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Many ministerial students are returning to Howard college.

The body of Florence Nightingale was buried in a country churchyard, East Wellow, Hampshire, England.

Porfirio Diaz, the 80-year-old statesman, who has been president of Mexico for thirty years, was re-elected to office.

Shortly before he died Professor Sumner, the famous educator and great philosopher of Yale, predicted the downfall of the republic before the year 1950.

Dr. H. Gratton Guinness died at Bath, Eng., June 21. He was widely known as an evangelist and a trainer of ministers. In 1873 he founded the East London Institute, afterwards known as Harley College.

James Russell Lowell in reply to a question by the famous Guizot as to how long the American Republic would endure, said: "So long as the ideas of its founders continue to be dominant."

Governor Hadley issued a commission as a notary public at Kansas City to Jesse E. James, on the head of whose father, Jesse James, the state of Missouri set a heavy price. Young James is practicing law in Kansas City.

President Taft will move the capital of the United States to Cincinnati in September, spending a week there on the invitation of the management of the Ohio Valley Exposition. He will make the residence of his brother, Hon. Charles P. Taft, the White House during that period.

Emperor William of Germany conducted services June 26, on the Imperial yacht, Hohenzollern. His text was the question, Did Jesus live? and his remarks were directed specifically against the rationalistic teachings of Professor Andrew Drews, of Karlsruhe, who declares that Jesus never lived.

The venerable earl of Wemyss, who was present at King Edward's funeral, was alive when George III was on the throne, and has, therefore, lived under no fewer than six British monarchs. In spite of his 92 years he still evinces a lively interest in politics, while physically he is one of the most active nonagenarians of his time.

The Centennial Baptist Association will meet with the Lofton Baptist church Wednesday before the fourth Sunday in October. Visitors who desire to attend by rail will please notify J. M. Edge and A. E. Brooks, Perote, Ala., and they will be met with conveyance at Banks or Inverness. Brother Editor, come down and be with us.—J. L. Hand, Newton, Ala.



THE GOOD SHEPHERD LOVES HIS SHEEP.

Governor Charles E. Hughes, of New York, has received the degree of LL. D. from both Harvard university and Williams college.

Charles Dudley Warner said that in his travels over the United States he found many people unable to take a paper, but he never found anybody unable to edit one.

Rev. E. P. Aldredge has decided to stay in Portales, New Mexico, and declines the tempting call to Fayetteville, Ark. He feels that this sacrifice is called for by the pressing needs of his present field and the threatened wrong in New Mexico.

The story of the minister who lost his notes and innocently remarked that he would have to depend on the Lord that day, reminds one of a teacher who once said to his class: "I'm sorry there are not enough lesson leaves to go around today; we will have to use the Bibles."—Ex.

We know of one pastor who recently made a talk for the Western Recorder at a fifth Sunday meeting and another who is constantly at work for the Baptist World. These are great papers, but such work on the part of our pastors makes it much harder for us to get out a paper. They injure the Witness even though they do not intend it that way.—Florida Baptist Witness.

Foolish extravagance about reached the limit in the payment of \$2,000 for a special Pullman car by Mrs. Frederick S. Drew, in order that her dog might not be obliged to ride from New York to San Francisco in the baggage car. When reading the daily reports of the suffering of little children from hunger and from misery and disease caused by poverty, one can not but feel that such an act is a crime against humanity.

Rev. G. T. Webb, general secretary of the Baptist Young People's Union of America, is seriously ill of blood poisoning occasioned by a little injury to his thumb received some time ago. He has had three operations already, and still the trouble is not stayed.

In a primary school examination, over which I once had the pleasure to preside, one of the questions was with regard to the five senses. One of the bright pupils handled the subject thus: "The five senses are: Sneezing, sobbing, crying, yawning, coughing. By the sixth sense is meant an extra one which some folks have. This is snoring."—From Woman's Home Companion for September.

British Weekly: "Mrs. Lloyd-George," says a Luton correspondent, "is becoming an effective and popular speaker. Last week she took part in the ceremony of unveiling Doulton tiles in the new Sunday schools at Wellington Street Baptist church, in Luton. 'In Wales,' said Mrs. Lloyd-George, 'we owe everything to the Sunday school. We have depended largely on it during the last century for education, and during that period we had a wonderful series of preachers.'"

It is the plucky man who, other things being equal, achieves success. A short time before M. Bleriot made his remarkable flight across the English channel he had been competing in a long distance flight. An aluminum plate, which protected his foot from the gas escaping from the motor-gave way. But instead of descending Bleriot bore the heat and kept on flying. So it came about that in his channel flight he was suffering from a lame foot. A certain amount of suffering or sacrifice is incidental to many a brave performance that wins the applause of the multitude.

Dr. Preston Blake was elected president of the Baptist Pastors' Union, and Rev. William Blackwelder, secretary.

Dr. J. Wilbur Chapman in his recent evangelist tour around the world traveled 68,000 miles and preached in seventy of the largest cities.

Rev. John A. White has declined the call to a great Baptist church in Kansas City, preferring to remain in Alabama, where he is so greatly beloved.

The czar of Russia has an income of nearly \$10,000,000 a year; the emperor of Austria, \$15,000,000; the king of Italy, \$3,000,000; the emperor of Germany, \$4,000,000, soon to be increased. The civil list of the King of England is over \$12,000,000.

The First Baptist church, Atlanta, Ga., recently advised its pastor, Dr. C. W. Daniel, to save some of his salary by investing in a home, and presented him with a thousand dollars to make the first payment.—Baptist and Reflector.

Dr. J. C. Armstrong, formerly editor of the Central Baptist, has resigned the position of Secretary of Home and Foreign Missions in Missouri, to accept the care of Westport church, Kansas City, Mo.—Baptist and Reflector.

William C. Brown, president of the New York Central Railroad lines, has not forgotten that he was once a farm boy and followed the plow until he was sixteen years old, when he began his railroad career as a section hand, wielding a shovel at one dollar and fifty cents a day.

Senator LaFollette, of Wisconsin, is among those statesmen who have lately been to interview Mr. Roosevelt on the political situation. The Wisconsin insurgent came away expressing himself as highly pleased. He declared that Roosevelt "is the greatest living American, and he is in fighting trim."

Mrs. Josephine Daskam Bacon naively remarked a short time ago that if the women in her suburban community should exert their efforts to bring about a co-operative system by which they could obtain household necessities more cheaply, instead of vociferously advocating woman suffrage, they would be somewhat more sane.

William Ewart Gladstone had a marvelous memory. When he was more than eighty years old he sometimes delighted his friends by a reminiscence of his boyhood. He was especially fond of telling of his visit when he was four years old—he was born December 29, 1809—to Hannah More, the authoress, who was born in 1745, and died in 1833.

LIFE IN ABUNDANCE

"The thief comes only to steal and kill and destroy; I have come that they may have Life, and may have it in abundance."—John 10: 10.

Jesus, beholding the disastrous consequences of the false, and selfish action of the religious leaders of his day, claims to move on entirely different lines, and in a wholly different spirit. They came to destroy, He came to seek and save the lost. They stole from men their freedom and joy, He gave them liberty and filled them with delight. They slew their independence and self-reverence, He lifted them to manhood and to God. He came that men might have life and might have it in abundance.

Life Abundant.

This is Christ's distinctive merit. That gives him his place in the world of the first century, and in the long history of man. Our life is a different thing altogether because he has come and given himself in his fulness to the world. He has not only abolished many of the evils of the old world, but he has added immensely to all the elements of human well-being. He has not only brought in the higher life but the highest. He is making all things new.

It was a new thought of God that he was not only the Father, but the kind of Father he knew and disclosed. It was not merely that he was a father, but a father who takes the dullest and most obstinate child in his family and re-makes and masters him, by redeeming him and reconciling him to himself; a father who, the worse the material he has to deal with, the greater the loving skill he uses in working it up into goodness; a father who is not baffled by his problems, but solves them. To that there is thus added a new thought of man, and a new thought of human living, and all that it may mean, and may issue in. The revelation is of life and feeds life. His picture of God throbs with life, and makes life.

