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THE RECOMPENSE.

There never was a night so black, That did not sometimes pass away, Revealing unto us the day, More precious in the shadow's track.

There are no griefs that we must bear, That are too hard for us. God knows How many and how long the woes

We need to make our heaven more fair. When angrily the billow rolls,

The Lord will walk upon the sea To us in our infirmity,

And whisper peace unto our souls.

O happy ones who bear the rod ! Beyond the darkness of the night,

There is a morning full of light;

"Be still and know that I am God." —EDWARD C. DOWNING.

THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH AND THE HOSPITAL.

BY REV. CHARLES L. THOMPSON, D.D.

[From an address to the Society of the Presb. Hospital, N. Y., Dec. 21, 1890.]

In the early ages salvation meant getting through an unfriendly world into heaven. It meant running the gauntlet of fire, fighting with wild beasts, through the arena of the Coliseum making a swift rush through the open gates into paradise. The exigency of a persecuting world pressed that phase of salvation to the front. Then came times, not of fighting the world, but evading it, when men tried to slip past into heaven in the silence of a cell, or a cavern, or a monastery. To be saved meant to deny the body and starve it that the soul might live. St. Simeon on his pillar, scorning his body that his soul might be free, was the type of Christianity then. I need not remind you how far from these ideas was the conception Christ gave of salvation. How grandly deep, how inspiringly broad was that conception ! It went to the very depths of very human need, and to the very breadth of human society. He founded a kingdom. Its base was on earth, reaching to the limits of humanity; its top-stone was in heaven, the angels wheeling round it and singing "Grace, grace unto it."

His idea was not to wreck this life in order to secure the next, but to save them both. His idea included not only a new heaven, but a new earth, and in the Apocalypse a hintis surely given of the coming glory of humanity, when we are told not that humanity ascended to heaven, but that the new Jerusalem, the heavenly city, came down to dwell with men.

Christ's ideal of His kingdom was good news for this dark world. Christ's redemption provides not an escape like Lot's from burning Sodom, but a kingdom in the bodies of men and in the body of human society, which shall renew the face of earth and make it fair enough to be a footstool of God.

In illustration of this broad conception of Christ's kingdom notice He took to Himself a true body. So from the ground up we are bound to the nature of Jesus Christ. Notice, also, He put the human body in the foreground of His ministry. He was first of all the Great Physician; the first Christian hospital was in the heart and hands of Jesus Christ. It is customary to say : "Christ's miracles of healing were in order to prove His divinity." But that cannot exhaust the meaning of those miracles. They had another-shall I not say a deeper meaning? Christ's divinity is in all His life and works, and in all the stream of Christian history that flows from them. That will take care of itself. But His ministry to the body enlarges our conception of His kingdom. The kingdom of grace at that point slips into the kingdom of nature; He waits to save not only man, but humanity. Christianity shall have a complete victory ; it shall scorn no human need, and its ideal shall be a strong, clean, physical temple that may worthily resound the praises of a ransomed soul. Not only so, but the soul shall have an instrument fit to do its work.

The spirit of the Gospel shall look out upon the world through clear eyes, and walk toward a world's needs with feet both swift and beautiful; and steady shall be the nerves that sustain and express the mighty energies of a consecrated nature. So Christ touched sightless eyes, healed lame feet, and lifted paralyzed hands into strength. Thus the foundation of a hospital are laid not alone in Christ's compassion. That indeed, the good Samaritan idea, goes into every such corner-stone. But far more than that, a restored body is necessary not only to impress Christ's piety, but His great conception of the scope and power of His kingdom. In that kingdom the body plays an important part.

The Gospel presents the exact opposite, and it does it for the first time in the history of the world. The Egyptians, indeed, took care of the dead body—teachings of their doctrine of immortality. But Christianity, in the interest of both time and eternity, takes care of the living body. Its first and special ministry is to that which is sick and lame and turned out of the way. Indeed it has a message to strength and culture; it has a message to the Greek Acropolis and the Roman Forum.

But on the way to the heights of culture it stops with a divine compassion in the vales of human misery. Its picture of ideal service is not that of a priest or a Levite on the way to the temple to offer bullocks on the altar, but of a Samaritan, whose worship was in doing good to a wounded man. A certain phase of science says: "That is all right: put them in the wine-press of social competitions, squeeze the life-blood out of that which is weak."

But the world, more humane, demands help. It turns to Christianity and says: "You claim to come from heaven. Prove it by lifting the dark mass of poverty and sorrow up into light." We need not try to evade that test. It is sharp, but it is just. Why should we talk of eternal joy if we have none for this dark present. We must give what the Gospel calls an earnest of the future inheritance by giving people a better time here.

There is a man in England who has a superb dream of lifting the fallen and healing the sick. Do you say General Booth is a dreamer? Well, I thank God that the Gospel can inspire such a dream.

The Presbyterian Hospital is working on the great problem. It stands across the street from the Theological Seminary. All my habits of life incline me to lay stress on the intellectual defences wrought out in the latter institution. But if Jesus Christ were to come to New York, as I recall His visits to homes of sorrow and sickness, I believe His first visit would be not to the seminary, but to the hospital. Only once He disputed with the doctors in the Temple, but to the end He was the Good Physican.

NOTES FROM THE CRESCENT CITY.

REV. ROBERT IRWIN, D. D.

Suffering from serious results of the "La Grippe" of last year, and feeling unfit for the pressure of school life at home, I have sought with my wife, refuge in New Orleans and the Gulf coast. How easily and quickly we came. Selecting the best route, the Cairo Short line, we made the trip, 700 miles, in less than 24 hours. A smooth track, few stops, a palatial car, gentlemanly officials, and excellent eating houses, what more can one desire?

Leaving St. Louis the evening of a beautiful day, we awoke the next morning in Tennessee to find a fearful snow storm raging. We were forcibly reminded of our little grandaughter, who a week ago, arriving in San Antonio, after having heard so much about the land of flowers and sunshine, was surprised to find the day dark and cool. Looking out at the rain asit dashed against the window of the Hotel she said: 'Well this is a good joke on Texas.'' So thought we of the Sunny South. However, we soon passed the snow line, and emerged into sunshine.

The day following our arrival being Sabbath we sought the First Presbyterian church to hear Dr. Palmer. His church faces on Lafayette square, and is the leading Protestant church of the city. The congregation was large, with an unusual number of aged people. The services were plain and simple and severely Presbyterian. The sermon was grand, tender and inspiring. I had heard Dr. Palmer at Assemblies before ministers in deep logical sermons that carried the head by storm; but this sermon, in his ordinary ministrations carried the heart as well. His text was, "The Master has come and calleth for thee." Although past 70 years of age, Dr. Palmer has all the vigor of early manhood. He speaks without notes, and from an experience that has not escaped the cup and the cross. He is master of true pulpit eloquence. Though his sermon was an hour in length, there was no perceptible sign of weariness in the audience; for he had something to say, and drove it home with an earnestness that commanded attention. A striking contrast to the fifteen minutes essays too often demanded by spiritually dead churches—sermons, . if you can call them such, that have no more food in them than school girls' essays.

\$2 A YEAR.

I remarked that it was in this church that the Assembly met, back in the fifties, before the separation. It was impressed on my youthful mind by one incident which my father told us on his return home. A large number of commissioners came by boat. Saturday night overtook them far above New Orleans. They entreated the captain to tie up over the Sabbath; but he would not grant the request saying that it would cost too much. When he assured them that the boat would lose \$500, a subscription was at once started and the cost paid over to the captain and the boat was tied up. Sabbath services was held in all the regions round about, and this example of Sabbath keeping was heralded abroad and had its effect.

In the evening we attended the Prytania Street church from which Bro. Ferguson was called to the West church in St. Louis. By appointment of Presbytery Dr. Willard preached and declared the pulpit vacant. The people of this church are devoted to Bro. Ferguson and speak in the highest terms of his devotion and success in the work here. It was a sacrifice to part with him, for under his untiring ministry the congregation had grown rapidly, not only in number, but in spiritual power. The large number of young people, whom we saw at the evening service gave promise for the future growth of the church.

This is a queer city, yet deeply interesting in its history, its peculiar situation, and its heterogeneous population. I will tell you more about it again. The winter has been colder than usual, as blighted banana trees indicate; yet not too cold to prevent roses from blooming. It does seem strange to be shivering in your winter wraps, while passing yards full of beautiful and fragrant flowers.

The visitor cannot fail to see the line so plainly dividing the old from the new city, the foreign from the American. In the old French Market you hear the commingling of nations, with queer customs and strange tongues. Even John Chinaman elbows his way through crowds of French, Spanish, Portuguese, Indians, Italians, Creoles and Negroes. Here the streets are narrow and dirty; the houses old and quaint; the architecture and trimmings bespeak a bygone age.

Near by are places of historic interest, the oldest Cathedral built in 1724; the Cabildo, built by the Spaniards where all the transfers of the country from one sovereign to another were made; Jackson Square, with its historic association, as the "Place d' Armes," now ornamented with an equestrian statue of Gen. Jackson; and not far away the mint, and the Bishop's Palace, You wander up and down the narrow streets so like foreign cities that it is hard to realize you are in America. It is said that thonsands of these people have never crossed Canal Street, the dividing line into the American portion.

We were out in the cemeteries and were deeply interested. Burying above ground is a necessity, from the nature of the soil. Tombs of brick or marble are built above ground, containing vaults for several persons. When the space is needed for some other member of the family and the body is decayed, the bones are removed and placed in a vault below, and the remains of the coffin burned. Thus, many burials can be made in the same tomb during a series of years. Many of the private vaults are expensive and beautiful, costing from \$10,000 to \$50,000 each. Great care is taken in ornamenting and preserving these "Cities of the Dead." It is an expensive mode of burial, but less revolting than the deep damp ground.

We have already seen much of the city, its busy marts of trade, its fine drives, and its inviting homes, with blooming flowers and broad verandas. Yet there is more to see. One is attracted by the great tanks in all the yards, cisterns above ground. They look so much like beer vats that an Englishman remarked that the people of New Orleans must be great beer drinkers. These supply the water for household purposes. We are among a hospitable people and shall pass the time with pleasure and profit. More again.

BY C. COTTON KIMBALL, D.D., BOSTON, MASS.

Having for some time had abundant opportunities for making the acquaintance of the best people of the churches—the elect of the elect—I have become to no small extent, socially enriched.

Among the earnest and good men and women, whose acquaintance I value most highly, few have given me more pleasure than Deacon Blank. He is a sparkling incarnation of good sense and kindly feeling; a model deacon, interested in every species of parish work, cheerful, sunny and indefatigable. It is one of the excellent peculiarities of this good man, that he will have his pastor's salary promptly paid, advancing, often for this purpose, sums from his own pocket. Not a shadow, he says, must fall upon the credit of his pastor.

"Saint," "Blessing," "My Right Hand," "My Good Providence," these are some of his pastor's synonyms for Deacon Blank; for he has poignant recollections of his experiences in a former parish, where his salary was always in arrears.

What interested me, however most strikingly in Deacon Blank, was his remarkable dream, which he related to me on a golden October Sabbath afternoon. He had long acted as treasurer of the church and had taken special delight in collecting and forwarding the missionary and other contributions; and this part of his varied labors seems to have been the inspiration of his beautiful dream. He whirled his chair around to face a crimson maple that glorified his grounds and told the story thus:

"I dreamed I was going through the air, high above the earth, with a strangely pleasant motion, more floating than flying; and, beside me was a very genial and agreeable companion.

"What am I doing?" I inquired of him.

"You are on your way to heaven," he said. "I have been sent to pilot you there. Your labors on earth are finished."

I was overjoyed with the prospect before me. I had speculated much concerning heaven, its scenes, its employments, its companionships, its libraries and archives.

"I have a favor to ask," I said, "I wish to be taken first of all, to the place where the records of the churches are preserved. I want to compare those of my own beloved church with the gifts of other churches I have known or read of."

"That you can do," said the angel, "I have orders to gratify every wish you express."

We entered through the most magnificent gates I had ever imagined; and floated high over a splendid city, great and exquisite buildings in the midst of emerald parks and adorned with lovelier vegitation, sweeter lakes and more musical streams and cascades than I had ever seen. But we did not stop till we came to a vast building which stood apart and had a more official look.

"This," said my companion, "is the Hall of Church Records." "Then" said I, "since you are so kind, show me at once the records of the Old First church."

"Certainly," he replied and opened a vast volume, where in letters of gold I saw the name of this church which I have served so long. My eye lighted upon a column, headed "Foreign Missions," and there, at the date of our last payment, I saw a credit of \$250. I was much puzzled. I remembered sending to the treasurer of the Board, on that very date, a check for \$1750, over which I felt not a little complacency. It seemed to me that, although a large part of the amount came from two persons, it was a very creditable sum for our society to give. But there stood the figures of that date \$250, and not a dollar more. I turned to the angel for an explanation, "How is it," I asked, "When I certainly sent on that date a church contribution for foreign missions of \$1750, that I see a credit of only \$250?"

"That is easily explained," said the angel, "your pastor's salary is \$1000, and the smallest amount on which he can support his family is \$2500, as you know if you reflect for a moment. He makes up the difference out of his patrimony, and by his wits though with pretty hard pinching, and so avoids debt. Therefore our Recorder, here, has transferred the \$1500 to the credit of your pastor. "See there," said he, and opening another volume which bore the title "FOREIGN MISSION CON-TRIBUTIONS—PASTOR," I saw opposite the name of my beloved pastor, on the date I remembered so well that I sent the \$1750, a credit of \$1500.

"Ah I see" said I, remembering that, although my family was smaller than my pastor's, and I had practised rigid economy, I still had spent every year, over \$3000 to meet my own family expenses.

"Yes" said the angel, "Practically, your pastor made that contribution. It was not credited him on earth, but our books here are kept with absolute fairness; and the figures differ from those on earth. If you look

at the records of the other benevolences of your church you will be much surprised."

But I did not. I was so afflicted by this discovery, that I burst into violent weeping. My wife said to me, "Why John! What is the matter? Why do you cry so hard?"

I raised myself in the bed, opened my eyes, and found that I had dreamed, and yet, I could not but believe that there was more in it than in an ordinary dream. The next day I set to work to have my pastor's salary increased. I proposed to add the \$1500 which I was convinced belonged to him. The rest of the brethren, however, thought that I was partly crazy though all agreed that the salary was too small. After much debate, however, at our last annual meeting, we raised the salary from \$1000 to \$1700.

Our pastor was very much surprised and very much pleased. It "came in a good time" he said, "because the bills of William, his son in college, were more than he could pay, and he was unable to see his way through."

So spoke the good deacon, and looking out of the window upon the autumn splendor, he fell into a tender mood of musing which I did not dare to disturb. Would that more of our "old men might dream dreams."

READJUSTMENTS IN EUROPE, GEOGRAPHICAL AND POLITICAL.

REV. JOHN RUSK, PH. D., COLUMBUS, OHIO.

All this partition of territory in Africa and partial appropriations in Asia have changed and mixed existing bases till nations do not exactly know where they are. Great Britain, because of her vast business and rich domain, widely scattered is the most vulnerable of kingdoms. However, the colonial fever places other nations at her disposal also. The world is becoming smaller every day, things will take place in three months which, twenty-five years ago, occupied three years. Nations politically must adjust themselves to that.

In the partition of Africa, we may plainly see the intentions of Great Britain. Setting aside for a moment South Africa, she is in all negotiations endeavoring to safe guard Egypt. She has made large concessions especially to France in the Sahara, upper Niger and Lake Tchad regions and the great island of Madagascar for a free hand in Egypt from the Mediterranean to Victoria Nyanza and eastward to the fine harbor of Mombosa. But her flank is threatened from Massowah especially as the Italians desire Kassala. To surrender that, lays all the vast regions of the Central Soudan at the mercy of Italy. Surely if they are wise it cannot be done, because a road in the course of a few years will reach from Mombosa to Khartoum, to Lake Tchad. It may be asked why make Great Britain the centre of all this adjustment? Simply because she is the great colonizing power and is the most affected favorably and adversely by the changes. The absorption therefore of South Africa and its possibilities for Great Britain means a great deal.

Frenchmen make no secret that they have established themselves at two points, North Madagascar and Cochin China, for two reasons aside from trade: one to attack British commerce via Cape of Good Hope, the other to paralyze commerce via Hong Kong: thus breaking the nerve of connection at two points.

France is preparing for future work: two powerful ports Cherbourg and Brest lie suggestively on the line of British commerce. The Garonne River from Bordeaux to Narbonne will save distance around Spain and bring her channel fleet to Toulon. With Biserta in Tunis she is confidently assuming that she will command the Mediterranean, at least render it so insecure that she will divide the fleets around the Cape, attack them from North Madagascar as stated before, and from Cochin China upon the other side.

Great Britain at no distant day will be compelled to stand on land for the integrity of her territory. She must do it or die. Her Radicals or peace at any price men are a tremendous lot of foolishness to carry. A willingness to fight, and fight hard is a good insurance against it.

We have shown in a previous article that Great Britain by dividing up the Turkish question has lightened her load, permitting her to prepare to meet Russia in Asia. The way it looks now—is Great Britain alone able to stand against Russia and France? If not Great Britain will be compelled to join the Triple Alliance openly or really. Her ports for coaling are her strength and her weakness. Gibraltar is magnificent and romantic, but Spain will waken one day. She can certainly plant guns on her own territory that will leav Gibraltar high in the air.

Great Britain will find growing empires all about her. Her fleet is magnificent but the day is passed for her when she can say: "We never had in these modern days more than 2500 of our own men on one field."

These colonies will swarm with people and back of them militant empires. Will Great Britain build for that or idly dream that ships will save her?

The menace on the Asiatic side we can leave till later but she is confronted with a hard problem in Egypt. Will she fight for it? If she doesn't she might as well close up business, for having once lost prestige her colonies would drop off where able and there would be that atropy which has distinguished some other nations we might mention: the descent is easy. Having settled the business of willingness she must get ready. It is not far from mighty Biserta to Alexandria. England will decide not very far away her future place among modern nations.

ELIJAH UNDER THE JUNIPER TREE.

BY REV. WILLIAM BRYANT.

Fled from a woman's threats, Elijah, the undaunted champion of Jehovah, vindicating his honor over four hundred prophets of Baal. We are surprised, but we need not be, for the same thing is occuring daily. There are all over our land faithful pastors who have never hesitated to dare the fiercest opposition in behalf of temperance or some other great moral question, and who stood like a forest oak with the gales blowing through its branches; and yet when some petty cabal has arrayed against them a small minority who always oppose plain preaching, have resigned their charges, and simply played into the hands of an ungodly opposition. Jezebel was not well enough intrenched in popular approval to have executed her threat, and Elijah did just as she desired when he fled from the kingdom. The conqueror of Baal's prophets was himself conquered by a woman's threats. We need not look far to understand the cause of his retreat.

Such exertions as his meant inevitably re-action. That tremendous strain on Carmel and the run of seventeen miles in a pouring rain to Jezreel must have a re-action. On Carmel Elijah had been wrought up to the highest tension. Every nerve and fibre thrilled with excitement. The warm blood fairly rushed through the throbbing veins and arteries. You can picture the flashing eyes, the clenched hand, the firmly planted feet, the strong mouth of that born leader of men. You can hear the clear tones, now levelling taunt and sarcasm at the false prophets; now earnestly beseeching the throne of God: now ringing like a triumpet over those rocky cliffs; "Slay every one of them; let not one escape." Then came the silence of a sleepless night and the early morning message to the nerve shattered man; threatening death. Then came the flight and then the prayer for death under the juniper tree. Perhaps you have heard some great orator, rising to the loftiest flights of eloquence, interrupted again and again by sounds of aplause. Next day perhaps utter nervous prostration follows, so that a heavy footstep or a door banged suddenly is exquisite torture. We perhaps never felt such a re-action because we never reached such soul elevation. Our lakes are not fathomless because our mountains do not rise heavenward. There is no vast area of wreckage on our shores for we never know any tidal waves in our lives. Are we fortunate or unfortunate? Let each man answer for himself.

But it is also true that there are men who, like Elijah, can meet great emergencies but are prostrated by the unexpected. If Jezebel had sent an army Elijah would not have quailed. The pen is often mightier than the sword. Many a man would dare a bullet but quail before a billet. There are soldiers who never shrank before shot and shell, who have proved cowards before a succession of petty annoyances. Wearing business and domestic troubles have crushed many a lionhearted soldier. Elijah could face all Israel openly, but the threats of a woman drove him to the wilderness and made him long for death.

Then his plans were apparently a total failure. Je zebel still ruled Ahab, and Ahab ruled the nation; radical regeneration of the people seemed hopeless. He was not afraid that God's plans had failed but he had suddenly divorced his plans from those of God, and saw failure in store for them. Was God dead? Was He powerless? Nay!but Elijah had staked everything on a certain mode of victory and that seemed like inevitable defeat. He felt that his work was done and would gladly die. Have we never in some utter pique at some personal disappointment in our plans of Christian work felt as if the sun had gone down at mid-day and would never rise again, and dark winter had disfigured the whole universe of God?

He had lost faith too in human nature. So had David before him. So we are very apt to do under sudden disappointments. All men are in some phase of life disappointing, all but the Divine Man. But that need not make us misanthropical. We are often surprised at some unlooked for nobility of character. Let that balance our disappointments. We never yet helped men by despising them, only by sympathizing, feeling together with them. The heart is deceitful above all things; and Elijah discovered it when he could least bear the revelation.

Then, perhaps, he had made another discovery or recalled a forgotten truth that he was no better than others who had lived before him. It was a happy revelation if it did not end in morbid idleness. He was only human if his soul thrilled with honest exultation on Carmel, but he was just as human when he discovered his weakness and prayed for death.

