to die. If Elijah had died  
then and there, what an inglori-  
ous ending it would have made  
of his life! As it was, however,

he lived to do further glorious  
work and to see great results from  
his contest with idolatry. God  
was kinder to him than he knew.  
It is wrong to wish ourselves  
dead. Life is God's gift to us, a  
sacred trust for which we shall  
have to give an account. While  
God keeps us living he has some-  
thing for us to do. Our prayer  
should be for grace to do our duty  
bravely and well unto the end.  
From Elijah's after-experience we  
learn that we should never be cast  
down by any discouraging expe-  
riences. The things we think have  
failed are often only slowly ripen-  
ing into rich success. We have  
only to be faithful to God and to  
duty, and we may always rejoice.  
What seems failure is often best  
success.—J. R. Miller.

The thought of God, the sense  
of an immediate relation of the  
spirit of man to the Eternal and  
the Infinite, are easily displaced  
from men's minds by undue admi-  
ration for the achievements of a  
culture based on material pro-  
gress, and supplying every need  
of human nature except the very  
deepest—the need of God.—

—Lastly, we have here a third  
picture, that of the stead-  
fast companion, Luke.

"Only Luke is with me," and he  
has been with Paul for years, hav-  
ing joined him first at Troas, on  
the eve of his first missionary en-  
deavor in Europe, having re-  
mained, as it appears, at Philip-  
pae, whilst the Apostle traversed  
Bithynia, having rejoined him at  
Thessalonica, on his return journey,  
and travelled with him to Jerusalem,  
Athens, in the shipwreck, in-  
carcer, in the first imprisonment,  
notably during the interval;  
and now again we find him Paul's  
constant companion, in the second im-  
prisonment. He is a type of the  
steadfast souls who never stray,  
but by patient continuance in  
fellowship with Paul's Lord, "go  
on unto strength," until  
they are one of them in Zion ap-  
pearing before God." "Abide  
with me," says Paul's Master, and  
we keep ourselves in the love  
of God, and resist the tempta-  
tion to be drawn aside, stead-  
fastly cleave unto the Lord, then  
and every you will prosper and

Editorial

At the recent opening of the Divinity School of the University of Chicago, Dr. Foster, one of the professors, said: "The modern theologian cannot accept the doctrine of the Trinity as held by the old theologians, because that idea was more the result of Greek philosophy than of modern thought forms. But still we all learning from Jesus, lift our hearts and voices to the father, know by experience that Jesus is our saviour, and feel ourselves guided by the Spirit. The modern man can no longer believe in the deity of Jesus. When the statement of the divinity of Jesus was formulated by the creed makers it was done by the terminology and under the influence of Greek philosophy. And yet that matchless character of the gospels challenges our moral sense and presents us with a revelation of divine character raised to the nth power."

This is bald unitarianism. It is not a question of formula nor of "thought forms," it is a simple denial that Christ is God. "The modern man," says Dr. Foster, "can no longer believe in the deity of Jesus." Every Christian declaration of faith, omitting the unitarian, emphatically affirms the deity of Jesus. Unitarians themselves acknowledge that the New Testament plainly teaches that Jesus is God. He claimed to be God, His disciples worshipped Him as God and the doctrinal part of the New Testament over and over again plainly teaches it. At first the unitarians tried to hold to the Bible and yet deny the deity of Christ, but the Bible teaching is too plain, and so they were obliged either to give up their denial, or go further and deny the authority of the Bible, and this they have done. And this Dr. Foster will be obliged to do if, indeed, he has not already done it.

The saddest part of this matter is that, so far as we know, there has been no protest from any professor in the Divinity School against this teaching of Prof. Foster. If Christ be not God, then all hope of salvation is gone.

It was not Greek philosophy that formulated the doctrine of the Trinity, but the study of the Scriptures. There is nothing in Greek philosophy that teaches the doctrine, and there are no Greek philosophic "thought forms" suited to this doctrine.

It is usual when men deny Christ for them to essay to pay Him a compliment. Renan did this, John Stuart Mill did it, and skeptics generally have done it. Indeed that is the style. So Dr. Foster falls in, and speaks of "that matchless character of the gospels," but he says no more than Renan, Mill and many other infidels have said about Jesus. But Jesus certainly was not simply a good man. He claimed to be God, assumed divine authority and accepted worship as God. Then either He was God or else He was an impostor. Herein the effort of infidelity to deny His deity and yet affirm His noble character, falls to the ground. "In the beginning was the Word, and the Word was with God, and the Word was God."

Some advocates of the "new theology" pare down the doctrine of the Trinity and try to make out that while Christ is God, all Christians may become God also

Christ is the Son of God, partaking of the divine nature and so is God; and Christians also are sons of God partaking of the divine nature, and so are, or at least may become, divine also. Such is the "new theology" doctrine on the subject, which, though it is thoroughly unsound, is infinitely better than Dr. Foster's point blank denial of Christ's deity. "The modern man can no longer believe in the deity of Jesus," says Prof. Foster of the Divinity School of the University of Chicago. What next will come from that source? Only lately one of the professors in the University of Chicago justified cannibalism in certain circumstances.

The Christian Companion has a short memory. It now claims that we offered a chromo for a statement from Dr. Powell or Dr. Tyler "that immersion was for the remission of sins." This is an entire mistake. We made no such offer, and we will give an extra chromo if the Companion will quote any language from us making such an offer. Our offer was for a statement from either of the above gentlemen agreeing with the Companion in saying, "We do not conceal but openly preach the fact that immersion is necessary to salvation." In repeating the offer we gave the equivalent language "that no one is saved without immersion." The two statements are absolutely equivalent.

If immersion be "necessary to salvation" of course "no man is saved without immersion." We had no thought of modifying our offer and we did not change the sense of it one whit. But the Companion claimed that the two statements were different, and that it and all the Disciple preachers would refuse to sign the latter; and so we put our proposition in the exact language of the Companion, and offered the handsome chromo for this statement, duly signed by either of those divines: "I do not conceal but openly preach the fact that immersion is necessary to salvation." That is a very different proposition from saying "I believe in baptism for the remission of sins," as the Companion will learn when it tries to get those gentlemen to sign. We never offered any chromo for the latter statement, and our offer still stands for the former. Come, now, Bro. Companion, either produce the statement in your own language, signed by these gentlemen, or else admit that they do not agree with your doctrine. If they will adopt your language, as above indicated, the chromo is yours, and we will feel sorry for the gentlemen in question. In the meantime we feel sorry for you.

We rejoice to see good signs that the trouble among our brethren in Arkansas will soon be healed. Those who objected to the methods of the Convention withdrew and organized the General Association. Each body appointed a committee to see what could be done for uniting. The General Association Committee made what was regarded as an ultimatum. The Convention Committee met and decided to yield every point for the sake of peace and union, insisting on the union of the two papers as well, and on carrying forward the work. Really we were quite surprised at the concessions this committee made, but it shows the lengths to which they are ready to go for the sake of peace and union. They yield the point of having a correspond-

ing secretary under any name. This last point took us specially by surprise. It seems to us necessary to efficiency that there should be some one equivalent to a corresponding secretary. Of course, he should recognize himself as the servant of the churches and by no means as their master. The only solution we see is that the President or Moderator and the Secretary of the Convention will divide between them the work usually done by a corresponding secretary. This, we take it, would be acceptable all around. It creates no office, for every organized body necessarily must have a presiding officer and also a recording officer. No principle is violated by making these officers active during the whole year.

We do not know what plan the brethren in Arkansas have in mind. It may be they will propose what will prove a great deal better than our suggestion. The vital point is that the churches co-operate in missions, education and benevolent work—like orphan's homes &c. Let us not fall out about methods. Within the limits of Scripture teaching let us follow whatever method leads to the best results. We hope that the Baptists of Arkansas will soon be united to be divided no more forever, and that they will make such a forward movement such as they have never made before.

We hope the brethren generally will send to Secretary B. D. Gray in Atlanta, Ga., and get copies of the little pamphlet containing the statement of the Home Board in regard to the situation in Cuba. This statement comes from a master hand. He (or they) who marshaled this material understands how to present evidence with clearness and convincing force.

The Board resolved to make publication "as full as possible," and we know of no reason to question that they have done so. They requested an outside committee to examine the facts and to make the publication, and the committee declined to serve. Instead of trying to get another committee, the Board decided to make their own publication, and they have done so. The pamphlet is free from any sign of ill-will toward any one, and it is a calm, clear statement of the case. If any important facts have been omitted, it is now in order for any who know of such facts to be heard from. If no additional facts of importance are pointed out, then this statement will be accepted as a full presentation of the case, and the brethren generally can read for themselves and reach their own conclusions. We think the pamphlet ought to be in the hands of every brother who wants to understand the Cuban situation. Some of our papers are publishing quotations from the pamphlet, but no set of quotations can convey to the reader an adequate impression of this masterly statement of the case. Let each one who wishes to know get the pamphlet and read it as a whole, for only thus will an adequate impression be received.

The American Baptist Missionary Union have published in various Northern papers the following:

"For reasons recognized as conclusive by the Executive Committee of the Missionary Union, and also acknowledged as such by Mr.

W. M. Upercraft himself, Mr. Upercraft's relations with the Missionary Union have been terminated by the Executive Committee, and his engagements for the Union cancelled."

We agree with the Journal and Messenger that "It would be more satisfactory if the reasons for the actions were frankly stated." Either nothing should have been said in the papers about the matter, or else more should be said. The above announcement is sure to awaken many sorts of suspicions and a variety of conclusions will be reached. Here is a case where less should have been said or more; and since this much has been said, we think more ought to be said.

We are glad to learn, though it is just what we expected, that President Taylor has made a fine impression, not only in Georgetown, but in other places he has visited. Moderator Swindler, in a speech at North Bend Association, said Dr. Taylor is the equal of the lamented Dr. Dudley; and such expressions we hear from many directions. We believe this will be true more and more.

While this is well and argues well for the College, yet more is needed to succeed in the current effort for the \$75,000 to secure Mr. Rockefeller's \$25,000 offer. The College needs the money and the friends of Georgetown College need to give it. Giving it will do us more good than it will do the College.

Judge Payne, the Treasurer of the College, writes that the first money sent in on this new endowment was from Gilson W. Taylor, of Troy, Mo. The next cash contribution came from Mrs. T. F. Rogers, of Norfolk, Va., and the third came from Cedar Creek church of Long Run Association.

An honored brother writes us for answer in our columns the following question:

"Has the Recorder ever had anything directly to do with the reports on 'Denominational Literature' in some Associations in the state where the 'Argus,' in such reports was not mentioned?"