Man lives by "faith" and can not live without it. But it is by faith in God, in the highest and best and in the triumph of righteousness, and truth, and freedom, and goodness, a faith inspired by Jesus, who is the prince and leader of the believing and fighting armies of righteousness. He goes on in front and makes it easier to believe that even if I am crucified for the sake of the right, I shall be a gainer; that however things may go against me, still I am advancing, if only I am faithful to my conscience; that the Father never leaves the soul that clings to him, and that we are guided and safeguarded and led, though it may be through a tangled maze, yet to a city which hath foundations, and whose builder is God.

Man lives by love. Love is life, and therefore love is lord of all. It quickens, enriches, enlarges and ennobles. It fills with life. One day when St. Cecilia was walking along the banks of the Rhine, a man came along and looking sad and leading a little boy who was both deaf and dumb. St. Cecilia at once took the boy in her lap, and holding him in her arms looked at him. Love was in her heart and streamed through her eyes. The boy, looking up into her face, broke out into speech and cried, "I praise thee, O lady, who hath taught me to speak." Her love was life to him; the life of joy and fellowship, and hence came speech and hearing. Love is life, God is love, Jesus is love, reveals love, reveals God as love suffering for and saving man, and so he feeds the love and life of the world. Men live by their enthusiasms for high ideals and their patient persistence in seeking to actualize them day by day. It is in their heart to do great things. They conceive them. They hold them in sight, and visualize their far-away issues till the fire burns, and away they go hazarding their lives for the sake of their newly-accepted Lord. They do not live to themselves. They can not. They see the "other sheep," not of their Jewish fold, and they say with their Master, "Them we must bring," and so they idealize mankind and bring men of all ages and climes, colors and cultures, within the sweep of their all-embracing love and faith, and thereby enlarge and enrich the flowing life of the world. "The love of Christ constrains them," and they live to him in living for others. That was the new fact. They did it and did it on so unique

a scale that the defenders of Christianity in the second century affirmed that Jesus Christ had given birth to a "new race." "He came so that men might have life," the life of God, the life of faith, the life of love, and the life of enthusiastic and passionate service of humanity.

Quantity as Well as Quality.

There have been revivals of spiritual life at successive intervals since the beginnings of religion. Enoch, who walked with God, stands as the head of one; Abraham, who laid the basis of the Hebrew religion in his life, leads a second, Moses another, Samuel a fourth, Elijah a fifth, Josiah a sixth and so on; but these had passed away. The stream had run dry, and in the days of Jesus religion was reduced to a hard and withered dogma, an ineffective formalism; it had the name to live, but it was dead. Simon was looking and longing for a better day; The devout Anna stood on the hilltop hoping for the dawn. Nicodemus was keen in search and open in mind. Nathaniel turned over his roll in expectation of a cheering message; and Jesus brought in the reign of the Spirit with such all-mastering energy and immeasurable fulness that humanity from the date of his death has moved forward and upward with accelerated speed and over wider regions, and in face of gigantic obstacles has gone forward ever since. See it in the munificent outburst of generous pity for the widowed and the poor that glorifies the very beginnings of the Christian faith. At once they start their war on poverty. At once they realize their equality in Christ Jesus, and the slave and his Master are one. At once, "Barnabas having land"—land! think of it; there is nothing we cling to as we cling to land; land, think of what we do with it; how we hug it; how the owner resents losing an inch of it; how he fences it. But "Barnabas having land, sold it" for the sake of providing a meal for needy widows, and ministering comfort to the persecuted dissenters of Palestine. Paul having a life—on which he had spent thirty years of careful culture, a life that was to him precious beyond all estimate, yet hazarded it for the sake of rescuing men from the darkness of heathenism. Away he went from Jerusalem round to Illyricum preaching the exhaustless riches of Jesus Christ. Peter and Andrew and the rest, having boats and business, left all and followed him—followed him through years of patient suffering and courageous service, even up to the death of the cross. They give, they labor, they go forth like men who know that they are drawing upon absolutely limitless resources. Other gifts of God they might measure; their own powers of brain and heart. But this stood quite apart. It transcended every other, was inexplicable, inexhaustible, infinite. Jesus came that men might have life and have it in abundance, and undeniably they had it.

Christianity was missionary from the first, because of the very plenitude of its treasures. "Go into all the world," lay at its innermost center. It could not be otherwise. It had enough for all, enough for each; enough for evermore. Missions were not an after-thought or an accident; they were its very soul, the natural and inevitable expression of the ideas, spirit and purpose of Christ. He gives abundantly, not mere sufficiency, but wealth, exuberance, feasts of fat things, of marrow, of wine on the lees well refined. He does not merely till the wilderness and make it fruitful, but he makes it rejoice and blossom with the rose, in its richest beauty and finest fragrances. The myrtle, gracious and delightful, displaces the thorn. The lame man does not walk, he leaps like a hare, and the tongue of the dumb does not talk, but sings. It is not that the ashes of grief are removed, but the beauty of thanksgiving and praise is given in exchange. For Christ has come "that men may have life, and have it more abundantly."

Religion has always renewed its strength by returning to Christ and drinking fresh draughts of his exhaustless power and grace. Every "revival of religion" has started from the ascension of the souls of men to the original founts of the gospel of God. Like Peter, when challenged in their hours of skepticism and indolence with the inquiry, "Will ye also go away?" men have replied, "Lord, to whom shall we go, Thou hast the words of eternal life." Only by renewing their vision of the Christ and baptizing themselves in his spirit have they been able to re-animate the drooping faith of men in God; to sweep away the accumulated obstacles created by worn-out forms of faith, to brace the nerves and quicken the blood of an anaemic generation, and so to create a new and better time.

A Full Life for the Church Today.

Is not such a return to Jesus required now? Are not the churches themselves crying out for a more abundant life? Do they not lament their poverty of spirit? Their lack of buoyancy, of freedom, of overflowing zeal and daring enthusiasm? Have you not heard, have you not known that the churches are talking of decline and not of advance, and indulging in lamentations rather than in shouts of joy? Is not the air filled with indictments of the churches as selfish, prejudiced, cowardly, caring more for the fold than for the flock, for the church, rather than for the souls of men? Yea, they are even robbing the citizen of his freedom and menacing his independence. Certain it is that the churches of today do not compel men to recognize the opulence of their spiritual life. That is felt and confessed; but we may rejoice that in our day as in the day of Jesus there is outside the churches a significant overflow of genuine enthusiasm for the application of the principles of the gospel of Jesus, all of his ideas and teachings and spirit to the whole condition of men all over the world! The life-gift of Jesus is like Joseph, "a goodly bough whose branches run over the church walls." So we are taking part in the chief historic process of our time, that of applying the gospel of God to the healing of the sores of the world, and so getting the will of God done on earth as it is in heaven.

Let each one of us contribute his personal answer to this challenge so far as his own church is concerned, by taking this "motto" as an exceeding precious promise. What an encouragement it is to use to the uttermost, and at once, what we have. We never need fear to drain our resources. The Christian worker may go ahead in his task, spending and being spent for God. There is more than ever we can use for all the years. Bagehot said that "What was most remarkable in Mr. Gladstone was his quantity." It is not enough for us to be possessed and swayed by the life of Christ in us; but we must seek to have it in such overflowing fulness that men shall take knowledge of us that we live in him and through him, who said, "I came that men may have life, and may have it abundantly."—John Clifford, in Westbourne Park Record.

A SHOWER.

It comes from clouds you can not see,
And yet they're bright as gold.
'Tis strong, but gentle as can be,
And tells a story old.

With ne'er a pause it falls all day,
At night 'tis falling still!
It has this sweet and constant way
An emblem to fulfill.

A peace it gives to many a heart,
As pure and fair as light;
They pray that it may ne'er depart
And turn their day to night.

But if there're those who do not know
The joy this shower brings,
They're sad and lone, their pulse is slow—
No song of gladness rings.

It does not fall from darkened sky
Or any place above,
It's happy source is ever nigh,
It is—the shower of love!

—ADDIE ESTELLE COX.