There have been times in our lives when the weight of Christian responsibility and apparent failure in realizing our ideals seemed a burden too heavy to bear. In the intense pressure of life to-day, especially active Christian life, we are often overwhelmed with its difficulties. The old steady life-long methods of work are largely a thing of the past. New conditions demand new treatment, although the same old Gospel. There is no room for the faint hearted in this Gideon army. Sometimes as we think of the diabolical ingenuity by which Christianity is opposed, and the luke-warmness of many of Christ's followers, we feel tempted to wish that we could be called home, before the conflict becomes any fiercer. New phases of unbelief and methods of attack and weapons of warfare, and dangers confronting the church of Christ, demand of us not only new faith and consecration, but new courage and wisdom. But it is no time to pray for death. Life was never so well worth living. Christian work never had in it such exhilaration. Above all we remember that it is God's battle and victory is assured.

AN EVENING WITH JAMES.

Bible Study on The Epistle of James.

BY REV. H. M. SYDENSTRICKER.

It is not the object in this study to give full results, but such an analysis and outline as will enable the studious reader to reap the results for himself.

1. The Author of the epistle. The epistle was written by James the "Just," the son of Joseph and Mary and brother of our Lord. He was put to death by Herod in A. D. 44. James was for a number of years pastor of the church at Jerusalem, which was composed perhaps exclusively of Jews. Hence the epistle was written especially for Jewish Christians, which fact will explain some of its difficulties and aid in its interpretations. The many parallels between this epistle and the "Sermon on the Mount" would lead to the conclusion that James had thoroughly imbibed that sermon, and that his methods of preaching and teaching were closely moulded after those of his divine Master.

II. The theme of the writer. Has he a special theme, or is the book composed of disconnected thoughts, admonitions, doctrines, etc.? A careful study of the book as a whole, followed by an analysis and study of each section shows that there is a theme—a central thought which is beautifully developed. This theme is perhaps best expressed by the term

CHRISTIAN ETHICS, OR PRACTICAL GODLINESS.

III. The development of the theme. Studying each section carefully we have the following results: The salutation, Chap. 1-1.

Sec. 1. Ch. 1: 2-4. The Christian's faith is tested in order to develop the grace of patience; But,

Sec. 2. Ch. 1: 5-8. Spiritual wisdom is obtained of God by asking in true faith; However,

Sec. 3 Ch. 1: 9-11. The Christian must be humble and content in his estate: And,

Sec. 4. Ch. 1: 12–18. We must endure temptation as the result of indwelling sin, and not of God who is the Author of all good: And we must remember

Sec. 5. Ch. 1: 19–27. Obedience, restraint, purity and good works are the essense of practical religion: Wherefore,

Sec. 6. Ch. 11: 1-13. We must not be respectors of persons in religion: But,

Sec. 7. Ch. ii: 14-26. We must prove our faith and sincerity by obedience and good works. To this end, Sec. 8. Ch. iii: 1-12. The sins of the tongue must be

restrained. And, Sec. 9. Ch. iii: 13-18. True wisdom must be mani-

fested by an upright and peaceable life. For, Sec. 10. Ch. iv: 1-10. He who is a friend to the world

is the enemy of God. Also, Sec. 11. Ch. iv: 11-12. Evil speaking must be avoided. Sec. 12. Ch. iv: 13-17. Carnal security, boasting and negligence of duty are sins. So too,

Sec. 13. Ch. v: 1-6. They are condemned who trust in riches and oppress the poor. But,

Sec. 14. Ch. v: 7-11. They who are patient and faithful shall receive the reward. Therefore,

Sec. 15. Ch. v: 12. Be not profane. But,

Sec. 16. Ch. v: 13-18. In all things have recourse to God in prayer. And,

Sec. 17. Ch. v: 19-21. Seek to restore the erring ones. Now let the reader take each section as indicated above, and study it verse by verse and word by word, and note carefully how the thought in each section is developed. Also take the thoughts of the sections as given above and condense them into a single paragraph, and thus see how the entire Book of James may be expressed in one thought. Next make out a list of special topics for study, such as, persons named in the Epistle, places, special sins, etc., etc. Lastly, make out a list of questions on each section and work out the answer. Study the Book of James as though it were all you had of the Bible, and see how much can be learned out of James about God, Christ, sin, redemption, etc.

CONCERNING EXTEMPORANEOUS HEARING.

BY KNOXONIAN.

In acknowledging a vote of thanks for his famous lecture on the modern sermon, Dr. Parker said that the modern hearer needed instructions quite as much as the modern preacher. There were extemporaneous hearers as well as extemporaneous preachers.

Dr. Parker is right and to the point as he nearly always is. Extemporaneous preachers are bad enough and there are too many of them, but extemporaneous hearers are equally bad and they swarm like grasshoppers.

What is an extemporaneous preacher? Strictly speaking an extemporaneous preacher is one who makes his sermon as he delivers it. He speaks on the spur of the moment without previous preparation of any kind. The term is not always used in this strict sense, for men who prepare their matter most carefully but do not commit their words are often called extemporaneous preachers. Dr. John Hall, for example, is called an extemporaneous preacher. He is nothing of the kind. His rule is to write carefully but never to burden his mind with the words he has written. In the strict sense of the word an extemporaneous preacher is the clever man who makes his introduction, divisions, discussion, illustrations, arguments, appeals and everything else after he has entered the pulpit.

The peculiarity of the extemporaneous preacher is that he pays no attention to a sermon before delivery. The peculiarity of the extemporaneous hearer is that he pays no attention to sermons after delivery. He may hear well enough while the sermon is being preached but he gives himself no more concern about it afterwards than the extemporaneous preacher gives himself about his sermonic effort a month before he inflicts it upon his long-suffering congregation. Up to the point of preaching the extemporaneous brother gives himself no concern; after the point of hearing the extemporaneous hearer gives himself no concern. The two are so much alike that neither one can afford to lecture the other on his bad habits, though as a rule it will be found that the extemporaneous preacher often does lecture the extemporaneous hearer. If the extemporaneous hearer could speak back he might perhaps say that a sermon that was not worth any consideration before delivery was not worth much afterwards. In so saying he might not be as far astray as some good people imagine. If a preacher does not think enough of his pulpit work to give it some thought beforehand he can hardly blame his hearers if they don't give it much thought afterwards.

Extemporaneous hearers, however, are not all seated around extemporaneous pulpits. You find them everywhere. No doubt Dr. Parker has a good many himself. So has every minister, no matter how painstaking and conscientious he may be in the preparation of his sermons.

Here is a man who listens with much interest to a sermon on missions. As the preacher goes on making one good point after another he begins to think that he has not done his whole duty by the missionary work of his Church. It dawns upon his mind that the work in the North-West is most important. He sees points in foreign mission work that he never saw before. The reflex influence of mission work is a matter that escaped his attention. He partly believes now that the more a congregation does for others the more it can do for itself. Sermon over, the good man goes home and thinks little or nothing more about it. He was an extemporaneous hearer. He paid as little attention to the sermon after delivery as some extemporaneous preachers do before delivery.

Here is a parishioner who occasionally indulges in beverages stronger than tea. He may not drink much liquor but he always knows where it is. He listens to a sensible sermon on temperance—all temperance sermons are not sensible—and he wonders whether after all it would not be better for the sake of his family and for the sake of his example on others to shut down on the use of liquor. By the time the sermon is over he about concludes he will become a total abstainer. He goes home and practically decides that he will not. He was an extemporaneous hearer.

This good man has never done much in the way of giving. Giving was always a tender point with him. It is a tender point with many. The pocket is the most sensitive organ of the human frame. This man we speak of belongs to the class who cannot be much blamed for not being liberal givers. He never was taught any better. One day as he listened to a good sermon on Christian liberality he resolved to turn a new leaf. He almost concludes he will double his contribution to every good cause. The sermon ends, he goes home, cools down and continues giving just the sums he gave before. He is an extemporaneous hearer.

This other parishioner attends church very irregularly. The only thing certain about him is that he will not be in church every Sabbath. He hears a good sermon on public worship and concludes while hearing to mend his ways. Next Sabbath morning his pew is empty. His bed isn't. He was an extemporaneous hearer—very extemporaneous.

In fact every hearer who does not try to practice what he resolves in church on Sabbath is an extemporaneous hearer.

Now let those good people who blaze away at preachers for not preparing their sermons properly or not preparing them at all, turn their guns occasionally on extemporaneous hearers. We have not one word to say for the lazy preacher, or the presumptuous preacher, or the conceited preacher. To these three classes belong nearly all the extempore brethren. Not a word have we to say for them—not a word. But let fairplay prevail. Extemporaneous hearers should receive a little attention betimes as well as extemporaneous preachers.

There are two particularly saddening kinds of extemporaneous hearers that have not been noticed. One is the unconverted hearer who seems to be deeply impressed with the truth as long as he is hearing it, but as soon as the service is over he feels no more. His serious impression lasts just as long as the sermon lasts and no longer.

The other is the hearer who is perhaps converted, and while under the influence of powerful truth resolves to be a better man and more useful Christian. No doubt he means for the time being all he says. He is earnest enough while the heat lasts. But for some reason or another he never becomes the kind of a man you expect, perhaps indeed not the kind of man he himself expected. He is an extemporaneous hearer of the most discouraging kind.

Once again let us repeat Dr. Parker's words: There is extemporaneous hearing as well as extemporaneous preaching, and let us make war upon both.—*Can. Presb.*

THE RELIGIOUS NEWSPAPER.

The religious newspaper is as necessary to men's intellectual as to their spiritual "growth. Men without it may be keen and eager in their business, and women without it may be zealous to maintain their social standing. They may keep informed through the secular press of passing events, but the interests of culture, no less than of religion, require them to study present problems in the light of Christianity. There would not be motive enough to keep the intellectual nature of the ordinary man or woman alive if the questions which engage their attention as related to society and the world at large were divorced from religion. The great questions which society is striving to answer are moral problems, and in their last analyses are questions of personal duty depending on divine sanctions. The integrity of the family, the relations between employers and employed, the education of the people by schools and platforms and pulpits and by literature, the social habits of the people in eating and drinking and amusements, the discoveries, inventions and methods which effect social and business life in their moral relations, the making of nations by law and policy, and the dealings of nations with each other-all these pass under review in the religious newspaper; and each one's duty in relation to them is interpreted by the position he holds, or ought to hold, in the kingdom of God.

For these reasons, and others like these, we counsel every head of a family to take the best religious newspaper he can find; to furnish it to his sons and daughters as they go out from their homes; to see that it is present in the new homes they found for themselves; and to commend it heartily to their neighbors and friends. Pastors.it would seem, should hardly need this counsel. They can have no more effective ally in building up their churches. It speaks when they must be silent, and it carries to their flocks many messages which they would be glad to give concerning themselves and their personal relations to their people but which in their position they are compelled to withhold. For the sake of the family, the Church, the State and the kingdom of God, extend the circulation and influence of the religious journal.-Ex.

— Our Presbyterian friends can do no better work in aid of their church and pastor than to help get the MIT-CONTINENT into every family in their congregation.



4

Manhattan, Kan. REV. SAMUEL B. FLEMING, D. D., Special Correspondent, Wichita, Kan.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1891.

-Judge William A. Pfeffer, who has just been elected to the U.S. Senate by the Kansas legislature is a communicant of the Protestant Episcopal church and a believer in Prohibition.

Campbell, of Manhattan -Rev. Wm. preaches to the Bala, Sedalia and Seymour churches. He recently received 11 members with the church at Bala.

-A Kansas reader of the MID-CONTINENT, much interested in Dr. Brookes' article entitled, "What Think Ye of Christ?" questions his statement that "Charles Dickens caricatured Christianity in his novels" and wants to know where such caricatures can be found. While admitting that Dickens took off hypocrites and shams, this reader claims that in no place does he treat Christianity itself with irreverence.

-The church at Minneapolis has prospered under the ministry of Rev. E. S. Miller. At the communion, Jan. 25th, two young men united on profession. The prayer-meetings and other services have been well sustained. It is a very trying time to the church financially on account of crop failures and the pressure of hard times and it will be hard work for this church to maintain its past position in sustaining the ministry.

-The Leavenworth Times describes the services of the First church of that city on Jan. 25th: There was an attendance of 580 at Sabbath-school, the largest in its history. At the meeting of the Y. P. S. C. E. there were 195 attendants. On Sunday evening, the pastor, Dr. Page, gave an illustrated lecture on "The Birth and Education of Paul," to an audience that more than crowded the church building. Dr. Page has given a series of these illustrated lectures on Sunday evenings for two winters. At an inquiry meeting held Sunday afternoon seven persons, adults, made profession of faith in Christ.

-Rev. J. G. Barbor has been for four years pastor at Lyndon. His constant, patient and quiet work is one of the sort that builds for the future. Each year some 20 persons have been added to the membership. For two years there has been an active Y. P. S. C. E. that has been a great blessing to the church in the development of the Christian life of the young people. The churches of the community have recently held a series of union meetings that were well attended and profitable. The good will of Brother Barbor's people toward him and his family was lately shown by a donation party that left the kitchen well supplied with substantials. We are glad to believe that Kansas has so many ministers like the Lyndon pastor who are doing grand work in modest fields for the kingdom of Christ.

A STATE'S BIRTH-DAY.

We do not know how many States celebrate their birth-days. On each recurring Jan. 29th, Kansas more and more widely celebrates that eventful day of 1861, when the territory became a State. The national flag floats over many school houses and special programmes of exercises are held in many schools. The papers of the State say much of her material growth, and we trust that there has been corresponding moral and religious progress.

The Topeka Capital said: On her 30th birthday Kansas enters upon the last decade of the century full of hope and marvelously advanced among the States of the Union. In the assessed valuation of property we have increased 1,370 per cent. in 30 years, 200 per cent, since 1870 and 120 per cent since 1880. In population we have increased 1,230 per cent. since admission to the Union, 300 per cent. since 1870 and 43 per cent. since 1880. Our schools, agricultural industry and general interests have increased in like proportions. Kansas may well be proud of what she has done and hopeful of what is still in store for her. On her 30th birth-day the is still young, ambitious, full of resources and at the beginning of her development. No State has a greater history or a grander outlook.

LAWRENCE .- The Presbyterian church of Lawrence, Kan., has just organized a choral choir under the direction of Prof. Hampshire who is a member of the church and director of vocal music in the public schools of the city. The singers are almost entirely from the earnest and active young people of the church, and number about 24. The arrangements works charmingly and is very acceptable to the church. Not feeling ready to undertake as yet the erection of a new and more commodious house, the people have complied with the pastor's wishes in another particular, namely, the substitution of neat movable chairs for the middle block of pews, so as to afford facilities for social purposes. The Christian Endeavor Society in this church is the largest in the city and is composed of a fine band of young people who are loval to their church and effective helpers to their pastor. The Sabbath-school thrives and is growing, and the Sabbath attendance on public worship fills the house.

KANSAS SUNDAY-SCHOOLS.

The report of the Synodical Committee on Sabbath-schools in their last report stated that according to the best information at hand, not more than one-third of our Kansas church members belonged to the Sabbath-schools. Part of their report was as follows:

The Committee heartily indorse the plan outlined by Dr. Worden, our Sup't of S. S. Work, for S. S. extension, which gives this three-fold object:

1. To bring into the Sabbath-school as far as practicable, the entire membership of the church.

2. To bring back young men and women, formerly members, who for various reasons have lapsed from it

3. To bring in all the children and young people in the community who are now outside of its instruction.

This, however, with an added idea, may all be summed up in one sentence, viz.; So far as is possible, let us bring into the Sabbath-school every member of the church, and every child and adult person not now in the church or under S. S. instruction. It will be seen from the above figures that we lack much of having the membership of the church in the Sabbath-school. On the other hand, it is just as certain that in almost every community there are many who have no connection with church or Sabbathschool, who, by faithful effort, might be induced to attend. We urge upon the brethren, not simply the importance of this question, but the necessity of earnest, specific effort in this direction, realizing that if, in any community, the church, as a church, and the masses outside, can be interested in the Sabbath-school, and brought together in it to study God's Word, the power of the church will be felt in that community, and there need be no fear of "Resubmission" and kindred questions. We feel the sore need of a more thorough general knowledge of We the Bible on the part of our people. realize that the Sabbath-school can be made a very powerful factor in the diffusion of such knowledge, if it is what it is designed to be. We urge, therefore, that pastors and sessions give especial attention to this matter, with a view to securing more advanced and better methods of teachers' preparation and of Bible study. We recognize among the most valuable helps to Christian work in church and Sabbath-school the Y. P. S. C. E. While we heartily indorse its plan for the development of individual Christian character, its method of training young Christians to active effort for others, and its idea of securing the intelligent loyalty of its members to their own church, we commend to it especially this work of the church in behalf of the Sabbath-school, and suggest that it has here a fruitful field of labor for Christ and the church.

CALDWELL.-Rev. J. A. B. Oglevee, assisted by Dr. Keyes, of Wellington, has been conducting meetings for two weeks past. Sabbath, Jan 25th, 12 persons were received by profession and many others are seriously considering the question. At Calvary, a country point under Bro. Oglevee's care, 3 were received on the same day. Bro. Oglevee is abundant in labors and the Lord is blessing his work.

BRAINERD .- Five persons were received by profession recently. Rev. Wm. Graham is the Stated Supply. He is now conducting meetings in Walton, another part of his charge.



FIRST PRESS, CHURCH, BURRTON, KAN.

Burrton was named after Col. Burr, ot Boston, a director of the Sante Fe railroad 18 years ago. It is located in Reno Co., about 16 miles east of Hutchinson, at the crossing of F. and S. F., railroads and in the great salt belt of Central Kansas. There are four churches, two newspapers, an electric light plant of the Storage system, three elevators, one flour mill, shipping flour to all European points, and a fine public school building employing five teachers. The First church, of which the above is a good picture. has a central location with seating capacity of 250, an elegant southern pine finish, a handsome Gothic ceiling, seven incandescent lights and best of all a large interesting and appreciative audience. Bro. Gilbert is held in high esteem and is now in his third year.

Ten persons united at the late communion, seven on profession. The Y. P. S. C. E. has 40 active members and an attendance of twice that number. The S. S. has an enrollment of 160 and the church 140 communicants. Among the active workers we had the pleasure of meeting an old friend, Deacon Emerson, as he was familiarly called when a resident in Eastern Kansas. He has a pleasant home, a splendid wife and seven wide awake boys and girls. Rev. H. M. Gilbert, the pastor, preaches 8 miles west on alternate Sabbaths in the afternoon at the Valley Township church which has just dedicated a new building costing \$1,600. It is a beautiful country church, gothic ceiling, circular seats of good dimensions, well located and surmounted with a nice tower. In every direction are choice farms, beautiful groves, orchards, fields, etc.

Pastor Gilbert being a strong friend of the MID-CONTINENT, and not afraid of snow banks and January breezes, arranged with your correspondent to procure a premium communion set for the Valley Township church through this valuable paper. Early in the morning, the brave pastor fully equipped, drew his whip and "Pet and Dandy" bounded over snow-drifts as if impressed too, with the importance of MID-CONTINENT claims. It was a case of gennine pluck in behalf of a worthy enterprise. The long drives from house to house facing the cool and bracing atmosphere showed a profound interest in the dissemination of a sound literature among his people. There is nothing like having a mind to work. It is marvelous how insignificant obstacles such as piles of snow, piercing winds and even threateniag blizzards prove to be when MID-CONTINENT claims are pressing hard. Of course the work was accomplished, the list grew larger and larger and the end grew nearer and nearer. All in all it was a wellplanned," well-executed and well-rounded trip. All parties concerned are happy and the MID-CONTINENT has lengthened its cords and strengthened its stakes in this portion of the beautiful valley of the Arkansas. S. T. MCCLURE.

KANSAS ITEMS.

BURLINGTON .- The church here has just experienced a season of refresing from the presence of the Lord. A series of meetings has been in progress for the past four weeks, conducted by the pastor, Rev. Wm. Boyle. The Holy Spirit has been in these meetings from the very beginning. God's people have been wonderfully quickened and revived, and have been praying and working as never before. Thirty persons have been added to the church and many more are under conviction, so that constant accessions are expected during the coming year. Burlington has been noted for skepticism during the past and we feel that a great victory has been won for Christ. This city is being

FEBRUARY 5

thoroughly penetrated by the Gospel and a brighter day is beginning to dawn. The audiences at the Sabbath services have been constantly increasing for the past four A Y. P. S. C. E. months. has been organized with 20 members and is in active operation. The Ladies' Missionary Society has about the same number of members and is a great source of spiritual profit to the church. Altogether the church has, like Paul of old, "thanked God and taken courage," and is now prepared to go forward more hopefully than ever.

GALENA .- As the result of some special meetings by Rev. H. W. Marshall, assisted by Rev. J. H. Byers, there have been some 35 conversions, 15 of these will unite with our church. Meetings are now being held in Baxter Springs, a part of Bro. Marshall's field.

OAK ST., WICHITA.-Special meetings are now being held. Rev. W. I. Doole, pastor, is assisted by Rev. S. L. Allison, of Holton. The meetings are growing in interest, and already there have been a number of very hopeful conversions.

WICHITA 1ST .- Rev. David Winters has been holding meetings for two weeks past in this church. 9 have already united with the church and there are more who will. Bro. Winters is at Emporia delivering the address on this day of "Prayer for Col-S. B. F. leges."

MISSOURI,

KANSAS CITY AND VICINITY.

KANSAS CITY LETTER

Rev. Dr. S. B. Bell, and Mrs. Bell formerly editors and proprietors of the MID-CON-TINENT, when published in Kansas City, are about taking their departure for California, the State to which his early ministry was devoted. Dr. Bell's health is so precarious in this climate, that competent physicians recommend a change. An advantageous exchange of their home has been effected for residence property in Santa Barbara, with the location of which they are familiar, having formerly been entertained as guests in the same cottage. It is thirteen years since Dr. Bell came to Kansas City as pastor to the First church. In connection with their editorial work subsequently, they have made many friends in the community, from whom they reluctantly separate, friends, who will follow them with best wishes and prayers that the change may contribute both to health and happiness. Dr. Bell has been a regular attendant upon the Ministers' Alliance from the time he first came to the city. The announcement that he was so soon to transfer his home to the Pacific coast elicited from Dr. T. P. Haley, pastor of the First Christian church, a most fraternal and considerate response.