No; the Recorder has had no hand in shaping such reports. In a number of district associations this year the brethren would not commend the Argus; but it was wholly their own affair in the free exercise of their liberty, and the representatives of the Recorder had no hand in it. We are glad that this paper was heartily endorsed and commended by all the associations, so far as we know. What other papers they commend, or decline to commend, is a matter for the associations to decide. We have heard from several districts that the claim has been made that the Recorder's representatives at various district associations busied themselves to prevent any mention of the Argus in the reports on religious literature. The claim is without foundation. It was born in an excited imagination.

We tender to Dr. R. K. Maiden, editor of the Word and Way, our condolence in his great bereavement in the death of his loved companion.

The Baptists have a Long Run Association in Indiana.

If Christians praised God more, the world would doubt Him less. —Charles E. Jefferson, D. D.

Editorial Varieties

The Baptist (?) Congress meets this year in Grace Baptist Temple in Philadelphia.

Michigan City, Ind., now holds record in divorce. C. A. Huffman divorced from his wife and Mrs. J. B. Johnson was divorced from her husband and these two were married, within twenty minutes, in the Cincinnati Inquirer informs us. We are glad it did not happen in Kentucky or any where in the South.

The Amsterdam University has finished Dr. J. T. Christian with one of all the documents pertaining to Dr. Smyth and to Baptist affairs in the reign of James the First. There are nearly 600 pages of closely written text. The transcription was made by Dr. Vor. Dr. Christian has also access to the manuscripts of John Fox who wrote "Fox's Book of Martyrs" Our readers, therefore, may expect very interesting historical matter as Dr. Christian has been elected president of the Chicago Ministers' Conference.

The Western Recorder is published by the University of Chicago. —Cleveland Freeman. Then there are Baptists and Baptists.

It is said that this paper has lately ceased to club with other religious papers, and that we did not tell the whole truth in our recent statements on this line. The fact is that we have no time had any agreement for clubbing with any religious paper. We have ways allowed brethren a commission new subscribers they would send us, sometimes the editor of a religious paper would give a new subscriber the paper the advantage of this commission, but we have always charged a price for the Recorder. The paper has always been with the other papers.

It is interesting to note that the longest name do not always being the greatest things. The lion is the king of the forest, and he has a name, while one of the smallest butterflies is the polyommatus pseudodanica, ten syllables. The single letter I is for the most important individual piece would give a new subscriber the shortest of all words, and yet the shortest of all letters.

A document was recently mailed President Schurman written in a dactyl style which he could make into. He turned it over to Prof. Schick development. After careful study learned professor pronounced the document Arabic, but he could not be certain whether it belonged to the 13th Century B. C. or to the 2d Century A. D. The office stenographer to see the document and at one time made from its last minutes and translated it readily the last line: "Excuse my writing in this abbreviated manner, but I've got to go to a train." "Science" decided that it was Arabic of either the 13th B. C. or 2d A. D. century. Common sense told that it was short hand, and only a few days before.

Dr. George Adam Smith has a opinion of this age. He says: "My age like our own, which has so lost both the faculty of attention of prolonged meditation—and which made from its most voluminous letters that its mental food shall be laid up for it and given under head and in paragraphs, &c."

Dr. J. Wm. Jones, in the Boston Herald of last week, gives some facts regarding our churches in Louisiana quoting from the last minutes of Long Run Association. He put Walnut St. church down as having 1,769 members, while it should have 1,769. Walnut St. is the largest of the churches, instead of being third in as those figures would indicate.

We had a pleasant visit from J. H. Fuqua. He brought Mrs. Fuqua to the city to undergo a surgical operation which her physicians think re-establish her health. We hope it will go well. Prof. Fuqua is one of our foremost educators and one of our own men.

"For broader truths the liberal pleads. He rails at narrow bigots and creeds, Yet proves himself, it oft-times falls. The most intolerant bigot of them all."

Jowett says: "None of us is infallible, not even the youngest."



# Family Circle.

Harvest for the Year up and On.

## MY WIFE.

O, she works all kinds of dollies for each sofa, stool, and chair. She is unsurpassed at costly Renaissance. With her handwork so fancy there is some that can compare— But that button is still missing from my "pants."

O, she makes fine silk splashes for each mantle in the place. And to beat her gaudy pillows there's no chance; She embroiders fancy flowers and initials she does trace. But that button is still missing from my "pants."

O, you ought to see the patterns of the work that she crochets. Her piano shades and covers they embrace; Her lace handkerchiefs and tidies they receive all kinds of praise— But that button is still missing from my "pants."

—F. P. Pitzer.

## WHAT A LITTLE FIRE KINDLED.

BY HILDA RICHMOND.

"What is it now?" inquired Mr. Drake coming in to find his wife packing a basket with groceries and vegetables. "Your meat has got everybody talking a beauty, or the fact that housekeeping is safely over for six months?"

"Frederick! How can you tease me so!" said his wife, with a loving smile. "This is the day that I feel specially like giving thanks for. It is just six years ago that we were married."

"Sure enough! And I ought to be the one to make the thank offering, dear," he replied, stooping to kiss her. "I got the best of that bargain. I guess I'll send that check to the Orphans' Home that I've been intending to give for so long. Who is your basket for?"

"Mrs. Clay. Poor woman's husband left her with five children to support, and she has such a hard time to make both ends meet."

"I don't see why she should. One of her boys works at Horn's and dresses in the latest style, and the other is at Walker's. Between them they ought to be able to keep their mother and little sisters."

"Do you think the boys get good salaries?"

"Judging from the way they dress, they must. Really, Helen, I sometimes think prominent girls and young men harm than good. It is all right to help charitable institutions, but individual giving promotes pauperism."

Mrs. Drake reflected about her husband's opinions long after her gentleman had forgotten the subject. When the next bill for the gas meter offering sent some money to a struggling hospital. Her conscience hurt her a little as she saw Mrs. Clay in a shabby black dress one day, but was sooth-

## How to Be Cured.

WITHOUT PAIN.

Don't wait until you are a helpless invalid, for a seemingly simple case of hemorrhoids, or piles, may, if neglected, rapidly lead to worse. The unnatural formations become tumorous and permanent, and the inflammation grows until abscesses form; the disease burrows into the tissues, forming jabular growths which discharge pus; cancerous conditions, and general gangrenous degeneration appear.

What is needed at the start, or at any stage, is something to soothe this inflammation, reduce the swelling and distention, and at the same time restore the diseased parts to normal condition. These three things are accomplished perfectly by the Pyramid Pile Cure. It checks all progress of the disease, and rapidly returns the affected parts to health, besides relieving at once the pain and fearful irritation.

"I began using Pyramid Pile Cure, and in order to make sure of a cure bought five packages; for the past six weeks I have not been troubled in the least, and had spent more than fifty dollars for different remedies; this is the first permanent help I have had, and so you see it's much greater than 'I do.'"

L. M. Williams, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Pyramid Pile Cure is sold by druggists generally for fifty cents a package, and we urge all sufferers to write Pyramid Drug Co., Marshall, Mich., for their valuable little book describing the cause and cure of piles.

ed a few minutes later by the sight of Edward Clay in a fine new suit. "If he can dress like that it is not poverty that his mother wears old clothes," she said to herself, for Mrs. Clay always said she has the best boys in town. Anyway, she never knew who sent her the gifts.

"The ladies of the church are going to present Mrs. Clay with a new black dress, Mrs. Drake, and I was appointed to see that she gets it," said Mrs. Drake. "It is to be done so that she will never find out who sent it, but we all feel so sorry to think she has such a struggle for existence," said a visitor to Mrs. Drake a few weeks after she had sent the basket. "Really, I don't believe she has had a new outfit since her husband died."

"I will give a dollar or more if necessary, but don't you think Mrs. Clay's boys ought to be able to support her?" said Mrs. Drake. "They are both working and dress very well, so it seems they are the people who ought to give their mother since she sacrificed so long for them."

"That idea never came to my mind," said the visitor thoughtfully, "but since you speak of it I remember the boys always do look remarkably well. Mrs. Wendell has asked about subscribing for the dress this afternoon, and I don't know if she doesn't think like you about it."

"We were speaking of Mrs. Clay when she was here last week, and she decided to stop sending Eibel's outgrown clothes to her any longer. Maggie Clay is getting her own wardrobe together. She has cast-off garments, because children are sensitive about such things, and Mrs. Wendell says she can sell them at good prices to the second-hand store. Eibel is so careful of her clothes always."

Maggie Clay never knew whose clothes they were. She goes to the School every day in the same set of all. Even her mother never found out where they came from, for Mrs. Wendell fully changed them enough to deceive her. If Mrs. Clay patronizes the second-hand store she may still get them at reduced prices. She thinks I will suggest it to her in a roundabout way."

Mrs. Clay did not get the dress that month or for many months thereafter. It is astonishing how quickly and how far a little thing may reach when once it is started. Mrs. Gregg decided, since Mrs. Wendell found it profitable to try it herself, and immediately telephoned for the man to come and look at her stock of useless clothes. The missionary box for the far West lacked a substantial contribution, but Mrs. Gregg had a crisp new bill in her purse as a result of her sale.

They had been appointed to collect the money for Mrs. Clay's new dress soon returned the few contributions she had received and gave up the task. It gave her no pang to see the patient little woman in her place the next Sunday in the rusty old gown, but she did feel indignant at the Clay boys for allowing their mother to go so shabbily clothed.

"I will be late to-day because two of our clerks are sick," remarked Mr. Wendt to his wife as he started to his store one morning. "I am afraid poor Smith will never get well, as he grows weaker every day. Young Mandel leaves this week for the city, so we are very short of help. I will have dinner down town, so don't look for me till quite late to-night."

"Can't you get extra help?" inquired his wife.

"Plenty of it, but you know we are very particular whom we take in, as we don't like to be changing all the time. Mandel has been in the store ten years, and only goes now because his father is sick and needs him. That Clay boy applied for a place, and I think we'll take him. He's had some experience at Horn's and, while he is only seventeen, makes a good appearance. His mother is a widow too, and needs all the help she can get."

"Well, I hope if you take him and give him higher wages than he gets now that he'll spend a little of his money on his poor mother. She goes in the poorest old clothes while the boys look like fashion plates."

"Don't they help their mother?" I don't know about taking a boy who spends all his money on himself."

"Why, Fred, you see her every Sunday in that shabby old dress. She just to live in her old clothes. Mrs. Wendell used to send Eibel's old clothes to Maggie Clay, but she thought the boys might take care of their mother and the little ones. I know Mrs. Drake has stopped sending her things on that account. For though she never told me, she used to live in the shabby old clothes. She had a basket of provisions into Mrs. Clay's woodhouse after dark, but she hasn't asked him to go down there for almost two years. She always made him promise not to tell, and he didn't, except to me, for he tells me everything, so I know she doesn't do it any more."

"I might as well give the place to some one else, then, for a boy like that is a good deal longer. I went as he left the house. 'I am glad you called my attention to the facts.'"