THE GREATEST OF ALL THE DAYS AT PAWNEE

Victor I. Masters.

"I had prepared to speak to the Indians on 'The Jesus Road to the Grave,'" writes Missionary J. G. Brendel in a letter in which he tells about the greatest of all great days which they have had at the Pawnee Indian Mission.

It was on April 27th last, and the Pawnees from far and near had come together for the all-day meeting at the Pawnee mission, the "big eat," which had been promised being also part of the incentive.

Before the reader allows himself to discount the largeness of the gathering on the basis of the drawing influence of the "big eat," he may do well to consider two or three things. The early disciples of the Savior were won't to gather together in the sociability of a meal and they had his own training in that direction. The democracy which is inherent in the Christian faith has a wholesome expression among Baptists in the lunch or picnic dinner, which is in vogue at the all day country meeting everywhere throughout the South. Our people profit by the custom, and the intensity and perplexity of city life has relegated it to the background in our urban gatherings, has done a bad thing for religious democracy.

So there is not a Baptist of us in the whole home field family who is going to be cynical about the magnetic influence of the "big eat" at the Pawnee mission on Easter Sunday. They were drawn to hear the gospel, too, and their feast only served to increase that tractability of spirit which makes it easier for the heart to surrender to the drawing power of religion.

Missionary Brendel says that the house was crowded when he began to speak that morning through the interpreter, David Gillingham. As David explained about how Jesus came up out of the grave, it was evident that the people were greatly interested and that the Spirit of God was in the message. The interpreter seemed to pick up the words of the missionary and to hurl them with compelling force at the congregation.

It was evident that he was hitting his mark. Throughout the audience could be seen eyes moistened with tears. Hearts were being softened by the gospel story. When the sermon closed, five strong people came forward and confessed the Savior.

Among those who were converted was the father of David Gillingham, whose name is White Eagle. White Eagle is one of the principal head chiefs of the Pawnees and is about seventy-five years of age. To see that old chief take the hand of his son who had stood by the missionary's side as the faithful interpreter for more than three years was a dramatic incident. Nearly every one in the entire audience was moved to tears.

Then a chief of one of the bands, a ghost-dance singer, asked for permission to speak, and this is in part what he said:

"You know I don't come here much, but I was invited to come here today. I am glad I come. These are great words we have heard. It is new to us, but we know what preacher says is true, because he teaches us God's word.

"It is a great thing what these have done that went forward to give their hands. I hope they will walk strong in this road. I know where they come from; they come from ground where I now stand. When you went up there strange feeling come to me heart. I know where all you Christians come from. You come from where I now at. And if you all walk straight in this way, we will believe you. And you will draw me. I say it now, I am going to try to make up my mind."

A great many others, as is the habit of the Indians when they are moved religiously, wanted to talk. Brother Brendel discouraged this, but old Grandma John, who had walked eight miles to be baptized recently, just had to say a few words. Grandma John spoke in this wise:

"Me so glad me started this way. Me happy. Me had trouble; you know my boy, he drunk! He been in jail. It make me feel bad, but it don't make me feel like going back. You know me old. Me come up through all old Indian ways, what me was told in olden times. Me believed it strong. No other way to go. Nothing else to believe.

"Me come all that way. When we had ghost-dance me believe that. They tell me to dance hard, then God he look and see the dance and he take pity on me. They tell me then me fall down and go see Jesus and my people in the Spirit land."

"So me dance hard all time. Me fall down, but me no see nothing. Me no see Jesus. So me think no good. But when me come in here and hear these great things, it touch me heart. Now me walk strong in this way. Great meeting makes me happy. Now me know it right road. Me will see Jesus. When Jesus comes to take me out of the grave, then me see Jesus at the end of his road. Me want to pray for me boy and me man and old Pawnees that go wrong way."

That afternoon after the big eat in the church yard, all of the Christians and their friends gathered and partook of the Lord's Supper, many of them for the first time. After six o'clock, Brother Brendel closed the service and hurried across to the government schools, a quarter of a mile away, and there he says he had the greatest service he has ever held for the Pawnees.

For more than three years Brother Brendel has been preaching to the two or three hundred boys and girls of the government school every Sunday. Besides this, he teaches the Bible in the school one hour each week. A large number of young people had shown a personal interest in religion.

On the Easter Sunday night, after the missionary had explained to them the way of salvation, and what it meant to be a Christian, he asked all that believed that Jesus had saved them and were willing to take the stand for him, should come forward. Says he:

"Such a sight I have never seen in all my life. Without any excitement and without any persuasion, under the influence of the Holy Spirit, twenty-eight boys and girls came. It was wonderful to see those children confessing Christ, some of whose parents were heathen."

As the result of the preaching and personal work on that day, thirty-eight confessed Christ. A report of so many coming to our churches, in which the children have had the training of Christian parents and of the Sunday school, would be considered worthy to be spread abroad throughout the South. Much more remarkable is this story of the coming to Christ of twenty-eight boys and girls and five grown persons, all of whose traditions and early training and environment had been of complete heathenism.

Let us rejoice with our faithful missionaries and thank God for His blessings upon the work.
Home Mission Rooms, Atlanta, Ga.

PRIMARY EDUCATION.

We mean here by primary education all that is taught in the city school, from the first grade to graduation. This is to a more complete education as a child's crawling is to walking or walking to running wherein without a knowledge of the former, the latter activity is absolutely precluded. In mathematics a child begins with arithmetic and then goes on to algebra, geometry, trigonometry and so forth; but you can not reverse the order. So if the higher education is ever attained the lower branches of learning must first be mastered. It is folly to think of Latin and Greek until one can read the English, or of Hebrew until he knows Latin and Greek. And as in any particular branch of study the simple must precede the complex and the concrete the abstract, so in education generally the primary must come before the higher is even thinkable. The city school, then, represents a stone that must not be stepped over, but upon before one can raise himself an inch higher.

But the practical question is, Does it pay? We are prone to think Benjamin Franklin right when he said that "an investment in knowledge always pays the largest dividend," though the dividend may not be always in dollars and cents. But even in the material things the man who has the primary education has a decided advantage over the man who has it not. When all things else are equal the business man prefers an employe who can at least write and

speak the English language correctly and who by reason of this training is usually more courteous and hence makes a better appearance. When the young man comes to enter into the business world for himself he will find it invaluable, and if he has it not it will be a source of regret for the remainder of his life.

The fact of the matter is there is no man half so well prepared to tell the need of a thing as the one who has himself missed it. Dante in his *Inferno* pictures the character known in the New Testament as the Rich Young Ruler walking around in his infernal abode grieving over his lost opportunity, and in the Scripture we have the lamentable picture of a certain "rich man" who was well qualified to tell us about heaven because he himself did not attain it. Religious regrets, however, not always, but most frequently come after death, whereas one does not go far on any of our streets before he finds men and women, too, who constantly lament their educational opportunities. Ralph Waldo Emerson was right when he said, "a gay and pleasant sound is the whetting of the scythe in the morning of June; yet what is more lonesome and sad than the sound of the whetstone of a mower's rigle when it is too late in the season to make hay?" But if the farmer waits too long to whet his scythe ere long the sun will shine again and the earth will yield her increase, and this time perchance he reaps the harvest. How different is life from the educational viewpoint! Youth comes but once, then maturity, middle age and decline, and if the scythe is not whetted in youth the chances are that it is not whetted at all.

Here, too, let the parents take notice, for there is a question as to whether any union is morally worthy of a child unless they are willing to spend and be spent for the child's improvement. The degree of the child's opportunity will always be circumscribed by the financial condition of the parents, but the parents should, and are morally bound to give their children the best opportunity possible to them. It may not be the best, but if it is the best they can afford then our claim of the "moral imperative" is vindicated, God is honored and the child blessed. If there is any lack of interest or effort on the part of the father and mother they may come to the sad day when the child will rise up in the judgment of learning and condemn them to their faces.