The Linwood Avenue Presbyterian church has so far progressed as to admit of being used for worship, and will be formally opened by a union service, Sunday afternoon, Feb. 1st. The winter has been remarkably propitious towards enterprises commenced late in the season, and preparations are already making fo the prompt prosecution of building operations in the Spring.

Mr. William Boyd, the efficient General Secretary of the Y. M. C. A., in Kansas City, has made arrangements for a series of addresses to men, to be given Sunday afternoons during February, in Association Hall, at 4:15 o'clock, on "Questions New and Old," as follows: Feb. 1st, "Honest Doubt," Feb. 8th, "Was Christ more than Man," and Feb. 15, "God's two Books," by Rev. S. M. Neel, D.D., pastor of the Central Presb. church, South. Feb. 22nd, "Christ the Perfect Man," by Rev. J. B. Young, D.D., pastor of the Grand Ave. M. E. church. March 1st, "Flippant Scepticism," by Rev. Geo. P. Hays, D.D., pastor of the Second Presb. church. This series will be followed by another during March, to be announced later. Secretary Boyd has been in charge of Y. M. C. A. work there a few months only, but is showing himself "a man with understanding of the times, to know what young Israel ought to do.'!

The friends of Rev. A. B. Martin will all he pleased to hear of a late valuable addition to his household of faith, whereof circumstances render it unnecessary to speak more CHIMHAM. particularly.

SYNODICAL MISSONARY NOTES. MISSOURI

CARROLLTON,-Rev. S. W. Griffin has given up this field and they hope soon to have another pastor. It is situated in a very fertile part of the State, with three railroads running into it and a good deal of solid wealth. Our church is not wealthy but liberal and thoroughly in earnest, with a good S. S., Y. P. S. C. E., and prayer-meeting. I took up a collection of \$12.15 for Home Missions. With a live, efficient pastor there is no reason why it should not become one of the strong churches of this Synod.

FIFTH CHURCH, KANSAS CITY, MO .- After meeting with the Presbyterian Alliance at the Second church, and talking Home Missions in company with Dr. Hays and Bro, Bruce, I went into this remodelled, enlarged and beautified building. It is not at all like the old auditorium. Seating capacity increased one-third. Elegant and comfortable pews all facing the pulpit. Good carpet. Fine painting and frescoing, and an entire air of sweetness and light that speak volumes for the taste and liberality of pastor and people. What a joy to the pastor it would have been if his beloved wife had been spared to aid him, in his practically new church, and new opportunities. But he submits to the Lord's will with patience, trust, and increased zeal for the Master's work.

KIRKSVILLE .- Rev. M. H. Bradley has been ministering to this flock and also at Millard 15 months. 34 members have been received into the church during that time. His people are very much pleased with his solid work. Named after the great orthodox commentator Matthew Henry, he is building them up, not on speculation or "higher criticism" but on the strong meat of Divine truth. Presbytery of Palmyra meets here April 15, and a good time is expected. Church work is progressing satisfactorily and with the greatest harmony.

HAMILTON.-Rev. H. M. Sydenstricker is setting a good example to our ministers. For three weeks he has been assisting Bro. Sawyers at Cameron with excellent results. He is now engaged at Trenton for two weeks aiding Bro. John Knox, and when he gets through there he expects to hold a meeting at his own church before Presbytery meets in March. The Sabbath-school of this church has just sent \$6.40 to help the Board of Home Missions in its time of need. It is hoped that all our Sabbath schools will come to the help of the Lord against the mighty.

SPRINGFIELD .- On the 25th of last month Dr. Cleland preached his third anniversary sermon. During that period 156 members have been received; the debt paid off the Mission chapel; new work projected in the city, and the whole Presbytery feels the quickening influence of his enthusiasm and wise judgement, as Chairman of the H. M. Committee. He is thoroughly in earnest in caring for our weak fields, and working Presbyterianism for all it is worth. Long may his bow abide in strength in the Queen City of the Ozarks.

SALISBURY .- Feb. 1st I preached here. The town is growing rapidly. Our church is small, somewhat discouraged, but united and working in hope. There is a better day in store for this people and if all signs do not fail, it will be heard from in the future. WALKER

A PLAN FOR THE STRENGTHENING OF PLATTE PRESBYTERY

None of the members of Platte Presbytery will need to be shown the unsatisfactory state of our churches. We may be in as good condition as any others about us, but we are not at our best. Nor are the churches wholly to blame. We have not been exercising our full Presbyterian oversight, not exciting our full power in the development of our resources. At the Spring meeting of Presbytery at Chillicothe, the following plan will be presented for consideration. It is believed that it will have a tendency to develop a stronger church life. Will you examine it carefully and be ready to express approval or corrections or disapproval? I have sent one copy for each member of your session. Fraternally,

CLELAND B. MCAFEE.

THE NEED .- According to the 1889-90 Minutes there are 52 churches in Platte Presbytery. Only 8 of these have over 100 members. 9 more have over 50. 10 made no report to the Stated Clerk, and hence are starred. 26 report no Sabbath school. 25 report no deacons. 19 failed to give to the Home Mission Board. 23 failed to give to the Foreign Board. 30 failed to give to the Board of Education. 20 were marked Vacant (but at least ten have been supplied this year.) Admitting the probability or error or failure to report, the showing is not good. The proportion of gitts is poor.

Some correspondence with unsupplied and weak churches convinces that the inactivity is a cross gladly borne, and that there is not the real knowledge of the needs of the church which should be had.

There are many members in our weaker churches who are eager to know and to do full duty. We are bound by solemn vows to do what we can for them.

"The Presbytery has the power * * in general to order whatever pertains to the spiritual welfare of the churches under its care." Certainly knowledge and enthusiasm are for the spiritual welfare of the churches, and are in our domain. Several small churches have persuaded that they can do nothing. and that no one cares whether they do anything or not. They seem to think that without a pastor they are nothing.

THE SUGGESTION. 1. That the Presbytery order the holding of four church Conferences during the month of August (November has been suggested) 1891, for the sake of bringing the churches into closer connection, and of arousing a deeper interest in the Home and Foreign Mission and other work of the church. Each Conference isto have four sessions, beginning one evening and closing the next.

The church at Tarkio, Albany, Barnard and Gallatin are easy of access, and are each strong enough to care for such a conference. 9 churches are near Tarkio, 11 near Albany, 11 near Barnard, 18 near Gallatin. (Parkville, Weston, and Carrollton are not conveniently near either point.) A conference is to be held at each of these four places.

3. The members of all churches near enough are to be urged to be present in as large company as possible. All church organizations and societies are to send delegations or come in body. Sessions are to be urged to be present. Pastors will of course attend. Men, women and children are to be members of the Conference. It is not to be restricted to any class of church members, but all who can do so, are to attend.

4. One evening session of each conference is to be devoted to the work of the Board of Foreign Missions, and the other evening session to the Board of Home Missions. The two days sessions are to be left to the judgment of the committee in charge.

5. A Committee of four will have direc-tions of each conference, of which the Moderator, and the chairman of the Home and of the Foreign Mission committees will be ex officio members. The Pastor of each church where a Conference is held is to be the other member of the committee, or in his absence a substitute is to be appointed by the Moderator. Presbytery's Treasurer is to pay the traveling expenses of the Moderator, or of some one appointed by him when he does not attend. This Committee will secure speakers and decide the details of the sessions of each conference, as may seem best in each case, but special stress is to be laid upon the duty of active church life and regular benefaction. The Committee is to report in Extenso at the next meeting of Presbytery and to suggest plans for future work.

-The Westminster church, Cincinnati, has received members every week since the Week of Prayer, which was observed with great interest and profit. Dr. H. J. Steward and his people are alive to the religious spirit of the time.

 $-\Lambda$ revival is in progress at Winchester, O., conducted by Rev. Thos. S. Park. The audiences are large and the temper of the meetings solemn and deep. Ten persons have been converted.

-The church at Morrow, O., is holding revival services. Rev. Dr. J. J. Francis preached for the pastor, Mr. Swiggett, on Thursday night last to the largest congregation ever gathered in the church.

-The Third church, Cincinnati, think they have a prize in their new minister, Rev. J. M. Simonton. Since he came to them there has been a constantly increasing interest in the church.

-Prof. W. T. Garroway was installed pastor at Niles, O., Jan. 20. Rev W. H. Hyde gave the charge to pastor. Rev. D. H. Evans, D.D., of Youngstown, preached, and Rev. Robert Stranahan, of Lowellville, O., gave the charge to the people. At communion service, Jan. 25, 15 persons united, and special services are being kept up.

OUR CHURCH NEWS.

-Rev. W. H. Prestley, has accepted the call to Kankakee, Ills., church. -Rev. C. C. Hays, formerly pastor of Bridgeport, has received a call to Leetsdale,

The church of Mitchel, Ind., has given a to Mr. R. M. Dillon, of McCormick call Seminary.

-At a late meeting the Presbytery of Cincinnati released Rev. J. Straus from the church of Batavia, Ohio. Cincinnati

-Rev. J. S. Pinney has been called to the church of Fulda, Minn. He has been sup-plying them the past year.

Rev. John T. Hopkins, of South Broadway Mission, Denver, has received a unanimous call to Santa Ana, Cal.
Rev. C. G. Hazard has accepted the call of the Catskill church, N. Y., and entered upon his work last Sabbath.

-Rev. J. S. Malone has been released from the pastorate of Newark, Del., against the unanimous vote of the congregation.

-Rev. J. K. Kilbourn, who was for some time a supply for the Wyoming, Pa., church, has received a call to Pleasantville, N. J.
-Rev. A: V. V. Raymond, of the Fourth church, Albany, N. Y., has declined the call to the Central Congregational church, Boston Mace.

to the Central Congregational church, bes-ton, Mass. —At a recent meeting of Detroit Presby-tery the pastoral relation between Rev. H. S. Jenkinson and the Hamtramk church was dissolved. —Rev. J. M. Barnett and his daughter, of Washington, Pa., will start early this month on an extended tour through Egypt, Palestine and Europe.

-A church has been recently organized at Globe Village, Fall River, Mass., by the Presbytery of Boston. This Presbytery has now 35 churches under its care.

-Rev. David Heron began work in the Glendale, Ohio, church, the 1st of this month. Rev. Mr. Heron has been in active service in the East Tennessee Presbytery.

the East Tennessee Presbytery.
—The Second Presb. church, Savannah,
Ga., has been received under the care of the Presbytery of Savannah. It was a mission of the Independent Presb. church.
—Rev. W. W. Loucks, pastor of the First.
church, Camden, N. J., has been granted three months leave of absence, and has gone South to recent efter biological larger

South to recruit after his long illnes

-The report that Rev. Robert Christie, D. D., pastor of the House of Hope church. St. Paul, Minn., has been called to the Second church, Cincinnati, is denied.

-The Red Oak, Ia., church has called Rev. A. S. Leonard, Brookfield, Mo., to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of the Rev. O. C. Weller, who goes to San Francisco.

-The congregation of the Ninth church Troy, N. Y., has unanimously called Rev. Herbert C. Hinds, of Schenectady, N. Y., to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Dr. N. B. Renick.

-Rev. Dr. Geo. Sexton, late pastor in Dunkirk, Mich., has received a very pressing call to the pastorate of the West Norwood Congregational church, London, Eng. He has, however, declined it.

-Rev. Francis S. Haines has been received from the Reformed Church of America by the Presbytery of Lehigh, and has accepted a call to the First church, Easton, Pa. The installation will take place Feb. 12th.

-Mr. Arthur J. Smith, who has been asso-ciated with Rev. J. W. Chapman in his work in Bethany Presb. church, Philadelphia, has resigned his position that he may give all his time to the work of an evangelist.

-At an adjourned meeting, Jan. 20th, the Presbytery of St. Paul dismissed Rev. W. R. Kirkwood, D. D., to the Presbytery of Emporia, and received Mr. Thos. N. Weaver, of the Presbytery of Kittanning, ordained, and installed him over the church of Jordan.

-Rev. Dr. Irwin P. McCurdy, pastor of the Southwestern church, Philadelphia, has been appointed Financial Secretary by the Trustees of Lafayette College, for the pur-pose of raising \$150,000 for the endowment of Lafayette College.

-Rev. Albert Hale, D.D., well known throughout Central Illinois as "Father Hale," one of the pioneer Presbyterian preachers of Illinois, died Jan. 31, aged 91. He was for 27 years pastor of the Second church of Springfield, and had been a resi-dent of that city since 1839.

CURRENT TOPICS.

-The Missouri legislature intends to make some changes in the manner of letting convict labor. At present the State receives from thirty-five cents to fifty cents a day for the work of each of its1,800 convicts. There is practically no competition for their services, the contractors hiring them for ten years if they please. Representative Kerwin, of St. Louis, introduced a bill to fix the price for convict labor as seventy-five cents a day, and provide that no contract shall be made for a term longer than three years. With the hire of the convicts is included the penitentiary shops, the contractors paying a minimum price for power, light and heat, and so that the labor at fifty cents a day is even cheaper than it would appear. The State now receives about \$100,000 a year for the labor of the convicts.

-Senator Ingalls has been retired by the Kansas legislature and Judge William A Pfeffer the Farmer's Alliance candidate elected in his stead by a vote of 101 to 58. Judge Pfeffer was born in Pa., where by hard work he earned an education, teaching in the meanwhile. In 1850 he caught the gold fever and went to California where he accumulated considerable money but after his return home he lost it in business reverses. He served faithfully his country in the civil war. During the last two years of the war he studied law and afterwards he settled in Tennessee. After practicing there for five years he emigrated to Kansas where he started a weekly newspaper. He later became editor of the Kansas Farmer. He was elected to the State senate in '74 and was a delegate to the National Rep. Convention in '80. About a year ago he joined the F. M. B. A. and has bitterly opposed the re election of Mr. Ingalls from the first.

-The brain of the inventor is ever active, and no idea seems too extraordinary to be put into practice. The latest is the air ship, invented by a Mr. Pennington of Mt. Carmel, Ill., the model of which is at present on exhibition in the Exposition building in Chicago. The model is 30 feet long with the appearance of a long cigar made of shining oil cloth and with wings like awnings extending all along the sides. At the forward end is a paddle-wheel fastened in the centre to a round piece of brass. There is a short rudder at the stern. The practical experiment of flying the machine has been publicly made and it is claimed that the result is quite satisfactory in many respects. However the passenger car which is designed to carry but one person, has not been attached as yet and no one has accompanied the ship in its flight. The minds of many men are not satisfied as yet and they prophesy the failure of the large ship which is to be made. Though many wonders have been performed in this century, it is pretty certain that most people will do their traveling by rail for a long time to come.

-An explosion of fire-damp occured in a mine shaft in Scottdale, Pa., Jan. 26, hy which 110 miners were instantly killed and a large number injured. The explosion is supposed to have been caused by gas ignited by a miner's lamp. Those who were not killed by the explosion were suffocated by the after-damp. To add to the horrors of the occasion fire broke out in the workings, and as it would reach the places where the gas had accumulated, lighter explosions would result. The fire was finally driven out by the air pumps and as soon as possible, relief parties went to the aid of the sufferers. A few among the injured, realizing the situation at the time of the explosion, lay down and so escaped the after-damp but only to meet a worse death by the fire. This mine was one of the largest plants in the coke region and was known as a safe mine but was not easy of access. Every thing is being done by the company owning the mine to relieve the consequent distress and means are being taken to provide for the widows and children with the necessities of life.

-Hon. William Windom, the Secretary of the Treasury, died suddenly in New York City, Jan. 29, atter finishing a response to a toast at a large banquet given by the New York Board of Trade. He died of heart disease. William Windom was born in Belmont county, O., May 10, 1827. He received an academic education, studied law at Mount Vernon, O., and was admitted to the bar in 1850. In 1852 he became prosecuting attorney for Knox county, but in 1855 he removed to Minnesota, and soon afterwards he was chosen to congress from that State, serving from 1859 to 1869. In that body he served two terms as chairman of the committee on Indian affairs, and also was at the head of the special committee to visit the Western tribes in 1865, and of that on the conduct of the commissioner of Indian affairs in 1867. In 1870 he was appointed to the United States senate to fill the unexpired term of Daniel S. Norton, deceased, and he was subsequently chosen for the term that ended in 1877. He was re-elected for the one that closed in 1883, and resigned in 1881 to enter the cabinet of President Garfield as Secretary of the Treasury, but retired on the accession of President Arthur in the same year, and was elected by the Minnesota legislature to serve the remainder of his term in the senate. In that body Mr. Windom acted as chairman of the committees on appropriations, foreign affairs and transportation. He was appointed Secretary of the Treasury by President Harrison, and has since served in that capacity.

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TOPICS FOR PRAYER AND MISSION STUDY. February.

FOREIGN .- China.

HOME .- Indians of the U.S.

NOTICE.

The blanks for annual reports have been sent to the Presbyterial Secretaries. Should there be failure in the receipt of these blanks will said Secretary send word to headquarters, not to Miss Fenby, or any other officer of the Board, but to W. B. S W., 1107 Olive St., St. Louis.

FOREIGN MISSION MAPS.

A map of South America, price \$3, is the first one of a new set of 11 maps which is being prepared for the auxiliary society that will send in the first order for them. The maps will have the new mission stations marked upon them. Stations established in the future can be added. These maps are correctly and neatly drawn upon strong white cotton cloth. They add interest in the study of the country as Societies renting our first maps acknowledge. Send order to above address.

-The recent floods in north-eastern China have done serious mischief. More than a thousand villages were swept away in the neighborhood of Pekin and Tientsin. In Pekin the ruin was wide-spread. The school for the blind was barely saved from utter destruction. The teacher, Mr. Murray, was apprehensive that he should not be able to save the lives of his family or pupils, but all were preserved, though the building tumbled about them piece-meal.

FROM NEOSHO PRESBYTERY.

Mrs. Seibert, of Columbus, writes: "Our Society meets once a month, opening with reading of Scripture and singing. After attending to business, we have a program of reading, etc., and for several months we have served tea. Our society has been betattended this year than ever before. We think some of holding an open meeting next month. We have held but few open meetings thus far. We have never applied our money to any special work, merely sending it to the Board, to be used as it sees best." MISS MAY B. EWING.

MORAN, KAS .- The members of our Band are nearly all quite young, only six being over 11 years old. We call ourselves the King's Band. We frequently vary our exercises. For some meetings one of the Band is chosen to prepare a paper to which the other members contribute, describing the county for the month telling of the people and their needs. Last summer our Band gave an entertainment, called the Festival of Days, outside of our mission work, to help in painting our own church. We are trying the nickle investment plan this year, we intend to gather the proceeds of it at our annual meeting in February. MAUDE GLASS, Cor. Sec.

NO MENACE FROM CHINA.

The Chinese, like the French, are too much attached to their own country to seek to establish themselves in colonies abroad, If the aim of Chinese emigrants were to make a home in foreign lands, they would contrive to take their women with them. Their only idea of home life is connected with the land of their fathers. Thither they intend to return when they acquire the means of living, and thither their bones are always carried when they die beyond the seas. This peculiarity, if taken alone, is enough to avert from any part of our Western world the danger of being swamped by an influx of Chinese settlers. The first Chinese arrived at San Francisco shortly after the discovery of gold in 1849. California pioneers tell how they were feasted at a public banquet, and how the mayor, in a formal address, bid them tell their countrymen to follow. Since that date the population of our country has grown from 24,000,000 to 65,000,000; and while Europe has given us many millions, China has contributed the paltry contingent of 60,000-scarcely enough to people a thirdclass city. In view of all these facts, where is the ground of alarm? What call is there for prohibitory legislation that tramples on the faith of treaties and wounds the dignity of a friendly power?-President Martin, of the Royal College, China, in the December Forum.

UNION OF CHINESE CHURCHES.

A Conference of Union, composed of the representatives of seven Presbyterian churches laboring in China, was convened in Shanghai, China, May 12th, 1890. At this Conference it was found that on account of the diversity of language and the difficulties of travel, the representatives of the two churches believed organic union impracticable. After the adjournment, an informal meeting of delegates, representing five diff-erent Presbyterian Missions, was held. It was recommended that steps be taken to form an organic union between the churches here represented and any others who may desire to join them. A plan of union, similar in some respects to the one adopted by the Presbyterian churches in India, was proposed, and at a subsequent meeting of the full delegations unanimously approved. Following is the plan:

1. That a constitution be drafted for the Presbyterian church in China, based upon the constitutions of the Presbyterian churches in Europe and America. (a) That, if foreign missionaries and ministers retain their connection with their home church courts. they shall have no vote in the China church courts, but only the right to counsel and advise: but if they sever their ecclesiastical connection with the home churches and submit to the discipline of the ecclesiastical courts in China, they shall be full members of these; in all cases it shall be left to each individual foreign missionary or minister to choose for himself one or other of these two relations. But during a temporary sojourn at home he may resume full connection with his former church court.

2. The doctrinal basis of organic union shall be: (a) The Apostles' Creed; (b) The Nicine Creed; (c) The Westminster Confessions and Catechisms.

3. Presbyteries shall be composed of the missionaries, the pastors and the churches occupying the same territory. These Presbyteries shall, for the present constitute one Synod, which shall meet once in five years. At a meeting of the full delegations, held in Shanghai, May 14, it was,

Resolved, 1. That Rev. Dr. Happer, Rev. J. Goforth. Rev. J. Ross, Rev. John L. Stuart and Rev. T. C. Fulton be requested to present this basis of union to their respective bodies for their approval, with a view to bringing the matter fully before the Assemblies of 1891. 2. That these delegates intercommunicate the action of the respective bodies as soon as practicable.

THE TRINIDAD MISSION.