"I had such a surprise this morning, Helen, and I am sure the news will astonish you too. Mrs. Clay came to my office and wanted to mortgage her little house for five hundred dollars. It is not worth any more than that, and no loan company will take a risk like that. I don't see why they need money so badly, for you send them things constantly, and the rest of the church people help them. I intended telling her what I thought about the boys spending all their money on themselves, but some men came in, and she slipped out. She will be back this afternoon, and I can have a chance to advise her then."

"But I never send her things any more, and the church people have stopped helping her too. You told me that it was foolish to give like that, and it encouraged pauperism, Fred. Mrs. Wendell doesn't send Eibel's clothes to Maggie Clay any more because I told her what you said, and Mr. Wendt wouldn't take Charley Clay because he dresses so much better than he can afford."

"I don't blame him. I shall tell Mrs. Clay this afternoon just what people are saying," said Mr. Drake, "and perhaps in the future she will manage better. It seems to be the easiest thing in the world for poor folks to begin borrowing money and spending it all, and nine times out of ten they lose them."

When week little Mrs. Clay came into his office that afternoon Mr. Drake hesitated about telling her the facts he had meant to set before her. Something in the forlorn face led him to place the best leather chair for her as if she were the most important client and encouraged her to speak freely of her troubles.

"It just seems everything is against poor people," said Mrs. Clay, wearily. "The boys both have places in clothing stores where the rules require that they must be dressed, and they wear suits. They know if they buy shabby things they'll lose their places, but it seems they can't find jobs where old clothes are worn except in doing work that requires strong men. Charley thought Mr. Wendt would give him a place in his store, but he says he won't take him, and wouldn't have to dress so well, but some other boy got it. You see, in a clothing

## IS YOUR STOMACH ON A STRIKE?

There is Nothing to Prevent You Employing It.

There is such a thing as forbearance ceasing to be a virtue even in the case of one's stomach. There is no question but that some stomachs will stand a great deal more wear and tear and abuse than others, but they all have their limit and when that limit is reached, the stomach stops in its work with sure and fatal results. The best way and really the only effective way to treat your stomach when it rebels is to employ a substitute to do its work. This will give the weakened and worn-out organ an opportunity to rest and regain its strength and health.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets relieve the stomach of its work by taking up the work and doing it just as one set or shift of workmen relieves another. They actually digest the food in just the same manner and just the same time as the digestive fluids of a sound stomach do. In fact, when dissolved in the stomach, they are digestive fluids for they contain exactly the same constituents and elements as the gastric juice and other digestive fluids of the stomach. No matter what the condition of the stomach is, their work is just the same. They work in their own natural way, without regard to surrounding conditions.

The stomach being thus relieved by Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, is restored and renewed by Nature and the rest of the human body does not suffer in the least by reason of its failure to perform its work.

A medical man says: "I suffered the pangs of dyspepsia for 10 years. I tried every known remedy with indifferent results until I was told of the remarkable cures of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets. I bought a box, began taking them and forgot I had a stomach. Three weeks passed completely happy. I had no trouble whatever for a year and have an appetite like a harvest hand and can eat anything that is set before me without fear of bad results."

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are for sale by all druggists at 50c a box. The druggist never fails to have them in stock, because the demand for them is so great and so pronounced that he cannot afford to be without them. People who could not get them of one druggist would go to another and would get in the habit of buying other drugs there as well as their Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets.

store it hurts the business to wear shabby suits."

Mr. Drake suddenly saw several things in a new light, but he allowed his mind to finish. "People used to be kind to us, too, and help us in so many ways. Many's the time I've found baskets of groceries in my summer kitchen, and often there would be a bill in an envelope in the bottom. I never found out who put them there, nor who sent the clothes. I used to get either, but I think the folks that sent them must have moved to another city. It's nearly two years since they quit coming. Since then with sickness and schoolbooks and clothes for the little girls we've run behind, and I don't know what to do if we can't borrow some money on the house. I hate to give a mortgage, but that's the only way I see out of it till the boys get to making more wages."

"I'll tell you what to do," said Mr. Drake, hunting around among his papers to hide his tears. "Don't you worry a bit. I can arrange this business without a mortgage, and without but it will take a little time. Take this bill for the present and pay off your most pressing debts. You should have come to me long ago, and perhaps I might have helped you."

Mrs. Clay went home with a heart much lighter than when she started. The night of a very busy afternoon his spirits rose also. "The next time I give you advice on the subject of charity let me know," he said to his wife that evening. "I am going to be very careful what I say in the future, for one never can tell how much influence he has till he tries it, and wrong, but it will take 'What in the world are you talking about, Fred?" asked Mrs. Drake, anxiously.

About advising you not to send baskets to Mrs. Clay. I've been out all afternoon since the poor woman left my office trying to find a way out, but I will spend every cent they make on new clothes. I think I've persuaded Fred Wendt to take one of them, though he said his wife told him that my wife said that—"

"That her husband said it encouraged pauperism to give the way she did," interrupted Mrs. Drake.

"I'll take all the blame," said Mr. Drake. "The next time you have anything to be thankful for send your gift wherever intuition tells you to. That poor widow has had endless trouble and worry through my unchristian speech that day so long ago."

"And will your company loan her the money to pay her debts?" inquired Mrs. Drake.

"I shall not ask them to. Paying off her debts will be my thank offering that God has permitted me to undo a little of the harm my lack of knowledge caused."

—New York Advertiser.

## UNWORTHY OF MONKEYDOM.

According to Mr. J. L. Kipling, the father of the novelist and poet, monkeys look down with the utmost contempt upon their fellows which perform in shows. He once saw a showman form a ring at a spot not far from some trees frequented by a number of wild monkeys. At first they retired to a safe distance, but by-and-by they came near enough to see the performance for nothing. When they beheld their trained kindred dancing to music and riding rings at a spot not far from some trees, they drew still closer, but plainly expressed both surprise and disgust at the entertainment. It was something novel and painful to them to note to what depths it was possible for monkeys to sink.

## AN ENTERTAINING EVENING.

There is, usually a period in every young man's life when his idea of having a good time means being away from home. He forgets what the father of the young man in this story from the *New York Times* took effective means to make his son remember. The young man had to work till six o'clock and had got into the habit of starting downtown to dinner and spending his evenings at the theatre or in calling on friends. One afternoon his father came to him and asked him if he had any engagement for the evening. The young man had not.

"Well, I'd like to have you go somewhere with me."

The young man himself tells what happened.

"All right," I said. "Where shall I meet you?"

"He suggested the Columbia Hotel at half past seven, and I was there, prepared for the theatre and a starting downtown. He had combined the two on several previous occasions. But when he appeared, he said he wanted me to call with him on a lady. 'One I knew quite well when I was a young man,' he explained.

"We went out and started straight for

home. 'She is staying at our home,' he said. 'I thought it strange that he should have made the appointment for the Columbia under these circumstances, but I said nothing.'

"Well, we went in, and I was introduced with all due formality to my mother and my sister."

"The situation struck me as funny, but I started to laugh, but the laugh died away. None of the other guests smiled. My mother and my sister's hands with me, and my mother's face remembered me as a boy, but hadn't seen much of me lately. Then she invited me to be seated."

"I can laugh over it now. I'm down at my boyhood, at which we all laughed a little. Then we four played games for a while. When I finally retired I was invited to call again. I went upstairs feeling pretty small and doing a good deal of thinking."

"And then?" asked his companion.

"Then I made up my mind that my mother was an entertaining woman and my sister a bright girl."

"I'm going to call again. I'll tell their company and intend to cultivate their acquaintance."—Youth's Companion.

"I'm going to call again. I'll tell their company and intend to cultivate their acquaintance."—Youth's Companion.



**A Perfect Cup**  
of MOCOON, piping hot, with sugar and cream, brings an involuntary grace to your lips. Flavor and aroma delicious.

**MOCOON**  
CEREAL COFFEE  
The Food Drink

is made from rich, nutritious, carefully selected grains. Easy to get coffee when you have MOCOON. Order it if you would get cereal coffee in its full deliciousness and health-bracing value.

Man's best drink. Ask your grocer. Write for trial package. 1-7 Central City Cereal Co., Inc., Col. 6, U.S.A.

**For Sale Cheap**  
"PRINTING" OUTFIT.

One Gordon Job Press, 8x12, with throw-off ink fountain. One large set on excellent table. 100 lbs. 12 point body type, and over 50 lbs. 10 point job type. One new stand, four brass-lined galleys, three single galleys. Four pair news cases, one job case, one font job type, one font border, six rules, galley rack, office desk with drawers, Norton mauler, leads, galleys, etc. Most of all as good as new. For sale at very low price. For sale by T. T. PAGE, Horse Cave, Ky.

**CANCER** is permanently cured by our new Germicide Treatment. Write for free booklet. 429 E. 1st St., CINCINNATI, O. C. W. T. GARDNER, Inc.

**30,000 MASHARE BELLS**  
Memorial Bells a Specialty  
MASHARE BELL COMPANY, Anderson, Mo., U.S.A.

**LYNNER CHURCH**  
1222 1/2 E. 1st St., CINCINNATI, O.

**NEWS-PULP**  
Grand features of articles and health papers. Write for free booklet. 429 E. 1st St., CINCINNATI, O. C. W. T. GARDNER, Inc.

**BELLS**  
MASHARE BELL COMPANY, Anderson, Mo., U.S.A.



# DEAR MADAM: Please Read My Free Offer



**Words of Wisdom to Sufferers from a Lady of Notre Dame, Indiana.**

I send free of charge to every sufferer this great Women's Remedy, with full instructions, description of my past sufferings and how I permanently cured myself.

**You Can Cure Yourself of Nerve Without the Aid of a Physician.**

It costs nothing to try this remedy once and if you desire to continue in its use, it will cost you only twelve cents a week. It does not interfere with your work or occupation. I have nothing to sell, but other sufferers of it; that is all I seek. It cures everybody, young or old.

If you feel bearing down pains as from approach of danger, pain in the back and bowels, creeping numbness and faintness, or if you are suffering from any of the above symptoms, then write to Mrs. M. Summers, Notre Dame, Ind., for her free treatment and full instructions. Like myself thousands have been cured by it. I send it in a plain envelope.

Neither in the spine, a desire to cry, hot flashes and tremors, then write to Mrs. M. Summers, Notre Dame, Ind., for her free treatment and full instructions. Like myself thousands have been cured by it. I send it in a plain envelope.

**MRS. M. SUMMERS, BOX 31, NOTRE DAME, IND., U. S. A.**

My dear friends, I have a simple family remedy, which quickly and thoroughly cures female complaints of every nature. It cures every kind of nervousness and restores the system to its normal condition. It is a simple family remedy, which quickly and thoroughly cures female complaints of every nature. It cures every kind of nervousness and restores the system to its normal condition.