It was the writer's personal privilege not long since to be in a devoted Christian home, but there was a great shadow over the home in that one of the girl's, now apparently twenty-five years of age, was blind from her birth. In the afternoon a blind boy was by his father brought over to the home to visit the girl. Keen emotions were stirred in every breast and tears came into our eyes as we witnessed the meeting of the two. Then came the father's sad story. Although his daughter was partially educated she had not the best opportunity and he was reproaching himself for letting his sympathy and the hardships of the separation prevent him from sending her at an earlier date to school. And the saddest part of it all was in that the blind girl reproached him, too. As here, so we not infrequently hear it said by those who are not blind, "When I had the opportunity I did not care for an education and my parents did not urge it upon me." Better have a little authority and use a little coercion here; it may save reproaches at a later date.

But in addition to all we have said, education, when of the right kind, is a character making process. There is an element of truth in this sentence of William Penn's: "We are in pain to make them scholars, but not men." The fact is, we are too restricted in our thinking when we make the term "business man" to mean only the man who is engaged in barter, exchange, drawing drafts and signing checks. This is a very important part of business, but not so important as the business of the man who is engaged in making and moulding character, which every teacher must do if he is worthy of the name and position which the people entrust to him. Too much emphasis can not be given this idea in our primary education since it is the time of the shaping of the twig, and as bent so it will grow.

L. L. GWALTNEY.

A PAGE FOR OUR PREACHERS

THE PREACHER'S IDEAL

"He held the lamp, each Sabbath day,
So low that none could miss the way,
And then so high to keep in sight
The picture fair of Christ, the Light,
That gazing up, the lamp between,
The hand that held it was not seen.

"He held the Pitcher, stooping low,
To lips of little ones below;
Then raised it to the weary saint,
And bade him drink when sick and faint;
They drank;—the Pitcher thus between,
The hand that held it scarce was seen.

"He blew the trumpet, soft and clear,
That trembling sinners need not fear,
And then, with louder note and bold,
To storm the walls of Satan's hold,
The Trumpet coming thus between,
The hand that held it was not seen.

"But when our Captain says, 'Well done,
Thou good and faithful servant, come!
Lay down the Pitcher and the Lamp,
Lay down the Trumpet, leave the camp,
Thy weary hands will then be seen
Clasped in His pierced ones, naught between.'"
—Anonymous.

The newspapers tell of a pastor in the United Brethren church in Cleveland, O., who has just celebrated his golden wedding anniversary. He has been in the ministry for forty-six years, and the highest annual salary that he has received is \$600. Yet he has been able to give his six sons a college education and, the four daughters have been trained in various forms of usefulness which would enable them to earn their own livelihood.

We knew, some years ago, a worthy Baptist minister who had been a pastor in one county in New Jersey for more than forty years, who had never had a salary to exceed \$400 a year. Yet he had managed to get his two sons through college, and had lived a happy, useful life. He was assured by an eminent city physician that if he would study medicine and become a doctor he could make a fortune because of a peculiar gift of diagnosis which he had. When asked why he did not adopt the suggestion, he replied, "Oh, I could not give up the preaching of the gospel"—an answer which seems to have something rather apostolic about it, doesn't it.—Examiner.

According to the census report just published there were 164,820 Christian ministers and 1,084 Jewish rabbis in the United States in 1906, with an annual increase of nearly 4,000. The average salary paid is \$663, the total amount footing up to \$69,667,587. The average salary paid in cities having 300,000 population and over by the principal denominations is as follows: Baptist, \$1,793; Congregationalist, \$1,938; Methodist, \$1,842; Presbyterian, \$2,450; Protestant Episcopal, \$1,873; Reformed, \$1,938; Roman Catholic, \$684, and Jewish rabbis, \$1,491. In actual money received the Methodist ministers receive annually \$16,150,000, the largest amount of all; Baptists the next largest sum, \$10,323,000; Presbyterians, \$7,610,000; Roman Catholics, \$6,779,000; Episcopalians, \$4,887,000; Congregationalists, \$4,154,000; Reformed, \$1,682,000, and Jews, \$801,000. It is estimated on the basis of these reports, that in 1910 the sum of \$100,000,000 will be paid to ministers of the United States in personal salaries, and that congregational expenses, missions and extensions will involve an outlay of \$200,000,000 more.

"Sacred eloquence, the essence of apostleship, is rigorously excluded from the list of studies imposed upon candidates for the ministry in Russia. It is looked upon as a dangerous art, and of injurious influence on a doctrine which needs no artifice in its dissemination. On becoming a priest the seminarist furthers but one end, that is to provide a support

for himself and his family. In attaining this object he shrinks from no means of success, and it is to this circumstance we may trace the contempt in which he is held, and the utter inefficiency of his religious work. The basest servility, the most shameless flattery toward the great and powerful, a sacrilegious traffic in sacred things, lying, espionage, false accusations, such are the sacerdotal virtues of this dangerous pastor, who in most instances considers his sheep as nothing but a vile flock on whose wool and flesh he is to live."

A visiting bishop in Washington was arguing with a friend of his on the desirability of attending church. At last he put the question squarely: "What is your personal reason for not attending?" The gentleman smiled in a non-offense-intending way, as he replied: "The fact is one finds so many hypocrites there." Returning the smile the bishop said: "Do not let that keep you away; there is always room for one more."—Selected.

Killing.

Four rules for "killing a minister":
Criticise him mercilessly.
Never praise him.
Pray at him, never for him.
Keep his wife in hot water.
Some have found keeping his salary in arrears very useful also.

As "turn about is fair play" it might be added that a good plan for a pastor to kill his influence and his congregation, is much the same:

Criticise them unmercifully.
Never praise them.
Pray at them, not for them.
Have a wife that will keep everybody in hot water.

And many have found that always harping on the question of salary is very useful also.—Exchange.

There were introductions all around. The big man stared in a puzzled way at the club guest. "You look like a man I've seen somewhere, Mr. Blinker," he said. "Your face seems familiar. I fancy you have a double. And a funny thing about it is that I remember I formed a strong prejudice against the man who looks like you—although, I'm quite sure we never met."

The little guest softly laughed. "I'm the man," he answered, "and I know why you formed the prejudice. I passed the contribution plate for two years in the church you attended."—Everybody's Magazine.
A self-conscious and egotistical clergyman was sup-

plying the pulpit of a country church. After the service, he asked one of the deacons, a grizzled, plain-spoken man, what he thought of his morning effort.

"Waal," said the old man, slowly, "I'll tell ye in a kind of parable. I remember Tunk Weatherbee's first deer hunt, when he was green. He followed the deer's tracks all right, but he follered 'em all day in the wrong direction."—The Housekeeper.

Piety Among Ministers.

Ministers have the opportunity of seeing a side of minister sees the reverse side of the character of his the life of their fellow ministers that the average church member does not enjoy. For this reason every true minister has his dearest friends among his ministerial brethren. But while this is true, many a ministerial brethren, and many a faithful minister of Jesus Christ can truthfully say that the most heartless treatment he ever received at the hands of any man of any profession he has received at the hands of preachers. We have known ministers to defraud their fellow preachers and literally rob them of their life savings. We have known them to defame the character of their fellow ministers. Some of them are egotistical to the utmost limit. Some attempt to heap contempt upon the gifts and ability of their fellows. Some try to dislodge fellow pastors. Some even preach holiness and at the same time scheme against their fellow pastors. They form rings and

cliques. We are thankful that these things can not be said of all ministers, but alas, some of these things may be said of far too many of those who arrogate to themselves distinction in the holy calling. As a class ministers are the cleanest, truest and best of men. Do not misunderstand us. We are speaking of the exceptions.—The World and Way.

That Stanley was one of the most original and many-sided of men has long been known to the world. More like a romance than like a plain tale reads the narrative of the Welsh poorhouse lad, the fore-the-mast sailor, the southwestern trader, the Confederate soldier, the prisoner of war, later enrolled in the Union army and navy, the western plainsman, the war correspondent in Abyssinia, in the Caucasus and among the Spanish Carlists—a career so full, vivid and intense that perhaps nowhere else in the world's history was there a training which so thoroughly qualified the man for his destiny. Stanley wrote much and well for newspapers and magazines and in books, but in none has he revealed himself as in his Autobiography.

