

THE MID-CONTINENT

VOL. XVII. NO. 7.

ST. LOUIS AND KANSAS CITY, FEBRUARY 12, 1891.

\$2 A YEAR.

RANDOM SHOTS.

BY REV. GEO. P. HAYS, D. D., KANSAS CITY.

—Some of the very best preachers read their sermons. If these sermons were printed they would be just as good as they now are when written with pen and ink. Such ministers try to read their sermons as effectively as they can. Why is a sermon read by its author any better than if it is read by some one else? When he was in this country Dickens gave readings from his Pickwick Papers; but a very general opinion was that Vanderhoff could read the Pickwick Papers better than Dickens. Elocution is not dependent on authorship. Why then should not elders of vacant churches secure some good reader in their church to read good sermons to the people on the Sabbath day? The sermons selected might be better than those they would get by hunting after supplies. I know of a church where an elder did this, till the people frankly told their pastor not to fret about getting a supply such days as he had to be absent. Elder D. could read a sermon to their great profit.

—Why should not the students in the theological seminaries have a course in methods of teaching? They are to be teachers. The Art of Teaching has received the attention of many of the best minds in this country and other countries. If the future preacher was well up in this science of pedagogics he could greatly aid his Sabbath-school teachers in their work. A course of study in such a book on this science as that published by E. E. White, L.L. D., would make ministers better sermonizers, and their work more useful to their people.

—Old corn stalks over a field do not look beautiful. Neither are they useful. They are past their usefulness. The large empty husks shaking in the wind show what good service they did in their day. Why should any of us wish to outlive our usefulness? To be cut down in the midst of life's work, as Mr. Windom was, seems sad, but to outlive all service is a hard lot. It is not to be wondered at that many pray to be allowed at once to enter on their work in the next world as soon as their work here is ended. It is not a laudable ambition to stand empty and dead like a last summer's corn stalk.

—"What becomes of all the pins?" That is an old query not yet answered. Another question like it is, where do all the telegraph and telephone poles come from? Modern life is growing more and more impatient of delay, and these rapid means of communication are the more used; and the timber is becoming more scarce till railroad ties and telegraph poles are rapidly rising in price. Possibly this will some day become an additional argument for putting these wires underground. Putting telegraph and telephone wires underground is not so expensive, but when it comes to insulating wires carrying electricity for light and power, and getting them underground it becomes a task of some magnitude. But it is the wires for light and power that are so very dangerous. If we must use electricity we must accept the risks, and pay for protection.

—When a pastor addresses the children of his church, he adopts a different language from that which he uses in speaking to the older people. The truth is the same only the words may be simpler. The chaplain of the Sailor's Snug Harbor will use freely illustrations from sea-faring life, which will be promptly understood by his audience, but these illustrations would be scarcely intelligible to those living inland. If now the Salvation Army in their efforts for the submerged tenth of the city population shall use the language of that submerged tenth in preaching Bible truth, do they more than others? The inspiration of the Bible is not lost as to power by being translated into any other language of man; will it be lost if translated into the language of the slums? To speak to the sailors you must talk sailor-talk; why not talk cockney talk when you wish to reach cockneys? It is not such form of religion as would be most palatable to you and me, but what is most palatable to us may not be, and is not, to them. If the slum population which is scarcely reached by the churches is reached by the Salvation Army, why should not the church-going public help the army to pay rent for halls, on the same principle that they give money to send missionaries to those they cannot reach otherwise? If property is to be destroyed by mobs, the mobs will not come from the

church going people; but they may come from those among whom this army is working. The mob will not come from their converts.

WHAT THINK YE OF CHRIST?

BY REV. JAS. H. BROOKES, D.D.

[Continued from January 15th.]

WHAT UNBELIEVERS SAY OF CHRIST.

Benjamin Franklin, who certainly cannot be classed with Christians, said, "I think Christ's system of morals and religion, as He left them to us, the best the world ever saw or is likely to see."

Byron, dissolute and wretched as he was, had sense enough left to say, "If ever man was God, or God was man, Jesus Christ was both."

Daniel Webster, who did not profess to be a Christian in the day of his pride and power, ordered the inscription to be cut on his tomb, "My heart has always assured me, and re-assured me, that the Gospel of Jesus Christ must be a Divine Reality."

Hegard, Professor of Philosophy in the University of Copenhagen, and for years the leading atheist of his land, says in the introduction to the revised edition of his works, just published, "The experiences of life, its sufferings and griefs, have shaken my soul, and have broken the foundation upon which I formerly thought I could build. Full of faith in the sufficiency of science, I thought to have found in it a sure refuge from all the contingencies of life. This illusion is vanished; when the tempest came, which plunged me in sorrow, the moorings, the cable of science broke like a thread. Then I seized upon that help which many before me have laid hold of. I sought and found peace in Christ. Since then I have certainly not abandoned science, but I have assigned it another place in my life."

Such testimonies might be multiplied indefinitely; and the question forces itself upon the attention, how did the meek and lowly Nazarene so succeed in impressing Himself upon the minds of those whom the world has voted to call its great thinkers? If He was nothing more than a good man, He was not a good man, for He claimed to be far more; and a good man cannot lie. Hence, each is compelled, whether he will or not, to put to himself the inquiry which the unhappy Pilate was obliged to face, "What then shall I do with Jesus, which is called the Christ?" All must do something with Him, even unconsciously, and therefore to all alike come the searching words, "What think ye of Christ?"

WRONGS WHICH SEEM RIGHT.

BY REV. H. H. HENRY.

Many things appear right, but "things are not what they seem." Multitudes in our day are calling evil good and good evil. But nothing that is contrary to the Lord's will can ever be right.

A way may seem right because it promises so much for ourselves and others. Many a man accepts a position which requires him to do unnecessary work every Sabbath, and he tries to excuse his sin by saying he will lose his place if he refuses to work seven days in the week. Let him refuse and wait on the Lord and something better will open before him. We have nothing to do with consequences where principle is involved. Let us do right, and trust God to take care of us. His promise for such occasions is better than gold. "No good will He withhold from them that walk uprightly."

Sometimes a man comes to a point in his business career when he feels that if he is to be promoted, it must be at the expense of principle. To prosper and rise in the world he thinks he must win the smile of some influential but ungodly man, and to do this, he must give up his religious scruples. He argues with himself, that it is right to earn a larger salary, and right to advance his social position. But it is never right to advance if in so doing we must trample upon God's commandments. The way of sin is always the way of death, and doing evil that good may come, is simply a straight road to ruin.

A way may seem right because it looks so providential. The time, the place, the circumstances, are such that it is the most natural thing in the world to walk

in that way. A questionable action is often justified by so-called providential indications. A man wants to take a journey on the Sabbath. He has no leisure during the week. There are the cars. They will run whether he patronizes them or not. True the journey will not be a work of necessity or mercy, but a crafty devil and a deceitful heart between them make up an excuse to justify the trip. The man's exacting business, his need of a change of air, his long neglected friends, all these now look like providential indications. Take care. Providence or no providence, though a course looks right, if it be wrong God will judge us for it.

A way seems right because it appears so harmless. Some cry, "There can be no wrong in such a little thing!" A little lie, a little theft, a little bad thought, a little oath, all are forbidden by the commandments. Moreover these little sins lead to greater ones. Many a man who started with so-called harmless faults has lost his situation, his friends and his own self-respect and now realizes that "There is a way which seemeth right unto a man but the end thereof are the ways of death."

GOVERNMENT POSTAL TELEGRAPH SERVICE.

(Editorial.)

Post Master General Wanamaker is in the lead of all movements to expedite the transmission of correspondence and other mail matter and to reduce rates of postage. In his last Annual Report as elsewhere, and frequently in public interviews, he has ardently urged the use of the telegraph system by Government for postal purposes. The annoying neglect and independence of the present telegraph management is rapidly converting former objectors to his views. Besides, the extravagant prices asked and other advantages taken over the public are awakening strong popular feeling against the money-making telegraph monopoly.

Telegrams should be at least four times as cheap as they now are. Then they would be eight times as plenty. But the proper way, that is sure ere long to be adopted, is governmental control of the transmission by wires. The successful management by the P. O. Department of the present mail facilities amply demonstrates its ability to direct wire-communication as well. The P. O. Department with its vast and nearly universal equipments, buildings and officers can do this cheaper than any other corporation. Why should not the general welfare be promoted by controlling our correspondence in this way, precisely as by the mail system? There are many points that would be then reached, that at present are neglected. Business would be divided with the mails and both methods advanced.

The objections that might be urged against governmental telegraph postal service would apply equally to the present mail system. It is said that the telegraph would be in the hands of the political party in power and liable to corrupt use. But not more so than the Post Offices are now; and the danger of corrupt use would be less in public than in private hands. It is objected that Government ought not to compete with existing companies. But why should great monopolies be allowed to tax the people so heavily in matters of such wide spread exercise. The people should manage those things that pertain to all the people. But Government would not take the telegraph any more than it now does the railroad, out of the hands of companies.

It would only open competition and cheapen the service to all. The companies would still furnish lines, instruments and operators and transmit the messages, but at rates fixed by Government which would be responsible for delivery. The objection that Government could not do this work as cheaply as at present is answered by the fact that Government manages a vast variety of public business at a far less cost than if it were left to private hands where large profits, rising to fortunes, are ever in mind. Our present mail system would be far more expensive in private hands.

The example of the English system so far as it has gone is highly encouraging, and there can be no doubt of this system paying its own expenses under proper government control. This is a subject of vast popular importance. The enterprising spirit of the P. M. General is worthy of praise. And the day is not far distant when the people will wonder at their own blindness in not sooner clamoring for cheap telegraphy and government control of the means thereto.

A VISIT TO SUNNY RHODES.

It was a proverb as old at least as the days of Pliny, that the sun shone every day at Rhodes. The ancient reputation of the island for brilliancy of sunlight was well sustained on the occasion of our visit, for the sky was cloudless and the island flooded in sunshine. The island of Rhodes lies about twelve miles off the coast of Caria, and is about forty miles in length by twenty miles in breadth. The land rises gradually from the sea till it culminates in the summit of Mount Attairos, some 4,000 feet in height. At one time the island was covered with fine forests, which supplied timber for the Turkish dockyards at Constantinople. As, however, the Turk destroys only, and makes no attempt at restoration or even maintenance, the forests have disappeared, and this island, like all the others in the Ægean, appears bare and treeless. The land is said still to be fertile, and if under proper cultivation, would be productive. The reputation enjoyed by this island for salubrity of climate and beauty of vegetation, is illustrated by its old coins, some of which bear on one side the head of Apollo surrounded by rays, and have on the obverse the figure of a rose, the flower from which the island derives its name.

Rhodes had in former times an extensive celebrity from the famous Colossus, said to be one of the world's seven wonders. The site of this huge bronze figure was pointed out to us. It is a rock at the west side of the harbour, by no means large, and not standing much out of the water. It is quite a mistake to suppose that the great statue stood astride of the entrance to the harbour, for the rocky platform on which it was erected stood at a very considerable distance from the east shore of the harbour. The figure was the work of the famous statuary, Lindus. It stood about 105 feet in height, and twelve years were spent in its construction. It remained intact for 56 years, but was overthrown by an earthquake, B. C. 222. The broken pieces remained on the spot until they were sold to a Jew in A. D. 672, by Othman IV. At the time of Paul's visit he could have seen only the fragments.

The city presents a very quaint appearance, and looks very much like some of the engravings of walled towns which are met with in early printed books. The walls which are battlemented are strengthened by numerous towers. These walls run not only round the city on the land side, but are built all along the edge of the harbour. This gives the place much of the appearance of a gaol. These walls are the work of the famous Knights of St. John, The Jews, strange to say, occupy the best quarter of the city. The Greeks reside in another district, and the Turks inhabit the remaining part of the town. Many of the old stone houses yet bear the armorial insignia of the Knights of St. John, and the Grand Hospital of the Order is used as a Turkish barrack. These knights retained possession of Rhodes until A. D. 1522, when, after a heroic resistance, they were compelled to surrender to the Sultan, Suliman the Magnificent. The Knights were sworn enemies of the Turks, and engaged in many a desperate and romantic struggle prior to their final surrender.

The only articles pressed upon us for sale, were small wares made in yellow varnished wood of singularly ugly form. We were urged to buy, because it was said to have been made by prisoners in the gaol, and that by means of the sale of these articles they were able to buy some extra food. It was very doubtful if much of the tourists' cash reached the poor convicts through the hands of the Israelite vendors. Some oysters were offered for sale. They were black and evil smelling, but neither their appearance nor odour deterred the German travellers from swallowing these Rhodian natives, and washing them down with potations of Vienna beer.

The whole place bore, as do most Turkish towns, a tumble-down and decaying appearance, and it was difficult to realize that we were at a city which made at one time nearly as great a figure in history as Venice did in the annals of modern Europe. A few miserable Turkish craft, not much larger than fishing boats, took the place of the numerous vessels which from the time of the Greeks crowded its wharves. A trim British yacht, with its white sails and burnished brass work, was the only thing which seemed to give any animation to the scene. The fleets of Rhodes at one time had the supremacy of the seas, and used that power to suppress piracy, and even the trade of later days was regulated by the code of mercantile law, which had its origin in Rhodes. Now the activity of the past has given place to the languid apathy of the present.

The *Minerva's* whistle warned all that it was time again to embark, and our all too short visit to this famous island came to a close. It was about sunset when we steamed away towards the sunset. The sky was absolutely cloudless, and the air keen and invigorating. The vessel passed between two islands, and as we were entering the one end of the narrow channel, the sun sank like a ball of fire in the centre of the passage.

The precipitous cliffs of these islands stood out clear and sharply defined against the golden splendour of the sky, and their deep blue masses formed a magnificent portal for our entrance to the Archipelago. We remained on deck as long as the steward would delay dinner, and again hurried up to gaze on the starlit sea and the dark forms of the islands of the Ægean, as they loomed weird and dim against the silvery light that lingered on the horizon. W. MORTIMER CLARK.

"IN DARKEST ENGLAND AND THE WAY OUT."

BY REV. W. PORTEUS.