The Rev. Dr. Morton writes from Tunapuna to the Halifax Presbyterian Witness: November 2nd I took the communion service at Princestown. The church is not fully seated, but every seat was full, and Mr. Macrae will have to order more settees. It was very refreshing to revisit my old district and see the work thus prospering. Monday the Mission Council met and welcomed Mr. Grant and Miss Fisher. Official examinations of some of his schools prevented Mr. Grant from joiniug us in the inspection of the following days.

Tuesday Messrs. Macrae, Coffin, Soodeen, myself, Mrs. Morton and Miss Fisher visited Jordan Hill school, which we found doing well, and then drove on through a most hilly country to Lengua, where we inspected the school and dismissed the children for the day, and then attacked a picnic breakfast at half-past twelve o'clock. In addition to Mr. Macrae's ample supplies, the catechist had killed a fatted fowl and drawn extensively on somebody's orange garden. Even a dyspeptic editor would have enjoyed a feast, as we did.

To spare our horses, the gentlemen set out to walk to the Barrackpore school-two miles away. The croaker of our party-a picnic party is not complete without a croaker-predicted that it would rain, as soon as he saw the dark clouds gathering up in the east; and as generally happens at picnics, especially when the black clouds

come up, it rained. This rendered the part of the road which was not gravelled extremely bad; and we returned to headquarters with considerable loss of dignity. Our work was, however, done and we thought well done. The rest of the party had held a splendid woman's meeting. What matter for loss of dignity or shoeblacking! Our spirits rose and we took the road. But clouds soon formed in all directions, and broke on us in continuous rain all the way home.

Wednesday forenoon we inspected Miss Archibald's school, which we found in a flourishing condition. In the afternoon the gentlewomen rested and the gentlemen visited three other schools. Thursday, Miss Archibald took Sooden's place, and we left for Piparo, taking Ben Lomond school by the way. Our commissariat proved excellent, but our transport somewhat broke down. We had still three miles to go and a river to ford, in visiting a settlement where it is proposed to erect a school. Some rain was falling-more was coming-to walk was impossible on account of the river, so we set out on a mule cart, sitting back to back on boxes. After crossing the river we found it better to walk, as the road was rough. What a change since I was last here! ests turned into cocoa estates, and bridlepaths into roads! We advised the establishment of a school. Rain was falling fast, but the river was still fordable, and we found our way back to the rest of the party, who were both relieved and amused at our appearance

In our absence a women's meeting had been held, from which men were not excluded, and the men raised no objections to being taught by a woman. We reached home wet and weary, with no worse consequences than a stiff neck on the part of a missionary who does not usually bear that character.

CHINAMEN COMING AND GOING. Arrivals and Departures in the Last Few

Years.

In response to a Senate resolution calling upon Secretary Windom to transmit to the Senate a statement of the number of arrivals and departures of Chinese persons at San Francisco annually since August 2nd, 1882. the Secretary transmitted a tabulated statement giving the desired information. From Sept., 1882, to July, 1883, the arrivals numbered 9,269, and departures 10,984; 1883, ,895 arrived, 12,273 departed; 1884, 11,331 arrived, 15,185 departed; 1885, 11,110 arrived, 16,915 departed; 1886, 13,718 arrived, 11,319 departed; 1887, 14,173 arrived, 17,816 departed; 1888, 10,935 arrived, 10,069 departed; 1889, 836 arrived, 3,672 departed.

Of the 611 persons who arrived during the six months ended Dec. 31st, 1889, 12 were actors, 2 clerks, 1 cook, 10 druggists, 2 goldsmiths, 404 merchants, 2 mining engineers, 8 pawnbrokers, 3 physicians, 10 shoemakers, 47 students and 242 with no occupation. Of these 221 were females. Secretary Windom says in respect to evasions of the law for the exclusion of Chinese laborers, that the violations appear to consist mainly in the use of fraudulent certificates and in smuggling across the northern frontier of laborers.

----A GREAT MISSIONARY SCHEME.

The Pope has just announced a bold plan for the evangelization of the whole of Africa by sending out several thousand popish missionaries all over that land. It would be the wisest act of that whole system, and yet it is a challenge to the churches of Protestant Christendom which they may well heed. The name of Francis Xavier, and his worldwide influence, did almost as much to establish the Papacy in the sixteenth century as the Reformation did to break it down. A missionary crusade is ever the life of the church that engages in it. The spirit of missions has done more for modern Christianity than any other influence employed by the Holy Ghost within the last hundred years a really bold missionary crusade, such as that proposed by the Pope, is undertaken by the united churches of Protestantism, would bring about such a revival as has not been known since the apostolic days. The Lord grant it.-Ex.

:-- In Minneapolis preparations are under way for the 10th International C. E. Convention, July 9-12. Hon. R. D. Russell, is Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements. It is expected that thousands will attend this convention from all parts of the world.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR TOPIC.

BY REV. D. M. HAZLETT. Feb. 15.-Helping our Brethren.-Josh. 1:10-18.

DAILY READINGS.

Numbers 32;17-28. Joshua 22:1-8. Luke 6:27-36. Galatians 6:1-10. Romans 14:21-23 and 15:1-6. Matthew 11:25-30. 2 Kings 7:3-11.

We ought to be careful in making promises, if we intend to keep them. If we do not intend to keep them we would better never make them. Good promises ought always to be kept. Bad ones never. The promises made to Moses by the Reubenites, the Gadites and half tribe of Manasseh must be fulfilled to Joshua. "When they saw the land of Jazer and Gilead, that it was a place for cattle, they asked it for their possession." It was granted them on condition that they would help the other tribes conquer their enemies on the other side of Jordan. When the time comes they promptly and cheerfully leave their families, their cattle and their lands to help their brethren. How beautifully simple is the story. But do we find others than the people of God imitating it?

Christ came to fulfill the law, not to destroy it. Hence we are not surprised at His teaching, "As ye would that men should do to you, do ye also to them likewise." And His example agreed with His precept for it is truly said of Him, "For even Christ pleased not Himself; but, as it is written, The reproaches of them that reproached thee fell on Me." We believe it is possible to strictly obey Christ's precept. We believe that strict obedience to it would increase human happiness a thousand fold. The receiver and the giver would both be benefitted. It could be practiced in pleasure and in business; in the store and in the office as well as in the church and the home. It is not the too strict adherence to this precept, or any other found in the Bible,

It is not the too strict adherence to this precept, or any other found in the Bible, that makes people gloomy, wretched and miserable. Lange says: "Pleasing one's self denotes the inconsiderate and unfriendly pursuit of the ideals of our own subjectivity in the selfish isolation of our personal exis-tence." We would say it was doing what we want to do without regard to the feelings of others or our own highest well-being. Selfishness is a vortex which swallows all within its reach. Unselfishness a gushing fountain, singing its way by the rivulet into distant fields refreshing the thirsty earth and producing richness and verdure. Bearing one another's burdens is fulfilling the law of Christ, Gal. 6:2. This does not mean that we are to help others lift their burdens with the tip of our finger or even with our whole hand and place them upon their shoulders. It means taking the bur-shoulders. The word "burdens" is quite general and includes moral delinquencies and outward distress. It will frequently happen that while we are bearing another's burden we will forget our own. If we would like to have others help bear our burdens, let us know that they feel likewise toward us. Bearing another's burden is the sureme test of Christ-likeness. To help others we must go before not

PLAIN TRUTHS FROM THE LESSON. To help others we must go before not

after them. The little we do in helping others mani-

The little we do in helping others mani-fests the little we have ourselves. It is not promised that the devil will flee without resistance. To help others we must be armed, eager for war, and in rank. To use our arms well we must use them often

We can be well armed, Gal. 6:14-17. Our endeavor. "All that Thou command-est us we will do, and whithersoever Thou sendest us we will go."



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TEMPERANCE.

WOMEN SELDOM DRINK.

Of all the blistering sights on earth, the worst is a drunken women. Now and then you can see one in a certain part of town, but these are cursed with a depravity that shows even plainer than does their inebriety. The fatal thing about an intoxicated woman is that whenever you see one you remember her. It is a sight that does not readily fade from the mind. It is so out of all lines of propriety, of decency, of humanity that it appalls with its very outrageousness. matter what a man may claim are his views on the subject of women he always proves his faith in her superior truth and purity by standing aghast at the sight of her maudlin condition. It proves how high is his ideal when he can look at this state in a woman with feelings no more akin to those in the case o a man than atheism is like religion. It is because he holds her higher, respects her more, gives her instinctively full measure of honor, that he feels shocked and outraged when she sinks so far as to pollute that purity.

Now and then a sensational writer stirs a ripple of attention by telling of the alarming prevalence of the drinking habit among women. As a matter of fact, it is a custom that never should, by the wildest stretch of malice, be called prevalent. When a woman does become intoxicated it seems that all the world knows it. So rare and surprising a thing is bruited abroad like the fall of a priest or the misstep of a clergyman. In our very surprise and attention to it we confess that it is unusual and unexpected. Men in society may be drunk as lords once a month, and all their triends may know of it; yet nothing is said of it which can or does harm them in the delicate esteem of the world. But just one lapse of this sort on the part of a woman is remembered against her forever; and men who hear he: spoken of associate this record against her the very first thing that enters their mind. She is blasted for all time, and can no more wipe out the stain than could Lady Macbeth erase the proof of her terrible crime. But women do drink. It seems to be the last stage in a long downward course. Inebriety unhidden is her very last step. There is no resting beyond that. Once over the line that bounds the land of sobriety she is gone irredeemably. There seems no rescue for her. All her grace is gone. All that was once beauty has turned to hideous offensiveness. All that was geutle and kind is rudely vicious, brazenly cruel. Now and then a policeman picks one up late at night in some out-of-the-way place and brings her to the Armory. She is unloaded with the roughness male prisoners know, tempered a trifle simply because she is less likely to escape. She is never still, as some men are when in their cups, but seem to feel her degradation so fully that silence will drive her to think-ing about it till insanity shall ensue. She talks constantly, employing language she never knew before, however low she sank. She seems to repel the faintest prompting of decent, womanly behavior and to crush with all the vileness she has heard in years, each instinctive prompting to be true .-Chicago Herald.

THE WILSON LAW SUSTAINED.

Judge Kinne, in the District Court at Vinton, rendered his decision in the celebrated Benton County original package case, the State of Iowa against Frank Hoff. He said it was conceded that on Nov. 1st, defendent sold beer at Vinton, and that sales were made by defendent as agent of the Anheuser-Busch Brewing Association, and that the beer had been manufactured by said association at St. Louis and placed in bottles, which were corked and sealed and in such condition imported into this State by said association and sold in the identical package in which they were imported and not otherwise. To this evidence and these facts defendent demurred: 1st, because so much of the prohibitory law of Iowa as prohibited the sale of beer in original packages is void; 2nd, that the Wilsou bill is unconstitutional and void; 3rd, that no law has been passed in Iowa since the passage of the Wilson bill prohibiting the sale by importers intoxicating liquors in original packages; 4th, that the facts stipulated do not constitute a crime under the laws of Iowa. Some three months ago George Spaulding, a saloonkeeper was fined \$300 and costs for a violation of the law. Up to a week ago he had paid \$100 of this fine, when he left the

THE MID-CONTINENT.



" Voyagers on life's sea, To yeurself be true, And whate'er your lot may be, Paddle your own cance."

"To yourself be true," "and thou cans't not then be false to any man." "Self-love is not so vile a sin as self-neglecting." Then "be wise to-day, 'tis madness to defer." Get Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, for all af-fections of the lungs and throat. It is likewise a wonderful liver tonic, and invigorator." "To yourself be true," "and thou cans't not then be false to any man." "Self-love is not so vile a sin as self-neglecting." Then "be wise to-day, 'tis madness to defer." Get Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, for all af-likewise a wonderful liver tonic, and invigorator." "To yourself be true," "and thou source to any man." "Self-love is not so vile a sin as self-neglecting." Then "be wise to-day, 'tis matter what their name or nature. It cures all Skin, Scalp and Scrofulous affections, as Eczema, Tetter, Salt-rheum, Fever-sores, White Swellings, Hip-joint disease and kindred ail-ments. "It's the *cheanest* blood-purifier, sold

invigorator. All the year round, you may rely upon Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It's not like the sarsaparillas, that are said to be good for the blood in March, April and May. The "Discovery"

It isn't the usual way

It isn't the usual way —it's just the reverse—to pay a patient when you can't cure him. Neverthe-less, that's what's done by the makers of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. They promise to pay you \$500 if they can't cure your catarrh, no matter how bad the case. It isn't mere talk—it's busi-ness. You can satisfy yourself of it, if you're interested. And you ought to be, if you have catarrh. It's faith in their medicine that's behind the offer. It has cured thousands of the worst cases, where everything else failed. You can be cured, too. If you can't, you get the money. They're willing to take the risk—you ought to be glad to take the medicine. to take the medicine.

Some lives eare like= shoes the more worn-Whe brighter." Busy wives who use SAPOLIO never seem to grow old. Try a cake ...

A complete wreck of domestic happiness has often resulted from badly washed dishes, from an unclean kitchen, or from trifles which seemed light as air. But by these things a man often judges of his wife's devotion to her family, and charges her with general neglect when he finds her careless in these particulars. Many a home owes a large part of its thrifty neatness and its consequent happiness to SAPOLIO.

as Grocers often substitute cheape ' goods for SAPOLIO, to make a better profit. Send back such articles, and insist on having just what you ordered. TA

town and attempted to ship his stock of liquors. The Sheriff, learning of it, seized them while in transit to the depot and now advertises the entire stock for sale at auction. This is the first instance known where liquors seized in a prohibition State have been offered for sale by officials. The Sheriff claims, however, that he has the right to do this and his opinion is coincided in by prominent members of the bar. The matter will probably be decided in the urts .- St. Louis Republic.



Vest, Agt., ouis, Mo. his paper.

South Bend, Washington.

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DURIN DOILY HADDINGOUL, The Pacific Ocean Terminas of the Nexthern Pacific Railroad. Located at the mouth of Willapa river, on the best harbor between San Francisco and Puget outher the second second second second second. The Northern Pacific Railroad has contracted to reach SOUTH BEND with its line now under construction by December 31, this year, and the extensive system of wharves, coal bunks 1 ware houses, shops, and other terminal ach ther required to the terminus of a trans. outine at the will be erected at SOUTH BEND SOUTH BEND with its excellent harbor, as natural resources of timber, cool, and spricition rai weaith, its beautiful town-site and healthy climate, is destined in a short time to become one of the largest cities on the PACIFIC COAST. This is an excellent opportunity for investors for parties seeking a business location where they energy on up with a new city. Special induces perior argow up with a new city. Special induces mentages and other information, address **THOMAS COOPER**. General Manager Northern Land and Develop-ment Co., South Bend, Washington.



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THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1891.

ASSEMBLY'S COMMITTEE ON CHURCH UNITY.

This is the official title for the Committee of Conference with our Protestant Episcopal friends, as to organic church unity. It will be remembered that in 1886 the House of Bishops of the P. E. church, adopted a general Declaration on the above subject, and an invitation to all the prodigal sects to confer about returning home. This was presented to our next Assembly, a Committee of 14 was appointed to confer, which Committee has reported progress from year to year and is to report again at the coming Assembly. The progress thus reported is lacking mainly in progressiveness. The amiable and fraternal correspondence between our Committee and the Commission of the Bishops is published in full in our last Minutes.

We do not see that any basis of practical outcome has been approached or suggested. So long as persons who are trying to make a deal, treat with each other in formal and stilted correspondence, with great long sentences composed of great big words, sounding like translations from the Papal decretals or the patristic homilies, they are far from the kingdom of unity. This is no reflection upon the grace and dignity of the letters composing the joint correspondence. It only shows that they are soaring in the empyrean far from any suggestion of alighting on terra firma, and coming down to actual business. After three years' conference and all the repetitious correspondence, the only practical point made is that our Committee have secured from the others, the statement of an opinion that "the authoritative deliverance of your (P. E.) church in relation to three orders of the ministry, is not at all a dogmatic article of faith, but a declaration of ecclesiastical polity as your church hath inherited the same, and that it is simply a statement of what, in your view, is historic and evident to all." This is supposed to remove the question of the Historic Episcopate from the sphere of doctrine to that of discipline, from Theology to church government. The conclusion is that the Historic Episcopate is not a dogmatic article of faith but a declaration of ecclesiastical polity inherited by the church from the Apostles. We do not see the slightest relief afforded by this classification. The Episcopal church holds in this case the question of polity to be as clearly revealed in the Scriptures, and as obligatory, as if it were an article of doctrinal faith. It is to them an article of polity-faith, as binding as any doctrine in the church. Their Commission quotes from their "Preface to our Ordinal" as follows: "That it is evident unto all men diligently reading Holy Scriptures, and ancient authors, that from the Apostles' time there have been these Orders of the Ministry in Christ's church, Bishops, Priests and Deacons." Now this is precisely what Presbyterians do not see to be evident from the Scriptures and ancient authors. And this is the particular sticking point of our whole difference.

Our Episcopal friends, holding that the Scripture teaches these three Orders of the Ministry, also hold that these Orders have descended to their ministry through successive ordination from the Apostles and their successors, all the way down; and that the Presbyterian ministry has not thus validly descended. This they call the Historic Episcopate, in so far as it relates to their highest Order-Bishops. Their faith in Scripture. therefore, compels them to require of the Presbyterian ministry as it stands, reordination by the laying on of hands by their historic Bishops, to communicate to us Apostolic validity. They would reconsecrate all our Ministers first as Deacons, then as Priests if found worthy, and provided any are duly elected thereafter as Bishops. But Presbyterians have rejected for hundreds of years their claim to Apostolic succession, and also the offices of Deacons and Priests as Orders of the Ministry. There is where we stand face to face.

Now in our humble judgment, this vital point should be settled first of all, before conference about minor points that would easily arrange themselves after, should this one be settled. Why not come to the point in plain English without all this bewildering diplomacy and circumlocution? The question is, shall Presbyterians consent to obliterate all their historic testimony to the truth; confess centural ignorance of church history; deny the witness of the Holy Ghost

THE MID-CONTINENT.

to the work of the ministry of the Reformed churches; disown our sacraments; call all our church forefathers unbaptized and uncovenanted; unchurch all the living ministry and membership as not lawfully admitted or belonging to the church of Christ; yield self respect and loyalty to inherited faith; and require our ministers to bend the suppliant knee before the Bishop's throne seeking the laying on of consecrated hands? Or will the Episcopal church yield her faith that she declares to be evident to all men as written in the Holy Scriptures and concede our past, while she recognizes our present standing? Lift up the eye of imagination and see Drs. McCosh, John Hall, Howard Crosby, Thomas Hastings, Francis L. Patton, James A. Dickey, William H. Green, Philip Schaff, Howard Crosby, Theodore L. Cuyler, John C. Lowrie, Henry Kendall, Samuel J. Niccolls, James H. Brookes, J. G. Monfort, with Talmage and Geo. P. Hays, acting as chief marshals, marching full-robed in procession with bare heads to the great Episcopal Cathedral to humbly bend before the House of Bishops and get leave to preach the gospel and to administer the Sacraments! Great are the uses of the human imagination. So long as church unity means simply submission to the claims of our Episcopal peers on a point of church polity, then there is no possible hope for it so big as a man's hand. And until this one vital issue is somehow arranged, all committee palaver about union is simply ecclesiastical Quixotism. Time and words and grace are lost, until this separation is bridged. Let us leave sentimental speculation and come down to stubborn facts. It is best to live in a world of reality.

PRESBYTERIAN HOSPITALS.

A very interesting account of the presentation of newly erected buildings to the Presbyterian Hospital in Philadelphia, is found in *The Presbyterian* of last week. The growth and prosperity of this benevolent institution of whose Board of Trustees Rev. Dr. Chas. A. Dickey, is President, is gratifying to all good people. This hospital is an outgrowth of popular sympathies awakened in the civil war, and its conception seems to have sprung up simultaneously in several minds. Though the Presbyterians had been helping other undenominational institutions, which, as Dr. McCook remarked, "was a fine exhibition of Catholic feeling, and of the essential unity of the church," yet something was felt to be due to our own household of faith.

Grounds were given by Rev.Dr. Saunders and gradually the hospital has developed into a noble charity, now capable of caring for more than 200 patients. The 15th of January was rendered notable in its history by the completion and presentation to this hospital of a new building and two additional wards. The "Administration Building" is the gift of John H. Converse, Esq., an influential and wealthy elder in Calvary church of which Dr. Dickey is pastor. Mr. Converse has devoted much time during the past two years in building and preparing it for use and with great liberality presented it complete with a policy of perpetual insurance on it. A new Woman's Surgical Ward, built at the expense of Lady Martha Richardson Kortright, of London, as a memorial to departed members of her family was likewise presented by Rev. Dr. Mac-Intosh of the Second church. The Men's Surgical Ward for the use of wounded and crippled men, was presented by the Ladies Aid, being the second Ward that they have erected. Rev. Dr. Grier, of The Presbyterian, made a very touching presentation speech in their behalf. On a wall in one of its rooms is placed a tablet with the following inscription: "This Ward was erected by the Ladies Aid, and in token of their appreciation of the devotion to this hospital of their President, Maria Cuyler Grier, this tablet was placed January, 1891, on its walls." Mrs. Grier is the wife of Rev. Dr. Grier, and a daughter of the late Rev. Dr. C. C. Cuyler, a lady whose name is fragrant in all the churches. On this occasion other addresses were made by Drs. McCook, Dickey, Dana and Henry, the whole forming a most touching display of the spirit of practical Christian charity.