The state of Alabama is strongly represented at the University of Chicago during the summer quarter, now in session, more than forty students from all parts of the state being registered in the various departments and schools. Among this number may be mentioned Rev. J. W. Johnson, pastor of the First Methodist church at Gadsden, who is taking the summer theological course; Rev. W. W. Heflin, pastor of the Methodist church of Moulton; Rev. Thad. McDonald, assistant pastor of the Methodist Temple church at Louisville, Ky.; and Rev. John James, pastor of the Methodist church at Auburn, and Marvin R. Heflin, of Birmingham, who has been elected president of the Southern Club of the University.

It would seem from the above news item gleaned from notes sent out by the university, that it is quite a favorite with the Methodists of Alabama.

WHY FOREIGN NATIONS RESPECT US.

Nothing has set America so high in the estimation of foreign nations, says Ellis Parker Butler, in Success Magazine, as the adoption of baseball as the national sport. If a foreign spy wanders into America, seeking to fathom our real inwardness and sees a game of baseball, any feeling of contempt for our newness gives way instantly to awestruck admiration. At his first glance baseball is to him a mystery, and it remains a mystery to him. He sees thirty thousand men and women suffering the tortures of the lower regions on hot grandstands. He sees a man pick up a small white ball as hard as a pine knot. Facing him is another man who holds a smooth but deadly club in his hands. Behind this second man is a third man whose face is hidden behind a bird cage. Suddenly the man with the ball raises one foot in the air and shows the man with the bat the sole of his shoe. The man at the bat sees that there are spikes in the sole of the shoe and it angers him, and he raises his bat to throw it at the man with the ball. But, ah, ha! the man with the ball is too quick for him. He throws the hard, white ball at the man with the bat with all his strength. The man with the bat waves defiance by swinging the bat in the air. The ball proceeds. The batsman never flinches! Will the ball kill the man or will the impact crush the ball? But, see! The ball finds man unflinching; the ball is panic-stricken; the ball dodges around the man; the ball is lost, buried in the huge leather chair-cushion that covers the hand of the bird-cage man behind the batsman! "Strike one!" says the umpire. Thirty thousand cheers! Why?

There is no version of the commandment to remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy, with an appended footnote excepting the Sabbath when one is away from home for summer vacation, or the one when it is too hot to go to church and Sabbath school, or do anything but loaf and read the Sunday paper.

THE WORKINGMAN WANTS A REST DAY.

With the Continental Sabbath Has Come Extra Labor for Thousands.

Not so long since it was the workingman with the slogan of personal liberty on his lips who demanded Sunday for his recreation, says Mabel Potter Daggett in *The Delinquent* for August. "Yes," public sentiment said, "he's worked six days; let him enjoy the seventh." So there were handed over to him, seldom legally, but rather by common consent to his need, the Sunday saloon and the Sunday ball game, and the Sunday excursion and the Sunday theater. Now witness the anomaly: he brings these privileges back, urging "Take them away!" And lo, it is the church militant that leads him.

To the ordinary citizen who carries neither a dinner pail nor a Bible, the paradox demands explanation.

It was the laboring man who sells the Sunday cigar and the Sunday drink, who runs the Sunday train and the Sunday steamboat and who does the Sunday vaudeville turn, who first began to ask the others, where did he get off in the personal liberty galaxy of pleasures? For a while his brothers in other callings ignored these petulant queries of protest. But of late they have been increasing in volume. Larger and larger have been the numbers drawn into the ranks of Sunday labor to make the holiday of the others.

To take care of the crowds abroad on Sunday, one industry after another has been summoned: employees of hotels, restaurants and eating houses, butchers, bakers, confectioners, florists, candy and popcorn vendors, barbers, druggists and small shopkeepers. And since the community has lost the habit of providing for itself in advance on Saturday, there are others—icemen, milkmen, coalmen and delicatessen dealers. Thus the list widened until so many laborers were employed on Sunday that it seemed that a few more might as well be. Then the factory belts began to turn.

How large do you suppose is become this army of Sunday laborers in the United States? In the last ten years they have increased fifty-eight per cent. Statistics probably haven't counted them all, but it is known that they are more than four million. And these are four million men who want their Sunday back.

LET US KEEP THE SABBATH.

From Leslie's Weekly.

The increasing tendency in many quarters to ignore the sacredness of the first day in the week has properly incited many religious bodies to make strong declarations in favor of stricter Sunday observance. One of the most pronounced of these utterances was that of the Presbyterian Assembly, at its recent session in Denver, Colo. This great gathering of preachers and laymen from all over the country adopted a series of resolutions, presented by the special committee on Sabbath observance, which covers the subject most adequately from the church's standpoint. The resolutions enjoin ministers, officers and members of the church to discourage holding funerals on Sunday; emphatically disapprove all secular uses of the day, all games and sports, all unnecessary traveling and excursions; urge employers to recognize the need of a weekly rest day for laboring men; request families not to buy anything on the Sabbath, to help their servants fulfill their religious duties, and to so pay laborers that the latter may have Saturday afternoon to provide for Sunday; indorse the Saturday half holiday plan as tending to the better observance of the Sabbath; condemn the Sunday newspaper, urging church members to refuse to subscribe for, read or advertise in it; and ask faculties of colleges and seminaries to omit, if possible, recitations on Monday mornings, so that students may not be tempted to prepare their lessons on Sunday. Here is the whole matter in a nutshell, voiced as the great mass of churchgoing people would have it.

Almost every pastor who has reached mature years, after extended service in the ministry, regrets that in the course of his pastorate he did not pay more attention to the children.

BOYCOTTING THE SUNDAY PAPERS.

From Leslie's Weekly.

The highest salaried preacher in the United States—Dr. Burrell, of the Marble Collegiate church, of New York—has uttered a broadside against the Sunday paper. His indictment declares it unnecessary, an invasion as well of the Christian's home life and conscience. Each of the five counts can be established. The civil war saw the beginning of the Sunday newspaper, when occasional Sunday editions were issued to give the news from battlefields. This was the entering wedge for their rapid development. Yet they can not be proven to be essential to the life and progress of a nation. England, Scotland and Canada have nipped all attempts at such innovation. In the same way that two of our cities—Washington and Baltimore—suppressed a year ago a plan to introduce evening editions of Sunday papers. These cities contended that such an innovation was wholly unnecessary and a fresh inroad upon the rest and quiet of the Sabbath. The same line of argument holds as well against the Sunday morning paper. The Sunday paper habit is one that can be lopped off with no real loss to the reader, and in the aggregate with an almost incalculable gain for the day as a time of universal rest and worship. Dr. Burrell rightly places much responsibility for its continuance upon church members who read it and Christian business men who advertise in its columns. To this, as to most moral problems, the religious element, when united, holds the key. Let every pulpit attack the Sunday newspaper along these lines, and its death knell would soon sound.

RELIGIOUS LIBERTY IN TURKEY.

Pearson's Magazine makes much of the establishment of religious freedom by the shah ul-Islam. That religious head of the Mohammedan world is quoted as saying: "There is nothing in the law, nothing in the Koran, nothing in Moslem policy or intention that sanctions hatred or strife between the subjects of the empire, be they Moslems, Christians or Jews. The truth is that our sacred law makes it absolutely the religious duty of a Moslem to live on terms of peace and equality with non-Moslem subjects. It is the Moslem's duty not only not to molest, but to protect his fellow subjects, regardless of race or religion. I say this officially and without any reserve." With every wish to be charitable in his interpretation of recent governmental changes in Turkey, one may still be excused for holding that this proclamation is a sham. No permission is given to the Moslem to become a Christian. A careful student of missions writes to us that this is a case of the lion and the lamb lying down in peace—with the lamb inside. The whole attitude in Moslem lands of the Mohammedans toward freedom is the opposite of the trend of that article in Pearson's. Technically the Moslems are the only "subjects of the empire." Suppose we ask the Mohammedan of Adana if it is his duty to protect his fellow subjects. It is simple recognition of facts to add to the statement, "I say this officially and without any reserve," the parenthetical clause, "except the reserve that the Moslem always makes about infidels and Christian dogs."