Prof. Huxley has written an open letter from the icy solitude of his scientific standing to a leading London journal, sneering at the efforts of Gen. Booth, throwing discredit upon his work, and questioning the propriety of entrusting funds to his hands for the relief of the unfortunate. Huxley's letter reminds me of the time when Sidney Smith dipped his sarcastic pen in the inkstand of his buffoonery and let fall the scalding words in the *Edinburgh Review*, upon the head of William Cary, the Apostle of India, and in sneering tones called him "A consecrated cobbler." The world needs consecrated cobblers much more than it needs pulpit jesters, or scientific scoffers; needs Booths, with a benevolence broad enough, and a sympathy strong enough to reach down into the deepest depths of squalor, and seize the hopeless and abandoned, and drag them out of the cloaca of guilt and gloom, a thousand fold more than it needs Huxleys. A thousand Huxleys would not accomplish as much in a thousand years for sinful, suffering humanity, as Gen. Booth has accomplished in a short life. A year ago I returned from Eastern travel and stopped in London. I went out to White Chapel to look at the blood-stained alleys and narrow streets, where "Jack the Ripper" did his ghastly work. While in that darkest part of London I visited "The Shelters," erected and run by Gen. Booth's "Salvation Army." It is the best system I ever knew. It cares for both soul and body. It satisfies the wants of the famishing body, and feeds the hungry soul with food convenient for it. London is a world in itself, nowhere in the world is there such an aggregation of regal splendor, and princely pomp, abject poverty, and dire distress as in the metropolis of England—of the world. In no city is there broader benevolence, finer philanthropy, more suffering and sorrow, more penury and want than in this great emporium.

Stanley's pigmies that he found in the wilds of Central Africa have their counterpart (except in color) in the little stunted, lame-legged people who are born, live and die, in the narrow streets and dark alleys of London. Right in the densest portion of this half-starved, over-populated, guilt-begrimmed mass of humanity Gen. Booth has erected his "SHELTERS," (as they are properly called) to house the homeless, clothe the naked, and feed the famishing. He has got things down to a fine point. He sells a pint of pea soup and a thick chunk of baker's bread for a penny, half a pint of coffee made mostly from chicory, may be substituted for the soup, there are stalls furnished with tables and benches where the people can sit down and eat their frugal meal. The house or shelter is comfortable, the food well cooked, the tables clean, the order good. He has male and female shelters, but never under the same roof. Each person sleeps as if in his coffin. There are hundreds of boxes six feet long, and about two feet wide, without top or bottom, placed side by side, and row after row upon the floor throughout the entire building with an aisle between every two rows. This is done to make the most of the space. A piece of board is nailed across one end of each box, on the inside, sloping downward and inward, this forms the pillow or support for the head; a cushion covered with leather, the length and breadth of each box is placed inside, and a large leather apron reaching from head to heels, with a loop of leather on one end through which the sleepers run their heads thus preventing it slipping down during the night. The men are compelled to take a bath before going to bed, and place their clothes under the cross board on which their heads rest. The temperature of the building during the night is kept at 83° of heat, so there is no fear of taking cold. Leather is used because vermin cannot hide in it; beds, boxes and aprons are scrubbed once a month with carbolic acid, and thus everything is kept pure, clean and sweet. A man can live in a London shelter for four-pence a day, thanks to Gen. Booth. The doors of both male and female shelters are closed by 7 or 7:30 in the evening, so there is no opportunity of lounging about gin palaces or Jerry shops. Religious services are held every night in each shelter for one hour beginning at 8 o'clock. The services are mostly conducted by the officers of the Shelter, many of them have been recruited from the slums of vice and sinks of iniquity. It is intensely interesting

to listen to a captain or a subaltern with his shirt sleeves rolled up to his shoulders singing and beating time with his brawny fist, reading the Bible in earnest tones, or supplicating the throne of grace as if he expected God to answer his prayer then and there. There is a deep religious atmosphere pervading these Shelters. Most of the women are hard and haggard looking. Here and there are traces of gentle blood, and scintillations of former refinement, but many of them looked as if they had graduated from Pills Alley, Hornsditch or Seven Dials. Most of the men looked rough and ragged, coarse and crime-hardened, and yet as I told them the story of redemption, I could see the eye kindling with interest, and a smile mantling the cheek. In my heart of hearts I prayed God to bless Gen. Booth and his corps of earnest workers.

THE PASTOR AS A CANDIDATE.

REV. J. N. ERVIN, DAYTON, KY.

I have hesitated about giving these quotations to the public, knowing that Brother Fidelis himself would not so have done. But it shows one side of a great question at least. The church has had candidates for a long time and is likely to have them for some time to come. Doubtless some of them do have their candidating sermons prepared with great care for strange congregations and up to a standard that they cannot long maintain. Yet there are many scores of the people and only one of the preacher and he is likely to be discovered by some pair of eyes or some letter of inquiry. Now let the diary proceed.

May 16. I am in receipt of a letter from the church at B— asking me to preach for them on June, 8th. They are seeking a pastor and my name has been presented. It is a very hopeful field and they are anxious to secure just the proper man. Perhaps the matter is of the Lord. Perhaps it would do me good to be transferred to another field where all the surroundings were different. Perhaps I would do more good where my methods were not so old they had grown threadbare. It is with much turbulence of spirit that I have almost decided that I ought to go.

June 7. In the home of Elder S. Tomorrow I preach in this strange community the message of my Master. I always aim to make my last sermon my best and will preach to-morrow the last sermon I preached to my own dear people and one I have just written for their next Sabbath service.

June 9. I am at home again. I preached in a strange pulpit. I soon discovered that I was only the thirteenth candidate they have had and that the committee on supplies have arranged for eleven Sabbaths following. Then they will hold a congregational meeting. I heard them discussing freely their candidates, men with light eyes whom some admired, and others with dark eyes that fascinated some. One parted his hair in the middle, one wore a business suit, one was a converted Jew, one an ex-attorney. One had dyspepsia and another had corns. They have certainly been a motley crew but each man has his friends. I return a sadder and perhaps a wiser man. Is this the way the church must ever do? Can no better way be found? The following from a secular paper I will paste in this diary for preservation:

Oh, were you e'er a candidate
And did you ever know,
That wondrous swelling of the heart,
That comes from such a show?

We took our "grip" and sermons old
And journeyed far away;
And wondered as we passed along,
If we would go to stay.

We stood before a sea of eyes
All curiously intent;
To search for hidden manuscript,
And theologic bent.

We thought as we laid down the law,
That sure would touch the heart;—
But they were only measuring,
The homiletic art.

We thought the Gospel's winning voice,
More precious than the Law;—
But they were only wondering,
If such a man would draw.

We thought the glorious Scripture truth
Was sweeter far than honey;
They thought—We wonder if the man
Is really worth that money.

We thought the look in people's eyes
A reverential air;
We little thought they only saw,
Our whiskers and our hair.

Oh, wondrous condescension sure,
When we with hearts elate,
Ambassadors of Jesus Christ,
Become a "candidate."

NOTES ON CHINA.—NO. 4.

BY REV. J. N. B. SMITH.

XII. How do missionaries spend their time? This question sounds as tho the inquirer thought missionaries might have more time than they know what to do with. The trouble with most of us however is to find time to do the work that needs to be done.

The first thing a missionary does is to try to learn the language; and a certain amount of time has to be devoted to that task each day, for several years. While learning the language, a man may go to the chapel and help draw a crowd for the native preacher, a woman may go with a Bible woman on her rounds and serve as an attraction. There are very few places in China where a foreigner will not attract a crowd, if he stays long enough. Every missionary must expect to become a gazing stock. Another occupation for beginners is tract and Bible distribution, a man can soon learn enough of the language to enable him to sell tracts and scripture portions, tho' it often happens that his answers are rather irrelevant. In most mission stations there are schools in which missionaries find occupation as teachers or examiners and superintendents. When they have learned enough of the language there is occupation as preachers, and evangelists, and also in the preparation of books and tracts. Perhaps the following list of some of the occupations in which a missionary may be engaged at some time or other, will be interesting. Every body expects us to be preachers, or teachers, but we are also editors, book-keepers, financiers, carpenters, masons, builders, architects, surveyors, druggists, doctors, lawyers, interpreters, innkeepers, explorers, machinists, printers, purchasing-agents; besides all the numerous occupations that are concerned in the mysteries and open-secrets of house-keeping.

XIII. What do you think of the comparative value of the various methods of mission work? This has been to all missionaries the greatest problem. How can we best reach the greatest number of people, and exert the greatest influence upon them? I believe all methods are good, but their value as compared with one another is to be determined by the end desired. In preaching, whether in the chapel or on tours a greater number of people are reached than in school work, but a greater number of conversions in proportion to the number reached, is found in boarding-school work. In practice it is a mistake to confine missionary operations to any one method, and all should be made to supplement and help one another. Some men will succeed better as preachers, some as teachers, and some as writers and editors. One trouble has been that our forces are too feeble numerically, to allow a proper division of labour, and many missionaries have been obliged to do work for which they have no aptitude. Others have developed mission work in the directions which accorded with their tastes, to the detriment of the other departments, and some have undertaken to carry on all branches of missionary enterprise, at the same time without proper attention to necessary details.

XIV. What do you think of the progress of missionary work in China? I think that the progress of mission work in China is very encouraging. There may be some who think that the only way in which we can measure the success of missionaries and preachers is by the number of conversions; and there is a great desire on their part for immediate and apparent results. Even if we take the number of converts alone there is ample ground for encouragement. It is easier to dig through a sand-bank than it is to drill a hole in a granite rock. The 50,000 converts won from the heathenism of China, are not only shining monuments of God's grace and power; they are also a power in themselves. When we think that 10,000 Chinese are singing God's praise in heaven and 40,000 are working for him on earth, we ought not to doubt the success present and future of foreign missions. It needs also to be borne in mind that practically the converts have all been gathered in during the last 50 years. The first convert was baptized in 1814, but during the next 30 years the increase in the number of converts was very small as the missionaries did not have free access to the country till 1844, and all statistical records of converts should begin from that date. But missionary success is not to be measured by the number of conversions alone. The importance of conversions of the Chinese is to be measured by the difficulty of the work. Again missionaries have succeeded in translating the Scriptures and religious works etc., into the Chinese language, and have done, and are doing for China what the reformers did for Europe, when they gave the people the Scriptures in their own tongues. They have established stations in all the Provinces of China, which are centres of Christian light, and from all these sources the people are learning, and the language is receiving a leaven of Christianity. Then from the 100 hospitals and dis-

pensaries flow streams of healing and practical Christianity which open the hearts of the people. Then prejudices are broken down, and in many places the common people hear us gladly.

XV. Why do they have so many more missionaries in Shantung than they do in Central China? This is a question which has often caused us serious thoughts; and I wish I knew. Believing in God's over-ruling Providence, we can but feel that they are needed more. But there are other reasons which affect the human side of the question. The work in Shantung is more attractive. There have been greater results in the way of ingathering; and the average human prefers reaping to sowing. The accounts of the itinerating trips of the missionaries appeal to the romantic side of human nature which is not wanting in the missionary. The Central China Mission has also the reputation of being very unhealthy, and many who are not attracted to Shantung are frightened away from Central China, on this account. We do not begrudge our friends the numerous reinforcements that are pouring into Shantung, but it might be well to bear in mind this fact that the two provinces occupied by the Central China Mission, have more than double the population of Shantung, and only half the number of missionaries under our Board. Possibly if we count all the Protestant Missionaries the number in Central China is about the same. There are two reasons why we do not itinerate in Central China, as extensively as they do in Shantung. One is that we can find all the people we can properly evangelize in a very limited area. The population of Kiangsu one of the provinces in Central China is 850 to the square mile, that of Chehkiang is nearly 600; the average for Central China being 727, while the average for Shantung is 445. Another reason why more itinerating is not done is that we have not men enough to do it. As to the health. The death rate in our Shantung Mission is greater than that in Central China, and as many missionaries are obliged to return on account of health.

(To be continued.)

MORAL COURAGE ILLUSTRATED.

BY REV. A. A. PFANSTIEHL, ST. JOSEPH, MO.

Questions are coming to the front that are testing the moral courage of men in power and in places of trust and responsibility. In our legislative halls moral questions, temperance, polygamy, etc., are being pressed, questions that test our Representatives whether they have moral courage to stand for the right or not. Social and political questions are placed upon moral grounds more now than formerly. The test of true manliness is more on these grounds than any other. Moral courage far out-strips mere daring. Mere animal ferociousness is not to be admired in man, and does not make him valiant. The tiger is only fierce and cruel, we call him not valiant. He is the truly valiant man who, under circumstances that severely try it, shows moral courage. Dr. Rhodes has well described what we mean by moral courage:

"Not any achievements of muscle; not the battle bravery that mailed warriors have shown and for which their names have been graven high on the scroll of fame; not the daring of the adventurer, whose conquest of perils shocks and startles us; it is not any quality of nature inborn, but an attainment that comes of growth in the higher forces of our being. It is a virtue, not an exhibition. It is a deep rooted conviction of right, and an invincible determination to do and defend it at all hazards."

I will give a few examples. Take two from Motley's "Rise of the Dutch Republic." A schoolmaster by the name of Geleyn de Muler, "was addicted to reading the Bible." For this he was arrested, and demanded to recant immediately. The schoolmaster refused. "Do you not love your wife and children?" asked the inquisitor. "God knows," answered Muler, "that if the whole world were of gold and my own, I would give it all, only to have them with me, even had I to live on bread and water and in bondage." "You have then," said his persecutor, "only to renounce the error of your opinions." And this was the answer: "Neither for wife, children, nor all the world, can I renounce my God, and religious truth." Maintaining his moral courage to the last, he was strangled, and then thrown into the flames.

A man by the name of Robert Ogier together with his wife and children were arrested because they did not go to mass, and practiced private worship at home. When asked by the court what rites they practiced in their own house, a son, a mere boy, replied: "We fall on our knees and pray God that He may enlighten our hearts, and forgive our sins. We pray for our sovereign, that his reign may be prosperous, and his life peaceful. We also pray for the magistrates and others in authority, that God may protect and preserve them all." An although the boy's simple eloquence drew tears even from the eyes of some of his

judges, yet the father and son were condemned to the flames. "O! God," prayed the youth at the stake, "Eternal Father, accept this sacrifice of our lives, in the name of Thy beloved Son." "Thou liest, scoundrel!" fiercely interrupted a monk who was lighting the fire. "God is not your Father; ye are the devil's children." As the flames rose about them the boy cried out once more: "Look, my father, all heaven is opening, and I see ten hundred thousand angels rejoicing over us. Let us be glad, for we are dying for the truth."