The existence of hospitals and other houses of charity, maintained distinct from church connection, is frequently made the occasion of adverse criticism to Christianity, as lacking in practical manifestation of true religion. The Roman Catholics gain a vast advantage in the argument against both Protestantism and the world, by their conspicuous display of formal charity in many kinds of benevolent corporations. They stand together and make it pay, with their wonderful systems of organization. With the overflow of the profits of their charitable societies, they plant others and help maintain them in their infancy. How many are their hospitals, asylums, homes and nunneries, where they make hosts of perverts. The great Presbyterian hospitals in Philadelphia, New York, Chicago and elsewhere, are movements in the right direction. We might easily have Presbyterian hospi tals in St. Louis and in other large cities, that would ameliorate sufferings of multitudes, that would soon prove self-supporting, and that would show our faith by our works.

DEATH OF SECRETARY WINDOM.

The whole country was startled last Friday morning on reading the intelligence of the sudden and tragic death of the Secretary of the Treasury. Hon. William Windom, whose office stands second in rank in the Cabinet of the President, had gone to New York City to attend a banquet of the Board of Trade, with many other distinguished political leaders. The assembly had gathered at Delmonico's and after organization, the Secretary, who was honored with the position of first speaker of the evening, delivered an able and elaborate address. At the conclusion he was seen to be seriously ill, and falling in his seat he was borne to an adjacent room, where shortly he expired without regaining consciousness. It was a tremendous shock to all present and the attendants speedily and sorrowfully dispersed. Sudden death always produces a deep impression. But in the case of one so long prominent before the nation and so deservedly honored, it becomes a public grief. This case is all the more shocking from the fact that grave questions as to the nature of the national currency are now being agitated in Congress and before the public, upon the decision of which the financial interests of the country are waiting with bated breath. The deceased Secretary was deemed by all parties fair-minded, honest and wise in his administration, and his recent action in the threatened crisis has been widely commended. Even those who differed with him in policy respected his official character and conceded his capacity. Mr. Windom had long been before the public, serving for ten years in the lower House of Congress, being intimately connected with Indian affairs, and was thirteen years U. S. Senator from Minnesota. He was appointed Secretary of the Treasury by President Garfield, and rgain by the present President, where he has nobly maintained his place. Mr. Windom was a sincere statesman of broad and highly cultured intellect, excellent administrative ability and unimpeached integrity far above the level of the ordinary politician. He had long been a consistent professor of religion and with his family he attended the Presbyterian Church of the Covenant in Washington, contributing liberally to its erection and support. The whole country will testify to his eminent character and will extend deepest sympathy to his bereaved household.

Lessons on the uncertainty of life seem trite and men grow impatient of their utterance. But the events by which God in His providence illustrates this truth, never cease to recur and to strike home to all hearts. Death falls like a lightning flash. His victim disappears from human gaze and the world moves on. But men are so inconsiderate. The warning fails to lead them to repentance and to Christ. Even while others are walking amidst clouds and darkness in tribulation, the spectators are turning away, each one to his own concerns. How shall God win us if we fail to heed His voice speaking in providence?

—The religious newspaper makes the teaching of the Bible practical and present. It applies revealed truth to daily living, makes it a power in the decisions which must be made in those smaller affairs where the purposes of life are shaped and developed for its great crises. It re-enforces the utterances of the pastor, instructs the church in many ways by the recorded experiences of other churches, and helps to guide and quicken its spiritual life. Most of the new movements by which the churches advance in strength and influence are started by informed.

by which the churches advance in strength and influence are started by information which is first spread through the religious newspaper. Christians who do not read it know little and feel little their relations to the body to which they belong, and are little moved to join its work to bring the nations to Christ.

Keep the Indian Agencies out of Politics.

One of the good results coming out of the late Indian disturbance is that the country has been, more than ever before, impressed with the importance of taking the appointments to the Indian Service out of party politics, and placing them under civil service principles. The Commisioner of Indian Affairs earnestly advocated such action in his last Annual Report, and the Sup't of Indian Schools also recommended it. The Board of Indian Commissioners recently sent a delegation to President Harrison to urge the adoption of this policy. Their recommendation received the close attention of the President, who has reserved the matter for fuller consideration, when the pressing business of the present short session of Congress shall have passed. It is a hopeful indication that the conviction is deepening in the public mind, that the "Spoils System," applied to the Indian Service, inevitably brings into office many unwise and unfit persons in the Indian agencies and schools, and prevents that continuity and harmony so much desired, in educating and civilizing the Indian population.

MAKING A RECORD. A Synodical Missionary's Burden.

Dr. B. had been riding all night. The night ride had been necessary in order to reach L. to participate with one of his boys in anniversary exercises. Of course he was weary after the sleepless night. Maybe, on that account, his glasses were a shade more blue than usual. At all events, when he had scanned the bundle of letters that had been forwarded to him at L., his face did not glow with the habitual cheery light. One letter, in particular, seemed to furnish the explanation of his unusual depression. This letter was from the School of the Prophets. Dr. B. had been looking for it. He had expected it to enable him to arrange pulpit supply for one of the best Mission Fields in the Synod. The principal church in this field is in a growing town at a railroad junction, the business center of With it, is a beautiful and developing farming country. an out-station, also on the R. R. Both churches have new houses of worship. There is also a good manse. To arrange for a minister for this important field was what Dr. B. had hoped the letter would enable him to do. Apart from the specific disappointment, there was that in the letter which wounded him deeply. "Tried every man in the senior class for B. but the same objection is made by each one. They all object to double fields!" Out of a class of more than 60, not one seems willing even to consider aught but single fields. And this is the day, too, of the grand missionary nprising among students! Can it be that men whom the Foreign Board cannot send abroad will not be called to scattering fields within the sphere of the Home Board?

The puzzled Superintendant of Missions began to ask anew the old question: "Does it pay the young minister to begin his work on the frontier? Is it fair to him to urge his doing it?" Happily a concrete answer was right before him in the occasion which had called him to L. The Pres. church here was celebrating its tenth anniversary. The first topic on the programme, as arranged for the occasion, was, "The Pres. Church in L. in 1881." The senior elder, a pioneer, told the story. There was no R. R. to L. then. The S. M who organized the church had reached the village by a 22 mile drive. Having found 2 willing Presbyterians, he organized them into a church, and left them with a promise to do the best he could for them in the way of a supply. In May, a student from the Sem. came to spend his vacation on this field. At its close the most cheering feature in the outlook of the church was this student's promise to return at the end of his senior year. The pioneer's story was told. Dr. B. felt that he had much more promising fields in 1891. But his meditation was interrupted by the introduction of another elder, who was to present the results of a decade of faithful work in describing "The Pres. church in L. in 1891,"

The student had kept his promise, and, in the face of flattering invitations from single fields, supposedly more favorable to that concentrated energy which compels rapid results, returned to L. He soon had other appointments. As a result of this scattering work, 4 outside churches were organized and each provided with a good house of worship. These also have become working centers for three additional ministers. Meanwhile the church in L. has developed so as to require the full time of its pastor, and that on a selfsupporting basis. At last, through God's blessing on his own patient, self-denying energy, the pastor of this scattering parish has a single field. In the church of L. alone, during the decade, 268 members have been received, with a present membership of more than 230. A most beautiful church edifice has been built. The R. R. came and the town grew. The increase in membership has been largely from the world, and the church is alive and full of spiritual power.

The old look of eager hopefulness had returned to the genial face of the now jubilant Syn. Miss. "It pays. It pays," he sang in his heart. After the anniversary exercises he turned the "Minutes" to see the present status of the particular single field that the student of 1881 had been most drawn to. "Total number, 165!" Dr. B. smiled, yet his face shadowed again as his thoughts furned to the School of the Prophets. In his heart he felt no bitterness toward the students. He was rather sorry. And his prayer for the young man of God was that of an ancient teacher of a prophetical school, regarding a young man: "Lord, open Thou his eyes." G. N. L.

World's Conference Y. M. C. A.

The Twelfth Triennial Conference of the Y. M. C. Associations of all lands is to be held the coming August in Amsterdam, Holland. The growth of the Associations in number and influence will make this Conference one of the largest and most profitable that has been held. In order to accomodate the delegates and their friends that may desire to accompany them, at the suggestion of the International Committee, State Secretary Hall "is making arrangements for a special excursion party. Round trip tickets from New York via "City of Paris," of the Inman Line, July 22nd, to Liverpool, London, Dover, Ostend, Brussels, Antwerp and New York, will be \$128. The above tour, including the Conference, will occupy four weeks. By addressing Rev. Geo. A. Hall, 40 East 23rd St., New York, further information can be secured.

A Lady Builds a Hospital.

How charity grows by its exercise. Lady Kortright, of London, becoming interested in the Presb. Hospital in Philadelphia, began by endowing a bed. She has now built a whole Ward for it, and she has begun to erect a Convalescents' Home in Chester County, which she proposes to endow. The joy of helping the poor and suffering, after the manner of Christ, is a sweet portion of Christian experience. Will not some devout Christian woman begin to lay plans for a Presbyterian hospital in St. Louis?

THE MID-CONTINENT.

THE DAY OF PRAYER AT McCORMICK SEMINARY.

Most delightful and profitable was the two hours' meeting in which the faculty and students of McCormick Theol. Seminary observed the Day of Prayer for Colleges. The chapel was filled at ten o'clock with the 170 students, members of the faculty and a few visiting friends. Instead of having some one of the faculty, or some learned divine from abroad, discourse on the special subject for the day, the meeting was made a conference, during which reports were heard from the widely extended educational field of this country and the foreign field. Among the students of this Seminary most of the States are represented and almost all the colleges, great and small, East and West. Presbyterian and Congregational, State and non-denominational.

Professor Curtis presided, and among the interesting visitors was Rev. Dr. Ganse, Secretary of the Board of Aid for Colleges. The devotional and prayerful character of the occasion was remembered at the beginning and at intervals throughout the service, the supplications, in every instance but one, and the remarks coming from the students. As the name of each college represented in the Seminary was called one of graduates rose and reported the religious condition of that Institution as he found it during under-graduate days, and as he knew it to be from recent reports received. And it was an interesting, and, on the whole, a very encouraging report from the field at large. It would be impossible in this brief article to summarize these reports. Let me rather chronicle some of the impressions made upon me by what I heard:

First. The immense advantage to the cause of religion there is in having colleges professedly and expressly religious in their purpose and management. The students from State colleges spoke of the difficulties attending aggressive religious work where the faculty could not officially ndorse and further the efforts of the students. But the students from church colleges could tell of the blessed fruits of religious labors in which the faculty were leaders and encouragers. The reports of students in colleges preparing for the ministry bore testimony all one way, namely, that if the Church expects her ministry to be continually replenished, and laborers sent into the harvest, she must send her sons to be educated to colleges where Christianlty can be officially endorsed and the Bible systematically taught. One professor in a Christian college was quoted as saying the faculty considered their work to that extent a failure if any young man graduated from that college without having become a Christian. Another college reported 101 students in college classes and every one a professor of religion. Do not such facts show where believing parents should send their sons and daughters to have the best influences brought to bear upon them?

Second. The many lines of Christian work into which students at our own and other church colleges are introduced. The reports showed that in every case these colleges had very active Y. M. C. A., with similar societies for the ladies in co-educational colleges. And there were no institutions of refreshment merely, but organized for aggressive personal work, for mission S. S. work, and for laypreaching in destitute localities. The spirit of prayer and effort is broadcast among the colleges and the fruits thereof appear in McCormick students and in other seminaries of our church.

Third. College revivals are besought, fostered, and frequent. Over and over again the speakers reported revivals as being labored for in their colleges, and some that such seasons of grace were being now experienced in their *alma mater*. How blessed for Christian parents to know when they send their sons to college they are sending them into an atmosphere full of spiritual fervor. What joy to see him coming back to you' each year tinctured, not with skepticism, but with zeal for Christ and His cause.

Fourth. The grand opportunity for men of wealth. Some of these colleges were reported as passing through a financial crisis. The West the North-west and the South-west, too, have just begun to work in the matter of higher education. Some of these younger colleges are reaching out empty hands to a church which has many men of wealth in it. Shall they ask in vain? Prayer unceasing should be sent upwards, till God shall move men who are the stewards of His wealth to lay a large proportion on His altar for Education. The Board of Aid for Colleges wastes none of its funds and knows where to place every cent that churches and individuals will give it.

The interest at this meeting increased through the two hours to its close, the two last speakers representing Oroomiah Gollege, Persia, and the Presbyterian College of Tokio, Japan, and so manifestly encouraging and blessed were the reports, that Dr. Herrick Johnson proposed that the students should distribute themselves for the evening among the various churches of the city, whose ministers and members would be delighted to have portions of the feast we enjoyed that day at McCormick. REV. JOHN CURRER. *Chicago, Jan. 28th*, 1891.

Held a Meeting of their Own.

The good women in a certain church were not permitted to speak in meeting. There were about twenty of them and from four to six masculines. The male participation was formal and dull and otherwise not profitable. What did those good women do? They deserted the regular meeting, organized a woman's prayer meeting on another evening —all took part; waked up enthusiasm; gathered in their neighbors till their numbers were doubled; and soon a revival in the church followed. What became of the men's meeting? We have not been informed.

——The farewell speech of Secretary Windom was a forcible appeal to the country against the perils of a destroyed commerce and a debased currency.

-----The Holy Scriptures are the WORD as well as the "concepts" of God.

ST. LOUIS AND VICINITY.

—Geo. R. Wendling, the famous orator and lecturer, has been secured by the Grand Avenue church, St. Louis, for the evening of February 6, 1891. He has selected for his subject, "Saul of Tarsus." Mr. Wendling has a national reputation as a profound and eloquent orator and the lecture is said to be one of his ablest efforts. He wil doubtless be greeted with a crowded house.

—Last Sabbath at Communion in the 2nd Church 16 members were received, eight of them on profession. Dr. Niccolls leaves this week to meet with the Committee on Revision. Rev. T. H. Cleland, D.D., of Springfield, is expected to supply his pulpit next Sabbath.

—MCCAUSLAND AVENUE CHURCH elected and installed two elders on Sabbath Feb. 1st. Messrs I. N. Creeny and Fred Walton.

——WESTMINSTER CHURCH received 14 members last Sabbath morning on profession; twenty-four members, sixteen on examination and eight by letter, have been received during the first two months of Rev. Mr. Herendeen's pastorate. God is blessing this people and they are greatly encouraged and gratified with their present ministrations. Congregations are greatly increased.

—A delightful Communion service at the Lafayette Park Presb. church Feb. 1. Twenty-six names added, 18 by letter and 8 on profession. Baptism administered to 7 adults and one infant. A very competent quartette choir of earnest, Christian people, has recently been organized, and adds greatly to the interest of the Sabbath.

—At the Central church Dr. Brank's, last Sabbath 14 members were received, 7 of them on profession. At the Grand Ave. church. Dr. Cannon, pastor, eight were received, five on profession.

—Meetings are being held each evening at Bethany church; last Sabbath four members were received, two on profession.

—The West Church held a very enjoyable communion the first in its new house, last Sabbath, receiving fifteen members, six on profession. The pews were assigned last week and already the congregation fills the new house under the popular ministrations of Bro. Ferguson.

—A meeting of the Presbyterian Union is to be held on Tuesday evening, 10th inst, at Mueller's Hall, on Olive St., near Grand Ave. Dr. Geo. P. Hays, of Kansas City. is engaged to make a popular address and it is hoped that there will be a large attendance of ladies and gentleman.

—Arrangements have been made for Union Meetings of Presbyterian churches next week both afternoon and evening in Dr. Brookes' church, Rev. William Dinwiddie, D. D., of Virginia, a well-known Evangelist and expositor of the Scriptures, is expected to preach and conduct the exercises. It is hoped that the interest manifested in the previous union meetings of last month may be developed into practical results by this joint effort of preaching of the Word and of prayer. These meetings will begin Sabbath evening, Feb. 8th.

Help Needed-For New Mexico.

In THE MID-CONTINENT OF Dec. 11th, 1890, Rev. T. M. Marshall, of Chamita, New Mexico, made an appeal for assistance to open and establish a school at El Quemado. He said, "Mr. J. M. Martinez, a helper for years in Los Rincones, has just gone to live and preach at Capulin church on the Continental Divide, which has been vacant 20 months. We have a stone chapel and two rooms for a teacher there, but no teacher for 15 months. Could not 20 girls or boys, or both, give me 10 cents apiece a week for a year. A teacher would go to El Quemado with that much added to what the people there can raise."

We have just received word that part of this fund has been raised and a teacher secured, who will begin work as soon as assured of \$100 more for the year's work than the tuition will yield her. The tuition will not be much. The school will be the means of doing much good. Will not enough of our readers interest themselves sufficiently in this matter to make it a success? It is work for the kingdom of Christ. Only a part is lacking to make that available which is already pledged. Address Rev. T. M. Marshall, Chamita, N. M.

——The acceptance of the Chair, of Theology in McCormick Seminary, by Prof. Willis G. Craig, now of the Chair of Church History is heartily received throughout the Northwest. Dr. Craig has steadily risen in the respect and love of the church ever since his ministry began among us. His efficiency and popularity in the Chair of History for many years, gives assurance of success in a field so nearly related thereto.

—Dr. Briggs in his recent Inaugural intimates that inspiration belongs only to the "concepts" and not to the language of Scripture. As a concept can be communicated to the human mind only by language, how can man attain to any certainty as to the accuracy of the divine concept received, unless assured that its language as well as the concept comes from God?

—The meetings of the Assembly's Committee on Revision in Washington City, beginning with Wednesday the 4th inst, should be accompanied by earnest and continued prayer throughout the church that Divine direction may attend their deliberations and lead them and our church to harmonious conclusions.

—Our Assistant, Rev. D. M. Hazlett begins this week on our 6th page the preparation of Weekly Prayer Meeting Topics for Christian Endeavor. They are intended as suggestions and stimulus for all young people's meetings of whatever name. They will be found profitable and interesting.

——Gen. Miles is on his way to Washington City with nearly enough wild Indian chiefs to start another House of Congress.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL.

Lesson VII. First Quarter. Feb. 15th, 1891.

ELIJAH TAKEN TO HEAVEN.

2 Kings 2:1-11.

GOLDEN TEXT.

"And Enoch walked with God: and he was not; for God took him."-Gen. 5:24. HOME READINGS.

M. Elijah Translated .- 2 Kings 2:1-11.

T. Enoch's Translation.-Gen. 5:18-24.

W. By Faith.-Heb. 11:1-6. T. Watching and Waiting.-Luke 12:35-40.

F. Ready to Depart.-2 Tim. 4:1-8. "Abundant Entrance."-2 Peter 1: S.

10-15. S. Out of Great Tribulation.-Rev. 7:17.

INTRODUCTION. When our lesson opens Ahab the king is dead, and Ahaziah's short reign of two years is ended in the dust of death. Jehoram, another son of Ahab, is sitting upon the throne of Israel; but Jezebel still dwells in

her favorite palace at Jezreel. The order of the narrative would naturally lead us to suppose that the departure, or translation, of Elijah took place very soon after the beginning of Jehoram's reign. Following the common chronology, this would give us, as the approximate date of our lesson, some time soon after B. C. 800. But the chronology of this period has not yet been made out with satisfactory precision.

NOTES.

1. Elisha had been selected by the Divine will as Elijah's personal assistant and prophetic successor (1 Kings 19:16, 19-21). The statement in 2 Kings 3:11 shows that Elisha rendered to his aged friend and teacher those personal services which are given by a servant or a son. The companionship between the two was evidently like the tender relation of father and son. (See 2 Kings 2:12). Where the two prophets had been dwelling we are not told. Gilgal is the point from which they set out on their last journey together. There were several places bearing this name in the Holy Land. The best known is probably the Gilgal close to Jericho, where the children of Israel established their first camp after they had passed the Jordan under the leadership of Joshua. But as that Gilgal lies from fourteen to fifteen hundred feet below the level of Bethel, it cannot be the Gilgal referred to in this lesson, for it said that they went down to Bethel. There was another Gilgal (all places so named are now called Jiljul or Jiljulia) on the mountains about eight miles north of Bethel. It is probable that this was the place from which the two prophets began their journey. And as it lies retired some miles from the main road, it may have been for a time, at least, their home. It was Jehovah's purpose to take Elijah from his earthly labors at this time. It is the will of God that determines the time of departure for His saints (Job. 14:5). The prophet knew through some Divine revelation that his final earthly day had dawned, but with a tender solicitude he shrank from warning his faithful and affectionate friend of the parting that was so nearly at hand. But the Divine revelation had come to Elijah also. Each one knew that they two were treading the mountain paths of Israel for the last time together. Their hearts are full and their lips are silent. To the one, the solemn awful grandeur of God's eternal presence is coming nearer with each step of the way. For the other, the great sadness of that final moment that must break the fellowship that has grown so strong and sweet in those years of toil and sorrow-the deep shadow and stillness of the coming storm that shall leave his life lonely on earth, are filling his soul with a manly grief too deep for words or tears. Did they know that it was not death that was to divide Had the Lord given them some them? clear intimation of the manner in which Elijah was to be borne bodily into heaven? The natural construction of the language in verse 10 would imply that they understood. 2. Why did Elijah ask Elisha to remain

behind? Probably the best answer is to say that, where the Scriptures are silent, we do not know. Some writers have assumed that this request was made in order to test Elisha's fidelity and fitness to succeed him in the prophetic office. But, with all deference to those who hold this opinion, we ask, why should Elijah test in any way the man who had been selected and appointed as his

successor by the unerring wisdom of the Supreme Lord? That matter had been settled years ago on Horeb the mount of God (1 Kings 19:15, 16). Any explanation must in the nature of the case be nothing more than mere speculative conjecture. If we permit ourselves to guess at all, why not say that the affectionate old man wished to spare his companion the sharp, sudden wrench of the parting. Even if our beloved go straight to the arms of God, we miss them; and all the blessed consciousness of their infinite gain cannot altogether still the cry of our hungry hearts as we quiver under the agony of the loss.