THE NEGRO AT THE NORTH POLE.

On his last dash to the final goal Commander Peary was accompanied by only one other American. This was Matt Hanson, a negro, and according to Peary a better dog driver than any other man living, with the exception of some of the best Eskimo hunters. In the April number of *The World's Work* he writes the story of the five marches which terminated at the pole. Sandwiched into the account are several interesting digressions. One describes a supper in the Arctic with the method of taking tea employed there. Another tells how a snow igloo is made, and a third describes the clothing worn by the party in the intense cold which ranged from minus 15 degrees F. to minus 59 degrees F. during the dash. The illustrations are from photographs by the author and include one of "The Goal of the Centuries."

A WORLD'S FAIR IN CHINA.

Nanking, the old capital city of the Chinese Ming dynasty, on the Yangtze river, is this summer inviting the nations to the unique spectacle of a Chinese world's fair. The exposition is to open on June 1 and remain open for six months. This first "White City" in China will be a creditable imitation, though on a smaller scale, of the well-known expositions of Europe and America. Nanking has a larger inclosed area than even Peking, the walled circumference being twenty-five miles.

The exposition will occupy a space of 500 by 400 yards, and will be situated about half way between the outer wall and the center of the city, near the Sanpailo station of the Nanking city railroad. The entire enterprise has been generously conceived on modern lines, both in regard to architectural design and landscape features. The grounds have been judiciously laid out, with broad roads and with due consideration for the scenic effect to be obtained by leaving some of the natural growth, especially the bamboo groves, as a background for the buildings. The well known landscape features of modern western expositions have been copied, with their attractive lawns, flower beds and paths, while numerous unsightly ponds of malarial proclivities have been converted into ornamental lagoons. With a single exception, the chief buildings are of one story, and on this account have not furnished the scope for architectural display to be secured in larger structures of this character; but no little pains have been spent on the design and construction of each individual building, and on its suitable position as related to the general scheme of the exposition. Ample pleasure grounds are found outside the exhibition proper, and there is a race course having a circuit of one mile.

The exhibits cover the widest possible range, and include all kinds of Chinese and foreign products, manufactures, and machinery, together with a large variety of exhibits relating to education, the liberal arts and the various philanthropic and missionary enterprises in China.—From "China's First World's Fair," in the *American Review of Reviews* for June, 1910.

FOREIGN MISSIONS AT HOME.

From Leslie's.

Our Immense Immigration affords the opportunity for foreign missionary work right at our own doors. Recognizing this, home missionary societies, in pleading for increased support, have argued we must "save America to save the world." A tremendous problem, foreign immigration is also a stupendous opportunity. The forces that build character should ask no finer chance than that presented by the millions who come to our shores and who need the very qualities which we can impart better than any other nation. The truth of this was brought out when Baron Levay was about to address a political meeting in a Slovak village of Hungary. He had scarcely begun before he was requested to "speak English," as the villages did not know Magyar. Seeking an explanation, the baron found that eighty per cent of the population of three thousand were returned immigrants from America!

THE CALM OF GALILEE.

From Robert Hichens's "From Damascus to Nazareth" in the April Century.

The calm of Galilee on a perfect morning of spring is like no other calm I have ever known. It is gentler, sweeter than the wonderful calm of the desert. There you seem to be coming into the very presence of God the Father. As you draw near to Galilee, it is as if, with the handful of humble fishermen, you drew near to God the Son. Galilee takes your hand as a friend and draws you to it. It seems to breathe upon you and give you peace.

Every vocation offers a premium to the man of education. There are too many ignorant people already. Young men, get ready and go to college and prepare yourselves for a life of usefulness. Write Dr. Montague for a catalogue.

BOOKS

Miracle and Science.

The Bible record of miracles examined by the methods, rules and standards of the science of jurisprudence as administered in courts of justice, by F. J. Lamb, counsellor at law, Madison, Wis. . .

1. Introductory—Problems Stated.
2. Verity of Miracles Examined by Judicial Standards.
3. Function of Miracle.
4. Miracles as Objective Evidence in Revelation.
5. Miracle and Doctrine—Deity of Jesus.
6. Miracle and Doctrine—Jehovah.
7. Miracle Integral and Constituent in God's Economy of Grace and Revelation.
8. Cessation of Miracles—Why.
9. Is Moral Imperative a Function of Evidence.

The attack on the credibility of miracles which has been so persistent in rationalistic Germany for many years has come home to us, and many ministers, professors in universities and colleges, and even in theological seminaries in our own land, are denying the possibility of the miracles recorded in the Bible.

The careful reader of Mr. Lamb's book will probably lay it down with the conviction that, if the facts recorded in the Bible concerning miraculous interventions are not proved, then nothing can be proved by evidence. For any honest and sane man the clear-cut presentation and handling of Biblical facts by this distinguished lawyer ought to settle all doubts as to the verity of miracles, for the work is severely logical, and has the merit throughout of a firm grasp of the science of evidence, and also of the great underlying reasons for the facts of miraculous interventions, and for the infinite necessities for the great redemptive revelations.

Cloth 12mo. 350 pages. \$1.50 net, postpaid \$1.62. Bibliotheca Sacra Co., Oberlin, O., U. S. A.

Scientific Confirmations of Old Testament History.

By G. Frederick Wright, D. D., LL.D., F. G. S. A.

Dr. Wright in his preface says: "The convictions formulated in the present volume have deepened as investigations have preceded from year to year, and when it is known that when the author had been for a score of years investigating the relations of man to the post tertiary (or Glacial) epoch, the trustees of Oberlin college established the professorship of The Harmony of Science and Revelation, and appointed Dr. Wright as the first incumbent, giving him ample time to make a complete circuit of the northern hemisphere to visit regions in the old world which are ordinarily inaccessible, it will follow that he has the right to speak with authority. The Canadian Churchman well says:

"A second reading of this most timely and really beautifully written book has very greatly increased our admiration for it. We most strongly urge every one to get and study it. We are very sure that it will steady many minds shaken in faith by the shallow cavils that have of late been imported among us regarding the Old Testament history and records."

Bibliotheca Sacra Co., Oberlin, O. 40 illustrations, 480 pages, 12mo, cloth. \$2.00 net; postage, 17 cents.

A Circuit Rider's Wife.

By Cora Harris, with illustrations by Walter H. Everett.

This is a story of spiritual brawn and worldly humor, told with a wit that is never sacrilegious and a tenderness that is never maudlin. Every sentence of it winks with a tear in its eye at the reader. The hero and heroine of it are an old itinerant preacher and his wife who have practiced the Beatitudes for thirty years on back woods circuits in North Georgia. There is everywhere the sweet vision of the fields, of humble homes, of long country roads leading to the "meeting houses," but the scenes are really laid in the hearts of the preacher and of his wife and of the simple folk they served, with a gravity that is half hymnal and always more than half smiling.

Here are two paragraphs setting forth some comments of the Circuit Rider's Wife. Listen to some of them:

"I never knew but one pastor who told the whole truth in a funeral sermon, and he had to be moved immediately by his presiding elder. The whole community regarded it as one of the most brutal outrages that had ever been perpetrated in their midst.

"A woman is a very poor creature. I think she

hankers more just for love than she does for heaven. I don't know how she will get on in a place where there is neither marrying nor giving in marriage. It's bound to be hard on her if the Lord does not give her something more than a harp and a golden crown with which to fill the aching void she is sure to have somewhere under her breast feathers."

Any one who reads this book will meet for the first time some secrets of his own heart, and he will finish it with a deeper feeling of religious sympathy.

Cloth, illustrated, \$1.50. Henry Altamus Company, 507-513 Cherry St., Philadelphia, Pa.