You may say to me, these cases are examples of religious enthusiasm akin to fanaticism. I answer, mere enthusiasm can hardly support a soul to whose vision eternity is open, and the soul is about to plunge into it. And besides this, it is to such moral courage as this that the world, and America no less, but perhaps more than any other country owes its religious freedom and the high tone of its Christian civilization. Oh! would to God we had more such enthusiasm, even if that be all that it is, among men to-day, an enthusiasm that enables men to die rather, than lose their integrity of character, and yield up their principles. Oh! for Daniels, for Luthers. Oh! for men of moral courage, men who cannot be bribed; men who have strong minds, great hearts, true faith, and ready hands.

"Men whom the lusts of office do not kill,

Men whom the spoils of office cannot buy,

Men who possess opinions and a will,

Men who have honor, men who will not lie,

Men who can stand before a demagogue,

And curse his treacherous flatteries without winking.

Tall men, sun-crowned, who live above the fog,

In public duty and in private thinking."

HOUSE TO HOUSE PREACHING.

BY REV. A. J. REYNOLDS.

House to house preaching was practiced in the days of the Apostles, "and daily in the temple and from house to house they ceased not to teach and preach Jesus Christ." Acts 5:42. Speaking concerning Jesus Christ is one of the two ways of preaching Him. Christ must be preached in the temple, that is the public assembly of the church and also privately from house to house. These are the two ways God has appointed. One is as important as the other. Dr. J. A. Alexander says:—"The church has yet invented nothing to supply or rival the effect of church and household preaching." Note on Acts 20:20. Paul says to the Ephesian church, "I have kept back nothing that was profitable unto you, but have showed you and taught you publicly and from house to house, testifying both to the Jews and also to the Greeks, repentance toward God and faith toward our Lord Jesus Christ." Here he covers the whole ground, what to preach, where to preach, to whom to preach.

A church that has no home-talking about Jesus Christ can not prosper. It may have a grand palace of a house. Its treasury may be full, its membership numerous and wealthy. But if the church is an exclusive society for the elite, and the minister and members make no arrangements for house to house preaching and speaking about Jesus Christ, the church cannot flourish spiritually. Let us be stimulated in our churches to carry to the houses all around us the simple story of Jesus Christ. Speak to each other, and visit your friends and neighbors for the same purpose.

Speaking about Christ in every house is needful for the salvation of the family. Each of us who is the head of a family should speak to the family about Christ. Priscilla and her husband Aquila were eminently useful, and one reason was that they had the church in their house. Rom. 16:19. Nymphas at Colosse also had the church in his house. Col. 4:15. And so each family ought to have the church in the house, that is each family should serve Christ at home in the family duties and relations.

One of the best poems Burns wrote was his "Cotter's Saturday Night," in which he tells us how his father was accustomed to lead in family worship; the father gives out the psalm which all join in singing—

"They chant their artless notes in simple guise
They tune their hearts, by far the nobler aim."

Then the priest-like father reads the sacred page. He reads perchance of Abram, or of Moses, or of David, or of Job, or of Isaiah.

"Perhaps the Christian volume is the theme,
How guiltless blood for guilty man was shed."
And then follows the prayer:

"Then kneeling down to Heaven's Eternal King,
The saint, the husband and the father prays,
Hope springs exulting on triumphant wing,
That thus they all shall meet in future days."

This poem of Burns gives a complete view of a Christian family and the poet well says:—

"From scenes like these old Scotia's grandeur springs,
That makes her loved at home revered abroad,
Princes and lords are but the breath of kings;
An honest man's the noblest work of God."

THE MID-CONTINENT.

KANSAS
DEPARTMENTREV. DUNCAN C. MILNER, D. D., EDITOR.
Manhattan, Kan.REV. SAMUEL B. FLEMING, D. D.,
Special Correspondent, Wichita, Kan.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1891.

—CAVEY.—Two persons were received Dec. 18th, and at the communion service at Coffeerville there were nine received by letter Jan. 11th.

—FRANKFORT.—We have had revival meetings for over two weeks, led by Rev. H. O. Scott, of Hiawatha, assisted by Rev. W. H. Wieman. The attendance was large, and the church has been greatly revived. At the communion, Feb. 1st, 7 were received on profession and 1 by letter. The church, under their pastor, Rev. S. B. Neilson, has been stimulated to renewed life and vigor, and both pastor and people are much encouraged.

—HIGHLAND.—We have just passed through a delightful season of revival. Union services were held in the Presbyterian church for two weeks. Mr. Chess Birch, musical evangelist, conducted these meetings with great success. His heart-ravishing solos, golden cornet accompaniments, his wise methods, and pungent use of the Word, drew crowded houses, and greatly stirred and impressed the people. Christians obtained new love for the Scriptures, the fires of devotion were kindled afresh, and a determination to holier living and more active service was aroused in many hearts. Many backsliders have been reclaimed. Over 40 decided for Christ. Eighteen of our students in the University were converted, but a very few remain out of the kingdom and these we hope yet to see brought in. The Day of Prayer for Colleges came right in the middle of this revival and was a day of solemn interest to us and of blessed results. This time of refreshing has been a great spiritual uplift to our school, church and community, and to God be all the glory!

—CENTRAL CITY.—Rev. M. D. Smith resigns the pastorate of this church to take effect April 1st.

—CEDAR POINT.—Rev. Mr. Liddelle has just closed an interesting series of meetings; 14 uniting with the church besides several reclaimed, which shows to the world that God does not let His people labor in vain. We have great cause to rejoice that this little church was built at this place. S.

—Ten members were received into the Manhattan church Feb. 1st, at the communion.

—An effort is being made in the legislature to repeal the Metropolitan Police Commissioner law, at least as far as it is applicable to Wichita and Leavenworth. This is the same old whiskey camel asking for admission. This time he only wants room for his nose.

—Rev. H. P. Wilson pastor of Clifton, has lately closed a two weeks meeting. He had most excellent help from Rev. W. H. Wieman. 22 persons united with the church, and it was a joyful communion with the church. Bro. Wilson also has charge of the church at Parallel where lately 19 persons were received. Pastor and people are greatly encouraged.

—Prof. Dinsmore writes that the Emporia church will raise between three and four hundred dollars for the emergency in the college of Emporia. It would be a good time for some other of our churches able to do more to also make a similar effort.

—Rev. S. E. Busser who has been for two years pastor of the Congregational church of North Topeka, preached his farewell sermon, Sunday, Feb. 1st. He has accepted a call to the Presbyterian church of Dodge City, and begins his work there at once.

—NEAL.—Sabbath, Feb. 1st, was spent with this people. Rev. C. P. Graham supply. It was a good day for the church. 9 were received, almost doubling the membership since Bro. Graham entered upon this work. A collection was taken up for the Board of Aid for Colleges.

—GREAT BEND.—A precious revival has greatly strengthened this church. The pastor, Rev. W. H. Hillis assisted by Rev. A. F. Irwin, of Hutchinson, conducted meetings for two weeks and as a result more than 100 have confessed Christ and the part of them have united with our church. S. B. F.

TWO IMPORTANT SUGGESTIONS.

BY REV. S. B. FLEMING, D. D.

Two suggestions have come to me recently with the request that they be laid before your readers. I submit them with some comment, inviting the attention of your readers to them, with the hope that others will give them some consideration through your columns. The first is from an "aged father in Israel" suggesting the propriety of "a daily, united concert of prayer for the out-pouring of the Holy Spirit upon the churches of Kansas."

The second is from a consecrated earnest pastor in our church suggesting "that the watch-word of our church for the next ecclesiastical year be *"One hundred thousand on profession of their faith for Christ."* This, of course, involves that "all work and pray to that end." I have no doubt that all who read these lines will agree that the suggestions made and the end to be attained are right and highly desirable.

It is doubtless true that every sincere Christian, throughout the bounds of the Synod, does daily pray for this out-pouring of the Holy Spirit and is earnestly longing for a blessed "visitation from on high." But is it not true, that, in our individual and family capacity, we lack the assurance and enthusiasm that comes from "a sense of unity" and solemn compact?

When thousands of God's people are agreed as to any one thing and are at a specified time, uniting at the "throne of grace" in common petition, O! how it quickens the impulses of spiritual life and stimulates the drooping energies of faith! The promise of a gracious answer is to "two or three" where they "agree." What may we not expect if this two or three is multiplied by thousands and tens of thousands? Why not agree that we will join with this aged servant of the Master in carrying out his suggestion, at the "hour of morning devotions" both in private and in the family? Most of our pastors and supplies read your paper where all the people do not, why not have the minister call attention to this request, and ask all Christian people throughout our Synod to join in this petition at the time stated above?

The second suggestion, "*One hundred thousand for Christ*" as the watch-word of our great church for the coming ecclesiastical year is one of thrilling import and one which I most heartily second, and for the following reasons:

1st. During the year preceding our last General Assembly, the brain and thought and largely the strength of the church centered around the question of "Revision." Men talked and wrote of it by day and dreamed of it by night. Earnest and warm, and no doubt, highly edifying, at least to the writers, was the pabulum served up to a hungry public by the religious papers; they were full of it, "heaped up, pressed down and running over." But what about the fruitage? How many trophies did the church lay at the "pierced feet" of her Redeemer? Trophies of souls redeemed and saved from sin. Statistics are not specially flattering in this direction. They show that 5,953 less were received into the church than for the year previous by profession, and less than in any year since 1885. The watch-word of the church for the year, closing with the last Assembly, may not be a sufficient explanation for this "falling off"; but it is sufficient that both came in the same year. The fact is before us, explain it as we may.

2nd. During the year which closes with the next Assembly the great cry has been for money. The Boards of the church have been groaning beneath their burdens. The self-denying missionaries, both at home and abroad, have toiled on, amid much deprivation, to keep the banner of the cross floating on the out-posts of Zion. "Bring ye all the tithes into the store-house," etc., has been the watch-word. Men have almost grown weary with the ceaseless demands in this direction. The burden still rests, with increasing weight, upon the Boards. How far the church shall have solved this financial problem, only the returns to the next Assembly can determine. Now why should the church not make the watch-word for the coming year "*One hundred thousand souls for Christ*?" The "Revision of the Confession" is important; the filling up of the Lord's treasury is very important; but after all, these are but means to an end. Let us spend our strength on the great end to be attained, the salvation of these souls.

3rd. This is not an impracticable suggestion. It ought not to be thought visionary in a church like ours. If one in eight of the

membership of the church will resolve, under God, to be instrumental in leading one soul to the Savior, during the next ecclesiastical year, the work is done and one hundred thousand souls won for the Redeemer. Why should this be thought impossible? Nay, rather, are we not delinquent in duty if we fail? Reader, what think you of this suggestion? Let us hear from you. Will you be one of one hundred thousand who will strive to lead, at least, one soul to Christ this coming year?"

KANSAS FIELD NOTES.



HUTCHINSON PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

At Hutchinson we found the pastor, Rev. A. F. Irwin, absent at Great Bend, assisting Bro. Hillis in his revival meetings. We were told that his congregations were very large, requiring all the room in the audience room. At the last communion 20 persons united with the church, making 70 accessions during the past year. The average attendance at the S. S. will exceed 200. At the annual fair of the Ladies' Sewing Society over \$700 was realized. The geometrical figured quilt containing 365 names brought over \$300. This is a well organized church and all of its departments are wide awake. The Little Girls' Mission Band numbers 25. Their late Fan Drill entertainment put \$20 into their treasury. The Boys' Mission Brigade sent \$50 to the Indian Boys' School. The Y. P. S. C. E. enrolls 85 active members and more are being proposed. Their average attendance is 140. It is one of the best societies in all the Arkansas Valley. Chas. Hall is President. The average attendance of the Ladies' Society is 50, and their receipts for last year were nearly \$1,300. The handsome stone building is a credit to the congregation and city. The relation of pastor and people is very harmonious, and the outlook for growth and prosperity is very encouraging.

We were pleased to meet our old friend, J. E. Wilkins, an active member of this church. He is at the head of a very promising mission Sunday-school, under the care of the First church. We learned from him that the enrollment is 170 and the average attendance 120, and the sessions are held at present in a private residence. Some hints were thrown out that a Second Presbyterian church might soon grow out of this primary work. Our visit to the Salt Plant operated by Hutchinson Salt Manufacturing Co., was very interesting. The capacity is 400 barrels per diem, and percentage 99.97, there being but one of greater purity in all the world. The salt bed, 300 feet in thickness is reached at a depth of 425 feet. Three pans, measuring 115 feet in length and 22 in width, containing the brine forced up from below, are used in the boiling process. From the evaporating department the salt is taken into another large room, and after becoming thoroughly dried, is put up in the barrels ready for the market. The table salt is reduced to a degree of fineness resembling that of flour. Large quantities are put up in sacks holding three pounds, and some containing more. For filling and sewing 100 of the smaller size a girl will receive ten cents. Miss Iona Meanor, by the way a good Presbyterian girl, told us she usually filled and sewed 1,000 each day, and another one we learned had, in a single instance, reached as high as 1,800 in her ten hours.

Of the 14 plants in the city it is said that Jay Gould owns 2, and of the 40 pans he operates 4. Though in its infancy the salt industry sends out annually 2,000,000 barrels. Besides these other important lines are represented. The packing business is on the increase, and the stock yards and grain interests are growing factors. On Main Street may be seen many large and handsome blocks of buildings, among them the Santa Fe block, completed last year at a cost of \$100,000. In the several wards of the city may be seen occupying prominent places, large handsome school buildings, provided with elaborate and improved equipment. Distributed in various places are 15 churches representing all the leading denominations

of the country. During the year one firm alone handled over 4,000,000 bushels of wheat, and one packing house slaughtered nearly 100,000 head of hogs. Certainly Reno county may well be proved of her own enterprising and prosperous capital. We are glad to say that the MID-CONTINENT claims a hearty response in many homes, and is now the most widely circulated religious journal in that part of our Presbyterian field. S. T. McCLURE

MISSOURI.