But love was met by love. It really appears that each one was hiding his knowl-edge from the other. The Lord was indeed sending Elijah to Bethel, but He was also sending the prophet upon a journey the terminus of which lay far beyond Bethel. Only upon the greatest of occasions, and in mements of the most intense earnestness, would a devout Israelite permit himself to attest the truth of his statement by that most solemn of all Jewish oaths, as the Lord liveth. The other formula, as the soul liveth, was a more usual form of strong affirmation. When the two forms are joined together, as in this instance, they show the overwhelming intensity of Elisha's love for his spiritual teacher and father. I swear by the infinite, eternal life of God, and by the deathless immortality of thine own soul, that I will not leave thee so long as thou remainest upon earth. Compare with this, that other noble declaration of Ruth the Moabitess, Ruth 1; 16-17; and for an exact coupterpart of this two fild oath, see the magnificent assertion of Ittai the Gittite to king David, when the rebellion of Absolom had driven the king a homeless exile from Jerusalem,-"'As the Lord liveth, and as my 'ord the king liveth, surely in what place my lord the king shall be, whether in death or life, even there also will thy servant be."-2 Sam. 15-21.

3. Bethel (meaning the "house of God") now called Beilin, is one of the most ancient places in the Holy Land. Originally Bethel seems to have been a sacred "place" near the Canaanite city then called Luz. A braham built an altar there (Gen. 12:8); Jacob saw his vision of the heavenly ladder there (Gen. 28:111-19), and there he received a econd confirmation of the divine promise (Gen. 35:9-15). In the days of the Judges it was a place of popular resort; the highway between Bethel and Shechem is mentioned as a well-known feature of the country (Jud. 21:19). Under Samuel it became one of the places of general legal assembly (1 Sam. 7:16). At the beginning of the separate history of Israel, Jeroboam had given it an evil notoriety by making it one of the two centers of his calf worship. The place was about eleven miles north of Jerusalem, a little to the east of the great road leading northward to Schechem. The words of the prophet Amos, 4:4 and 5:5, represent both Gilgal and Bethel as places of idolatrous worship. It is therefore a little remarkable that schools of the prophets were now in existence at both points. Evidently the fiery test on Carmel had produced so strong an effect on the people that neither Jezebel nor Ahab dared again to attempt to suppress by force the Jehovah worship. The ministry of Elijah had wrought greater results in Israel than some suppose. Besides the half-pagan altars of a false worship were the schools of the true faith.

There had been assemblies of the prophets in the days of Samuel (1 Sam. 10:5, 6; 19:20), but the organizations to which the sons of the prophets belonged, seem hardly identical with those. It must be confessed that our knowledge of these organizations is largely a matter of conjecture, for the direct Scriptural information is very scanty. The references scattered through the first nine chapters of 2 Kings are about all that we concerning them. The sons of the prophets may have been actually children of the prophets, but it is generally assumed that they were, to a large extent at least, simply pupils of the prophets. The term "father" and "son" were, as it appears, frequently used to express the relation of teacher and student. It is therefore generally taken for granted that these communities were something like theological schools. It will be noticed that the three that are named are all located within a few miles of the frontiers of the kingdom of Judah, where under the rule of the good Jehoshaphat they might find a secure refuge in case of necessity (see Amos 7:10-13). Furthermore the fact that these sons of the prophets all knew the revelation of God concerning Elijah's departure, tends to confirm the impression

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wasted my fiesh to the bone, and vitality were well nigh exhausted. My skin was yellow and rough, showing a bad state of the blood, and it is more than likely that blood poison existed, as I have taken large quan-tilies of mercury. After tities of mercury. After the sciatica was in a meas-ure under control, I was put under treatment to cleanse the blood and give

cleanse the blood and give me strength. This was continued several weeks. but to no purpose. My physician then sug-sested the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and it is to this medicine I owe my restoration to health. From actual experience in the use of various blood-purifiers, I am confident that Ayer's Sarsaparilla has no equal."-J. W. Pickle, Farmerville, La. "I have known Mr. J. W. Pickle for many years, and consider him a truthful man."-R. B. Dawkius, Mayor of Farmerville, La. "F Be sure, in making your purchase that the druggist gives you

ers were so lame I was ur able to hold a needle while the pain at night prevented my sleeping. I suffered also from nervous chills and a want of appe-tite. I tried outward ap-plications and took reme-dies prescribed by my doc-tor; but all to no purpose. A short time ago my son-in-law, Wm. Woods, of Hollis. N. H., was cured by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla of an inflammatory disease I seeing him so much bene-

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that they were themselves prophets, not theological students. To take away thy master from thy head, means simply to remove him from his earthly supremacy over Elisha. The answer, Yea, I know it; hold ye your peace means I know it, but I am too sad to talk about it.

4-8. The next community of the prophets was at Jericho, in the Jordan valley about hirteen miles southeast of Bethel. The Jordan river might be reached, at various points in its winding course, six or seven miles further to the eastward. As the two great ones went on their way from Jericho, fifty of the prophets followed them to some point from which they could see what fol-lowed. On the bank of the river Elijah rolled his long sheeskin cloak into the semblance of a staff, and therewith struck the water. Immediately the river tide divided, leaving a path from shore to shore between the two walls of water. This was the physical miracle which in some scene represented the drying up for Elijah of that dark and pathless flood of death.

9, 10. On the other side of the river, the hour for parting was come. Elisha's request for a double portion of thy spirit, must not be understood to mean twice as much a Elijah had. In the division of a Hebrew estate, the eldest child received a double portion that is, twice as much as any other child. For instance, in a family of three sons, two of them would receive each one-fourth of the estate, but the eldest would take twofourth. Elisha sought that gift that would enable him to carry on the work of God in a manner befitting the true heir and successor of Elijah. This gift, however, was one that only God could confer. If God should grant the request, Elisha would behold his master in the very moment and manner of his departure. It was a hard thing in the sense that only Jehovah could promise or grant it.

11. The end was come. While they walked on in that last earnest conversation, behold, a fiery chariot and horses of fire parted them asunder; and Elijah went up like a whirlwind into heaven. All that can be said here is simply that we are dealing with one of those great and wonderful works of God that man can never quite understand. Against a very common error it may be noted that the Scriptures say that Elijah was carried heavenward by the whirlwind, not by the chariot. The whirlwind appears to denote a terrific storm with its awful darkness and its terrors of lightning, thunder, and rushing, roaring wind. Many of the commentators shrink from accepting literally the statement concerning the fiery chariot with its horses that gleamed like flame. Perhaps they are right. But this is a plain historical document, and in such a document one does not expect the highly wrought figures of poetic speech. Did the servant of Elisha see at Dotham only an other brilliant figure of speech ?

Lord opened the eyes of the young man; and he saw : and, behold, the mountains were full of horses and chariots of fire round about Elisha." Compare that passage in 2 Kings 6:13-18. It looks very much as i in each case the beholder was permitted for a moment to look upon certain very real things that belong to the very real world o God. The Lord of glory was receiving with special honor one of the greatest of His servants, what wonder that the hidden mysteries were for a moment revealed? As to some other questions about Elijah's body, and about his place in heaven, the wise man will lay his hand upon his mouth and say, God knoweth.

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THE FAMILY CIRCLE.

AN OLD SONG WITH A NEW TUNE.

BY ELIZABETH P. ALLEN. There's a saying old and rusty, But good as any new— "Never trouble trouble, Till trouble troubles you."

Trouble's like a thistle,

That hangs along the way; It cannot fail to grab you, Some other bitter day.

But why not walk around it? That's just what you can do; Why should you trouble trouble, Before it troubles you?

Trouble is a bumble bee, t keeps you always vexed; urely means to sting you, It

The next time-or the next.

But bless you, bee thinks only Of breakfasts dipped in dew; Keep right ahead—this trouble Will never trouble you.

Oh merrv little travelers, Along life's sunny ways, When bumble bees and thistles Afright you at your plays,

Remember the old promise That your sorrows shall be few, If you never trouble trouble, Till trouble troubles you. —The Independent.

AN INNOCENT THIEF.

"O Johnny, come down town with me, will you? I've to get some tacks for mother, and she gave me this three-cent piece to spend. See, it's old and thin and little. They don't have three-cent two jaw-breakers and six marbles for it, all the same." Dick had leaned over the wall, and

given their signal of a long whistle followed directly by two short ones, which had caused Johnny Burt to appear

promptly from behind the wood pile. "Well, all right. I say let's take the three-cent piece. Where did you say they

three-cent piece. Where did you say they did not have any now?" "In the mint." "Mint? That grows in our garden, but I never found much of a crop of silver in it," said Johnny, scornfully. "Pooh!" replied Dick. "Do you mean to say you don't know what the United States mint is? It is where they make all the dollars and half dollars and gold pieces, and all the money that we use in this country. There is one in Washing-ton, one in Philadelphia, and there's another, but I've forgotten where. another, but I've forgotten where. Father's been in the mint in Philadelphia; and he says they save the water that the workman wash their hands in, 'cause there's little teenty-tointy specks of gold and when every one has washed their hands there is quite a little pile of gold-dust was known

hands there is quite a little pile of gold-dust, you know." "My!" said Johnny. "I wish I could wash gold-dust off my hands." And he passed the piece of money back to Dick. But "there's many a slip 'twixt the cup and the lip"; and the little coin slipped through Dick's fingers. I am sure you can't guess what happened to that little silver piece. A very large, observant-looking old toad had been sitting in the shadow of the wall, blinking his yellow eyes, and on the watch for any insects that might fly past. He had not been listening to

on the watch for any insects that might fly past. He had not been listening to the boys' conversation, and did not know that it was a very indigestible bit of silver that suddenly flashed in the sun; and out went his long tongue, and in went the three-cent bit before one could say "Jack Robinson,"—in fact, the boys were too amazed to give any thought to Jack Robinson, or any of the Robinson family. family

Johnny gasped, "He didn't, did he?", "Yes, sir, he did, sir!" said Dick, excit-edly. But both boys looked anxiously in

the grass to assure themselves that the money was really not there. "Not a sign of it," said Dicky, seizing the astonished toad, who blinked and shrunk together while Dick probbed and poked him all over. "Oh, the old thief!" and, taking him by the hind legs, he shook him violently; but poor Mr. Toad kept his wide mouth tightly shut. Dicky put him down and put his straw hat over him to keep him from hopping off. "What'll we do?" he said.

Johnny thought of the jaw-breakers and marbles, and grew red with rage. "Ginger!" he said "I guess I wouldn't be robbed by a warty old toad. I'd kill him, I would." And Johnny pulled from his pocket a new double-bladed jack-knife which he had received on his birthday.

"No, don't," said he: "you see he didn't do it on purpose. Probably he thought it was a bug. Father says they have to

be quick: the minute anything goes by they just have to grab it without stop-ping to look." ping

"Well," growled Johnny, "all I know is that's our three-cent piece, and we can't get any candy or anything without it. Give him here; 'twon't take a minute

Dicky slowly lifted the hat. The toad's jewel-like eyes seemed to him to look at

him beseechingly. "Say John," he said, "I suppose, prob-ably, he's got a wife and children waiting at home; and, you see, we're a good deal bigger than he is, and I think it's not fair play for two fellows like us to pitch on a little thing like him. Now, if he was our size, you know, it would be different." "Bosh!" burst forth John. "Go along

and get your tacks. I won't go." And jamming his hat down on his head, he climbed over the wall and disappeared behind the wood-pile, thinking Dick would give in. But Dick picked up his hat slowly, looked reproachfully at the offending toad, and then, struck with a bright idea, called out: "I say, John, we can't get the money, but we can have some fun out of it. Come down town; and afterwards we'll have a regular trial, and afterwards we'll have a regular trial, and have him for the prisoner. You can be the judge, and I'll be the policeman; or, if you'd rather. you can be the police-man, and we'll let Mary and Alice play, and then they can be witnesses or the jury. Say, that'll be fun!" John's head bobbed out from behind the wood-pile. "Why so it will," he said, "All right, I'll go." As Dick went to get a box for the pris-oner, his mother met him at the door

oner, his mother met him at the door. She had been sewing at the window, and had overheard the argument. She smil-ed as she said: "Here's a box dear; and, after the trial, I should be happy to have the index is an and be happy to have the judge, jury, and policeman come in and have some of the ice-cream which Jane is freezing. And here is a verse for you:

"He prayeth best who loveth best All things both great and small; For the dear God that loveth us He made and loveth all."

-The Little Christian.

DID NOT SEE IT.

Clara Gray, as she came home from church, repeated to herself the text: "I was a stranger, and ye took Me not in: naked, and ye clothed Me not: sick and in prison, and ye visited Me not."

In prison, and ye visited Me not." The sermon touched many of the con-gregation deeply,but Clara's bright blue eyes remained dry. She was a girl of seventeen years, the child of a wealthy merchant, dainty and luxurious in her habits, with a fastidious, cold face and reserved manner. Her reserve she was proud of thinking one of the surgest was proud of thinking one of the surest proofs of good-breeding. But Clara be-lieved herself to be a Christian, and was desirous to fulfill her duty in every point.

"It is simply impossible for me to obey that text," she thought. "The Bureau of Organized Charities looks after all hungry people, no strangers ever come to our door, and papa would not ever allow me to go to the prisons." She dismissed the matter from her

mind and tripped up the steps of her luxurious home.

One of the maids, a German girl, fol-One of the maids, a German girl, fol-lowed her to her chamber to take her cloak and hat. Clara saw that her eyes were swollen with crying. Lena had been alone all day. She was only begin-ning to speak English and was the only German servant in the house. Last night a letter had come from the far-off village on the Rhine, bringing news that village on the Rhine, bringing news that was hard to bear. The girl in her grief longed for a kind word. Clara spoke German. She was young. She would be sorry for her.

sorry for her. "Ach, Fraulein," she said, timidly, touching Clara's golden hair. "So schoen! My sister's hair—it is like that! And she is dead —little Louise—dead dead!" She burst into tears. Clara drew back haughtily. Some Dutch child's hair like hers! This wom-an was so ugly, too, with her nose red

an was so ugly, too, with her nose red and her eyes swollen with crying. And then, Clara hated a scene.

then, Clara hated a scene. "I am very sorry if your sister is dead, I am sure. You can go now. I shall not need you any more," she said coldly. When she had brushed and curled her pretty hair she went down to luncheon. Tom was there, for a wonder. Tom-was her elder brother, a tall, handsome man, with a loud voice and flushed face. She would rather he never would come to luncheon: he langhed so foolishly and to luncheon; he laughed so foolishly and his breath smelled so of brandy. But this was one of the days when

Tom's voice was quiet and his face pale. He made no jokes, and ate nothing, but watched his little sister wistfully. How like she was to their mother!

There were times when Tom halted on his downward path; when he longed for that dead mother who had loved him. If there were some one to care for him now, to pray for him, to encourage him and him a little when he swore off from that accursed liquor!

He moved from his place and sat down by Clara. Presently he took her hand. "Clara," he said, "suppose you come to my room and let us have a talk? want to be better acquainted with you. What do you say?" He laughed awk-wardly, and added in a lower voice, "Mother and I used to have Sunday af-ternoon talks."

"I always practice sacred music on Sunday afternoons," said Clara calmly, withdrawing her hand.

Tom looked at her a moment and turned away. Something in his eyes made her start to her feet. The soul of her brother, "sick and in prison," had called to her for help, and she had not given

His father met him at the door. "Where are you going, my son?" he said. "Down to the club, sir."

Clara read the whole story in her father's pale face. The hall-doors clang-ed as Tom went out. She crept to her own room and threw herself on her

'Inasmuch as ye did it not to one of the least of these, ye did it not to Me." For the first time in her life she saw that there are worse hungers and sickness than those of the body, and that that Christ sends us to heal them. "Here am I," she cried with bitter tears. "Lord, let it not be too late!"— Youth's Companion.

WORDS.

Do you know, little maid, when you open

by you know, little maid, when you open your mouth
That away to the east, to the west, north and south,
On the wings of the wind, just like bees or like birds,
Fly the tones of your voice and the sound of your words?

Do you know, little maid, that your mouth is

All the words you will say, all you have said before, Are imprisoned within? Some are sweet,

pleasant words, Which, when they get out, will sing just like the birds.

There are others so cross that they no one can please, And when they get out they will sting just

And when they get out they will sting just like bees.
Watch them close, little maid; when cross words stir about,
Shut the door right up tight, and don't let them get out!
Beth Day, in Minneapolis Housekeeper.

A UNILUTU.

I was visiting at one time, says a writer, a very dear friend, whose little son had not yet dropped his lisping accent. The pastor. who was a frequent visitor, was dining with us, and the little boy, a remarkably well-behaved child, was allowed to sit at the table. The flow of conversation passed without interruption, and not a word was spoken by the child, until the desert was served, with a very delicious sauce prepared after a most approved recipe, with the required proportion of wine incorporated. Then he asked: "Mamma, what ith thith thauth made of? It tathes very, very good." The mother re-plied: "Butter and sugar," thinking that would satisfy the young inquiring mind. He tasted again, then asked: "What elth is it made of? I tathe something elth." A glance across the table from the minister, seemed to say to the mother: "You are in a corner now; I wonder how you will get out of it." ' She then mentioned the spices and other ingredients, still omitting wine. The child said again: "It is very good," and continued eating. Presently he looked up, as if from a brown study and said: "Mamma, aren't you glad we are not the kind of folkth that eath whiskey?"

All present yielded to unrestrained merriment, except the mother, to whom the artless question came like an accusation, and made an impression which lasted through her life-time. The resolution was formed, there and then, that her boy should never become familiar with the taste of wine or other liquors at her table, and thus fall an easy prey to temptation in after years. From that time she never allowed one drop of intoxicating liquor to enter into any part of the food of the famlly.

The little questioner is now a strong tem-perance man, and doing good, faithful work as a missionary of the American Board in China.—Union Signal.

A SENSIBLE GANDER.

It would hardly be supposed that a gander would be wiser than multitudes of men, but such is the case, as the following incident proves.

Many years ago a saloon stood in the outskirts of Mount Vernon, Ill., on the Spring Garden road leading southeast. A mile or so away on this road lived a sot who visited this saloon almost daily, drinking when he could pay for the liquor himself or when any one else "treated him" to it.

In fact, this fellow spent most of his time at this "grocery," as a drinking-place was called in those days.

This toper's wife had at home a small lock of geese, and among them was a ganler which for some strange reason followed his master every time he went to the saloon, olodding along a yard or two behind his niserable master's heels.

At the saloon the faithful gander would wait outside, hungry and patient, for the appearance of the unworthy man he loved so well. Once, while waiting near by, he was worried and cruelly bitten by a dog.

Another time in the night, when following his drunken master home, a fox sprang rom the bushes and pulled some feathers ut of his wing. But none of these things ept him from going daily with his master o the saloon.

If the man got too drunk to travel going home and lay down in the corner of the fence, as he often did, to sleep, the gander sat close by till his master could go on. Thus matters went for a long time, till one day at Christmas time a crowd of drinking fellows at this grocery caught the helpless creature and poured down his throat a half-pint of rum. In a little while he flapped his wings, squalled and went rushing about, here and there, and tumbled over drunk. There he lay a long time as if dead, and did not get home till the next day.

From this the gander learned a lesson, and was never seen at the saloon again. -C. E. Cline.

He who seeks happiness through the acquisition of earthly treasures, or even through the spiritual channel, putting the coveted treasure in the distant future, will fail. The man who does not find the tree of joy rooted in his own heart, to day, is not a happy man.

found in any church.-M. -GREENUP.-Rev. J. S. Davis has beenStated Supply for one year. During thattime 3 persons have united with the church.The W. F. M. Society meet regularly andhave given 3 entertainments to increasetheir gifts to the Board. The women havefor years maintained the Wednesday even-ing prayer-meeting. The working of theHoly Spirit to the conversion of sinners andquickening of saints is earnestly prayedfor.-B.for.-B.

noisy Spirit to the conversion of similers and for.—B.
—ANNA.—Rev. W. W. Farris, D.D., came here in May, 1883, to assume the pastorate, to found Union Academy, and meantime to found and conduct a local newspaper, *The Talk*. The church had 55 members and offered a salary of \$600 yearly, help in starting the Academy, and allowed the pastor free use of his time except on the Sabbath. The church now has 168 members, pays \$1,000 a year salary, and averages about \$1,000 a year contributed to benevolence. The Academy has a property worth \$10,000, an annual income of upwards of \$3,000, which includes aid received from Boara of Aid for Colleges, a corps of 5 instructors and an enrollment of 114 students. This year its former students will graduate from Princeton, Lafayette and Lake Forest, while others are enrolled at Oberlin, Miami, Drury. Mt. Holyoke and McCormick Seminary. At a congregational meeting Jan. 28th, the officers of the church were instructed to secure the services of Rev. W. B. Minton, of Bloomington. Ind., as pastor. Arrangements have been made to issue a formal call Feb. 4th, at \$1,000 salary. Previous to this action the congregation, at the earnest request of Rev. Mr. Farris, agreed to unite with him in asking the Presbytery to dissolve the present pastoral relation. It is fully expected that the Academy's Board of Directors will elect Rev. Mr. Minton as co-principal with J. W. Stephens who remains in this position which he has held for four years past. Rev. W. B. Minton, of Carlinville, who, probably more than any other one man was the creator of Blackburn University. It is expected that the pastor-leet will begin work before the end of this month, so that the wark of church was chool will wear of the secure will begin work before the end of this month, so that the wark of church was chool will begin work before the end of the secure will begin work before the end of the secure will begin work before the end of this month, so that the pastorale secure will begin work before the meth was the creator of Blackburn University. It is expected that the pastor-elect will begin work before the end of this month, so that the work of church and school will go on without interruption. He was Stated Sup-ply of this church in its infancy from 1875-77. Rev. W. W. Faris, D.D., has resigned to become co-editor with Rev. A. W. Nesbit the present editor and proprietor c^{c} The Oc

west and Chenoa 12 miles Southeast of us have both called pastors. They are young men in the Senior Class of the McCormick Seminary and will enter upon their work in May.