## A MEXICAN CONVENTION.

Our National Baptist Convention held its first annual session in Mexico City, September 13 to 17. Rev. Alejandro Trevino, pastor of the First Baptist church of Monterrey, was made President and Ben F. Muller, of Toluca, Secretary. The Convention is composed of all Baptists laboring in Mexico. There were present forty-two delegates and a large number of visitors. The sessions were harmonious and pervaded by a devotional spirit from first to last. A carefully prepared program was published weeks in advance, bearing on the most important features of our work. The following is a translation of some of the subjects:

1. Reasons for organizing a Convention—advantages; our position respecting Interdenominational Conventions.
2. Importance of our churches adhering strictly to the doctrines and practices of the New Testament.
3. Importance of laying more stress on the fundamental doctrines of the New Testament, in our preaching and teaching.
4. Importance of our two Boards, the Northern and Southern, co-operating in establishing and sustaining, in Mexico, a first class college, especially for the education of our native preachers; a college which would command the recognition and patronage of the highest classes of society.
5. Importance of giving to the rising generation a Christian education.
6. Is it possible to confederate all the Baptist work in Mexico? and what are the best means to attain this end?
7. Advantages of organizing in Mexico a Baptist Publication Society.
8. How may we obtain more laborers for the fields now white unto harvest?
9. What are the relations existing between the Boards and the native workers?
10. Self-support.
11. How far should fraternal and denominational courtesy prevent our entering fields (occupied by an other denomination) without the providence of God seems to be leading us?
12. Are limitations placed on the independence of a Baptist church organized on a mission field?
13. Our duty to the Indians in Mexico who do not speak Spanish—should we send them missionaries?
14. What importance should be given to work among English-speaking people in Mexico?

15. (After persons have been married by the civil Judge according to Mexican law), should our preachers repeat this ceremony in our churches (as do the Catholics)? Should we have in our churches Christmas festivals and others of a similar character?

It is needless to say that the discussions provoked by presenting the above subjects were interesting and at times heated, yet they were highly instructive and helpful. The unanimity of sentiment and the warm fraternal spirit manifested throughout the entire meeting were really beautiful. For some of the brethren the trip was expensive, coming as they did from the remotest limits of the country. Rev. Porfirio Rodriguez, our veteran missionary who has been preaching the Gospel about thirty-five years, came from near Eagle Pass, a distance of 1,089 miles. No one seemed happier than he. The brethren take pleasure in giving him special recognition, and he is richly worthy of all the honors he receives.

The Convention has been a great uplift to us all in many ways. It would be difficult to overestimate the permanent good which must result from it to every department of our work. After spending a week together, talking over the Lord's work, we feel better acquainted with each other, and we understand better than ever before the entire field, its difficulties and needs. We return to our respective fields of labor with joyful hearts, determined by the blessing of God to do more than ever to hasten the coming of our King.

We were disappointed and sorry that Secretary Willingham could not be with us. The next session of the Convention is to convene in Torreon, Thursday before the second Sunday in October, 1904. Reader, you are invited to be present on that occasion. J. G. CHASTAIN, Guadaluajara, Mex., Sept. 25, '03.

**DEAR RECORDER:**  
In looking over the associational letter of my church here, I note with pleasure that we have raised \$887.58 this last associational year. How is that for a membership of 106? We want to make an arrangement with some surrounding churches to support, through the Board, a missionary on the foreign field this coming associational year. Hope to make the arrangement during this association. (W. L. NOLAN, Columbus.)

Let thy discontents be thy servants.—Franklin.

## CONVENTIONS IN INDIAN AND OKLAHOMA TERRITORIES.

Through the kindness of an old college friend at whose instance I was invited to supply the pulpit of the First Baptist church, Chickasha, I. T., at small expenditure of time and cash, I looked in on the I. T. and O. T. annual meetings. To say that I have been surprised and gratified by things seen and heard poorly expresses the impressions received. The numbers attending these conventions are naturally as yet, not multitudinous; but the freshness, the fire, the zeal, the enthusiasm these were astonishing. Nations are being born down here in a day. This is the young man's country. Only in British America, possibly in South Africa, are similar conditions to be found. The men here on the ground perceive it. If it could be realized by the people in older sections of the country, not only would there be a larger movement of population, but the treasuries of our Home Mission Boards would fill more rapidly that work may be done now with dollars which will require hundreds of dollars later. It was a pleasure to hear Dr. Gray in his maiden speech as Home Secretary. He followed the fluent, the forceful, the classic Chivers, with a popular effectiveness, a winning persuasiveness a mastery of pathos abundantly satisfactory to one who had loved him in the olden days.

It is not perhaps too late nor a work of supererogation to congratulate Kentucky Baptists on the selection of Dr. J. J. Taylor to succeed Dr. Gray. Kentuckians may know Dr. Taylor better than they know me, but I know Dr. Taylor better than they, or than most of them. Associated with him most intimately through his college and Seminary days when his great natural gifts were in training; in close touch with him for the most part since; knowing well the solidity, the massiveness, the soundness not only of his intelligence, but of his character and spirit as well; knowing his alertness in the detection of and impatience with mere tinsel and show, his hatred of shams and pretense, his contagious power to impart to others his own qualities of mind and heart, it will be greatly worth while for the Baptists of Kentucky to have their boys and girls at impressionable age come under his formative touch.

## J. M. McMANAWAY. VACATION WORK.

My vacation work began July 1st and closed September 30th. The first seven weeks were spent in associational mission work in Indiana; the last five weeks were divided between Mississippi and Tennessee, and spent in revival meetings. Days of service, 86; miles traveled, 900; sermons preached, 122; other addresses, 13; Bible readings, 42; churches visited, 18; families visited, 106; Bibles sold, 34; Testaments sold, 199; N. T. given away, 4; pages of tracts distributed, 4,400; papers distributed, 75; number of converts, 31; members received, 17; received on sales of books, 21; mission offerings taken, 173; other monies collected, \$102.85.

I am thankful to God that I was not sick a single day and that I was cordially received everywhere I went. J. F. RAY, N. Y. Hall, Louisville, Ky.

# CATARH A COMMON COMPLAINT

Catarh begins with a stubborn cold in the head, inflammation of the membrane or lining of the nose, discharge of mucus, headaches, neuralgia and difficult breathing, and even in this early stage is almost intolerable. But when the filthy secretions begin to drop into the throat and stomach, and the blood becomes polluted and system contaminated by the catarrhal poison, then the sufferer begins to realize what a disgusting and sickening disease Catarrh is. It affects the kidneys and stomach as well as other parts of the body. It is a constitutional disease and as inhaling mixtures, salves, ointments, etc. are never so palliative or helpful, even in the beginning of Catarrh, what you expect from such treatment when it becomes chronic and the system affected? Only such a remedy as S. S. S. can reach this chronic, deep-seated disease and purge the blood of catarrhal poison. S. S. S. purifies the blood, builds up diseased blood, and the inflamed membranes healed and the excessive secretion of mucus ceases when new, rich blood is sent to the parts, and a permanent cure is the result.

S. S. S. is guaranteed purely vegetable and a reliable remedy Catarrh in all stages. Write if in need of medical advice; this will you nothing. THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., ATLANTA, GA.

## YOUNG WIFEHOOD

Boston, Mass., 152 Shawmut Ave., Oct. 25, 1902. After I had been married about four months I felt my health generally decline. I seemed to lose the light step and dragged wearily along instead. My appetite failed me and I lost health and strength. I was nervous and had shooting pains through my limbs and stomach while bearing down pains and constant headaches added to my misery. The menstrual flow became more and more profuse and I was unfit to attend to my daily duties. My husband called in three different physicians and I took enough medicine to kill or cure a dozen women, but it all had no effect on me whatever, until I took Wine of Cardui. In a few days I felt a change for the better, my general health improved and at the next time of my periods my flow was more natural and I was in less pain. Gradually I recovered my health and strength and am now in perfect health. I take an occasional dose of Wine of Cardui which keeps me well. I am happy to give you this endorsement.

Why don't you try for the same health Mrs. Ricker has? It is easy to secure if you take Wine of Cardui according to directions. Wine of Cardui strengthens weak and worn-out women of any age and assists the mother and housewife to bear her exacting duties. Wine of Cardui makes women fit for all the duties of womanhood. It will relieve the pains of irregularity, cures falling of the womb, leucorrhoea, ovarian troubles, and has been known to remove what physicians considered dangerous tumors. Women who use Wine of Cardui do not suffer at the monthly periods. They do not suffer hysterical attacks, because Wine of Cardui gives them strong nerves freed from the irritation of female suffering. A \$1.00 bottle of Wine of Cardui purchased from your druggist will keep you free from pain.

## WINE OF CARDUI

## In Our Cloak and Suit Department

We carry a complete line of Cloaks, Suits and Skirts, made from the most stylish effects in the latest weaves. These garments embody the latest creations as well as Direct From the Fashion Centres of Europe.

Brought to New York and modified to suit the fastidious taste of the American. We show here two of our most popular styles for this season and especially new for our out of town customers.



## HERMAN STRAUS & SONS CO., Louisville, Kentucky's Greatest Mail Order House, Dept. L.

As acid upon lime and an aching tooth at a feast, so is envy in the heart of man.—Proverb. A GOOD INVESTMENT. Stock in National Bank now organized in prosperous condition. For particulars address S. E. DUFF, (Principal Panhandle National Bank.) Wichita Falls, National Bank.

CANCER.

Scientific Treatment and Cure. Dr. Charles Weber, of Cincinnati, O., has treated of Cancer and Tumors...

DR. THOMAS ON DR. TAYLOR.

Dear Dr. Eaton— I am so glad J. J. Taylor has taken charge of Georgetown College. He is a man, every inch of him...

make a distinction, was his outline of the history of the preaching of the early Baptist fathers and founders of the Kentucky churches.

DEAR RECORDER: We lacked some of having all the money, but we thought we could see daylight, and began the work on our school house.

RIVER ASSOCIATION.

Laurel River Association with the church at Corinth, singing and prayer, the pastor called the Association...

EVANGELIST TAYLOR ON PRESIDENT TAYLOR.

As an alumnus of Georgetown College, I wish to congratulate the Trustees, faculty and friends on what I believe to be their good fortune in securing as President of the College Dr. J. J. Taylor.

I was fortunate to be one of the class Dr. Taylor taught in the eighties, when acting as Dr. Dudley's substitute. He was quite a young man then, but the class considered him a most excellent teacher.

I have a boy in the high school, and am getting him ready as fast as I can for Dr. Taylor to work on; and I am expecting the doctor to do a much better part by him than he did by me, owing to his better equipment for such a task.

I congratulate Dr. Taylor on his return to old Kentucky, and heartily welcome him as President of my alma mater.