KANSAS CITY AND VICINITY.

KANSAS CITY LETTER.

The Linwood Avenue church was formally opened for worship Feb. 1st. The new edifice has just been completed at a cost of \$2,095, being located on the corner of Woodland and Linwood Avenues. About one-third of the cost of the lot, and two-thirds of the expense of building, have already been paid. As the church was organized Oct. 12th, with 18 members, which have already increased to 32, the progress is excellent. This infant organization seems to pay no attention to the prevailing fashion of lamenting hard times. The new building, which will seat about 280 persons, has been carpeted by the ladies of the congregation. The pulpit furniture was donated by Mr. Robert Keith, and the Bible by the Messrs. Whittemore. A congregation completely filling the house assembled for the opening services, the pulpit platform being beautifully decorated for the occasion with choice plants, furnished by Probst Bros., florists. The principal address of the occasion was made by Dr. Geo. P. Hays, whose congregation have aided munificently in forwarding the enterprise. The remarks of Rev. A. B. Martin, of the Home Mission Committee, who has carefully watched over the work from the opening of the Mission, showed how much he enjoyed its successful issue. Rev. J. C. Taylor contributed a few words of congratulation to the congregation and their young pastor, Rev. E. P. Dunlap, who is permitted to see his first charge prospering so early and encouragingly. The praise service was fittingly conducted by the recently organized choir of the Linwood congregation, aided by Mrs. C. W. Eoff, the popular soprano of the Second Presbyterian church.

The Presbyterian Ministers' Union was attended on Monday afternoon, by Rev. Messrs. Backus, Bruce, Dunlap, Everitt, McCane, Martin, Robertson, Taylor. Rev. L. Railsback was also present once more, in his best mood. On account of a rumor that Dr. Hays was detained by reason of illness, a committee was dispatched to inquire after his health. Returning, they reported that he had taken the early train for Minneapolis, at which city he was billed for an address on Tuesday.

In view of the early departure of Dr. S. B. Bell to Santa Barbara, Cal., the congregation of the First church tendered him and Mrs. Bell a reception in the church parlors, on Tuesday evening, which was attended by a goodly number of his Kansas City friends, including clergymen of different denominations, and the days when Dr. Bell was pastor of this church were pleasantly remembered. A farewell address in behalf of the congregation was made by Rev. Lycurgus Railsback, at the conclusion of which Dr. Bell was presented with a monetary remembrance from his congregation. He made a feeling response, in which he expressed his regret at leaving his many friends and old associations here.

The traditional ground-hog was treated to a cold wave on Monday the 2nd inst. For the first time this season the thermometer sank to a point below zero, but within a couple of days resumed its usual range of temperature. CHIMHAM.

KANSAS CITY THEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.

Many letters are coming with inquiries about the proposed session of this Institute. This note will answer many of them. The meetings will be held in the Second Presbyterian church and will commence at 10 A. M., 2 P. M. and 8 P. M. The first meeting will be on Tuesday evening, Feb. 24th, and the last will be on Thursday evening, March 5. Programmes will be sent gratis to all who will ask for them. They have been scattered widely already and will be published. There will be no charge for admission to any service or exercise, and no tuition of any kind. The friends of the enterprise in this city guarantee all the expenses. Collections will

be taken up at the evening meetings, but no one not a resident of the city will be expected to contribute. The travelling expenses of all the instructors and their entertainment here will be provided for by the management. Under these circumstances it would hardly be expected that boarding and lodging could be furnished gratis to those who come as pupils. Every effort will be made to aid all such to secure lodging conveniently, and at reasonable rates. Boarding can be had at the rate of one dollar per day and perhaps less. The plan is precisely similar to that of a Summer Chautauqua except that there will be *no gate fee whatever*.

Any information in my power I will gladly give.

Geo. P. HAYS,
Kansas City, Mo.

SUMMER IN MID-WINTER.

REV. H. N. PAYNE.

Mosquitoes in January! How perposterous! Yet that is what I found in Tampa, Florida. On retiring for the night I put the mosquito-bar aside, but found it advisable to replace it before I slept. As I lay and listened to the singing of these intrusive little insects, I thought of the immensity of our country. The northern portion of it is resting or shivering under its mantle of snow, while here I am experiencing summer weather, the mercury at 85°, and the State stretches away beyond me 250 miles toward the equator.

Tampa has come into prominence as the practical terminus of the plant system of railroads from the North, and of the steamship lines to Mobile and New Orleans, and to Cuba and Jamaica. It is a good point from which to observe the constantly increasing tide of tourist travel that sets towards the West Indies. The Havana steamers are over-crowded at this season with people fleeing from the cold of the North. Tampa claims a population of 10,000; but this number is obtained by including Ybor City, some two miles distant. Between the two are pine woods and orange groves.

Ybor is an interesting place for one to visit who cannot go to Cuba. It is like a little Cuban town set down in the United States. It was brought into being by the heavy government tax on manufactured tobacco. It is so much cheaper to import the leaf tobacco, that it is now brought over from Cuba in that form and made into cigars in Ybor. With the tobacco came Cubans to make it up. There are many negroes there from Cuba and the Bahamas, but the majority of the whites are of Spanish descent. The store signs are in Spanish, or in both Spanish and English, and the language spoken is more suggestive of Castile and Queen Isabella, than of Queen Elizabeth and the Island Kingdom.

Few places have a more heterogeneous population than Tampa. Moors, Spaniards, Cubans, Negroes, Italians, Chinese and Americans meet on the streets. Jew and Christians, infidels and heathens pass and re-pass. Surely it is a place where the unifying and uplifting power of the Gospel is needed. Only this can mould these diverse elements into oneness, and fit these people, so untrained in self-government for American citizenship. The Christians of the city are doing their best to uphold the truth. The Southern Presbyterian church, under the excellent leadership of Rev. Geo. J. Griffiths, is making steady and encouraging progress. There is great need that our own church establish a work here among the Negroes; there is encouragement for doing so in the fact that there are a number of colored Presbyterians in the city. The colored people in Southern Florida are doing well financially, the wages for laboring men ranging from \$1.00 to \$1.50 per day, and they can find constant work. Many of them own their own homes, and some have accumulated considerable property. Occasionally one owns an orange grove.

Any notice of this city that omits the great "Tampa Bay Hotel" is incomplete. It is the most important and conspicuous object in the place. This immense structure was begun two years ago last July. It is in the Moorish style of architecture, is 900 feet long, and is said to contain 1,000 rooms, some of them magnificently furnished. It has cost more than \$2,000,000. It gives one more illustration of the complex motives that shape human action, and of the way in which the greed of gain overcomes good purposes. When the corner-stone was laid, the ministers of the city were invited to be present and participate. Prayer was offered

to God for His blessing upon the great undertaking. That prayer was answered. Not one fatal accident has occurred from the beginning. But now as the work approaches completion, and the tourist season is passing God is forgotten. An army of work men is employed, and they not only work night and day, but Sundays also, that the place may be ready for formal opening the first week in February, 1891.

As one leaves Tampa for the North his way lies for many miles through richly laden orange groves, and he feels, notwithstanding the mosquitoes and the flies, that this is a goodly country, which with industry and economy may be as the garden of the Lord.

PROPORTIONATE GIVERS' UNIONS.

THEIR ORIGIN AND DEVELOPMENT.

The first attempt, in modern times, so far as I know, to unite proportionate givers in a society for mutual co-operation was in 1860, by Rev. Dr. Cather, an Irish Wesleyan minister. It was called the British and Foreign Systematic Benevolence Society and included not less than twenty-one honorary secretaries, embracing many of the most prominent divines and statesmen in the United Kingdom. Rev. Hugh Price Hughes, of England, said, recently, that the real reason why the society died was the fact that Dr. Cather died. Another, and doubtless a better reason, was that the public sentiment had not been educated up to it.

The next attempt was in Vermont, among the Congregational brethren, some ten or more years ago. This was a state organization and so far local. Much good literature was circulated by this society, but the times did not seem to be ripe for a general movement. The next attempt was made in Canada, among our Episcopal brethren. This was, I think, confined to their own church, and may be in existence now and doing a good work.

Then followed, three or four years ago, a scheme recommended by the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, and by that body placed in charge of its committee of systematic benevolence. The plan was to obtain the signatures, of as many as would sign them, to a pledge to give proportionately, and these pledges were to be forwarded to the committee, Dr. Chas. S. Pomeroy, of Cleveland, O. Dr. Pomeroy said last May, in the General Assembly, if I am not mistaken as to the figures, that he had received pledges of one in eighty of the members of the church. Close observers think that this does not include one-fifth of the number in that church who have adopted the system. The fault of this plan was that it did not provide for elbow touch of those who joined in it. Last year, the Congregational Association, of Ohio, adopted substantially the same scheme, but, of course, it has the same faults. The most successful organization I know of was started two or three years ago, in Tennessee, and is called I believe, the Montgomery County Proportionate Givers' Union. They provide for local unions in connection with the parent union and in this particular the step was a decided advance. They are doing a most excellent work.

My connection with the work of awakening and deepening interest in the system of proportionate giving, commenced in 1876 and has been continuous since that time, but has been confined almost wholly to the temporal side of the question. The interest has grown to such an extent, that it has been evident for the last three or four years, that sooner or later, provision must be made to so unite proportionate givers that they would be in better shape for aggressive work. That this could be accomplished only by local unions, with substantially a common constitution and pledge, has always been to me self-evident. Naturally, in time, these unions will be brought together in larger unions in a representative capacity. The Christian Steward's League, so far as I can now see, fills every desire. If successful, which can hardly be doubted, the results for good would be hard to over-estimate.

LAYMAN,

No. 310 Ashland Ave. Chicago.

IOWA.

—FAIRFIELD.—Ankeny Hall, the new building of Parsons College will be formally opened on the 13th inst. Rev. Dr. W. G. Craig, of the McCormick Seminary, will deliver the main address. On behalf of the graduates, Miss Mary Hoffman, '89 and W. C. Howell, '81, will speak and the Literary Societies will be represented by Miss Helen Lodge, G. A. Axline, Miss Mary Jamison and John Kennedy. This will doubtless prove a highly interesting occasion for the College whose prosperity will rejoice all good Presbyterians.

Ordination and Installation.

—DE SOTO, Mo.—Jan. 19th, the St. Louis Presb. met here and ordained and installed Rev. Robert W. Mason, pastor. Rev. Dr. Brookes preached an excellent sermon. After the usual constitutional questions were propounded, Rev. Dr. Nicolls, in a most solemn manner charged the pastor, followed by Rev. Mr. Martin in his eloquent style with the charge to the people, to not forget their pastor at any time and especially to help him in his work, never to let March weather come between pastor and people. The laying on of hands of these godly men upon the head of this young pastor is a service not soon to be forgotten in the minds and hearts of the congregation. A most hearty welcome was given him, for the hearts of this people are glad as never before, for this is their first pastor. After the service a handsome basket of cut flowers, bearing the loving inscription, "For Our Dear Pastor," was presented to him by members of his congregation. During the pastor's short stay, six have united with the church. On Sunday, Feb. 8th, communion services were observed in a most impressive manner. A pleasing feature of this church, is a strong C. E. S., with all the young people of the church, and a number of outsiders banded together working for the one great end, "For Christ and the Church." The hearts of young and old are turned towards a new church building as one is needed very badly. May the Lord bless pastor and people abundantly.

—ZANESVILLE, O.—At the communion held Feb. 1, in the First church, Rev. J. C. Holliday, pastor, 31 members were received, 26 on confession, of whom 13 were baptized. Of the whole number, 14 were heads of families. The preaching for four weeks preceding was by the pastor, and the religious life of the membership was greatly quickened under the presentation of the truth.

CURRENT TOPICS.

—Congress has at last settled down to work, having spent so much time in solving the problem, "How not to do it." The silver bill is still under consideration, although the action taken by the House of Representatives renders it doubtful if the bill can receive the approval of a majority of its members. And even should the House pass the Senate bill there is little probability of its approval by the President.

—The fall of the Crispi ministry in Italy is one of the most important political events that has occurred in Europe this winter. The nominal question about which difference arose was one of taxation for support of the army and the navy. The main issue at stake is the policy of Italy in respect to the triple alliance. The French press at once jump to the conclusion that the result will be a complete reversal of the existing policy and the adoption of a friendly tone toward France. The English and German papers take the view that the change merely implies more economical expenditure without any radical change of foreign policy. Yet perhaps the truth lies between these two views.

—The Managers of the World's Fair have announced that the amount contributed for the Exposition will not be sufficient and have called for about five million dollars more. This move caused many unfavorable reports to be published in regard to the financial features and management, but it is highly probable that many are grossly exaggerated. Indeed the undertaking is a big affair and there will be, no doubt, some difficulty in collecting a portion of the fund subscribed. After much trouble the directors have the plans well under way and it is, in truth, a great injustice to raise more obstructions, or magnify the remaining obstacles. Chicago has been given much, and much will be required of her, but with the energy and resources already shown, the prospects are good for success if supported by the country at large.

—The energetic workers of the W. C. T. U. have gained their point in having both the Senate and the House pass the bill prohibiting the sale of tobacco to minors under 16 years of age in the District of Columbia. The bill provides: "That hereafter no person in the District of Columbia shall sell, give or furnish any cigar, cigarette, or tobacco in any of its forms to any minor under 16 years of age, and for each and every violation of this section the offender shall, on conviction, be fined not less than \$2 nor more than \$10, or be imprisoned for not less than five days nor more than twenty days." The original bill also provided a penalty on boys smoking on the streets. This provision, which was also in the New York law, turned

out practically a dead letter, and the Senate committee have struck it out. The bill now only requires the President's signature, and then dealers in tobacco will have to be a little careful who they make their sales to.

—There is truth in the criticism recently made by the secular press concerning the apparent rewarding of the hostile Indians in taking them to Washington to be clothed, feasted and made much of, while the friendly, working Indians are rewarded for their faithfulness by being left on their reservations in comparative cold and hunger. The government's justification, however, in taking the "bad" Indians east would be found in the tendency to peace which the numbers and powers of the whites would convey. One of the papers suggests that "the most effective disposition of the "bad" Indian leaders, if it were feasible, would be to hold them as hostages at Washington or Chicago all through next spring, when there is danger of an uprising, and to distribute the good food, black suits, and high hats among the faithful, working Indians who deserve reward."