OHIO

OHIO. —WOOSTER.—Jan. 25th, 39 members were received in the First church. 32 on profes-sion. This is in part the result of meetings in the city in which Evangelist Whittle has assisted. Rev. O. A. Hills, D.D., pastor, has been indefatigable in his labors in the pulpit and in private, but his work was greatly hindered by a sprained ankle that compelled him to preach sitting in a chair. This he did very successfully and to the great enjoyment of his people. One good lady remarked that "if Dr. Hills had only sprained his other ankle too, he might have been instrumental in converting the whole town." The church is revived as it has not been for many years, old and young seem-ingly alike awakened to their obligations.

TEXAS.

75th Anniversary A. B. S. The Managers of the American Bible Society have voted to observe the 75 Anniversary in May, 1891, with appropriate public exercises. It is greatly to be desired that the auxiliary Bi-ble Societies throughout the land, should mark this year, either at the time of their respective anniversaries, or by holding special meetings for the purpose. Also, all the Pastors of Churches are respectfully and earnestly requested to deliver discourses, in their own pulpits, on successive Sabbaths in their own pulpits, on successive Sabbaths in April and May, 1891, concerning the value of the Holy Scriptures and the importance of the Holy Scriptures and the importance of their wide spread circulation. I respectfully ask all the pastors in Texas who will consent to do so, to inform me by postal card, or give their names to their respective church newspapers, that a list may be published. Colporteurs of the American Bible So-ciety have carried to the homes of Texas, 260,453 copies of the Scriptures at a cost of over \$80,000, and visited 383,570 families of whom 56,540 were found without the Bible and 48,856 supplied, besides 26,374 destitute in lividuals. On an average about one familiy in seven found without a Bible. There are 130 Auxiliaries in the State.— W. B. Rankin, Dist. Supt., Austin, Texas. COLORADO.

COLORADO.

-BRUSH.—The church at this point. Rev G. C. Hunting being the popular pastor, is erecting a house of worship. The building is of wood, will seat about 150 persons and cost \$1,500. The people having worshipped in a school house since their organization four years ago, rejoice in the prospect of soon occupying a more commodious build-ing. ing.

OKLAHOMA.

OKLAHOMA. -OKLAHOMA CITY.—The Presbyterian church of this place, Rev. W. L. Miller, pas-tor, is in a flourishing condition. Though scarcely fifteen months old, it has had for nine months a comfortable house of worship and has received into its communion nine-ty-three members. Of these, three have died, seven removed, and one proved un-worthy, leaving a membership of eighty-two. The Sabbath-school is large and interesting. A the Ladies' Miss. has a membership of ty-three. The regular weekly meetings well attended, and since their organiza-on they have raised nearly four hundred old has been expended on the field. NEW MEXICO. NEW MEXICO.

-CHAMITA.-Rev. T. M. Marshall, who has been laboring here among the Mexicans and Indians for nearly 7 years, writes the

ollowing: "Dear Brother:-Yours of the 14th (Jan.) "Dear Brother:-Yours of the 14th (Jan.) vas received 3 hours after Leeta, our 3 year ld daughter, had died of tonsilitis. We re sad. Four children have died in this ouse. Our oldest, a son, is all that is left s, and he is sick with the same disease, but ot badly. He and my wife had smallpox a Dec. and just as I thought I was all hrough nicely, our Leeta took down and ied. I think I must get away from here. intended to go last year but did not. I ave been cook, nurse, doctor and all since ee. 1st, and dug the grave, made the coffin ave been cook, nurse, doctor and all since ee. 1st, and dug the grave, made the coffin nd conducted the funeral services, because best what you get here is of the poorest, nd some things you cannot get at all, beaking ordinarily." Are not many of our Home Missionaries neroes? Could not some of their burdens be borne by others to the fulfilling of the law of Christ?-H.

THE PRESBYTERY OF CINCINNATI.

THE PRESBYTERY OF CINCINNATI. At its last meeting took up the question of oung people's societies, and the following etion was taken: Resolved, That Presbytery hereby appoint Permanent Committee on Young People's ocieties, of nine members, at least five of hom shall be ministers and elders, and ne-third of whom shall be chosen annually t the stated spring meeting of Presbytery. t shall be the duty of this committee to co-perate with pastors and sessions in the ork of young people's societies organized op promote personal piety and activity in "hristian work, and in the formation of new pieties. This committee may appoint of heir own number, or of other members of "resbytery, or of the Church, special com-uitees to aid and counsel in regard to mis-ions, prayer-meetings, conventions, tem-erance entertainments, and whatever may elp to promote the growth and usefulness the roome sociatios end shall erance entertainments, and whatever may elp to promote the growth and usefulness if the young people's societies, and shall sport to Presbytery at its semi-annual ated meetings. A Permanent Committee was appointed

FEBRUARY 5

under-this resolution, consisting of Revs. J. M. Anderson, Wm. McKibbin, D. D., H. J. Steward, Ph. D., W. A. Major and A. M. Dawson, Elders S. J. Broadwell, Wm. Mc-Alpin, L. M. Dennis and Louis H. Blake-more. The committee was directed to pre-pare a memorial to the General Assembly, asking it to take action on the general sub-ject of young people's societies, and report the same at an adjourned meeting to be held Feb. 16.—Herald and Presbyter.

SOUTH DAKOTA

-PARKSTON.-Rev. Thos. Bayne has been engaged to supply this church one-half his time in connection with the Kimball church for the present.

-RAPID CITY.-Forty dollars to Foreign Missions was the recent contribution of this church, and they propose soon to do better for Home Missions. Rev. H. F. Wilber is pastor.

-LENNOX,-The Ebenezer German Presbyterian church here welcomed 4 members last Sabbath, 2 of them by profession. Rev. August Busch is their minister and is preaching to increasing congregations.

-BRIDGEWATER.-Ten members were pub-licly welcomed on the 18th inst., all on pro-fession, six of them also by baptism. Under the lead of pastor A. C. McCauley, they observed the Week of Prayer as did most of our churches, and the Lord evidently heard their prayers.

-WOONSOCKET .- On the 11th inst. 5 mem-- Woossocker.--On the Thin Inst. 5 mem-bers were welcomed, 3 of them by profession and baptism, all adults. Eleven such have been received during the year of the pastor-ate of Rev. T. C. Miller, 7 of whom had not been baptized. All this too without any special public meetings.

-ST. LAWRENCE.—Has experienced a very helpful quickening and will have some ac-cessions from the world as part of the results of union evangelistic meetings by them and by the M. E. church under the two pastors. The Synodical Missionary lent a helping hand the 18t inst.

-TYNDALL.--Under Rev. C. K. Smoyer and the M. E. pastor, three weeks were spent in special evangelical meetings and have forced the world to say, "Behold how these Christians love one another." Part of the results apparent to the Synodical Missionary, who, by their invitation, preached to them the 21st and 22nd inst., are, Christians quickened, pastors encouraged, and some souls earnestly inquiring the way of sal-vation. vation.

vation. —FIRST GERMAN. — The First German church of Turner county and the first also in the Dakotas, is 9 miles southwest of Lennox, and Rev. Ludwig Figge has been their pastor from the first, now over 12 years. Two more new members were recently re-ceived. Bro. Figge is the oldest white Presbyterian pastor in Dakota. His church has now also come to self-support. They have besides a house of worship also a manse and glebe and all free from debt. —BLUNT.—Has enjoyed the ministerial

-BLUNT.-Has enjoyed the ministerial services of Rev. E. Shultz but four months, yet in that time they have welcomed 7 mem-bers by profession, 2 of whom are parents, and 5 of whom had not been baptized. 18 children have been baptized, 6 in one family and 4 in another. Ten dollars have been given to Home Missions and other features of church work are kept up accordingly. -GALENA.-This is the name of another

of church work are kept up accordingly. —GALENA.—This is the name of another promising church organization, affected after several days preaching by Rev. E. J. Nugent, Presbyterial Evangelist in the Black Hills. There are 8 member, 5 men and 3 women, and all but one previously church members elsewhere. The elders are Messrs W. L. J. Thomas and H. J. Van Alstine. This congregation was served last summer by Middler W. N. Crozier, of Mc-Cormick Seminary, and pays appreciatively for preaching. Galena is a mining town and in the location of paying silver mines. It is near enough to Piedmont for the two to be served by one minister. —Howen L.—This church is in north Hand

Hervel by one minister.
—HowELL.—This church is in north Hand county, 18 miles north of Miller, and Rev. M. E. Chapin has been their minister for nearly four years. He is in the midst of seven townships in which also he has regular preaching points and no one else even a S. S. service. Adjacent to these are seven other townships in which there are no preaching or S. S. service, at least in English. Dr. Chapin and his helpful wife manage to reach with gospel work nearly 150 families scattered over their wide parish. This church maintains a Woman's M. S. and a Y. P. S., and not long ago contributed of their poverty five dollars to Home Missions. The latest item we note to their credit is ten dollars to Synod's college at Pierrie. Bro. Chapin began his work as a minister in Dakota over 11 years ago and never seemed happier than now in the midst. H. P. CARSON.

IOWA.

10WA. -DUBUQUE.—The Third church held its last service in the old building the 25th inst. 20 members, were received, 16 by examination, making 47 since the pastorate of Rev. Geo. W. Smith commenced last April. The new church will be dedicated on the evening of the 16th prox., Rev. Dr. Burrell preaching the ser-mon. He will also deliver his noted lecture on Cromwell next night for benefit of this church. The first annual congregational meeting was held on the 26th, electing Rob-ert Young and D. W. Mason elders; Edwin Court, C. Reifsteck, L. W. Barker and Mari-on Putnam trustees. on Putnam trustees.

-Rev. Geo. W. Smith addressed the stu-dents of Lenox College twice on the Day of Prayer for Colleges.

MISSOURI

-The address of J. S. Caruthers is changed from Perry, Kas., to Pacific, Mo.

-Any church about to lay aside reason-ably good pews or chairs having no futher use for them and are willing to donate or sell them cheap to a needy church will con-fer a great favor by addressing, Rev. J. S. Caruthers, Pacific, Mo.

-LA GRANGE.—I visited this place Jan. I6th and remained over the Sabbath, preach-ed in the First church and had large and attentive congregations. Baptized two ladles. An elder and two deacons were elected and ordained. The church has no minister but keeps up its Sunday-school and prayer-meeting, and is a live church God bless His faithful witnesses.—T. Gallaher.

-MOBERLY.-Deep religious interest still continues in this city. Sabbath, Jan. 25th, Rev. J. B. Welty, pastor of the First church, received 21 members into the church, 19 of them by confession. The trend of things in religion is upward. Salvation has come to many homes. The church is adding to her numbers and her people are much en-couraged.

-Macon.-The Rev. F. W. Fisher, who has been pastor nearly five years has seen the membership increase from 25 to 67. has been pastor nearly five years has seen the membership increase from 25 to 67. Since Sept. last, letters of dismission have been granted to 9 persons. The member-ship will be about the same this year as last. The people have been putting forth every endeavor to finish their new house of wor-ship. It will be dedicated shortly.

ILLINOIS.

ILLINOIS. - Съмтатата. – The additions to the church imp, the past year just equal the loss by peath and removals. The finances are in peath and removals. The finances are in-peath and removals. The finances are in-the following covenant is printed in-in the peake of following covenant is printed in-in the peake of following covenant is printed in-in the peake of following covenant is printed in-the following covenant is printed

all I can do. This I do intelligently, deliberately, sincerely, freely, fully and forever." -H. -WEST OKAW.-OUT people had the pleas-ure of welcoming three members at the Communion service, Jan. 25th. Our build ing has lately been repaired, papered and pan. 3rd, Messrs. N. McNaul and T. Milli-ken were re-elected ruling elders, and the finances placed in good shape. A series of prayer have been held. The membership has been revived and quite a number added to the church. We have an active Ladies' Missionary Society raising funds for a mis-sionary in Persia. The Rev. O. P. Galloway has been with us for nearly four years. We hop to organize a Y. P. S. C. E. soon.-M. JERSEYVILLE.-This congregation was made to rejoice Sabbath morning, Jan. 26th, by the presence of their pastor, Rev. Ira C. Tyson, D.D. Three months or more ago he was prostrated with a malignant form of raybuncle on the back of his neck. When this disease had reached the crisis blood poisoning set in and his recovery seemed extremely doubtful. Many and earnest prayers went up on his behalf from the peo-ple, and the feeling is shared by all who now the circumstances that he has been raised up in answers to prayer. Brethren of the Presbytery are taking turns in so far recovered that on the 27th, when the opening services were about concluded, hind and skilful, Christian physician. It was an agreeable surprise to the congrega-tion and they rose up to greet him, and at he conclusion of the service joined in sing-Missions that day was enlarged by thank offerings. The Christian patience with which their pastor has borne his sufferings missions that day was enlarged by thank offerings. The Christian patience with which their pastor has borne his sufferings missions that day was enlarged by thank offerings. The Christian patience with which their pastor has borne his sufferings missions that day was enlarged by thank offerings. The Christian patience with which their pastor has been held together well unin

has always been a live school.—R. —GREENFIELD.—Rev. J. N. Beall was em-ployed by the Session to act as Stated Sup-ply, Sept. 1st, 1888. He is still serving the church with acceptability and efficiency. At the commencement of this relationship with Rev. J. N. Beall, the church roll showed a membership of 60 names. Since that time 4 have died, 6 have taken letters, and one has been removed for cause. We

FEBRUARY 5.

THE MID-CONTINENT.

PRAYER-MEETING TOPICS And Daily Bible Readings. BY REV. JAS. H. BROOKES, D.D.

FEE. 11TH.—THE WORLD'S ATHEISM.—P.S. XIV. There is an almost verbal repetition of this inspired little ode in P.S. liii. Yet the few changes in the phraseology are signifi-cant. For example, the Divine Being is mentioned seven times in each Psalm, three times as *Elohim*, and four times as *Jehovah* in the former, and seven times as *Jehovah* in the former, and seven times as *Selohim* in the latter. In the former "they have done abominable works"; in the latter "they have done abominable iniquity." In the former "they are all gone aside"; in the latter, "every one of them is gone back." In the former "there were they in great fear; for God is in the generation of the right-cous"; in the latter, there were they in great fear, where no fear was: for God hath scattered the bones of him that encampeth against thee." The former Psalm seems to refer to the universal apostasy that prevailed at the first advent of Christ; the latter to the still more dreadful apostasy that shall pre-vail under the Antichrist at the second ad-vent. FEB. 11TH.-THE WORLD'S ATHEISM.-PS. XIV.

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MARRIED.

CROSS-WARE.-At the residence of the bride's parents, Hon. George W. Ware, of Jerseyville, Ill., on Jan. 21st, 1891, Mr. Edward Cross and Miss Lulu Hazen Ware, Rev. Ira C. Tyson, D.D., officiating.

SOMETHING NEW FOR CHURCHES.

Mid-Continent .- May we, through the columns of your paper, tell a large circle of readers of a novel church entertainment which proved so successful for us that we desire to interest others in it. An old castle, mountains, river and a far distant moon, form the background for a beautiful garden of living, breathing, singing flowers, who with the gardiner and his rival "The man in the Moon" tell in charming words and witching strains, a dear little story of "Moonlight music,"love and flowers." Universally pronounced by churches, Sunday-schools Y. P.S. C. E's and Y. M. C. A's a delightful entertainment. For particulars address, MRS. E. M. BUSH, 413 Main St., Evansville, Indiana. (Enclose 2 cent stamp.)

"Governor Beaver," says the Christian Statesman, "has taught a Bible class in the 1st Presb. church, Harrisburg, during his officist tress, entren, Harrisburg, ouring ins ome-ial term. Many have been added to the church as the fruit of these labors. On a re-cent Sabbath the Governor, who is also a rul-ing elder, occupied the pulpit and gave an earnest and eloquent farewell address to the church and his class."

A characteristic advertisement in its straightforward business talk is that of J. H. Gregory, the veteran seedsman of Mar-blehead, Mass. Mr. Gregory's reputation for fair dealing and exact fulfillment of promises is a hardy annual, and has never failed to justify the entire confidence of his customers. All who want reliable seeds should be sure to send for his 1891 catalogue.

F those 200,000 ESTEY ORGANS were placed on top of each other they would make a very high column. To realize how high take Mt. Everest, the highest mountain in the world, 29,000 feet high ; put on top of that the highest mountain peaks of Bolivia and Chili, about 23,000 feet; on top of that the highest peaks on the east coast of Africa, about 20,000 feet; on top of that place Mt. Popocatepetl, 18,000 feet; on top of that place Mt. Orizaba, the twin of Mt. Popocatepetl, 18,000 feet; on top of that put Mt. St. Elias, also about 18,000 feet; on top of that Mt. Blanc, the highest of the Alps, 15,732; on top of that the highest peaks of the Pyrenees, about 11,000; on top of that the highest mountains of Georgia, about 6,703; on top of that Mt. Washington, 6,285; on top of that the highest mountains of Australia, 7,000 feet; and all of these great and wonderfully high mountains of the world, placed one on top of another, would only make a mountain peak less than one fifth of the height of the 200,000 ESTEY ORGANS.

"Why do they call them fountain pens?" "Oh, I suppose, because they are forever overflowing."—Puck.

Oh, this ringing in the ears! Oh, this humming in the head! Hawking, blowing, snuffing, grasping, Watering eyes and throat a-rasping, Health impared and comfort fled,

Till I would that I were dead! What folly to suffer so with catarrhal troubles, when the worst cases of chronic catarrh in the head are relieved and cured by the mild, cleansing and healing properties of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. It purifies the foul breath, by removing the cause of offence, heals the sore and inflamed passages, and perfects a lasting cure.

"Quick! pull your head in!" cried Fritz to a traveler, who fully occupied a window in the steamer cabin. "Why," asked the frightened passenger." So I can put mine out." said Fritz, suiting his actions to his words.

Shakespeare will please excuse us if we modify him thus: Thrice is he clad who hath his system strengthened with Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and he but naked, though arrayed in furs, whose blood is poor or with disease corrupted. An incomparable medicine.

Dignified stranger (on railway train): "No, I am not traveling for my health. I was a delegate to the Pan-American Congress." Enterprising Drummer: "That so? I'm in the hardware line myself."-New York Weekly.

Be wise in time. You have too many gray hairs for one so young looking. Use Hall's Hair Renewer, the best preparation out to cure them. Try it.

Somebody has stolen Mons. Guilbollard's garden gate. He questioned his servant-man-"Come, you were in the garden last. At what time did you leave it?,, "At six o'clock." "Well, was the gate still there when you locked it?"

Beecham's Pills act like magic on a weak stomach.

7. the theory

E. FOUGERA & CO., Agents for U. S., • 30 North William street, N. Y.

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"Papa," inquired a Congressman's lit-tle daughter over a French lesson, "what is the French for a battle horse?" "A war horse you mean, don't you?" "A guess so, papa." "Of course you do, daughter. The French for that is hors du combat," and the member stroked his whiskers with prideful dignity and went on with his newsnaper. on with his newspaper.

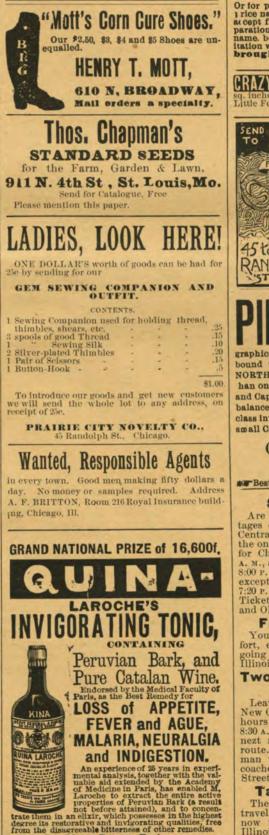
A SPECIFIC FOR THROAT DISEASES .- BROWN'S A SPECIFIC FOR THROAT DISEASES.—BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES have been long and favorably known as an admirable remedy for Coughs, Hoarseness and all Throat troubles. "They are excellent for the relief of Hoarseness or Sore Throat. They are ex-ceedingly effective."—*Christian World*, Lon-don, England.

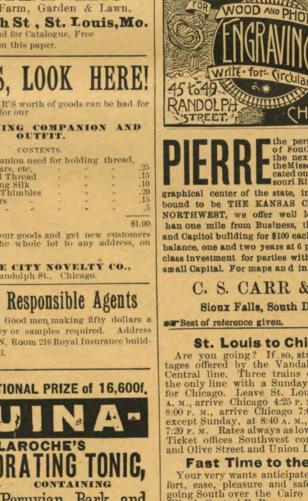
Passer-by-I heard there was a schism rasser-by-I heard there was a schism in your church recently, Uncle Joab. Uncle Joab—No, sah; no sah! dey ain't no trufe in dat story. We found a hor-net's nes' in de pulpit las' summer but I ain't seen no sech animal as dat one you speak of sence I ba'n de sexton,

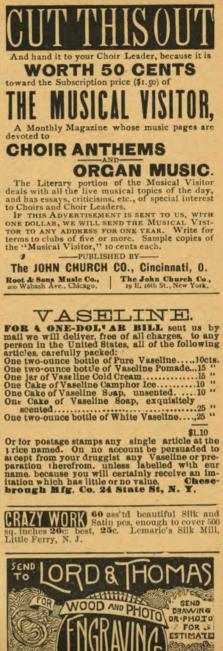
A lecturer once said : "I must beg you to give me your undivided attention; in-deed, it is absolutely impossible that you should form a true idea of the hideous animal of which we are about to speak, unless you keep your eyes on me."

Nellie Lewis Carnation.