The Soul of a Serf.

a romance of love and valor among the Angles and Saxons, by J. Breckenridge Ellis, is an intensely dramatic story, recounting the valorous deeds and impassioned love of Ustrey, a stalwart young Saxon hero, who though but a "ceorl" or serf, had dreams of freedom, fame and fortune awaiting him over the sea in the great western island of Britain. The opening of the story presents the hero deeply in love with Cuthberga, the beautiful ward of the lordly Lilla, the "ealdorman" or chieftain of his tribe of Saxons. Ustrey's love for Cuthberga was without her consent or even a knowledge of his existence. But that fact did not in the least dampen the ardor of the optimistic young Saxon, who believed that fate had destined him for some great purpose in life. His immediate ambition is to win Cuthberga for his wife, and voyage with her to Britain, that western land of glory. Fate seemed to favor his purpose. A feast was to be given by Lilla in honor of the Anglian chief Eumer and his followers, at which arrangements were to be made for transporting all the freemen and their wives to Britain. To this public feast Ustrey determined to go and seek the permission of Lilla to accompany the voyagers to this land of his dreams. While the young Saxon ceorl was wending his way to the feast hall, strange doings were taking place at the feast. Revelry had grown into riot, and Eumer, the Anglian chief, who was deeply in love with Lilla's ward, Cuthberga, proposes that Lilla shall throw dice with him to determine if he shall have her hand in marriage. "I stake myself," he cries out to Lilla, "to be yours forever, to be treated as your basest slave, if you throw the highest dice. And you must stake Cuthberga." Lilla finally yields consent to the proposal on condition that Cuthberga shall also consent. Thereupon she is conducted into the presence of the chiefs and by Lilla informed of the proposal made by Eumer. She is stunned by the announcement and seems not to understand. Then, looking Lilla bravely in the face, she asks, "Do you consent?" Lilla replies roughly, "I do." At this reply Cuthberga's face becomes flushed, and she feels that before all men her love has been despised, for she loved Lilla with a love more than that of a ward for guardian. The line of pain into which her mouth had settled becomes a curve of scorn. Pointing her finger at the kneeling suitor, she cries out hard and clear: "I will marry the first ceorl found in the village paths before I wed that traitor kneeling at your feet." "So be it, then," says Lilla, and turning to the high priest, he commands him to go forth and bring in the first ceorl he finds in the village paths. The priest departs and soon returns with Ustrey. "Behold, O Lilla," he says, "here is some base youth who stood near at hand in the path, or to be more exact, was even coming hither as I went forth." Ustrey had not questioned the high priest as to his motive in taking him to Lilla, and failed to notice Cuthberga's presence until Lilla calls her name. "Cuthberga," says Lilla to his ward, "here is this base ceorl. See him; an unweaponed man, a creature of the soil, who knows neither battle nor the chase, nor the delight of the meadhall. And yonder stands the great chieftain, Eumer the Anglian, bold and strong, rich and free. One of these you shall marry this hour. Which shall it be?" "I will marry the ceorl," cries Cuthberga. "Oh gladly will I marry the ceorl." At this reply of Cuthberga, Ustrey is thrilled as if a draught of fairy wine had

passed his lips. But he feels a slight dread. The prize that comes too easily can not be high above the reach of other men. What could it mean? "Hold her to her word," cries Eumer, and Lilla, with hesitation, turns to the high priest and says: "Do your office." And then and there, through a few formal words spoken by the priest, Ustrey's dream of life comes true. Cuthberga is his wife—but wife in name only.

To Cuthberga he is but the base creature whom she used to humiliate Lilla and to torture Eumer. And here begins the thrilling story of how Ustrey, by daring deeds and unselfish devotion, compelled the respect and won the love of the woman who despised him. Maddened by the defeat of his scheme to obtain possession of Cuthberga, Eumer plans the massacre of Lilla and the abduction of his beautiful ward who had humiliated and scorned him. But in this he is thwarted by the almost superhuman acts of Ustrey. The scene of the story now shifts to Britain, where a number of very dramatic and interesting events take place in the wonderful walled cities that were built and abandoned by the Romans. The manners and customs of the early Britons are presented with vividness and lifelike reality, and the characters of the story are so clearly drawn and marked by such real pathos and humor as to win the interest and sympathy of the reader, and the story itself is so charmingly told that it holds the reader spell bound from the opening chapter to the close of the book.

Library edition, extra cloth, ornamental design in gold and ink, ten full-page illustrations, \$1.50.

Cloth, five illustrations, \$1. Press of Laird & Lee, Chicago.

The Development of Christianity.

This volume, by Otto Pfeleiderer, D. D., professor at the University of Berlin, brings back to us pleasant memories of the day when a student in the great German capital. We sat at the feet of this distinguished theologian who for 40 years gave to the world books whose spiritual insight, breadth of view and thorough scholarship made a wide appeal to the more advanced thinkers in the religious world, and while we have not been able to follow our old teacher in much that he says, still we owe him a debt of gratitude for causing us to think more deeply upon the problems which confront all who wish to know the true history of the development of Christianity. The book is translated from the German by Daniel A. Huebsch. In little more than three hundred pages we have here a review of the whole course of Christian history, beginning with Paul and John, and coming down to the nineteenth century struggles between Germany and the Vatican. Naturally some of the treatment is not what an English writer would have given, and the last chapter will not particularly interest Americans. Then, again, the title is somewhat misleading, for what the book really gives us is not a sketch of the development of Christianity, but of Christian thought. This is unfortunate, at least so far as it tends to encourage the idea that Christianity is essentially an intellectual interpretation of the world. Little is said of Christianity as a religious attitude of the whole man, nor as instituting a force in history. Pfeleiderer would not, perhaps, have denied that men's thoughts about Christianity, while very important, are not Christianity, yet the development of Christian thought is the real subject of the volume.

B. W. Huebsch, publisher, New York. \$1.50 net.

According to the one hundred and fifth report of the British and Foreign Bible Society, the Bible will soon be printed in every language and dialect known throughout the world. Complete Bibles or portions of the Bible were issued last year in 418 different languages. During the year, six new translations were added to the list. Besides these languages, there are complete Bibles or portions of the scriptures made in embossed type for the blind in thirty-one different languages. The number of Bibles issued by the society last year was nearly 6,000,000.

In 1812 Judson and wife were the only missionaries the Baptists of America had on the foreign field. English Baptists had Carey, Marshman and Ward at Serampore. Other denominations had also a small few at work in distant lands.

A PAGE OF INTERESTING SHORT ITEMS

According to El Cristiano, the chief Protestant newspaper in Spain, there are now 206 Protestant places of worship in that country, some of them especially strong and flourishing.

The press of the country has filled a good deal of space with the decision of the immigration officials at New York that a poet 53 years old, with only \$24 as the result of his life work, could not take up his residence in the United States.

According to the report of the British consul at Jerusalem, Mr. H. E. Satow, that city has now a population of about 80,000, of which number about 50,000 are Jews, mostly of the poorer classes.—Ex.

Thackeray in his "Roundabout Papers" gives a very amusing account of some of his trials as editor of Cornhill Magazine. He speaks of referring to a "red-haired washerwoman," and of getting an angry letter saying: "Sir, in stating that the majority of washerwomen are red haired, you are a liar, and you had better not speak of ladies who are immeasurably your superiors."

Many Christians have been startled by the assertion made by those who are acquainted with the facts that Mohammedanism is gaining more converts among heathen people than Christianity. This is so contrary to what has been said and believed of the decadence of Mohammedanism that it demands serious attention and thorough investigation.

Not long ago a young woman, who had recently come into possession of a large fortune, was asked what she intended to do with her wealth. She replied: "I am planning to make other persons happy."

"The worldly hope men set their hearts upon
Turns ashes—or it prospers; and anon,
Like snow upon the desert's dusty face,
Lighting a little hour or two—is gone."

The forces of selfishness are always alert, aggressive and organized, and the forces of reform are unorganized, and temporary in their purpose.

When thou dost tell another's jest, therein
Omit the oaths, which true wit can not need;
Pick out of tales the mirth, but not the sin.
He pares his apple that will cleanly feed.

—George Herbert.

The best modern legislation against vice strikes at the property owner who permits the use of his property for vicious purposes—generally for an exorbitant rent from five to twenty times the normal rate. In England, by the criminal law amendment act of 1885, an owner who knowingly permits such use of his property is subject to imprisonment, and any citizen can prosecute.