FRANCIS W. TAYLOR. Louisville, Ky., Oct. 9, 1903.

The illness of Prof. Davis has injured our school somewhat, but since he is convalescent, we expect soon to see this loss regained. Miss Aulick is doing fine work both in the intermediate and in the musical departments.

The Three Forks Association met at Dwarf, Perry county, Ky., Sept. 25-27. While it was not largely attended, yet it was a good meeting, and showed some improvement along lines of missionary endeavor.

DEAR RECORDER:— Dr. Henry McDonald made a masterly address before the Baptist Historical Society at Norton Hall, Oct. 2 at 8 p. m. No report of it would do the speaker even scant justice, for even his presence on the platform is always a pledge and earnest of the marked attention which is ever due him.

Our Association meets at Hazard next year. Pray for us. A. S. FETREY. LUSBY, KY.

The new Baptist church was dedicated last Sunday, free of debt. The debt was \$400, and we raised over \$600. Bro: J. W. Waldrop has promised to write report. It was a pleasure to meet Hon. Job E. Stevenson, and his liberality was a benediction to the church and an inspiration as an example to the congregation in liberality.

And never pretend that thou hast a heart to pray while thou hast no heart to give, since he that serves mammon with his estate cannot possibly serve God with his heart.—Robert South.

Cure Catarrh at Home

Dr. Blosser, who has devoted 25 years to the treatment of catarrhal diseases, has perfected the first and only satisfactory treatment that has ever been discovered.



Dr. Blosser's Catarrh Cure. In the treatment of catarrh Dr. Blosser adopted the use of a remedy composed of herbs, roots, leaves and flowers to be smoked, because he found, after years of experimenting, that the disease could not be reached by sprays, douches, ointments and inhalers.

Contains No Tobacco. The remedy is harmless, containing no tobacco or other injurious drugs and is a positive cure for all catarrhal troubles.

As the disease is produced by breathing cold or damp air, it is cured by inhaling the smoke of Dr. Blosser's Catarrh Cure. The accompanying cut shows how the medicinal smoke enters the various tubes, cavities and cells connected with the air-passages.

SAMPLES MAILED FREE.

The use of a month's treatment will produce fine results; but if you do not wish to send in an order before testing the remedy, we will mail you a free sample, which will enable you to see how thoroughly and beneficially the treatment medicates the nasal passages, throat and lungs.

One Month's Treatment, \$1.00. Dr. Blosser's Catarrh Cure is not on sale at the drug stores, as we wish our customers to get the medicine fresh from the laboratory, and therefore prefer to deal directly with them. It is put up in boxes containing one month's treatment, which we send postpaid for \$1.00. Address

DR BLOSSER COMPANY, 115 Walton St., Atlanta, Ga.

EDUCATES YOUNG PEOPLE For Business, Good Employment and Success of Life. CALL OR WRITE FOR FULL INFORMATION. Spencian Business College. EXPERT ACCOUNTING DEPARTMENT. MANAGERS.

An Electric Bolt Free. Send Your Application At Once To The Physician's Institute. They Will Send You Absolutely Free One of Their 100 Genuine Pure Electric Bolt Free Pills Which Will Cure You of All Head Aches, Neuralgic Pains, Migraine, etc.

NEW MUSIC Exchanged for OLD. The Ray Co., 647 4th Ave., LOUISVILLE, KY. All members of churches should write to Mrs. B. Spangner, Metro House, Ind., for a free copy of her "Advice to Mothers." Bound in this paper.

DEAR RECORDER: Seven years ago the State of Illinois granted to the "Physician's Institute of Chicago" a charter. There was need of something above the ordinary medicine treatment for chronic diseases.

At the New Salem Association, at Brush Creek, Tenn., no one received a heartier greeting than Sister Mary Susan James, the devoted mother of Bro. T. J. Estro. She was born in Virginia, May 28, 1814, and so will soon have reached her 90th mile post.—She was baptised into the fellowship of Brush Creek church 71 years ago, the second Sunday in November, when she was a little more than 18 years of age, and before there was an anti-missionary in all this country, and she has always been a missionary Baptist.

W. H. SMITH. Club Springs, Tenn. This booklet is a masterpiece of all sorts in the cure of rheumatism, lumbago, lame back, nervous exhaustion, weakened or lost vital functions, varicose veins, kidney disorders and many other ailments.

# Missouri Pacific Railway

## Iron Mountain Route

### ST. LOUIS and Memphis

Albion, Tenn., Prosperity or Home Station best service.

**FASTEST SCHEDULE TO ALL PORTS IN**  
 Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Oklahoma and Indian Territory, Colorado, Utah, Oregon, California, Arkansas, Texas, Louisiana, Old and New Mexico, Arizona.

Pullman Sleepers, Free Reclining Chair Cars on all trains. Low Rates. For free descriptive literature, consult Street Agents or address:

**E. C. JOHNSON, G. P. and T. A.**  
 St. Louis, Mo.  
**R. T. G. MATTHEWS, T. P. A.**  
 Louisville, Ky.

## Low Rates from Louisville

### VIA THE SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

EFFECTIVE SEPT. 15TH TO NOVEMBER 30TH.

- California Points, \$36.00.
- Portland, Ore., Tacoma, Wash., Seattle, Wash., \$39.00.
- Spokane, Wash., \$35.50.
- Ogden, Utah, Helena, Mont, Butte, Mont., \$34.00.
- Billings, Mont., \$29.00.

One way tickets will be on sale from Sept. 15 to Nov. 30th at the above rates via the SOUTHERN RY. and correspondingly low rates will be made to other points in the West and Northwest.

Cheap one way settlers' tickets and round trip homeseekers' tickets will also be on sale Oct. 6th and 20th, and Nov. 3d and 17th. Oklahoma, Indian Territory, Texas, and to many other points in the West, also apply in the Southwest.

For maps, folders and complete information call on any Agent of the Southern Ry. or address:

- A. Whedon, T. & P. A., Louisville, Ky.
- C. C. Stewart, T. P. A., Lexington, Ky.
- C. H. Humberford, D. P. A., Louisville, Ky.
- G. B. Allen, A. G. P. A., St. Louis, Mo.

## NEW EDITIONS

Of Some Old Standbys.

**ALIEN IMMERSION** (Omphelitte and Pedobaptist Immersion), by A. O. Dayton. New edition, just out; best treatise ever published on the subject. Price, 75 cents; to preachers, 90 cents by mail.

**THREE REASONS Why I Became a Baptist**, by J. M. Pendleton. Clear and forceful presentation of Baptist views; just republished. Price, 60 cents, postpaid.

**BEHIND THE SCENES**, by F. M. Iams. Scenes from real life struggles in becoming a Baptist. Price, 60 cents by mail.

### BAPTIST BOOK CONCERN, Louisville, Ky.

## HOTEL ALBERT, NEW YORK CITY.

European Plan.  
 Rooms \$1.50 per day and upwards.  
 The best of fare, good cooking, prompt and liberal service in Restaurant.  
 Special attention to Ladies traveling alone.



# The Farm

and Household

The melon crop of Robertson county was so large this season that the past week they were retail at Mt. Olivet at a penny each.

W. E. Renick has purchased 100 head of fancy feeding cattle, weight 1,000 to 1,200 lbs., at \$3.75 to \$4 per hundred.—Paris Kentuckian.

The wool growers of Montana have received \$6,000,000 for their crop this year, but the indications are there will be less grown in the future.

D. W. B. Mayfield, of Windsor, Mo., sold to Warrenburg parties, 46 two-year-old mules, 14 hands high and weighing 1,200 lbs. at \$150 per head or \$6,900 for the bunch.

B. F. Sanders & Co., at Harrodsburg, Saturday, bought for Louisville dealers 500 fat hogs of John Royalty for \$8,000. They bought of S. R. Teater fifty-two head for \$812.50.

The bacon hog is now attracting a lot of interest. This class has captured the public taste and left the heavy fat hog in the lurch. The packing houses demand a good bacon hog and pay well for it.

The first load of new corn that has been brought to our city was sold last week to Dr. G. W. Evans by Mr. A. J. Ross. It was exceedingly good quality, and brought \$3 per barrel.—Richmond Clinician.

W. C. Terlune, of Harrodsburg, bought in Nicholasville, Monday, about 30 mule colts for which he paid from \$40 to \$50 per head. N. D. Davis also bought several at same price and two older mules at \$125 and \$130 per head.

A. W. King, of Jessamine, sold in Louisville 23 bhd. of tobacco ranging in price from \$6.30 to \$15.25, making a total of \$2,557. This tobacco was raised on 18 acres, and brought several hundred dollars more than the land was worth.

John A. Lee, of Tilton, on Saturday delivered to Ed Bryant, of Mayville, 18 export steers, averaging 1,572, at \$4.50. M. W. Smith sold to the same party 18 to go first half of November at \$1.75. They will weigh 1,300 at delivery. On Saturday A. T. McGregor bought of S. P. Lyons, of Lewis county, 25 weanling mules at \$41, or \$1,100 for the bunch.—Flemingburg Times Democrat.

H. W. A. Hemmer, of near Holland, Indiana, has succeeded in a novel experiment. He grafted tomato vines to potato vines and succeeded in getting nice tomatoes from the potato vines, while the roots of the vines bore excellent potatoes. This is the first experiment of the kind that is known to have been made in grafting. No name has been given to the new plant, and it is not decided whether to call it a potato or a tomato vine.

The Franklin Favorite says that the corn crop raised in Simpson county this year is a record breaker, both in quantity and quality. One of the big ears of corn raised there contains 1,320 big full grains. The ear is eleven inches in circumference, eleven and a half in length and weighs two pounds four and one-half ounces.

## HOW TO SERVE THE SAME VEGETABLE IN DIFFERENT WAYS.

In these days of very high prices for many vegetables, one's list of them is apt to become very short, which results in constant repetition and much lack of variety. The same thing may also happen because the members of a family only care for a very few vegetables.

Now, many a housekeeper will grow so discouraged by the difficulty of making variety with so few things from which to choose that she will give up even making the effort. But she should not give up too soon, for it is really surprising what changes can be produced by different methods of cooking vegetables. They often seem like an entirely different thing.

To begin with the most common of all, potatoes. The number of ways in which they can be prepared is almost infinite. If the way they are cooked is constantly varied, it does not seem monotonous to have potatoes every day, but if they appear on the table in just the same way each day, many people will not eat them at all. With a roast meat one should generally have the potatoes either mashed, stuffed or au gratin. With broiled meat the various kinds of fried potatoes are always good; but a good housekeeper will be sure to change the method of frying very often.

Tomatoes are popular with most people, but the raw ones are now so expensive that one must have plenty of money to use them of. So the general thing is to use canned tomatoes, and if they are set before one stewed in the plain way day after day, they, too, grow tiresome.