—Jean Louis Ernest Meissonier, the painter, died in Paris, Jan. 31st. He was born in Lyons, France, in 1812; studied art in Paris under Leon Cogniet, exhibited in 1836, and soon acquired a reputation as a painter of miniature subjects of exquisite finish and delicacy. His pictures brought great prices and there are several of them in the United States. His famous work "1808" sold at the recent Stewart sale for \$65,000 and is one of his best known subjects. Two of the great artist's oil paintings are in the Walters' Gallery in Baltimore. The principal painting, "1814," is considered by many the very masterpiece of the artist. Of all the great artists of the present day none were better understood or more highly valued in America. He was the most celebrated painter of his time and his pictures have commanded immense prices, unknown until his brush brought them. Meissonier was not considered to surpass in design or originality, but the finish and minute attention given his productions gradually forced their merit to the front.

—The Senate authorized the publication of a message by the President last week relative to the African slave trade and liquor traffic. The President's message is a letter of transmittal, with a view to its ratification of the general act, signed at Brussels July 2 last by the plenipotentiaries of the U. S., and other powers for the repression of the African slave trade and the restriction of the importation into and sale in a certain defined zone of Africa of firearms, ammunition and spirituous liquors. The Secretary of State in an accompanying letter states that as the ratifications must be deposited at Brussels by July 2 next it is desirable that the Senate should take action during its present session. The act is signed by the representatives of 18 nations, including the President of the U. S., nearly of the European sovereigns and the Shah of Persia, the Sultan of Turkey, and the Sultan of Zanzibar. Its provisions, which are indicated in the President's message, are very stringent and contemplate the practical exclusion of firearms and spirituous liquors from equatorial Africa as well as the abolition of the slave trade.

—Secretary Noble has written a strong letter to the chairman of the Senate committee on appropriations calling special attention to the very unsafe condition of affairs in the Interior Department building. The Secretary states that from his own observation there is entirely too great an amount of wood and paper extended throughout the building, the accumulations of many years, to be at all safe from fire. It will be remembered, says the Secretary, that the building once caught fire and a very considerable portion was consumed. He concludes his letter as follows: "It is probable that another fire will occur if the condition of the building remains as it is. It is overcrowded with employes, amid the most combustible matter that could possibly be brought together, and aside from the danger to human life is the possible destruction of the most valuable records of the government. With our country growing as it has been and with the greatly increased business of the different bureaus of this department, it becomes my bounded duty to call your attention to the present condition of affairs and give you warning that unless the government sees fit to make the places for its operatives to work in more commodious and the store houses more secure, in my judgment, it will soon meet with a calamity alike discreditable to its humanity and dangerous to the security of its most valuable documents."

SYRIAN MISSIONS.

BY MARY ISABELLA FORSYTH.

Beneath a Syrian sky He came,
Our Saviour, seeking all.
Yet few are there who love His name,
Or answer to His call.

The Orient is pale and dim
Where rose the world's great Light.
Dark clouds of error veiling Him
From feeble human sight.

For us, His Gospel shineth clear,
His messengers we are;
His life of love to follow here,
His truth to spread afar.

O wondrous privilege, to break
The Bread of Life to them
Whose blinded, hungry spirits ache
Within Jerusalem!

—Chr. Intelligencer.

TEMPERANCE.

A ROBERT BURNS BANQUET.

The Rev. Alexander Ahson, D. D., pastor of the Alexander church, Phila., who was invited by the Robert Burns Association to respond to the toast: "Scotland," at the anniversary dinner sent the following letter declining the invitation on the ground that liquor was to be used at the dinner.

Philadelphia, Jan. 15th, 1891.

My Dear Sir:—Your favor of the 12th inst. reached me on yesterday. I thank you most heartily for the honor you would confer upon me in permitting me to express myself on the occasion of the 132d anniversary of the birth of Robert Burns, upon the inspiring theme "Scotland." But I am exceedingly sorry that I am under the necessity of sending you a negative answer.

How gladly I would be with you and enjoy your annual dinner, but I regret that the presence of liquor on the table, as you state in your letter, shuts me out. Nor will you consider me narrow or cross-grained. I am sure, when I have taken the liberty of giving you, somewhat in detail or at length, my reason. In this case it is not so much any antagonism to the liquor in itself, although my feelings in that direction are very strong; it is mainly because of the injury which liquor did to our national poet that I cannot "add insult to injury" by recognizing its presence in connection with the observance of his natal day.

When I remember that alcohol so completely enslaved the grandest genius of our native land as to expose him during that awful night to the damp and chilly air, in which he slept off his debauch, in the snow drift, and which brought on his last and fatal illness, how can I consider with patience the presence of his greatest enemy upon an occasion when we meet to honor the poet's memory. What would the American people say if the admirers of our martyred President should convene from time to time and give a conspicuous place on the banquet table to the revolver by which he was levelled to the dust? How much more loudly would our land protest if the contents of the weapon were to find a lodgment in every guest? There would soon be an end to such reunions. Nor is the difference in the results so very great. In many instances the same result is reached. Who shall say that the instrument of Burns' destruction does not kill more, year by year, than that which brought on an untimely grave the body of Abraham Lincoln?

I think I might safely aver that the difference in the results is mainly a difference of time. But to proceed. When I bring to mind the fact that alcohol cut down in the strength of early manhood a mind whose superior, as a poet, the world has not seen, and thereby deprived his countrymen of numberless volumes of poetry and song upon their library shelves, which, even more than that he has bequeathed to us, would have immortalized not only this child of the muse himself, but the land and its sons and daughters of whom he sung, I cannot but enlist myself in the army of those who shall wage a perpetual warfare against the "gill-stoup."

As a minister of Christ not only, but as a loyal Scot and an admirer of Robert Burns, through whose country of Ayrshire it was my privilege to carefully travel a year ago last summer, I must forever decline to join my countrymen in toasting his memory, or that of our splendid country in the "flowing bowl." I cannot do it! I will not do it! I must not, I cannot, I will not forget its ravages in dear old Caledonia. I was more



COPYRIGHT 1890

The picture of the Pied Piper of Hamelin, playing upon his magic pipe, while the entranced rats of the town leave their holes and flock after him into the sea, reminds one of the speed with which the diseases and impurities of the blood leave the system when Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is taken.

It removes all humors, poisons, or taints, from the system, whether manifested in the common pimple, or eruption, or in boils, carbuncles, eczema, salt-rheum, fever-sores, white swellings, hip-joint disease, and kindred affections—in fact anything and everything resulting from impure blood.

For scrofula of the lung tissues (consumption) it has no equal, and often cures cases which physicians have given up. It is a guaranteed liver, blood and lung remedy, and the only one sold. Your money returned if the medicine fails to accomplish what its manufacturers claim, when taken in time and given a fair trial.

than ever impressed in this direction when I was abroad a year ago. It is indeed, "Auld Scotia's" bane. My hatred to whiskey increases as my age advances.

Fourteen years ago, if you will pardon the personal allusion, I was asked to respond to a similar sentiment in an important city in Illinois. I declined, for the same reason that I now most respectfully express my inability to accept your cordial invitation. The committee reconsidered; they decided to banish the liquor. Subsequently they expressed themselves as more than gratified with the result. I accepted the invitation to address the assembly. Three years in succession I enjoyed the same great privilege. The interest in the anniversary increased in that city. Native-born Americans claimed a share in the celebration, upon the plea that Robert Burns was the poet, not only of Scotland, but humanity. The 25th day of January became a noted date in that community, and the Burns anniversary the event of the season, with the elite of the town in attendance. So much for the banishment of liquor. Why should the American people have the opportunity of saying, as is frequently said, "Scotchmen cannot get together to celebrate anything in connection with their native land without the presence of whiskey."

Pardon me, if I have seemed to express myself in the language of dictation. Such was not my intention. "Let every man be fully persuaded in his own mind." I am satisfied, however, that the larger portion of the real admirers of the Scottish poet will,

All the year round, you may rely upon Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery to purify the blood and invigorate the system. It's not like the sarsaparillas, that are said to be good for the blood in March, April and May. The "Golden Medical Discovery" works equally well at all times, and in all cases of blood-taints, or humors, no matter what their name or nature.

It's the cheapest blood-purifier, sold through druggists, no matter how many doses are offered for a dollar, because you only pay for the good you get.

Your money is returned if it doesn't benefit or cure you.

Can you ask more? "Golden Medical Discovery" contains no alcohol to inebriate, and no syrup or sugar to derange digestion.

It's a concentrated vegetable extract; put up in large bottles at \$1.00; pleasant to the taste, and equally good for adults or children.

when they give the matter serious thought, much prefer the absence of that which, to say the least, is dangerous in its use as well as fatal in its abuse. It was Sir Walter Scott, when he was 50 years of age, who said—and Sir Walter as a youth was well familiar with the bacchanalian customs of his countrymen—"Lockhart, my man! depend upon it, of all vices, drinking is the most incompatible with greatness." Who shall say then that Burns, had he been then alive, had not endorsed the sentiment of this later genius? It is reasonable to suppose that Burns, had he been with us to-day, possessed as he was with such an intellect, had as gravely frowned upon, as he then indulged, the drinking customs of the times.

May I take the liberty of saying, in conclusion, let us, as Scotchmen, do honor to the memory of our gifted fellow countryman by standing together against the encroachments of that terrible evil which, by its dreadful instrumentality, caused the death of Robert Burns at 37 years of age, and compels the civilized world to declare regarding him, and that with tearful eye, "His sun went down while it was yet day."

I shall be pleased that this letter be read at your dinner on Monday evening, and read as my reason for absence. I am desirous that my reasons should be fully known. With highest sentiments of regard and esteem, I remain, your

"BRITHER SCOT."

God is very tender and gentle in His dealings with the faults of His children

I CURE FITS!

When I say cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again. I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office, H. G. ROOT, M. C., 183 Pearl St., N. Y.

GRAND NATIONAL PRIZE of 16,600f.

QUINA-

LAROCHE'S INVIGORATING TONIC, CONTAINING



Peruvian Bark, and Pure Catalan Wine. Endorsed by the Medical Faculty of Paris, as the Best Remedy for LOSS of APPETITE, FEVER and AGUE, MALARIA, NEURALGIA and INDIGESTION.

An experience of 25 years in experimental analysis, together with the valuable aid extended by the Academy of Medicine in Paris, has enabled M. Laroché to extract the entire active properties of Peruvian Bark (a result not before attained), and to concentrate them in an elixir, which possesses in the highest degree its restorative and invigorating qualities, free from the disagreeable bitterness of other remedies.

22 rue Drouot, Paris. E. FOUGERA & CO., Agents for U. S., 30 North William street, N. Y.

LAROCHE

PENSIONS OLD CLAIMS

Settled Under NEW LAW Soldiers, Widows, Parents, send for blank applications and information. PATRIK O'FARRELL, Pension Agent, Washington, D. C.

THE POULTRY MONTHLY is the leading poultry publication of America. Best correspondence. Best artists. Practical. Original. Price \$1.00 a year. FERRIS PUBLISHING CO., Albany, N. Y.

EDUCATIONAL.

LINDENWOOD COLLEGE —FOR— YOUNG LADIES ST. CHARLES, MO., near St. Louis.

ORGANIZED 1830. CHARTERED 1853 Higher education. Course full and thorough Government that of a Christian family. Location beautiful and healthful. Art and Music specialties. For catalogue, etc. address ROBERT IRWIN D. D. Pres.

BROOKFIELD COLLEGE, Brookfield Mo Center of North Mo. New Building. Fine Apparatus. Full Faculty. English, Latin, Greek, German, French, Science, Mathematics. Normal Business. Any desired study. Tuition \$28 to \$40 per year. Board \$5.00 per week; Catalogue free Duncan Brown, President.

—BUY—

Wall Paper, Window Shades, and ROOM MOULDINGS

—FROM— MOOR BROS. & CO., FRESCO ARTISTS,

114 MAIN ST - KANSAS CITY



CHURCH BELLS

School, Fire Alarm and Farm Bells. Warranted Pure Bell Metal. Write for Catalogue J. W. GARRATT & CO., 2025 WALNUT. ST. LOUIS, MO.

During the past seven years we have loaned or one of the largest Life Insurance Co's, at 6 per cent interest on farm and city property in Illinois, Missouri and Kansas,

\$1,305,150 00

Of th's sum \$228 964 00 has been repaid leaving in force August 15th, 1890, loans to the amount of

\$1,076,186,00

on which all matured interest has been paid by the borrowers with the following exceptions.

- 1 Payment Due March 1st, 1890 Balance of \$7.5 0
- 1 Payment Due April 1st, 1890, for - - 60.0 0
- 1 Payment Due July 1st, 1890, for - - 51.0 0
- 2 Payments Due August 1st, 1890, for - 135.0 0

Total, - - - - \$253.5 0

We shall be pleased to receive orders for loans of the same character in the same territory. Any sum sent us will be carefully invested.

Wilson & Toms Investment Co. St. Louis, Mo.

THE MID-CONTINENT

REV. A. A. E. TAYLOR, D.D., EDITOR
 REV. D. M. HAZLETT, ASSISTANT
 EDITORIAL COMMITTEE:
 REV. DRS. S. J. NICCOLLS, JAMES H. BROOKES;
 REV. GEORGE E. MARTIN.
 SPECIAL CONTRIBUTOR:
 REV. GEO. P. HAYS, D.D., Kansas City, Mo.
 PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY THE
 PRESBYTERIAN NEWSPAPER CO.,
 CARLOS S. GREELEY, Esq., President.
 J. R. LIONBERGER, Esq., Vice-President.
 REV. J. W. ALLEN, D.D., Treas., 1107 Olive St., St. Louis, Mo.
 REV. S. T. McCLURE, Mgr., 1114 Main St., Kansas City, Mo.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1891.

TO CHRISTIANIZE OUR FELLOW MEN.

Rev. Dr. John Hall on Home Missions.