Xellie Lewis Carnation. The latest and one of the best novelties for 1891 is an elegant Carnation, growing on long stems, a tree bloomer with large flowers, of an exquisite shade of pink, something en-tirely different from anything in Carnations. This flower is destined to become a great fovorite among the florists, as the ladies prize it very highly for corsage bouquets and decorative purposes generally. The endorsement of the old firm of James Vick, Rochester, N. Y., who introduce this plant, is enough to assure the public that it is all they claim for it. The price is only 50 cents each, three for \$1.25, six for \$2.25, doz. \$4; but a better way would be to send 10 cents for Vick's Floral Guide and the 10 cents can be deducted from the first order forwarded for seeds. for seeds







the permanent Capital of South Dakota, and the next largest city in the Missouri Valley, is lo-cated on the great Mis-souri River, in the geographical center of the state, in a few years is bound to be THE KANSAS CITY OF THE NORTHWEST, we offer well located lots less han one mile from Business, the Court House and Capitol building for \$100 each, one-half cash balance, one and two years at 6 per cent. A first class investment for parties with either large o small Capital. For maps and information write

CHICAGO

C. S. CARR & CO., Sioux Falls, South Dakota.

Best of reference given.

St. Louis to Chicago.

St. Louis to Chicago. Are you going? If so, study the advan-tages offered by the Vandalia and Illinois Central line. Three trains daily. This is the only line with a Sunday morning train for Chicago. Leave St. Louis, daily. 8:10 A. M., arrive Chicago 4:25 P. M., and daily at 8:00 P. M., arrive Chicago 7:00 A. M. Daily except Sunday, at 8:40 A. M., arrive Chicago 7:20 P. M. Rates always as low as the lowest. Ticket offices Southwest corner Broadway and Olive Street and Union Depot.

Fast Time to the South.

Your very wants anticipated. Your com-fort, ease, pleasure and safely secured by going South over the Cairo Short Line and Illinois Central R. R. Two Trains Daily, St. Louis to

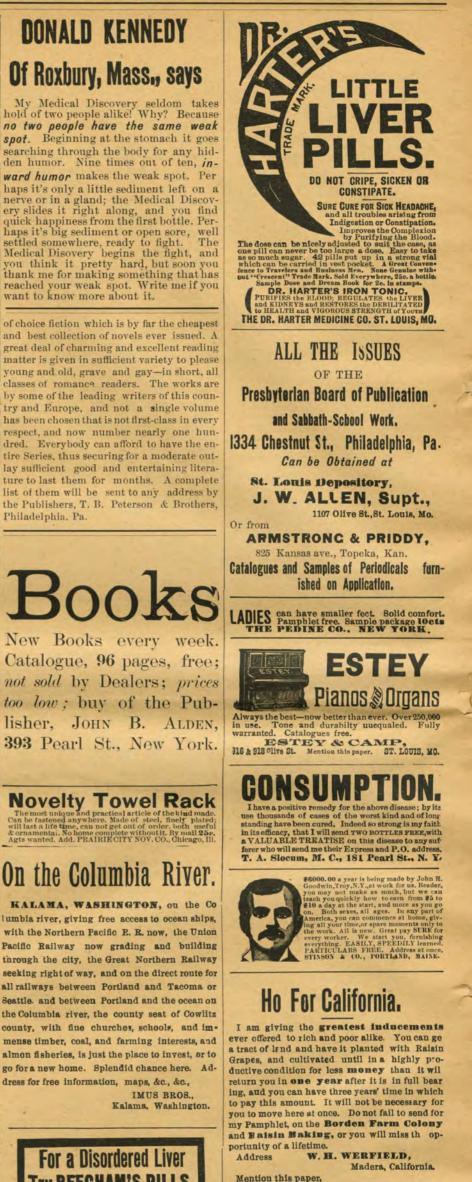
New Orleans.

Leaving St. Louis 8:35 P. M., and reaching New Orleans at 8 P. M. the following day—23 hours and 35 minutes, or leaving St. Louis 8:30 A. M., reaching New Orleans at 8:25 A. M. nezt morning—23 hours and 55 minutes en-route. Only one night on the road. Pull-man vestibuled sleeping cars and through coaches. Ticket office 217 North Fourth Street and Union Depot.

Talking About Memphis.

Talking About Memphis. The Chicago of the South. The tide of travel between St. Louis and Memphis is now turned to the Cairo Short Line and Illinois Central Route. Their new train leaving St. Louis at 9:35 r. M. daily reaches Memphis at 8:40 A. M. next day, only twelve hours on the road, one hour ahead of all others lines. No vexatious ferry transfers yia this route. Pullman Buffet sleepers and parlor coaches run through. Ticket office 217 North Fourth Street and Union Depot:

KEBRUARY 5



LITERARY CORNER.

14

BOOKS.

ETCHINGS IN VERSE. By Charles L. Thomp-son. A. D. F. Randolph & Co., N. Y. \$1.25.

Our well known friend, Dr. Chas. L. Thompson, formerly of Kansas City. now of New York, is famed for his "diversity of gifts." He has long been an editorial contributor to the Interior, and his articles in prose and verse have found entrance to the best journals and magazines of the land. He has humored his literary proclivities by collecting in very modest guise, for his friends, about half a hundred of his best verses which are published under the above title, in Randolph's elegant style. One might almost be tempted to write a book just to get the Randolphs to print it. Dr. Thompson's verse is arranged under several heads, Songs of Faith, Songs of Sentiment, Songs of Travel of Camp, etc. Under each of these departments he has given us choice specimens of his varieties of poetical style and measure, illustrating wide versatility of taste and thorough study of the rythmic art. These verses are fresh and sparkling, and many of them very choice. The little book is dedicated to Dr. W. C. Gray, who is a long-time friend and himself a versifier of no humble order. This volume will gratify Dr. Thompson's hosts of friends east and west and will stimulate the desire for more of his exquisite work.

THE STORY OF IOWA. By William J. Harsha, Omaha, Neb. The Central West Co., cloth, \$1, paper, 50 cts.

Dr Harsha presents as the fruits of his historical researches in Iowa, 340 pages of interesting and instructive facts relating to the origin and growth of Presbyterianism in the Hawkeye State. His design was not to give a complete history of our church work in Iowa, but rather an account of the hardships endured and the successes achieved by our early missionaries and their wives. Evident pains have been taken to collect from many available sources, facts and incidents illustrative of the subject. Many serious difficulties lie in wait in such an effort in the broadness of the theme, in the relative sparseness and abundance of material in different localities, and in varying personal estimates as to the value of men and of work accomplished. The time for writing the history of Presbyterianism in the West has not yet ripened. Prejudices disappear and true estimates mature by age. But it is full time to be at work collecting fragmentary material and sketches out of which to weave future history. This is what Dr. Harsha has successfully accomplished with patient and painstaking re-search. This character of the book will leave it open to criticism from various quarters as to inequality of space assigned to persons and places and so on; difficulties that inevitably grow out of the nature of the work at this stage of history. These facts, together with the modest claim of Dr. Harsha should be borne in mind in judging of the work, and localities not fully represented and where material has been found difficult of access, should gird themselves to search out and furnish historical facts for future use. This volume is written in very scholarly and interesting style and is a noble roll of early traditions of our church in the northwest. The commemoration of the work of the fathers is their best eulogy, while it forms one of the most forceful arguments for faithfulness in the sons who build on other men's foundations. The troubles inherent in the work should not prevent Dr. Harsha from prosecuting his historical enterprise for our church in the Western States.

THE BOOK OF ISAIAH. By Rev. Geo. Adam Smith, M. A. Vol. II. Isa. xl-lxvi., with a sketch of the history of Israel from Isa-iah to the exile. N. Y.: A. C. Armstrong & Son. Cranston.& Stowe, St. Louis. \$1.50. This volume completes the Commentary on Isaiah in the Expositor's series. In a recent review of the first volume we spoke of its high character and of the ability with which it is prepared. It is divided into four books, dealing respectively with The Exile, The Lord's Deliverance, The Servant of the Lord, The Restoration, followed by an index of chapters and an index of subjects. The sketch of the exile is of remarkable critical and historic value. This is the last of the volumes for 1890, of the Expositor's Bible of expository lectures.

THE LIFE OF ALEXANDER DUFF. By Eliza-beth B. Vermilye, Chicago. Woman's Pres. B. Missions, N. W. 48 McCormick Block. Cloth, 30 cts., paper, 18 cts.

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This is the ninth volume in the series of Missionary Annals, published by our Woman's Board of N. W. In 125 pages are condensed the main incidents and prominent lessons suggested by the life of the missionary hero of India. It is a very readable and helpful story as here presented and many persons will be interested in it who could not find time to go through the larger work of which it is mainly an abstract. This series will sure prove highly valuable by increasing the knowledge of missionary lives and labors.

MARRIED IN HASTE, a novel, by Mrs. Ann S. Stephens. Philadelphia: T. B. Peter-son & Bros., 306 Chestnut St. 25 cts.

Mrs. Stephens has long been recognized as one of the leading popular novelists of the country. A number of her books appear in Peterson's new 25 cts. series of popular stories. This volume has a wide reputation and enforces a valuable moral.

My LADY'S MASTER. By Lady Maude Rut-ledge. Phila.: T. B. Peterson & Bros., 306 Chestnut St. Price, 25 cts.

The character of the heroine in "My Lady's Master" is drawn from real life with all the delicate shades of light which distinguishes the lady of our times. She partly tells the story of which her lover is the hero. Trials and troubles, perils, flood and field in Texas, scenes from New York life and quiet home pictures go to make up a volume of intense interest. The minor characters are well drawn.

MRS. MAYBURN'S TWINS, with her trials in the morning, noon, afternoon and evening, by John Habberton, author of "Helen's Babies, etc. Philadelphia: T. B. Peterson & Bros., 306 Chestnut St. Price, 25 cts.

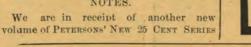
All who have read the other stories of this author know with what charm he portrays the doings and sayings of the little ones. This story is no exception and its account of one day with the little ones is very true to human nature. The book is dedicated to "Mamma, my heroine, who may be found in nearly every home in the world, in heartiest sympathy." It is replete with humor and life

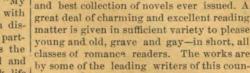
GLIMPSES AT THE MAGAZINES.

THE FORUM for February contains The Vanishing Surplus, Senator John G. Carlisle. Formative Influences. Prof. B. L. Gildersleeve of the John Hopkins University. An autobiographical essay giving reminiscences of old Southern life. The Next Step in Education. President C. K. Adams, of Cornell. Was the Emin Expedition Piratical? E. L. Godkin. The Physical Basis of Mind. Dr. Henry Mandsley. Bowdlerized Biography. Walter Lewin. As the Chinese See us. President W. A. P. Martin. The Farmer's Changed Condition. Prof. Rodney Welch, of Chicago. The Government and the Indians, Hiram Price. A criticism of our Indian policy and of its administration. The Four Modes of Life. Major J. W. Powell. Political Progress in Japan. Rev. Dr. W. E. Griffis. 50 cts. a copy, \$5 a year; published by The Forum Publishing Co., New York.

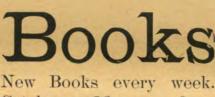
Some hitherto unpublished Letters of lumbia river, giving free access to ocean ships, Charles and Mary Lamb cover the first pages of the ATLANTIC for February. They are most carefully printed, nothing is suppressed in them, and they are quite fully annotated. Professor Royce's second "Philosopher of the Paradoxical" is Schopenhauer. He treats most ably Schopenhauer's place in the world of thought. Mr. Percival Lowell's "Noto" is continued. Alice Morse Earle has a paper on "The New England Meeting-House," full of curious bits of information. Mr. Alpheus Hyatt writes on "The Next Stage in the Development of Public Parks." Frank Gaylord Cook contributes a paper on "John Rutledge." William Everett has an article on the French Spoliation Claims, and Theodore Roosevelt, "An Object Lesson in Civil Service Reform." Mr. Stockton's serial, "The House of Martha," is as amusing as ever, and The "Fortunes of Felicia" are also reaching their climax. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston.

NOTES.





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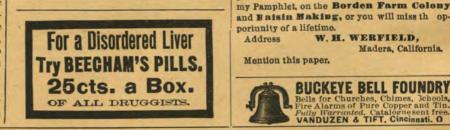
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THE PAUL E. WIRT FOUNTAIN PEN.

-The increasing call for lady practitioners in Glasgow has led to the founding of a medical school for women in that city, in connection with Queen Margaret's College. There are already four such schools in the United Kingdom.

-A scholarship of \$200 is offered by the Vassar Student's Aid Society to a student who shall pass without conditions all the requirements for admission to the Freshman Class of Vassar College at the examinations to be held in June, 1891.

-There is a present craze among collectors for old tapestries. Six tapestries that were sold some fifteen years ago from the old Livingston manor-house for \$100, have just been sold for \$20,000; and five large, old Flemish specimens, which Mr. William C. Prime, the well known archeologist, paid \$600 for in 1872, are now valued at \$5,000 apiece.

Uncle Remus's Daughter.

Miss Camilla Urso Harris, oldest daughter of Joel Chandler Harris, the Atlanta humorist, is about to go to Italy to pursue the study of art. She is now 20 years of age and is a girl of remarkable beauty and talent. She paints with wondrous skill, and her gift at sculpture is equally amazing. One of the figures executed by her when only 15 years old has just been presented to the Atlanta Historical society; it represents "Uncle Remus," the character her father has so delightfully delineated. Miss Harris leaves unfinished a battle scene-an episode of the march to the sea-which General Sherman pronounces a masterpiece already; this work will not be completed until the artist has finished her course of study under Sig. Marchesini at Florence. ----

Rustic Dairies in the City.

Immediately around the great buildings in Washington, such as the Treasury, the Army and Navy Department, etc., where large numbers of young men are employed; there have sprung up during the last few years, says the Woman's Journal, rustic dairies, as they are called, several near each building, where you can obtain a large, honest glass of delightful fresh milk for five cents; also Maryland biscuits for one cent apiece, or six for five cents. The Maryland biscuit is a sort of great home-made cracker without soda. During some hours of the day these dairies are crowded with customers, and the young men from the public offices who used to throng to drinking saloons, now, to a considerable extent, take milk instead. Side by side with the efforts to close the saloons should grow the opening of such establishments as these, where physical requirements may be duly met. Great milk farms abound around Washington, and milk is plentiful and excellent. Artiticial ice, too, is manufactured in large quantities for its preservation. With our great network of railroads, every city might be equally well supplied, and milk seems to be more attractive than any other substitute for liquor. Temperance women would do well to note this interesitng and hopeful tendency at the national capitol.

A Spanish California Wedding.

Nothing was more attractive than the wedding cavalcade on its way from the bride's house to the Mission church. The horses were more richly caparisoned than tor any other ceremony, and the bride's nearest relative or family representative carried her before him, she sitting on the saddle with her white satin shoe in a loop of golden or silver braid, while he sat on a bearskin covered anquera behind. The groom and his friends mingled with the bride's party, and all on the best horses that could be obtained, and they rode gaily from the ranch house to the Mission, sometimes fifteen or twenty miles away. In April and May, when the land was covered with wildflowers, the light hearted troop rode along the edge of the uplands, between hill and valley, crossing the streams, and some of the young horsemen, anxious to show their skill, would perform all the feats for which the Spanish-Californians were famous. After the wedding, when they returned to lead in the feasting, the bride was carried on the horse of the groomsman. One of the customs which was always observed at the wedding was to wind a silken tasseled string or a silken sash fringed with gold, about the necks of the bride and groom, binding them together as they knelt before the altar for



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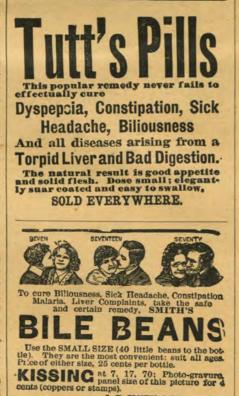
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the blessing of the priest. A charming custom among the middle and lower classes was the making of the satin shoes by the groom for the bride. A few weeks before the wedding he asked his betrothed for the measurement of her foot, and made the shoes with his own hands; the groomsman brought them to her on the wedding-day. -Century.

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HOME NEWS.

There is no change in the Illinois contest for Senator. All parties are watching their opponents eagerly ready to take advantage of the slightest change.—Findley, O. is un in arms against the gamblers of the city. The grand jury has returned 30 indictments and many are leaving to escape arrest .-The Indiana Farmer's Alliance are to have a paper to represent their cause in that State .--- Reports from the South say that severe storms, accompanied by hail and wind have caused great damage, especially in Texas .---- Speaker Witter of the Montana Legislature died at Dillon, Jan. 30-A syndicate of Boston importers has been formed to act in concert with the Chicago importers to test the legality of the McKinley bill.—Chinese are still being smuggled across the Canadian border. Certain individuals are suspected of aiding them by wagons and sleighs. As many as 50 per day are thought to have arrived in that way. -A case of leprosy has been reported to the Wisconsin board of health. The patient is a Norwegian woman recently come from the old country .---- The house committee on commerce has recommended the bill permitting R. R. Companies to give reduced rates to commercial travelers .---- The Illinois legislators will, it is thought, request the representatives at Washington to support the anti-lottery amendment to the constitution .---- The Crane Iron Works at Catasaqua, Pa., next to the largest pig-iron producing establishment in Eastern Pennsylvania, has been sold to an English syndicate for \$3,500,000 .---- Sir Charles Tupper, Canadian High Commissioner to England, is coming home, and there are rumors that he bears important opinions from Lord Salisbury on American affairs .---- The famous explorer, Lieutenant Schwatka, was seriously injured in Mason City, Ia., Jan. 30th. He was ascending the stairway of the Park Hotel, and when near the top fell backwards over the banister to the floor beneath. The physicians state that his recovery is very doubtful.-The U.S. senate will hereafter meet at 11 o'clock instead of noon, as present, and as the morning business will be limited to one hour, it is expected that rapid progress will be made. Meanwhile individual senators are to be allowed to call up measures not included in the regular list, in the morning hour, and it is believed that some advancement of business will result from the use of this privilege.--- A machine has been invented and is in operation in Chicago which will revolutionize the cordage and twine industry. The machine, it is claimed, will extract with great rapidity the fibre from almost all kinds of fibrous plants and that the price of binding twine can be reduced to one-fourth its present price by its use .--- Col. Wm. F. Vilas was formally elected Senator to succeed United States Senator Spooner in joint convention of the Wisconsin legislature. Col. Vilas was born in Vermont in 1810; graduated from the Wisconsin State Uni., and Albany Law School, and began the practice of the law when twenty years old. He was Postmaster General and Secretary of the Interior under the Cleveland administration .---- Mr. H. E. Taubeneck the Alliance member of the Illinois legislature who was accused of being one Rogers a convict who escaped from the Ohio Penitentiary has gone to Columbus with a committee of investigation and thoroughly cleared himself from the charge.

THE MID-CONTINENT.

FOREIGN NEWS.

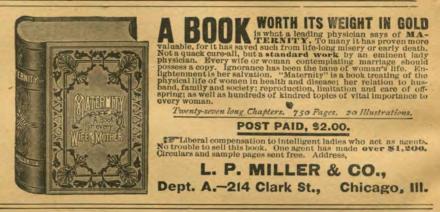
Senor Felipe Poey, the renowned Cuban philosopher and naturalist, is dead. He was born in Havana in 1802.----Advices from Berlin' state that prominent German free traders contemplate holding an international free trade congress, and that invitations will be sent to leading advocates of free trade in Europe and America .---- A syndicate of German bankers has offered fifty million lire to secure the contract to supply the city of Naples with water .----The paupers of Limerick, Ireland, have refused to go to work in the place of the municipal laborers now on a strike .---- By the eapitulation of the men on the North British Railway, the Scotch Railway strike has been broken. There will be much suffering among the men, thousands of whom will not be reinstated. -Lady Henry Somerset has assumed the secretaryship of a committee having for its object the organization, in London and the provinces, of branches of the American sisterhood known as the Daughters of the King. This will be the first attempt to introduce the association in England.—Advices from Massowah, on the Red sea, state that a terrific storm, followed by floods, has caused enormous damage throughout the island of Massowah, Over 160 persons lost their lives. -A vigorous reply has been made to the lord mayor of London by General Booth of the Salvation Army, who repeats and maintains his declarations as to the existence of extraordinary distress in that city and country. The general declares that his assertions are confirmed by the clergy, -Berlin special says the Emperor will shortly relieve Chancellor von Caprivi of the position of the premiership and will entrust the office to Dr. Miguel. Von Caprivi will remain Chancellor of the German Empire and Dr. Miguel will retain the finance portfolio in the Prussian Cabinet.—Spain has accepted the proposal of the United States government for the negotiation at Washington of a reciprocity treaty relative to American trade with Cuba. In political circles it is said that the only serious difficulty in the way of formulating and adopting such way of formulating and adopting such a treaty appears to be the American's inflexibility on the tobacco question.— The "Art Students' Fund" is a plan proposed by Mr. John Armstrong Chanler, husband of Amelie Rives, the Virginia authoress, in order to give financial aid to deserving American students who may wish to pursue their studies in Paris. Mr. Chanler pro-poses to raise a sufficient sum of money to guarantee five years of study abroad, \$900 a year being considered sufficient for this purpose in each case. purpose in each case



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And the entravings from photographs of acores of the choice vegetables 1 have introduced. Would it not be well to get the seed of these from first hands? To be the oldest firm the United States making mail and express business a specialty proves reliability. Honest and honest not how can be well to get the seed of these from first hands? To be the oldest firm the United States making mail and express to usiness a specialty proves reliability. Honest and honest not how can be well to get the seed of these from first hands? To be the oldest firm the United States making mail and express to usiness a specialty proves reliability. Honest and honest not how can be well to get the seed of these from first hands? To be the oldest firm the United States making mail and express to usiness a specialty proves reliability. Honest and honest and honest method here the usiness a specialty proves reliability. Honest and honest method here the usiness a specialty proves reliability. Honest and honest method here the usiness a specialty proves reliability. Honest and honest method here the usiness a specialty proves reliability. Honest and honest method here the usiness a specialty proves reliability. Honest and honest method here the usiness a specialty proves reliability. Honest and honest method here the usiness a specialty proves reliability. Honest and honest method here the use of the usine to exercise the use of the

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