But there is no necessity for this monotony. A great deal can be done with a can of tomatoes. They can, for instance, be scalloped, or a delicious dish can be made by cooking them with fine bread crumbs and grated cheese. To do this they should be stewed first, then put in a deep round dish, first, a layer of tomatoes, then one of bread crumbs and cheese, until the top is reached, and there one must have a thick covering of the grated cheese. Then it is put in the oven and cooked until brown.

Cheese is a great help in making many of these variations in the cooking of vegetables. Another one with which it can be used to great advantage is spinach. Spinach is always a cheap vegetable, but most people think it can only be cooked in the one way. A really delicious way to prepare spinach is with milk and grated cheese, serving it with small pieces of toast and a thin sauce made of the yolks of eggs, the whites being used on the spinach.

Macaroni can also be cooked in several different ways. The best known is with cheese; but it is also good with tomatoes, with a brown sauce or a plain cream sauce.

Then there is celery. One can buy a stalk of celery, serve the small pieces in the centre plain one day, and use the large outer pieces the next day, either creamed or cold with a French dressing.

The only thing necessary to make all these changes is a little thought and planning on the part of the housekeeper, and also remembering how a certain vegetable was last served on her table.—Examiner.

## SOWING MORE CLOVER.

On farms where a short rotation of crops is practiced and the land is in grass for three or four years only at a time, with the increased cultivation and fertilization that is given it should hardly be possible for the crop of grass or hay to diminish very much in amount. This is one of the advantages of a short rotation, heavier yields of hay and of better quality.

To make this result more sure, there should be plenty of clover sown, as this plant will make the best kind of hay for the cows to be fed along with the ensilage. We use the common red and alsike clovers. The last is the most reliable, as it is not so apt to winter-kill as the other.

Along with these should be a certain amount of timothy to take the place of the clover as it flows. We like a mixture of the clovers and timothy cut early for the cows and young stock.

Clear red clover is difficult to cure alone, but along with the alsike the work is much more easily done, and the quality of the hay is superior. As we probably can not grow alfalfa here we must make the most possible out of the clovers adapted to our climate, and they are not very bad substitutes either.—Am. Cultivator.

## COFFEE MAKING IN 1662.

Sir Thomas Lipton has among the treasures of his library an old cookbook, published in 1662, that gives what is perhaps the first English recipe for coffee.

The coffee berries are to be bought at any druggist, about seven shillings the pound. Take what quantity you please, and over a charcoal fire, in an old frying pan, keep them always stirring until they be quite black, and when you crack one with your teeth that it is black within as it is without, yet if you exceed then do you waste the oil, and if less then will it not deliver its oil; and if you should continue fire till it be white it will then make no coffee, but only give you its salt. Beat and force through a lawn sieve.

Take clear water, and boil one-third of it away, and it is fit for use.—Take one quart of this prepared water, put in it one ounce of your prepared coffee, and boil it gently one hour, and it is fit for your use; drink one-quarter of a pint as hot as you can sip it.

## HOW TO MAKE RASPBERRY VINEGAR.

For raspberry vinegar pour a quart of good cider over two quarts of red raspberries and set aside for two days. Drain off the liquid and pour it over a second two quarts of raspberries. Repeat this process once more, strain carefully and add a pound of sugar to each pint of juice. Boil five minutes and bottle. In serving allow two-thirds of water and a generous portion of shaved ice to two-thirds of the vinegar.

## TO CLEAN INKSTANDS.

Silver inkstands and other writing table implements constantly get stained with ink, which, if treated at once, is easy enough to remove. If, however, it has been allowed to harden on, try washing it in hot borax and water, and if this is ineffectual rub the stains away with a solution of chloride of lime.

## Painkiller

REDUCED TO 50c  
 The world-famous household remedy for all pains—coughs, colds, and all ailments.

FOR ANEMIA, CHLOROSIS, THE GENUINE  
**DR. BLAUD'S PILLS**  
 See that the name of "Blood Purifier" is on each box of others are not.

**GERMAN BANK**  
 Fifth and Market St., Louisville  
 CAPITAL, \$1,000,000  
 General Banking & Savings  
 INTEREST PAID ON TIME DEPOSITS  
 P. VIGLIANI, PRESIDENT

## Low Rates South and Southeast

ON SEPTEMBER 15th OCTOBER 20th THE LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE R.R. sell ROUND TRIP TICKETS to St. Louis, Evansville, Louisville, and Cincinnati to the following points at the lowest rates named. Tickets will be good for twenty-one (21) days from date of sale, and stopovers will be permitted on going to points south of Kentucky to state line:

- FROM ST. LOUIS TO:  
 New Orleans, \$12.00; \$12.00; Birmingham, \$12.00; Atlanta, \$13.00; Montgomery, \$12.00; Pensacola, \$14.00.
  - FROM CHICAGO TO:  
 New Orleans, \$16.00; \$16.00; Birmingham, \$16.00; Atlanta, \$15.00; Montgomery, \$16.00; Pensacola, \$18.00.
  - FROM LOUISVILLE TO:  
 New Orleans, \$14.00; \$14.00; Birmingham, \$14.00; Atlanta, \$11.00; Montgomery, \$14.00; Pensacola, \$14.00.
  - FROM CINCINNATI TO:  
 New Orleans, \$14.00; \$14.00; Birmingham, \$14.00; Atlanta, \$11.00; Montgomery, \$14.00; Pensacola, \$14.00.
  - FROM EVANSVILLE TO:  
 New Orleans, \$12.00; \$12.00; Birmingham, \$12.00; Atlanta, \$11.00; Montgomery, \$12.00; Pensacola, \$14.00.
- Rates to Intermediate Points to be the same.
- Proportionately low rates to points west of New Orleans to Houston, To Jacksonville, and intermediate points, higher than rate to Atlanta.
- Take advantage of these low rates to make a trip through South to investigate its vast resources and opportunities.
- Time tables, folders, and descriptive literature, lands, truck and stock along the line of the LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE R.R. will be sent upon application to E. L. Stone, General Passenger Agent, Louisville, Ky.

**S. DRABBLE**  
 PITTSBURGH  
 KENTUCKY,  
 ANTHRACITE  
 JELICO, and  
 W. VIRGINIA  
 AND COKE  
 Office: 20 Fifth Street, Louisville, Ky.

Who is  
**MACBETH?**  
The maker who  
isn't afraid of his  
top-chimneys.

Who tells you, in ten minutes, all you  
need to know for comfort with lamps and  
for the safety of chimney-work; sent free;  
ask for it?

MACBETH, Pittsburgh.

**CANCER**  
**CURED**

Dr. E. W. B. Oils for cancers and tumors are  
the best. Most cancers are treated at home.  
The doctor telling what wonderful things are  
done by instant relief from pain. Ad-  
dress: Dr. E. W. B., 320 N. 11th St., Indianapolis, Ind.

**Illinois Central**  
**RAILROAD.**  
Reduced One Way Rates

TO  
**CALIFORNIA** and  
**NORTHWEST**

Daily to June 15, 1905.

Personally Conducted Ex-  
ceptional Sleepers to

Arizona, New Mexico  
and Texas.

For tickets and information call on  
J. M. McBride, C. P. and T. A.  
Station W. W. HARLOW, Div. Pass. Agt.  
Louisville, Ky.

**FOUR BOOKS FOR MEN.**  
By Sylvanus Stall, D.D.  
Price 5¢ each net, post free.

1. "Young Boy Ought to Know."  
2. "Young Man Ought to Know."  
3. "Young Husband Ought to Know."  
4. "Man of 45 Ought to Know."

**FOUR BOOKS FOR WOMEN.**  
By Mrs. Mary Wood-Allen, M.D.  
Price 5¢ each net, post free.

1. "Young Girl Ought to Know."  
2. "Young Woman Ought to Know."  
3. "Mrs. Emma F. A. Drake, M.D."  
4. "Young Wife Ought to Know."  
5. "Woman of 45 Ought to Know."

These eight separate books are issued in  
one size and but one style of binding,  
whether singly or in sets, all at 9¢ net  
postpaid.

**BAPTIST BOOK CONCERN,**  
642 4th St., Louisville, Ky.

**EXTREMELY LOW RATES**  
to South and Southeast via Nashville,  
Chattanooga & St. Louis Ry.

On September 15 and October 29 a  
round-trip rate of \$11.00 will be in ef-  
fect from Cincinnati, Louisville, Evans-  
ville, etc., to points on the N. C. & St. L.  
Ry. and W. & A. R. R. South of Nash-  
ville, including Chattanooga and Atlanta,  
accordingly low rates to points  
in the South. \$14.00 to Jacksonville,  
etc. 21 days, when over allowed south-  
ward. Splendid train service. Ask  
agent or write to D. J. MULLA-  
gan, R. P. A., Cincinnati, Ohio.

**TO GREENSBORO, N. C., AND  
RETURN.**

Louisville via Southern Ry.  
with and 10th, account Remond  
resident North Carolinians. Ticket  
returning fifteen days from date  
of departure.

For full particulars call at City Ticket  
Office, 4th and Fourth Ave., or ad-  
dress, HUNGERFORD, D. P. A., Louis-  
ville, Ky.

**Items of Interest**

News from the World Over

Mr. R. L. O'Brien, correspondent of the Boston Transcript, gives a glowing account of how things are going on under Taft's rule in the Philippines. He says he was told by a high official that Taft's officials are, many of them, the biggest assortment of scoundrels on the earth. Yet because they are bright enough to "pass a civil service examination they are rapidly promoted." It is an every day occurrence that some one is proved to have been guilty of embezzlement. Mr. O'Brien says he himself found that Rev. Mr. Jernigan who swindled so many by claiming to get gold out of sea water in the position of teacher at Hocca Norte. The editor of the Transcript is safe in Boston, but if he should go to Manila Gov. Taft would imprison him as he has other American editors.

The reports of the lunacy commissioners in England are filling the newspapers. In 1859 the number of the insane was one to 536 of the population, there has been a continuous increase and now the figures stand one in 293. The commissioners give the causes, 23 per cent among men and 9 per cent of women, strong drink; 10 per cent male and 25 per cent female heredity. These are the stroyers against a sane and sane society. Business worry is charged with 6 per cent. Love crazed one man and three women in every 200. Physical causes account for the remainder.

Dr. John Clayton Gifford, formerly of Cornell University, is exploring the new Inguillo forest reserve in Porto Rico on behalf of the Bureau of Forestry at Washington. He reports the discovery of new gold streams, the soil in which is crudely panned by a few natives, and huge aromatic gum trees of an unnamed species. The reserve contains fine water power, and the only dense tropical growths in Porto Rico. Dr. Gifford is now investigating a native story of the existence of a large lake in the centre of the 12,000-acre reserve.