We were intending to prepare an editorial appeal for our Board of Home Missions when the following strong article in *The Mail and Express* fell under our eye. It is from Dr. John Hall, of New York, President of the Board of Home Missions, and is thus an official presentation of this most important cause. We present it almost entire to our readers. Dr. Hall says: "We have many forms of benevolent relief and of efforts to raise the fallen, but prevention is better than cure, and the best way to save men from pauperism and from crime is to put religious beliefs into their bosoms and keep them under the influence of the means by which the beliefs are strengthened, expressed and worked out. Would that our tax-paying fellow citizens would think of two questions, namely: How much do the dependent and the criminal cost the country? and how small a proportion of sincerely religious people are burdens on the community? Patriotism, humanity and religion carry us to a higher plane, of course, but the answers to the foregoing questions show that to Christianize the people is to save money."

The Presbyterian Church U. S. A. with whose Board of Missions I have the honor to be connected, maintains, in whole or in part, over 1,700 ministers and over 350 teachers at an annual cost of about \$900,000. If we compared this sum with the corresponding gifts of other denominations we might have no cause to blush, but that is a secondary matter. The real comparison is to be between this outlay and the wants of our country, in the first place, and, in the second, between the means we could afford to give and our actual gifts.

The salaries are modest; the work done is under the local inspection of Presbyteries; the workers cannot be engaged by the month or dismissed at a week's notice; the payments have to go on where appointments are more or less permanent; and so debt is unavoidable if the amount needed is not put in the hands of the Board by the close of the financial year. Such a debt threatens the Board, and it implies at times delay in payment to workers, and often the painful but necessary "no" to calls for missionaries and teachers. How can this crippling of a great agency for good be averted? For surely that is a great agency which adds 10,000 in a year to the membership of such a church, which ministers to a 100,000 adult people and to 150,000 children, and this mostly in new regions where tone and character are being given to rapidly growing populations.

The first duty is on pastors who can inform and stimulate their people. Many churches give so small amounts that it is hard to believe that their members understand the case. Patriotism, benevolence, love of our race, attachment to our beliefs and methods of Christian work—to all these appeals can be made. Such is my respect for the principles of my co-religionists that I can hardly believe that a full presentation of the case would be followed by gifts, in many cases so small.

Then something can be done by elders, deacons and friends not in the pulpits—ladies and gentleman—diffusing information, spreading literature, and teaching by example. We have many rich members. A million of dollars means fifty or sixty thousand a year. A tenth of that given back to the Giver would not burden the donor; but how often a tenth of the tenth would cover all the gifts! Would it be strange if money so saved became a temptation to the prospective possessor, and so a grief to the unwise economist? Giving from the living hand, on the contrary, would become a present joy, and beneficent example, a blessing to needy fellow men, and an act of grateful service to Him who gives the silver and the gold, and without whose favor it fails to bring happiness.

Many of the new settlers, in opening regions, are our own kindred. They need the means of grace. It is well to have our people, as far as possible, unified. What so fit to make them one as "the one Lord, the one faith, the one baptism?" We want crime reduced and the social atmosphere purified. What is so adapted to

this work as "the grace" that teaches men to "deny ungodliness and worldly lusts and to live soberly, righteously and godly in the world?" We have ignorant, even heathen, elements in our population. Is there any force that can tell on them for good like that which made the Puritans, the Scotch-Irish, the Huguenots and the Dutch, who made the United States? Oh! that one could reach the ear and heart of the 800,000 of our Presbyterian members in the interests of this noblest of public enterprises!

It is fair to add that our Foreign Board, with yearly appropriations amounting to about \$900,000, has need as great and claims, on their own line, as strong as has the Home Board. He who is most in earnest for the one will not be indifferent to the other.

When it is remembered that the eye of the civilized world is on us, how much our institutions depend for usefulness on the spirit of the people who work them, how rapidly certain forms of ill-doing are being developed, how much we owe as a nation to intelligent, self-denying religion, and how much our boasted liberty is depreciated by the unprincipled and godless abuse of it, all men and women with pronounced convictions based on the Word of God may well be in earnest in spreading and maintaining them by fitting agencies and appropriate institutions."

THE PERIL OF THE SOUL FROM ABSORPTION.

Perhaps there never was a time when so many things absorb the attention and interest of so many people to the exclusion of Christ and Salvation. The sources of diversion are numerous, and many of them have the grip of a giant. The age is extensively active, restless, aggressive. Every power of body and mind is taxed to its utmost. Invention, business, enterprise, are all great captains, whose tread is heard in every direction. There is not only great ambition to do, but a burning consuming lust to acquire. Money is a noble servant, properly used it is an instrument of great good, but when the love of it becomes master, it is as merciless as the grave. When a man's heart and eyes and hands and brain are all absorbed in the accumulation of money, the stones on the street have as much ear for the Gospel as he. As easily might you hope to arrest the winds that blow, or the dashing streams of a mountain flood, as this man. He has no time to think, or to care about his soul. Why should he be thus concerned as long as business is prosperous and dividends are good? He is absorbed, sucked up into the sponge of the money greed, until there is nothing of him to appeal to. Poor, wilted, lost soul! Unless something out of the usual order overtakes and brings this man to a halt, leads him to awake and come to himself, he will go on content in his delusion, until the sudden burst of eternal things opens his eyes, just when death is closing them and eternity parts its portals to reveal a rejected Savior.

The greatest evil that can befall a man who suffers himself to be wholly absorbed with money-getting, is success. When a man is making money and loves it, he has no sense of dependence. He is satisfied. Others may be in danger, but he is safe. That is the time of his peril. On that hidden rock in life's sea many a one has run his bark and gone down. It is a mercy when God shatters the bubble and turns the poor soul from the boast that it has need of nothing, to the humble confession that it has need of everything. To the love of money and its power to absorb the whole man, may be attributed the useless life and final loss of many souls in this day of ours.

But this money seeking is not the only source of absorption in our day. Society, with all its train of follies is another. The parade and sham and exaction of society, what a tyranny it is. How its enchanted victims step to its bidding. They are all verily captured as prisoners in war. They are as verily in chains as were slaves when sold to the highest bidder. Take the superficial, fussy, pretentious thing out of many lives, and what will be left? Think of the waste of time, of money, of gifts and opportunities for which fashionable society is responsible. It is kin to money-love. You cannot join its bannered ranks without money, and when your money is gone it strikes your name from the roll. Preach the Gospel to these with hope of success! They seldom hear, and when they do, there is no beauty in it that they should desire it. It is a dreadful destroyer of mothers and daughters, of young men, of not a few husbands and wives. As long as society, with its tribute to pride, and its occasion for indulgence commands and absorbs the soul, that soul will not be concerned about so trifling a thing as salvation, nor inclined to listen to so dry a tale as the Gospel. The flesh is master, and while its poor, frail pulses throb, society will be sought and adored. Sometimes we must leave the poor creature in the burning dwelling to his dreadful fate, all approaches are cut off.

What can we do with the large class who are wholly absorbed with money-getting, and with the equally

great number whose god is society? The approaches are all cut off. To them, Christ's tears and blood are empty sentiment. Their thoughtless march is to death. Other things absorb. These lead. We can only look on sadly and say, God have mercy. Reader, is it you? M. RHOES.

IMMORAL LITERATURE.

On the first day's sitting of the present session of the French Legislature one of the queries put to the Minister of Public Works was in regard to the exclusion of certain French novels, from sale at railway news stands on the ground that they were immoral. In the debate it came out that these books were not sold at any railway station in France. The minister held that the owner of the franchise could exclude any books he pleased, as he bought and paid for the right to sell.

Such books are not allowed to be sold anywhere in England, and publishers are imprisoned for printing immoral literature. In the United States we are much more generous. Not only are the books of forbidden authors sold freely at all our new stands, but they are carried in the mails at one cent a pound, while Bibles, school books, scientific, historical, and miscellaneous books, bound and unbound, cost in the mails eight cents a pound. In his last annual report the Postmaster General officially stated that "a million dollars in postal revenue were lost each year by reason of this favor to certain publishers" of fiction, trash, blood curdling tales, and French impurities.

Ten million pounds are carried annually in the mails from New York alone, and probably half as much more from other cities. The proportion of really helpful books so carried is not over one in a hundred. One of the serious impediments to "one cent letter postage" is the existence of this and other evils that might be easily removed. Every one putting a two cents stamp on a letter is helping to pay the postage of this mass of hurtful books that is flooding the country.

The Postmaster General has called attention to it very strongly in his annual report. He has personally appeared before the Post-office Committee to urge the stoppage of the evil, and has prepared an official document fully setting forth its injustice. He has done all he can do, and it now rests with the good people of the country to say whether this evil shall go on or be stopped. One publishing firm with three millions capital, and a hundred or more smaller houses, are doing all they can to prevent action. They are heard in the committees of Congress, and their agents are in the lobbies to see that nothing is done, and while people quietly submit nothing will be done. Bills to remedy the evil are before the Senate and House Post-Office Committees but the people show so little interest in the matter that they quietly rest there. If anything is done at this session of Congress it must be done immediately.

If one thousand people were each to write a letter to a Senator or Member of Congress calling attention to this matter it would be stopped. Will they do it?

A NOTE OF EXPLANATION.

A number of persons in our churches, feeling that the time had come when those who practice proportionate giving should associate themselves for formal strength and for aggressive work, after some weeks of deliberation and prayer, adopted the pledge and regulations of the Christian Stewards' League, printed on the next page. It confirms us in our conviction that the times were fully ripe for such a movement, to find, after our own plans were matured, that a number of other organizations, having the same end in view, had sprung up in various parts of the country. It was a further confirmation to read in an English magazine (*The Nineteenth Century*, Nov., 1890,) an article by Mr. Gladstone affirming that he had learned from more than one influential quarter "that there is a desire to see tried some experiment of the kind, and even to give it energetic support." He also offers "to be the careful recipient of any assents to the general conception," and to see that they reach hands which would "organize the plan and see it going." We are happy, also, in learning that the plan we have adopted, and which we offer to others, meets the cordial approbation of one of our business men known as "Layman, 310 Ashland Ave.," who, for many years has studied the subject, and who has done very much by his personal and generous efforts in circulating documents, reaching into the millions, to prepare the way for the proposed united action. It is a source of no little strength to us to be assured of his hearty co-operation."

Many tokens indicate that the times are propitious for such a movement. The doors of opportunity for Christian work are open as never before. Many consecrated persons are desiring to enter them. But the means to sustain them are largely wanting. God is pouring wealth into the lap of Christendom beyond all

LITERARY CORNER.

GLIMPSSES AT THE MAGAZINES.

The February *ECLECTIC* offers a feast of timely papers on a variety of subjects. "The Druses of the Holy Land," and Mr. De Ferro's description of the Water Cure at Worshofen, Germany, will be found interesting. Mr. Jennings, M. P., analysis the great international commercial contest in "The Trade League Against England." A distinguished English author, Dr. St. Clair Thomson, talks about "The Dangers of Hypnotism." Women will be attracted to Dr. Kenealy's article on "The Talent of Motherhood," and all will find pleasure in "The Journal of Sir Walter Scott," by John Dennis. A brilliant paper on "Crime in Fiction," by an anonymous contributor to *Blackwood's*, analysis a most important feature of the modern novel. Mr. James Bryce in "An Age of Discontent," touches on the most pressing of latter-day problems. Stanley's companion, Lieutenant Stairs, tells his experiences in the African forest, and Sir George Baden-powell makes a strong argument for the future of Canada as a British dependency. One of the most striking papers of the number discusses "The Problem of the Slums," as set forth in Gen. Booth's late remarkable book. There are many short articles, poems, etc., worthy of companionship. New York: E. R. Pelton, 25 Bond St. \$5 per year; single numbers, 45 cents.

THE POST-GRADUATE AND WOOSTER QUARTERLY, representing the post-graduate department and alumni of the University of Wooster, O., edited by J. O. Notestein and Elias Compton, Jan. 1891. Single number, 30 cts.; \$1.00 a year. Contents: Thesis.—The Influence of the Bible on Modern Civilization, by Prof. Oscar J. Craig, A. M., Ph. D. Thesis.—The Three Great Compromises of the Constitution, by Prof. W. P. Cope, A. M., Ph. D. Thesis.—Naturalism in Pedagogy, by Prof. H. E. Kratz, A. M., Ph. D. Alumni Round Table. Editorial Chair. The Book Shelf. This valuable *Quarterly* maintains its high standard and steady growth in favor with all friends of Wooster. The Editorial record of Alumni and the reviews of publications are prepared in choice and scholarly style. The present issue contains a touching and beautiful memorial of the late beloved professor, Dr. James Black, and tributes to the memory of two missionary graduates recently deceased.

THE HOMILETIC REVIEW for February opens with a strong article by D. S. Gregory, D.D., on "The Divine Authority of the Scriptures versus Traditionalism." Dr. Deems follows with a substantial discussion of "Heredity and Christian Doctrine." Dr. Howard Crosby contributes the second paper, "On What Line may all Enemies of the Saloon Unitedly do Battle?" "College Pulpits" is a strikingly original paper by Prof. J. O. Murray, Dean of Princeton College. "The Evangelist and His Work" is treated with great ability, and in a noble and beautiful spirit, by the eminent evangelist, B. Fay Mills. The Sermonic Section is of high ability. "Helps and Hints," by Arthur T. Pierson, D.D., expands a former department of *The Review*, so as to make it virtually a new feature. The Prayer-Meeting Services, "Studies in the Psalter" and the "European Department," are up to their usual high standard. A notable feature is an interview with Father Ignatius on "Missionary Work Among the Masses." "Why I Wrote Certain Sermons," is a breezy little sketch by William Elliott Griffin, D.D. The section devoted to "Preachers Exchanging Views," is especially full and interesting. Under "Living Issues," and "Editorial Notes" are treated topics of general interest, and the "Blue Monday" has the material for some good, honest fun. Funk and Wagnalls, 18 and 20 Astor Place, New York. \$3 per year; single copies, 30 cents.

Music-loving girls will find a rich treat in *THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL* for February, in which Emma C. Thursby, Campanini, and others have crisp and practical articles on voice-training and vocalics generally. Sister Rose Gertrude's first printed article on "My Work Among the Lepers," tells the true reasons why she renounced her work among the stricken lepers. Edward Bellamy follows his original nationalistic ideas in "Woman in the Year 2000." George W. Cable begins a series of papers on "How to Teach the Bible." Mrs. P. T. Barnum, with portrait, is sketched by a skillful hand;

Catarrh Cured.

If you suffer from Catarrh, in any of its form, it is your duty to yourself and family to obtain the means of a certain cure before it is too late. This you can easily do by sending a self addressed stamped envelope to Prof. J. A. Lawrence, New York, who will send you FREE, by return mail, a copy of the original recipe for preparing the best and surest remedy ever discovered for the cure of Catarrh in all its various stages. Over one million cases of this dreadful, disgusting, and often times fatal disease have been cured permanently during the past five years by the use of this medicine. Write to-day for this FREE recipe. Its timely use may save you from the death toils of Consumption. DO NOT DELAY longer, if you desire a speedy and permanent cure. Address: Prof. J. A. LAWRENCE, 88 Warren Street, New York.

BETTER THAN GOVERNMENT BONDS.

The ordinary living expenses of a family of five persons, living in the customary manner of American people, amounts to not less than \$1,500 per year. It would require nearly \$40,000 in government bonds to produce this income. Ten acres of land in the Willamette Valley planted to prunes, with an ordinary crop, at ordinary prices, will net more than \$1,500, after paying for all labor placed thereon. You can buy this land of the Oregon Land Company, of Salem, Oregon, in tracts of ten acres or more at from \$55 to \$75 per acre.

Send for Free Pamphlet to the OREGON LAND CO., SALEM, OREGON.

EVERY WATERPROOF COLLAR OR CUFF

THAT CAN BE RELIED ON

BE UP TO THE MARK

Not to Split! Not to Discolor!

BEARS THIS MARK.



NEEDS NO LAUNDERING. CAN BE WIPED CLEAN IN A MOMENT. THE ONLY LINEN-LINED WATERPROOF COLLAR IN THE MARKET.



WHY ARE SOME PEOPLE ALWAYS LATE?—They never look ahead nor think. People have been known to wait till planting season, run to the grocery for their seeds, and then repent over it for 12 months, rather than stop and think what they will want for the garden. If it is Flower or Vegetable Seeds, Plants, Bulbs, or anything in this line, MAKE NO MISTAKE this year, but send 10 cents for VICK'S FLORAL GUIDE, deduct the 10 cents from first order, it costs nothing. This pioneer catalogue contains 3 colored plates, \$200 in cash premiums to those sending club orders. \$1000 cash prizes at one of the State Fairs. Grand offer, chance for all. Made in different shape from ever before; 100 pages 8 1/2 x 10 1/2 inches. JAMES VICK, SEEDSMAN, Rochester, N. Y.

"Josiah Allen's Wife" and Rose Terry Cooke each has a story. Dr. Talmage is especially good in his department. There is, withal, no better magazine published for women. Ten cents per copy, or one dollar a year. 433 to 435 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

The first original article by Count Tolstoi, ever published in an American magazine, appears in the February issue of *THE COSMOPOLITAN*, with a number of interesting photographic reproductions. Brander Matthews with his first article upon Some Latterday Humorists, contributes one of the most interesting features of the magazine. The third in the series of colored frontispieces is a delightful sketch by McVickar, illustrating a character in Mrs. Van Rensselaer Cruger's new story, "Mademoiselle Reseda." Ex-Postmaster General James presents an article upon the Welsh in the United States, liberally illustrated by portraits. Women Clerks in New York, by the Marquise Clara Lanza. A charming article on the old Chateaux in Touraine by Miss Elsie DeWolfe; Prince Talleyrand and his Memoirs by H. de Bury. Amateur Portraiture in Photography, and A Remarkable Musical History by William Pole, F. R. S., the well known Englishman, are other prominent features of this issue. Price, 25 cents. *Cosmopolitan Pub. Co.*, Madison Square, N. Y.

"Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup or Children Teething" softens the gums reduces inflammation, allays pain and cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

A MAN

UNACQUAINTED WITH THE GEOGRAPHY OF THE COUNTRY WILL OBTAIN MUCH INFORMATION FROM A STUDY OF THIS MAP OF THE



Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Ry

The DIRECT ROUTE to and from CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND, DAVENPORT, DES MOINES, COUNCIL BLUFFS, WATERTOWN, SIOUX FALLS, MINNEAPOLIS, ST. PAUL, ST. JOSEPH, ATCHISON, LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS CITY, TOPEKA, DENVER, COLORADO SPNGS and PUEBLO.

SOLID VESTIBULE EXPRESS TRAINS

of Through Coaches, Sleepers, Free Reclining Chair Cars and Dining Cars daily between CHICAGO, DES MOINES, COUNCIL BLUFFS and OMAHA, and between CHICAGO and DENVER, COLORADO SPRINGS and PUEBLO via St. Joseph, or Kansas City and Topeka.

Via The Albert Lea Route.

Fast Express Trains daily between Chicago and Minneapolis and St. Paul, with THROUGH Reclining Chair Cars (FREE) to and from those points and Kansas City. Through Chair Car and Sleeper between Peoria, Spirit Lake and Sioux Falls via Rock Island.

For Tickets, Maps, Folders, or desired information, apply at any Coupon Ticket Office, or address E. ST. JOHN, JOHN SEBASTIAN, Gen'l Manager, Gen'l Tkt. & Pass. Agt., CHICAGO, ILL.



Will Purify the Blood; regulate the Liver and Kidneys and Restore the Health and Vigor of Youth, Dyspepsia, Want of Appetite, Indigestion, Lack of Strength and Tired Feeling absolutely cured. Bones, muscles and nerves receive new force. Enlivens the mind and supplies Brain Power. Suffering from complaints peculiar to their sex will find in DR. HARTER'S IRON TONIC a safe and speedy cure. Gives a clear, healthy complexion. Frequent attempts at counterfeiting only add to the popularity of the original. Do not experiment—get the ORIGINAL and BEST. DR. HARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS (Cure Constipation, Liver Complaint and Sick Headache. Sample Dose and Dream Book mailed on receipt of two cents in postage. Dr. HARTER MEDICINE CO., St. Louis, Mo.

ALL THE ISSUES OF THE Presbyterian Board of Publication and Sabbath-School Work. 1334 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa. Can be Obtained at St. Louis Depository, J. W. ALLEN, Supt., 1107 Olive St., St. Louis, Mo.

Or from ARMSTRONG & PRIDY, 825 Kansas ave., Topeka, Kan. Catalogues and Samples of Periodicals furnished on Application.

LADIES can have smaller feet. Solid comfort. Pamphlet free. Sample package 10c. THE PEDINE CO., NEW YORK.



Always the best—now better than ever. Over 250,000 in use. Tone and durability unequalled. Fully warranted. Catalogues free. ESTEY & CAMP, 916 & 918 Olive St. Mention this paper. ST. LOUIS, MO.

CONSUMPTION.

I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. Indeed so strong is my faith in its efficacy, that I will send TWO BOTTLES FREE, with a VALUABLE TREATISE on this disease to any sufferer who will send me their Express and P.O. address. T. A. Slocum, M. C., 181 Pearl St., N. Y.

Ho For California.

I am giving the greatest inducements ever offered, to rich and poor alike. You can get a tract of land and have it planted with Raisin Grapes, and cultivated until in a highly productive condition for less money than it will return you in one year after it is in full bearing, and you can have three years' time in which to pay this amount. It will not be necessary for you to move here at once. Do not fail to send for my Pamphlet, on the Borden Farm Colony and Raisin Making, or you will miss the opportunity of a lifetime.

Address W. H. WERFIELD, Madera, California. Mention this paper.



BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY Bells for Churches, Chimes, Schools, Fire Alarms of Pure Copper and Tin. Fully Warranted. Catalogues sent free. VANDUZEN & TIFT, Cincinnati, O.



BECAUSE THEY ARE THE BEST. D. M. FERRY & Co's Illustrated, Descriptive and Priced SEED ANNUAL For 1891 will be mailed FREE to all applicants, and to last season's customers. It is better than ever. Every person using Garden, Flower or Field Seeds, should send for it. Address D. M. FERRY & CO. DETROIT, MICH. Largest Seedsmen in the world

WOMAN'S SPHERE.

Mrs. Burton Harrison, author of "The Anglomaniacs" and other novels, the latest woman novelist to win genuine favor with the public, is described as a pretty, youngish woman, very blonde, with a nice, high-bred air.

Mrs. M. French Sheldon appears to be thoroughly in earnest in her intention of going into the heart of Africa. She expects to reach Zanzibar in February.

In Jaffna, Ceylon, the Christian women take from the portion of rice daily measured out for the family food a double handful and put it into a bag hanging against the wall for an offering to God's work.

In his sermon last Sunday, Rev. Dr. Gunsäulius said he had seen in a country church yard the following epitaph: Here lies a poor woman who always was tired,

Who lived in a house where help was not hired. Her last words on earth were: "Dear friends, I am going Where washing ain't done, nor sweeping, nor sewing;

CHARLOTTE SCOTT DEAD.

Mrs. Charlotte Scott, a colored woman, whose name at one time was doubtless upon the lips of every man and woman in the United States is now read by the thousands who annually visit the Lincoln statue in Lincoln Park.

Freedom's Memorial.

In grateful memory of Abraham Lincoln.

This monument was erected By the Western Sanitary Commission Of St. Louis, Mo.,

With funds contributed solely by Emancipated citizens of the United States Declared free by his proclamation January 1, A. D. 1863.

The first contribution of five dollars was made by Charlotte Scott, a freed woman of Virginia, being her first earnings in freedom and consecrated by her suggestion and request On the day she heard of President Lincoln's death to build a monument to his memory.

The woman whose name is thus honored died Saturday night, January 24th, at her home, Reusens, a little railroad station about four miles from Lynchburg, Va., in the 109th year of her age. As stated in the inscription, she was the first to contribute to the erection of a monument to Abraham Lincoln and at that time lived in Marietta, Ohio.

MAULE'S SEEDS LEAD ALL.

Our Catalogue for 1891 is pronounced absolutely the best seed and plant book issued; printed in good legible type, on good paper, it excites the admiration of all. 664 varieties of Vegetables, Flowers, Flowering Plants, Small Fruits, Fruit and Nut-bearing Trees, etc., are beautifully illustrated, as many as 38 of them being in colors.

WM. HENRY MAULE, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Tutt's Pills

The dyspeptic, the debilitated, whether from excess of work of mind or body, drink or exposure in Malarial Regions, will find Tutt's Pills the most genial restorative ever offered the suffering invalid.

Try Them Fairly. A vigorous body, pure blood, strong nerves and a cheerful mind will result. SOLD EVERYWHERE.

SORGHUM HAND BOOK, with full information as to seed culture and manufacture, sent free. Blymyer Iron Works Co., Cincinnati, O.

20% U. S. Title a sure 20 per cent profit. Invest your small savings TACOMA \$100 LOTS \$5 CASH \$5 MONTHLY. Tacoma Investment Co., (capital \$100,000) Tacoma, Wash.

CINCINNATI BELL FOUNDRY CO. CINCINNATI, O., sole makers of the "Blymyer" Church, School and Fire Alarm Bells Catalogue with over 2200 testimonials.

McSHANE BELL FOUNDRY, BALTIMORE, MD. Best quality Copper and Tin BELLS for Churches, Schools, &c. Also CHIMES AND BELLS. Price and terms free. Name this paper.

BAILEY'S Compound light-spreading Silver-plated Corrugated Glass REFLECTORS. A wonderful invention for lighting Churches, Halls, Churches, etc. Satisfaction guaranteed. Catalogue and price list free. BAILEY REFLECTOR CO. 708 Penn Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

EASTER MUSIC

Of every description for the Church and Sunday School. Complete Lists mailed free to any address on application. ADDRESS, The JOHN CHURCH CO., Cincinnati, O. Root & Sons Music Co., 200 Wabash Ave., Chicago. The John Church Co., 19 E. 10th St., New York.

If you have a COLD or COUGH, acute or leading to CONSUMPTION, SCOTT'S EMULSION OF PURE COD LIVER OIL AND HYPOPHOSPHITES OF LIME AND SODA IS SURE CURE FOR IT. This preparation contains the stimulating properties of the Hypophosphites and fine Norwegian Cod Liver Oil. Used by physicians all the world over. It is as palatable as milk. Three times as efficacious as plain Cod Liver Oil. A perfect Emulsion, better than all others made. For all forms of Wasting Diseases, Bronchitis, CONSUMPTION, Scrofula, and as a Flesh Producer there is nothing like SCOTT'S EMULSION. It is sold by all Druggists. Let no one by profuse explanation or impudent entreaty induce you to accept a substitute.

DELICIOUS VEGETABLES. Always grow from YOUNG'S SEEDS, because they are grown with special care, and are of the finest quality. That's where they differ from others! Don't YOU want the best? The prices are as cheap as cheap Seeds! Here's a little Collection for 25c we would like to have you try—we'll get ALL your orders after that: EARLY SCARLET RADISH.—Turnip-shaped; remarkably crisp and tender. ECLIPSE BEET.—Fine form; excellent flavor. NICHOL'S CUCUMBER.—Dark green; straight, smooth and crisp. IMPROVED HANSON LETTUCE.—Heads large; very fine quality. EARLY WAKEFIELD CABBAGE.—Best early Cabbage in cultivation. LIVINGSTON'S BEAUTY TOMATO.—Bright crimson, round and smooth—the best. Six full-size packets of above finest Seeds sent postpaid for 25 cents. Our handsome Catalogue of Roses, Plants and Seeds (the finest ever issued) goes free with every order, or mailed free to all who write for it, enclosing 6c stamps for postage. C. YOUNG & SONS' CO., 1406 OLIVE STREET, SAINT LOUIS, MO.

HOW DO YOU FEEL AFTER YOU EAT

Millions of American people feel badly after they eat? In fact it has been said that we are a race of Dyspeptics. What caused it? Over eating! Over drinking! Over working! If you are losing flesh; have no appetite, or voraciously eat without satisfaction, feel gloomy, morose, sleep poorly, it is all because your stomach is lacking some of the active properties needed for good digestion.

STERLING DIGESTER furnishes all the gastric ferments in the same proportions as they exist in a healthy human stomach, and by the use of Sterling Digester the food is digested in a natural manner, allowing the worn out stomach to rest, without impairing the work of nutrition.