The continuous series of accidents to the warships of the nations would be amusing if these toys were not so costly. The papers had not finished talking of the damage to the Massachusetts, when the accident to three torpedo boat destroyers attracted attention. During the naval manoeuvres the Barry and Decatur collided, and the Morris managed to injure her own propeller blades. If these things happen in manoeuvres in still waters, what would happen in storms or in war?

While dredging for marine animals on the coast of the Santa Catalina Island, Prof. William E. Ritter, of the University of California, found positive evidence in rocks and shells that the island beach had once extended three quarters of a mile from the present low tide limit, and is of the opinion that the island is slowly sinking into the Pacific Ocean.

The Kaiser is never seen without his hohenzollern tliaman. It is a queer old ring set with a small stone of very little value, but having a history. The stone is said to have been brought to the wife of Elector John of Brandenburg by a toad. Frederick the Great's father found it set in a ring, and it has been cherished by the family ever since.

One of the farmer's most able assistants in making war upon and destroying insects is the little bird that is being so wantonly killed in myriads of our cities. Within the last fifteen years, in Missouri, insectivorous birds have decreased 62 per cent and game birds 80 per cent.

Cultivate the habit of sleeping on the right side. All food enters and leaves the stomach on the right side, hence sleeping on the left side soon after eating involves a sort of pumping operation which is anything but of the heart sound repose. The action of the stomach is also interfered with considerably and the lungs are unduly compressed. Lying on the back is probably the most natural position, but few men can rest easily so, hence it is best to cultivate the habit of sleeping on the right side.

A German photographer, Kunwald, has become most popular, and deservedly so, among ladies of a doubtful age. When taking a picture he places sheets of celluloid between the negative and the printing paper then proceeds and very softly uttered "This hides the discoloration of age." Does Herr Kunwald interpose a certain number of celluloid sheets according to age? If so, how does Herr Kunwald ascertain the age?

Choice and service—in these are the whole of life.—Mark Hopkins.

**DEATHS.**

For actual subscribers we insert an obituary notice of ten words free. For others we insert a notice for all over 100 words, invariably in advance. Count the words and you know at once what the notice will be. Unless the money accompanies the notice, it will be brought down to 100 words.

W. J. DEAN, JR.

The subject of this notice was born December 24, 1857, and departed this life September 29, 1903. He was the son of W. J. Dean, of blessed memory, and of Sister M. E. Dean, who still survives. From his boyhood he was industrious and displayed remarkable talent for business. He developed a talent early in life for dealing in live stock, and the farmers trusted him and always found him honest and honorable in all his dealings. He was one of the directors in the Louisville, Henderson & Texas R. R. He was largely interested in the building of the Great Southern Railway to Falls of Rough and other points, which proved a blessing in the development of the region through which it passes. He was at the time of his death president of the Dean Tea Co., and had been for years, and his business sagacity was such that the company was very prosperous, and by industry and honorable dealings as a young man he made about \$100,000. When about nineteen years old he was converted and baptized into Cloverport Baptist church, and throughout his days was a devoted and leafy Christian. He was generous in all his dealings, and all who had dealings with him bear testimony to that fact. He was liberal to the cause of Christ, and before his health failed, three years ago, planned to build a fine house of worship in Glendale, and at the dedication of the Baptist church recently in Glendale, was represented at the meeting by a contribution of \$300 toward the payment on building. He was in an eminent degree a leading citizen in Breckinridge county, and an honor to his native state. His example is noble and worthy of imitation. No doubt hard work and a case of la grippe brought on the sickness that resulted in his death. In his death all who knew him lost a friend, and the church one of its brightest ornaments. To mourn him he leaves his mother, four brothers—Allen, Dean, one of West Kentucky's leading attorneys, Summers, Goodman and Charley, one of the most prosperous business men in Breckinridge county, and scores of relatives and friends. His funeral was largely attended. Among those present from a distance were: A. B. Skillman, pastor of Cloverport; H. M. McCracken, C. F. Bush, C. W. Moore, Judge Mercer, Richard Owen, Victor Robertson, and Mr. Withers. The writer knew the deceased for about 20 years, and takes pleasure in bearing testimony to his exemplary character. The loss of such a young man in the zenith of his manhood and vigor is a great grief to God knows best. To His divine will we bow with resignation, knowing that our loss is his gain. "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord." The funeral sermon was preached by the writer.

W. P. HARVEY.

**NORTON.**

Captain Aaron Norton died at his home at Garfield, Ky., September 12, 1903. He was in his seventy-second year. He was a native of Hartford, N. Y., and after marriage to Miss Anna P. Barton, of the same place, in 1854, they moved to Breckinridge county, Ky. He was a devout Christian, prominent I. O. F., and a Royal Arch Mason. Brother and sister Norton lived happily together for forty-seven years. Out of seven children, five are living, as useful men and women. For years Brother Norton was in delicate health, but through all his affliction his lovely spirit and Christian graces shone brighter and brighter. We extend condolence.

**CABANISS.**

Mrs. A. B. Cabaniss, nee Elvira Adkins, died at her home in Truman, Ky., September 29, 1903, in her 80th year. She was born in Halifax county, Virginia, married Rev. A. B. Cabaniss in 1851. They sailed for Shanghai, China, 1852, as missionaries of the Southern Baptist Convention. There they ministered in establishing the first Baptist church in that heathen city. After eight years of missionary labor they returned to America to recruit their health. The Civil War prevented their returning, much to their regret. She was a natural, cultured Christian woman; a teacher by profession and left her impress upon the hearts and minds of her pupils, both in America and China. Her husband, with two sons and two daughters survive her. Religious Herald, Virginia, will please copy.

**Bargain List.**

Don't Fail to Pick Out  
the Ones You Want....

No. of Copies.	Title.	Price.	Our Price.
1	The world as the subject of Redemption—W. H. Fremantle	\$2.00	\$1.50
20	The Ideal Prayer Meeting—Groat	50	35
10	First Century Message to 20th Century Christians—Campbell Morgan	100	1.00
1	The Truth of the Bible (Living Epistles Series)	1.00	.75
1	Municipal Reform Movement—Palman	1.00	.75
1	Our Hute—Canon Talbot	50	30
4	Gladstone and Other Addresses—Kerr Boyce Tupper	1.00	.75
7	Divine Organ Bible—Torrey	50	35
1	The Working Church—Thwing	75	60
2	The Preparation for Christianity—Wenley	75	60
2	Jesus Christ and His Surroundings—N. L. Walker	1.25	.90
3	Jerusalem the Holy—Edw. St. Wallace	1.50	1.00
6	Wonders of Prophecy—John Urquhart—net	1.25	.75
6	Every Day Religion—M. W. Smith	1.00	.75
1	History of Free Church of England, 1688-1891—H. S. Skelton	3.00	2.25
4	The 20th Century City Paper	25	20
15	Americanism or Romanism, Which? Cloth	4.00	4.00
11	A Roman's Story in the Times of Claudius the First—S. M. Barnham	1.75	1.00
1	St. Battle—Adkins	35	25
3	Aspiration and Achievement	35	25
1	How to Read the Bible—Adams	50	35
2	The Problem of Jesus—G. A. Boardman	50	35
4	May Christians Dance? Cloth—Brooks	50	35
1	Family Prayers—Comings	75	50
1	Torch Bearers of Christendom—Doherty	90	60
1	Consecrated Work and the Preparation for It (Kenwick Series)—J. E. Cummings	75	50
1	The Angel and the Vision—Christopher	1.00	80
1	Doctrine of the Ages—Cameron	75	50
1	Landmarks of Church History—Henry Cowan	75	50
1	Mother, Home, and Heaven—Intdo. by T. L. Cuyler	2.75	2.00
1	Praise Songs of Israel—Dewitt	1.50	1.00
2	Christian Mission in Soul Progress, by James S. Dennis	2.50	1.50
4	In My Bible Era—Leach	50	30
10	Love, Mary—Alice Hagan Rice	1.00	80
15	Miriam Beth—A. J. Holt	90	60
1	Bible Mourning Glories—Abbie C. Morrow	75	50
1	Kareza—Ethics of Marriage, by Alice B. Stockham, net	1.00	.75
1	St. Paul and Woman—W. D. Love	75	50
4	Bible Text Cyclopedia—Ingis	1.75	1.25
5	Quotations of the New Testament from the Old—Frank Series	2.00	1.50
1	The Four Gospels—Junkins	75	50
1	Christian Teaching and Life—A. Hovey	1.25	80
3	Divine Penology—Hartman	1.25	80
2	Apocraphal New Testament—Hone	1.50	1.00
2	100,000 Synonyms and Antonyms—Fellows	1.00	.80
6	Paul and Woman—J. E. Hawthorne	1.00	.80
2	Divine Hallelujah—R. A. MacArthur	1.25	.90
10	Talks to Children—T. T. Eaton	1.00	.75
1	Bible Remembrances	1.25	.70
1	Christ and the Church—A. H. Bradford	1.00	.70
2	Selfhood and Service—David Beaton	1.00	.75
3	Still Workman—Bodell	60	30
8	Life of Country Preacher—J. J. Taylor	1.00	.75
2	Cut Gems, Vol. 3—Hilme	1.75	1.00
4	Life of Russell H. Conwell—Smith	1.00	.80
3	John Kenneth—Mackenzie	1.50	1.00
1	Curiosities of the Bible	2.00	1.00
10	Pastors' Leadership of Sunday School Forces	net	50
1	Have Mercy Upon Me—Murray	1.00	80
1	The Shadow of the Rock and Other Relig. Poems	1.25	80
2	Schley at Santiago—Graham	1.00	80
2	New Life in Education—Durell	90	60
1	Ways and Means for Young P. C. E. Soc.—F. E. Clark	1.25	.80
2	Ten Commandments—George Jackson	1.00	.75
10	Duty of Watchfulness, paper	1.25	.80
2	Eldorado—Lloyd	1.50	.90
2	Better Things for Sons of God—Geo. T. Lemmon	75	40
4	Helps to Students of Bible, leather	1.25	80
2	Missionary Problems and Miss. Methods in South China	1.50	1.00
6	Struggle for Religious Liberty in Va.—James	1.25	.80
1	Unnoted Things of Scripture	1.00	.75
1	The Glory of Joy of the Resurrection—Jas. Estlin	1.00	.75
1	For Crown and Covenant—Gyrl Gray	1.00	.75
1	Religious Life in America—A. H. Abbott	net	1.00
1	The Martyr Isle Enamora—H. A. Robertson	1.50	1.00
6	Unwed Rainbows—Hanks	1.00	.75
3	Immutability of the Soul—Mattison	1.25	.80
5	Resurrection of the Body—Mattison	1.25	.80

Send at Once as Stock is Limited.

**Baptist Book Concern,**

BOOKSELLERS AND PUBLISHERS.