A WEAK STOMACH IS MADE STRONG Indigestion cured and eating made the most enjoyable thing in life BUY A WHOLE MONTH'S TREATMENT

Sterling Digester is sold under an absolute guarantee that it will do all that is claimed. Cost \$1.00.—Three Cents a Day; One Cent a Meal. Sold by druggists generally, or sent by mail prepaid upon receipt of price. It is the only guaranteed cure for Dyspepsia in the world. Don't take a substitute. THERE IS NONE. Sample bottle of Sterling Digester and our little book titled "How Do You Feel After You Eat" mailed upon receipt of 5 one cent stamps to pay postage, etc. Circulars FREE. Write to-day. The Sterling Remedy Co., 78 Auditorium Bldg, Chicago.

SALZER'S SEEDS are the best for all soils and climates, being northern grown, vigorous and full of life. ON TRIAL. 15 packages Choice Flower Seeds, 50c. 35 pkgs. Earliest Vegetable Novelties, \$1. 10 Magnificent Blooming Begonias, \$1. 4 Magnificent Blooming Begonias, 50c. Ipomoea Pauciflora (Hardy Day-blooming Moon Flower), each 25c., 5 for \$1. FAIRY PANISIES. My new strain of Fairy Panisies are marvelously beautiful, of thick velvety texture, exquisite colorings, giant size, and ever-blooming qualities. Package 25 cents. My New Catalogue is voted by all as the finest published in America, brim full of novelties of great merit, and in addition, innumerable illustrations of rare plants, beautiful flowers, fine vegetables, and productive farm seeds, 16 contains several brilliant colored plates, painted from nature by a celebrated artist, and elegant enough to adorn any parlor. Send 5c. for same or we will send Catalogue and sample package of the floral wonder—the Butterfly Flower, blooms quick and of easy culture, upon receipt of 10 cents. JOHN A. SALZER, LA CROSSE, WISCONSIN.

CHAS. DRUMHELLER, GENERAL AGENT FOR

MASON & HAMLIN } PIANOS. MASON & HAMLIN } ORGANS. MATHUSHEK & SON } NEWMAN BROS. } SHEET MUSIC, MUSIC BOOKS & MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS. 1223 OLIVE STREET ST. LOUIS MO.

VASELINE.

FOR A ONE-DOLLAR BILL sent us by mail we will deliver, free of all charges, to any person in the United States, all of the following articles, carefully packed: One two-ounce bottle of Pure Vaseline...10cts. One two-ounce bottle of Vaseline Pomade...15 " One jar of Vaseline Cold Cream...15 " One Cake of Vaseline Camphor Ice...10 " One Cake of Vaseline Soap, unscented...10 " One Cake of Vaseline Soap, exquisitely scented...25 " One two-ounce bottle of White Vaseline...25 "

Or for postage stamps any single article at the price named. On no account be persuaded to accept from your druggist any Vaseline or preparation therefrom, unless labelled with our name, because you will certainly receive an imitation which has little or no value. Chasebrough Mfg. Co. 24 State St., N. Y.

CRAZY WORK 60 ass'td beautiful Silk and Satin pcs. enough to cover 500 sq. inches 20c; best, 25c. Lemarie's Silk Mill, Little Ferry, N. J.

SEND TO LORD & THOMAS FOR WOOD AND PHOTO ENGRAVING. SEND DRAWING OR PHOTO FOR ESTIMATE. Write for Circulars. 45 to 49 RANDOLPH STREET, CHICAGO.

"Mott's Corn Cure Shoes." Our \$2.50, \$3, \$4 and \$5 Shoes are unequalled. HENRY T. MOTT, 610 N. BROADWAY, Mail orders a specialty.

C. & A.

Passengers traveling in any direction will consult their own interests and promote their own comfort by taking the Chicago & Alton Railroad whenever that line can be used for the whole or part of a journey. The Chicago & Alton Railroad is the only completely stone ballasted line running between the cities of St. Louis, Kansas City and Chicago. This line has the proud record of being the first road in the world to adopt Pullman Sleeping Cars, Dining Cars and Reclining Chair Cars, and the first road to incorporate these three luxurious features of modern travel in vestibuled trains. The Chicago & Alton Railroad makes no extra charge for seats in its magnificent and luxurious Palace Reclining Chair Cars, which are run on all through trains, day and night, nor for passage in any of its fast, sumous and solid

VESTIBULED LIMITED TRAINS, CONSISTING OF NEW SMOKING CARS, PALACE RECLINING CHAIR CARS, PULLMAN BUFFET SLEEPING CARS and PALACE DINING CARS.

running through without change between ST. LOUIS AND KANSAS CITY, ST. LOUIS AND CHICAGO, KANSAS CITY AND CHICAGO.

The equipment of the Chicago & Alton Railroad between St. Louis and Chicago also includes Ladies' Palace Day Cars, free of extra charge; and Pullman Buffet Dining Car and Pullman Buffet Sleeping Cars—Beauties.

The best and surest connections are made in Union Depots in St. Louis, East St. Louis, Kansas City, Chicago and Bloomington.

Ask your own home Ticket Agents for tickets via the Chicago & Alton Railroad, and thus secure the lowest rates, the quickest time and the best accommodations.

Chicago & Alton Railroad Ticket Offices:

St. Louis—216 N. Broadway and Union Depot. East St. Louis—Relay Depot. Kansas City—814 Main St. 1038 Union Avenue, (opposite Union Depot) and Union Depot. Chicago—195 S. Clark St., and West Side Union Depot. Information as to rates, time, connections, etc. will be cheerfully furnished on application to D. BOWEN, General Western Passenger Agent, 216 North Broadway, St. Louis.



A cream of tartar baking powder. Highest of all in leavening strength.—U. S. Government Report Aug. 17, 1889.

HOME NEWS.

The gunboat Concord has been accepted by the government and is now being fitted out at New York.—By one majority the South Dakota Senate adopted the report of the committee in favor of the abolition of the death penalty.—Baron Hirsch has authorized Jesse Seligman to draw on him for \$2,500,000 to assist in the work of Hebrew emigration to this country.—The Government will sue several large lumber firms for timber depredations in the Rainy Lake and river country of North Minnesota.—The President has approved the act to prohibit the sale of tobacco to minors under sixteen years of age in the District of Columbia.—The International Society for Colonization of Russian Jews has been incorporated in California, with a capital stock of \$1,000,000, divided into two hundred thousand shares. The society will purchase a tract of land and locate a colony on it.—The Supreme Court of N. D., handed down a decision reversing the decision of the court below and declaring that since the passage of the Wilson bill the sale of intoxicating drink is in violation of the law.—It is said that the richest vein of tin ore known to the mining industry has been discovered 45 miles S. W. of Durango, Mexico. The owner and discoverer is John Pershaker, of San Francisco.—A colony of Hebrews from Russia, comprising 160 families, arrived in St. Paul and Minneapolis last week. They were sent to the United States by Baron Hirsch, who donated a large sum of money for the purpose.—A friend of Amherst college has just given \$100,000 to the general college fund, the only condition attached being that \$150,000 additional should be raised.—The amount receivable by the will of Mr. Newton, of Worcester to endow a chair in Greek will be \$50,000.—Miss Grace Gridley of Amboy, Ill., has just awakened from a most remarkable trance. As the result of religious excitement she went into a comatose condition nearly a year ago, taking no food during all that time except a little in liquid form. She has now regained the use of her muscles, and is in a fair way to recover.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The civil list of the Queen of Holland has been fixed at \$300,000.—Of 12,000,000 bushels of South Australian wheat in 1890, 9,000,000 were exportable.—F. M. Morse, U. S. Consul General to London, 1861-70, is dead, in Surrey, England, where he had lived since retirement.—The police of Berlin are holding meetings for the purpose of agitating the question of an increase of wages. They talk of striking if higher wages are not granted to them.—On the recommendation of the minister of agricultural the Canadian Government has decided to make a grant of money for the establishment of dairy schools throughout the dominion.—The Russian Minister of Finance, has obtained a suspension of further repressive measures against the Jews by pointing out to the Czar the vexatious financial results which such measures might involve.—Mr. Gladstone is said to have given the assurances asked for by Parnell as to the kind of home rule he designs for Ireland. Those assurances are the settlement of the land question by the Irish parliament, and the conversation of the royal Irish constabulary into policemen.—Of a party of forty men engaged in re-opening communication with snow-blocked villages in the Morea, fifteen were frozen to death, and a number of

others so badly frost bitten that they are not expected to recover.—It is understood that Sir John Macdonald received a severe reprimand from the British government for having made public the text of the proposal of reciprocity made through the British government to the United States, before it reached the authorities at Washington.—Prof. Koch left Berlin Feb. 2, on his Egyptian holiday of six or eight weeks and has virtually taken the secret of the preparation of the lymph with him, despite his disclosures of the constituent elements, much to the disgust of the physicians throughout Germany.—The Portuguese minister has received cablegrams from his government concerning the account of the quickly suppressed revolt at Oporto, and state that there has been no disturbance elsewhere in the kingdom or any sign of sympathy on the part of the people with the alleged movement for the establishment of a republican form of government in Portugal.

There's a patient medicine which is not a Patent medicine—paradoxical as much as that may sound. It's a discovery! the golden discovery of medical science! It's the medicine for you—tired, run-down, exhausted, nerve-wasted men and women; for you sufferers from diseases of skin or scalp, liver or lungs—its chance is with every one, its season always, because it aims to purify the fountain of life—the blood—upon which all such diseases depend. The medicine is Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. The makers of it have enough confidence in it to sell it on trial. That is—you can get it from your druggist, and if it doesn't do what it's claimed to do, you can get your money back, every cent of it.

That's what the makers call taking the risk of their words.

Tiny, little, sugar-coated granules, are what Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are. The best Liver Pills ever invented; active, yet mild in operation; cure sick and bilious headaches. One a dose.

Hot Springs, Arkansas.

In order to meet the heavy travel to Hot Springs, the Iron Mountain Route has placed in effect a double daily through sleeping car line between St. Louis and that point, leaving St. Louis Union Depot at 9.25 a. m. and 6.25 p. m. daily. Ticket offices 102 North Fourth street and Union Depot.

KNABE
PIANOS.
UNEQUALLED IN

Tone, Touch, Workmanship and Durability
BALTIMORE 22 and 24 East Baltimore Street,
New York, 148 Fifth Ave.
Washington, 817 Market Space.
H. Koerber Piano Co., Sole Agents,
1102 Olive St., St. Louis Mo.

Dr. Price's Baking Cream Powder

Used in Millions of Homes—40 Years the Standard.



A Perfect Success.

The Rev. A. Antoine of Refugio, Tex., writes: As far as I am able to judge, I think Pastor Koenig's Nerve Tonic is a perfect success, for any one who suffered from a most painful nervousness as I did. I feel now like myself again after taking the Tonic.

Cured Entirely.

CINCINNATI, O., Feb. 1888.

I, the undersigned, hereby state that my son had epileptic fits over two years but was cured by Pastor Koenig's remedy—entirely. I make this statement out of gratitude.

522 Race Street. JOHN NUENLIZT.
The undersigned knowing the above named J. Nuenzlitz's family, is fully convinced of the truth of above statement.

P. M. SCHAEFER,
Pastor of St. Francis Church.
Our Pamphlet for sufferers of nervous diseases will be sent free to any address, and poor patients can also obtain this medicine free of charge from us.

This remedy has been prepared by the Reverend Pastor Koenig, of Fort Wayne, Ind., for the past ten years, and is now prepared under his direction by the

KOENIG MEDICINE CO.,
60 West Madison, cor. Clinton St., CHICAGO, ILL.
SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.
Price \$1 per Bottle. 6 Bottles for \$5.

PIERRE

the permanent Capital of South Dakota, and the next largest city in the Missouri Valley, is located on the great Missouri 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 than 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 or small Capital. For maps and information write

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

Best of reference given.

OPIUM HABIT CURE.
DR. J. C. HOFFMAN,
JEFFERSON, WISCONSIN.

Knight Brothers, Patent Lawyers.

SOLICITORS AND EXPERTS.
S. E. Cor. Broadway & Olive, Rooms 23, 24, & 25

BRIGHT WOMEN WANTED

To Canvass for Subscriptions

TO THE

JENNESS - MILLER MAGAZINE.

LARGE COMMISSION PAID.

It is easier to secure subscriptions for this Magazine than for any other publication. There are so many reasons why every lady should read it. Intelligent, energetic women can make at least ten dollars per day.

It is the most instructive periodical in the world for women.

It teaches how to dress healthfully, correctly and artistically.

It teaches how to dress according to individual needs.

It teaches the awkward how to be graceful in carriage and manner.

It teaches women to develop and enjoy their own possibilities of grace and beauty.

It improves women physically and mentally.

It contains knowledge not found in any other periodical, and which is priceless to its readers.

The articles on physical culture running through the year are of the greatest importance to women; they teach how to obtain health, grace and beauty by exercises without apparatus.

10 back numbers containing illustrated articles on this subject can be ordered of us for \$2.25, postage paid. This volume gives one a complete physical culture education.

Territory assigned to Agents of experience and who come well recommended.

Apply to the
JENNESS-MILLER PUB. CO.,
363 Fifth Avenue, New York.

Wanted! A Christian lady in every town-ship as agent for "THE HOME BEYOND;" or, "View of Heaven," by BISHOP FALLOWS. The choicest commendation from leading clergymen and religious papers. **Circulars and Outfit FREE.** Address **NATIONAL LIBRARY ASSOCIATION, 103 State Street, Chicago.**

Electric Belt Free!

To introduce it, the undersigned will give away to those who are sick or ailing or suffering from weakness or disease, and who would be likely to make good agents, if cured, one of our German Electro-Galvanic Belts; regular price \$5 (U. S. Patent 357,647), invented by Prof. P. H. Van Derweyde, Pres. of N. Y. Electrical Society and late Professor of Chemistry of N. Y. Medical College. \$500 Reward for any Belt we manufacture that does not generate a genuine Electric current. They are daily making most marvelous cures in cases of Rheumatism, Liver, Stomach and Kidney Diseases, Lung Troubles, Nervous Debility, and many other ailments in which medicine fails. Address at once,

German Electric Belt Agency, Brooklyn, N. Y.