642 Fourth Avenue, LOUISVILLE, KY.

Subscribers to the Recorder.

THE OLD RELIABLE



There is no substitute

Items of Interest

Have the World Over.

Bulgaria having demanded that Europe interfere in the Macedonian troubles, Russia has made an official reply. This says the other Powers support Russia and Austria in their position and are leaving the matter in their hands. It goes on to say that "Turkey was putting in execution the reforms demanded by the joint note of Russia and Austria, and the people of Macedonia were satisfied and pleased with these reforms, and this did not suit the revolutionary committee in Bulgaria, who saw the reforms were depriving them of their favorable ground for the realization of their revolutionary plans."

The Russian manifesto adds: "These committees seek to attain their selfish aim of converting the province into a Bulgarian Macedonia. As the leaders found no support among the people, Bulgarian elements in Macedonia, they exerted themselves to raise a general insurrection by cruel outrages and terrorism. The agitation spread considerably in Bulgaria itself, finding support among those who mistakenly reckoned that the outbreak thus caused would compel the emperor to alter her programme and proclaim herself the champion of the unreasonable plans of the leaders of the revolution. The present state of affairs in the vilayets, which is due to the criminal intentions of committees and revolutionary bands, does not alter the attitude of the Powers."

The leading men, the strong men, in Balfour's Cabinet have all resigned—the Duke of Devonshire, Lord Balfour of Burleigh, Lord George Hamilton, Mr. Ritchie, Mr. Chamberlain and others. He has filled their places with comparatively unknown elements. The others resigned because Balfour yielded too much to Chamberlain's war on the trade with foreign nations, especially with the United States. For we are the only nation which will be seriously hurt if Chamberlain succeeds.

Chamberlain resigned for reasons best known to himself. Probably because he has made such an awful state of affairs in South Africa he was glad of a pretext to get out of the Colonial office. He will devote himself to the effort of turning men's thoughts away from the infamous Education Bill. His reward is the advancement of his son who will probably be made a lord and perhaps allowed to marry the exalted lady he is said to love.

Gen. Bradley T. Johnson has died, aged 73. He was a native of Maryland, and when the war broke out organized a company for the Southern army. He rose to high rank from conspicuous gallantry and skill as an officer. After the war he was prominent in law and politics, living in Richmond. Col. Leonard W. Pratt died in Jacksonville, Fla., aged 65. He was one of the South Carolina Secession Convention, and was a first cousin of President Polk. He has written several scientific books of value.

Gen. W. P. Carlin, U. S. A. retired, died on a railroad train in Montana, aged 75. He was a native of Illinois and graduated at West Point in 1850. During the war he was colonel of vol-

unteers and fought in a large number of battles, distinguishing himself as an officer, being widely recognized as one of the best subordinate generals produced by the war. Thomas J. McLain, who has been United States consul at Nassau for twenty years, died there aged 75.

The Consolidated Lake Superior Company was capitalized at \$117,000,000. It bought up and operated nearly all the manufacturing of Sault St. Marie, and also the mining and lumbering. There was a mortgage of \$5,000,000 to a New York bank which the Company could not pay when it became due and it went into bankruptcy. The works were all shut down and hundreds thrown out of employment. The hungry men on the Canadian side began a riot, but that has been suppressed and efforts have been made to supply their wants.

The motorman on a car on Forty-third Avenue in Chicago received the signal to go across the railroad crossing. But when the street car was on the track, it was struck by the Wisconsin Central train. Five passengers were killed outright and 20 were wounded. It is to be hoped the man responsible for this slaughter will be found and punished.

DRAKE'S PALMETTO WINE

A tonic palmetto medicine that relieves immediately and absolutely cures every case of Indigestion, Flatulency, Constipation and Catarrh of the Mucous Membranes to stay cured. Drake's Palmetto Wine is a specific for Kidney and Liver Congestion and Inflammation of Bladder.

Seventy-five cents at Drug Stores for a large bottle, usual dollar size, but a trial bottle will be sent free and prepaid to every reader of the Western Recorder who writes for it. Send your name and address by letter or postal card to Drake Formula Company, Lake and Dearborn Streets, Chicago, Ill.

CHURCH NEWS.

(Continued from 9th page.)

Bro. E. S. Jordan writes: "We closed a three weeks' meeting with Spoutville church Sept. 27th, in which Bro. R. A. Lansdell assisted. Both pastor and people enjoyed the earnest Gospel preaching of Bro. Lansdell, and the Lord blessed it to the saving of the lost and the edification of his people. As a result of the meeting 12 were baptized, several joined by letter and the church is now to have preaching twice a month instead of once. Rejoice with and pray for us."

"Bro. C. E. Watts writes: "Our pastor, assisted by Bro. B. T. Vincent, of Jefferson county, have just closed a very successful meeting at Fellowship church in Anderson county. The success was due, not so much because of additions to the church, but because of a genuine revival of religion in our midst. Bro. Vincent is an earnest, anxious Christian, and we predict for him success in his labors for that cause which he so earnestly espoused. Success to the Recorder."

Pastor J. K. Johnson, of Cox's Creek, called while in the city. He reports a good meeting held with Pastor Burnett at Mt. Eden. He has an engagement to assist Pastor J. W. Downey at Bliton, beginning 19th inst.

Dr. M. B. Adams and G. W. Young, of the Interdenominational Temperance Committee called at our office last week.

The Rev. W. J. Holtzclaw, recently pastor of Jones Avenue church, Atlanta, has located in this city, and he is open to engagements for protracted meetings and for pulpit supply. His address is 425 Bloom Ave., Louisville, Ky. His son has entered the University of Louisville Medical Department, and he is a young man of bright promise.

FROM VIRGINIA.

Resignations from important churches are still the order in Virginia. Rev. George Cooper, D.D., has resigned the pastorate of the First church in Richmond, after a successful service of nearly nineteen years. This leaves

one of the largest, richest and most liberal churches in the state without a pastor. The man to fill this important position does not arise to my vision. I have no information as to the future of Dr. Cooper.

There are many "exiles" who express great desires to return to the "sacred soil," but I find that they seek the most prominent places. They are more attracted by "the curtains of Solomon" than they are by "the tents of Kedar."

J. Manning Dunaway—he will not respond to any title connected with his name—has been called from the southwestern part of the state to Emporia in the southern part of the state. The church at Emporia, a short time ago, paid \$150 salary to its pastor, now it pays \$750 for the whole time of an able man.

The Freemason Street church, Norfolk, which has just been resigned by Rev. J. J. Taylor, D.D., has secured the services of Rev. James B. Taylor, D.D., as a supply. Dr. Taylor will bring his family from Atlanta, Ga., to Norfolk this week. Dr. Taylor is a Virginian, and the son of Rev. James B. Taylor, D.D., for many years Corresponding Secretary of the Foreign Mission Board. He is the brother of Rev. Geo. B. Taylor, D.D., missionary to Rome, and to Rev. C. E. Taylor, D.D., President of Wake Forest College, North Carolina.

I have been informed that a very fine field in the south side of Virginia has been offered to Rev. George S. Kennard, who recently resigned at Luray in the valley.

Rev. J. J. Hall has just celebrated the tenth anniversary of his pastorate of Park Avenue church, Norfolk. Dr. Hall has made a splendid record.

There have been many revivals of religion in various parts of Virginia this year. The Lord is blessing the labors of his people. A. E. OWEN.

THE MARKETS.

LIVE STOCK. Report for week ending October 10

Table with columns for CATTLE, Choice to prime ship steers, Med. to good ship steers, Choice butchers, etc.

Table with columns for HOGS, Choice pack and butch, Medium packers, etc.

Table with columns for SHEEP AND LAMBS, Good to extra ship, sheep, Fair to good, etc.

Table with columns for LEAF TOBACCO, Following is report of sales for week and year ending Oct. 10, 1900.

Table with columns for Year 1902, Year 1901, Year 1900, 1,890 136,132, 3,351 140,128, 1,267 121,120

COMPARISONS WITH PREVIOUS YEARS' SALES.

Total sales of new crop to date, 1903, 95,890; 1902, 125,336; 1901, 149,558. Sales of new crop to date, original inspection, 1903, 79,935; 1902, 103,141; 1901, 122,194.

REJECTION.

Rejections this week, 1903, 322; 1902, 421; 1901, 539. Percentage of rejections to action sales, 1903, 35; 1902, 25; 1901, 30. Rejections Jan. 1 to date, 1903, 16,099; 1902, 27,871; 1901, 26,020.

RECEIPTS.

Receipts this week, 1903, 266; 1902, 805; 1901, 790. Receipts Jan. 1 to date, 1903, 74,009; 1902, 104,500; 1901, 113,060.

BURLEY-1903 CROP.

Table with columns for Red, Color, Trash, sound, Common lugs, Good lugs, etc.

DARK-1903 CROP.

Table with columns for Good lugs, Common leaf (short), Common leaf, Medium leaf, Good leaf, Fine and selections, etc.

Advertisement for WEDDING SILVER, featuring an image of a silver piece and text describing its quality and availability.

Advertisement for a SKIRT, featuring an image of a skirt and text describing its features and price.

Advertisement for '9 Issues Free', featuring a fan of magazine covers and the text '9 Issues Free'.

The Youth's Companion

THE FAMILY PAPER OF NATIONAL CIRCULATION. THE LIFE IT PICTURES AND CHARACTERS IT HELPS TO MOLD ARE TYPICAL OF OUR TIMES AND COUNTRY.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION OFFER

The New Subscriber who cuts out and sends this slip or the slip of this paper at once with \$1.75 will receive: All the issues of The Companion for the remaining weeks of 1900. The Thanksgiving, Christmas and New Year's Double Number. The Youth's Companion "Springtime" Calendar for 1901, illustrated in twelve colors and gold. These fifty-two issues of The Companion for 1901—a library of the best reading for every member of this family.

FULL ANNOUNCEMENT AND SAMPLE COPIES OF THE PAPER FREE. THE YOUTH'S COMPANION, BOSTON, MASS.

W. H. McKnight, Sons & Co., 4th and Walnut.

Lace Curtains, Muslin Curtains, Portieres and Draperies.

Awnings, Vudor Porch Shades and Moodj Porch Mats.

JAPAN AND CHINA MATTINGS FROM 9c UP TO THE FINEST. New Colors Hammocks VERY REASONABLE IN PRICE.

Our Special Sale of Lace Curtains is the most attractive we have ever held. From the

Special Low Prices this week on Dining Room and Bed Rooms, Extension and Chairs. Late shipments of summer furniture have arrived, and our assortment complete. Do not fail to see these goods.

Advertisement for HILPRECHT'S EXPLORATIONS IN BIBLE LANDS, featuring the text 'A WORK THAT HAS A REPUTATION ON TWO CONTINENTS'.