The most noteworthy piece of recent French legislation is the separation law of 1906. It is a tremendous effort to effect complete separation between the state and the three religious bodies—Catholics, Protestants and Jews—to which the state has for more than a century given recognition and pecuniary aid.

Now that a gun has been invented which fires 16,000 bullets a minute, and does the destructive work of 30,000 soldiers, it seems hardly worth while to maintain a standing army. The gun is so simple that a few men can operate it, and as for an army, this gun would annihilate a large army in a few moments. It is expected to keep the air clear of war balloons.

"I used to have an illustration in one of my sermons from astronomy," said Mr. Moody once, "but I don't use it now. I used to say the sun is so far away that if a baby was born with an arm long enough to reach it, it would die of old age before it felt the sensation of burning. But I noticed that remark always upset my audience, and it took me about five minutes to get them in hand again; so now I leave that out."

"Consider the postage stamp, my son; its usefulness consists in its ability to stick to one thing until it gets there."—Josh Billings.

The problem of greatly increased cost of living is as acute today in Asia Minor, Armenia, Syria, Macedonia, India, Ceylon, China, and Japan as it is in the United States. Secretary James E. Barton, of the American board of commissioners for foreign missions, complains. The problem has become a serious one with the board in view of its maintenance of some 600 missionaries, 4,500 native preachers, teachers and assistants, and more than 70,000 pupils in schools.

A Japanese Buddhist editor bears this testimony: "Look all over Japan; more than 40,000,000 have a higher standard of morality than they have ever known. Our ideas of loyalty and obedience are higher than ever, and we inquire the cause of this moral advance. We can find it in nothing else than the religion of Jesus Christ."

Japan has now formally taken possession of Korea, the text of the convention under which annexation was made, having been issued to the representatives of the powers.

In New York city employees are compelled to work seven days a week in 3,726 restaurants, 290 hotels, 1,905 drug stores, 712 florist shops, 2,550 cigar stores, 1,600 news stands, 1,000 delicatessen stores, 1,726 confectionary shops, 2,500 bakeries, 100 garages, 1,037 livery stables, the aggregate number of Sunday employees being not less than 800,000.

Very few give the credit they ought to their friends. Most successful men think that they have won out because of their great ability, because they have fought and conquered; and they are always boasting of the wonderful things they have done. They attribute their success wholly to their own smartness, their own sagacity and shrewdness, to their push, their progressiveness. They do not realize that scores of friends, like so many unpaid travelling salesmen, have been helping them at every opportunity.

The American Federation of Labor, in annual convention at Toronto, Canada, declared itself as emphatically opposed to the liquor trade. In the words of Samuel Gompers, the president of the federation, "The time has come when the saloon and the labor movement must be divorced." Thomas L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers, expressed the opinion that trade unions are doing more for temperance than any other institution in the world.

Dr. Arthur S. Phelps, of the Central church of Los Angeles, recently perpetrated the following bright quatrain, which he entitled "A Shower of Confetti."

"Little paper ballots
At the voting fall
Make the grafting congressman
Hit the beaten trail."

After writing this he set sail for the South Seas.

An important "August first law" has gone into effect in Massachusetts providing for the medical inspection of working children between the ages of fourteen and sixteen. Already the school committee of every town and city in the state, according to an act of 1906, has appointed physicians for each public school.

Official announcement of the Seventh International Congress on Tuberculosis was made today from the American headquarters by the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis. The congress will be held in Rome in 1911 from September 24th to 30th. This gathering, which meets every three years, and was last held in Washington, D. C., in 1908, will be under the direct patronage of the king and queen of Italy. The secretary-general is Prof. Vittorio Ascoli, and the president Prof. Guido Baccelli.

"Not till we meet with love in all its beauty—
In all its solemn majesty and worth,
Can we translate the meaning of life's duty,
Which God oft writes in cipher at our birth."

Little rays of sunshine,
Little (?) drops of sweat,
Make us think that summer's
Disappeared—not yet.

Over \$15,000,000 annually is poured into the coffers of those who exploit and advertise fake consumption cures, according to a statement issued by the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis; and for this vast sum the victims receive nothing in return, but are often permanently injured and in the majority of cases cheated out of the chance for a real cure. Worse still, most of this money is paid by those who can least afford it.

Andrew Carnegie has agreed to give the negroes at Savannah, Ga., \$12,000 to endow a library for their exclusive use, provided they will furnish \$1,200 a year to equip and maintain it.

The more humane war is made, the more will nations indulge in it. The more barbarous it is made, the sooner will mankind awaken to its injustice and its absurdity and banish it from the earth.

Said Aristotle: "First, the body must be trained and then the understanding." Change that word trained to fed, and we have the modern theory that is fast becoming practice. Says Spargo: "On the average, children of superior physique make the best pupils." Robert Hunter declares that 60,000 to 70,000 children in New York city are unfitted by hunger to properly do the school work required. And experimentation has shown that with better food the mental condition of the pupils improves.

THE WORLD'S CHRISTIAN CITIZENSHIP CONFERENCE.

The National Reform Association, with headquarters in Pittsburg, Pa., is projecting a world's conference on the Bible Principles of Civil Government to be held in Philadelphia, Pa., November 16-20, 1910. At this conference it is proposed to have read authentic reports of the respective attitudes of the sixty different nations of the world toward religions in each country. Missionaries from all lands will be present. The great problems of all countries, such as the weekly rest day, capital and labor, public education in its relation to morality and religion, laws relating to the family, war and how to abolish it, vice and crime and the means of their suppression, and of political corruption, will be discussed by the speakers from this and other countries. The fundamental principles of government in their relation to Christianity will also be the subject of discussion, and especially the place and power of the Christian religion in our American national life. Among the speakers in America are Hon. W. J. Bryan, ex-Governor Hanly, of Indiana, Commissioner McFarlane of Washington, D. C.; the Rev. Dr. Francis E. Clarke, of Boston; John R. Moot and Robert E. Speer, of New York; Drs. Stevenson and Brumbaugh, of Philadelphia; Governor Stuart, of Pennsylvania; Drs. Wylie and McCrory and Wishart, of Pittsburg; Dr. Scovel, of Wooster University, O., and Dr. Parsons, of Portland, Oregon.

Delegates will be present from all lands, especially long resident missionaries in foreign countries. Many delegates have already been appointed in this country. Congregation, Missionary Associations, Men's Brotherhoods, Christian Endeavor and other young people's societies, Ministerial Associations, church conferences, presbyteries, synods, general assemblies, mission boards, Sabbath, W. C. T. U. and other reform organizations are entitled and requested to appoint delegates. For full particulars write the National Reform Association, 693 Publication building, Pittsburg, Pa.

Many Christian people are sorely disturbed by the attacks which are being made upon the Bible by men who are professional teachers of theology, as well as by others. They are afraid that the Bible will suffer great harm by such means. They think that Christ's cause will be damaged. Doubtless many who are weak in faith and unstable are being harmed by the skepticism of scholarly men. But the real question is what will become of those who, while professing to be friends of the Bible and supporters of Christianity, are teaching pernicious doctrines? What will be the end of those who deny Christ's deity, the divine inspiration of the Bible and the necessity of the atonement of our Lord? They can not destroy the Bible; they can not make void the atonement; they can not change a particle of any law of God; nor can they materially hinder the onward march of Christianity. During the whole history of the Christian religion there have been many ambitious opposers of it. Scholarly skeptics have done all they could to undermine the Bible and kill Christianity, and what became of those men? Some of them finally became converted and those who remained enemies died in a condemned condition and went into eternal perdition. They left behind them a history of shame and disgrace. Ingersoll had his brief day of maligning Christ's cause, and he misled many; but where is he now? He has gone to reap the reward of his evil doings. He is in an eternal prison. In God's Bible He tells what the end will be of all who array themselves against Him. He who assails the Bible attacks God Himself. He who strikes against Christianity, strikes against an impregnable rock, and the blow is sure to react against himself. No man can hurt God. The man who flies at God does so at great peril to his own soul. Whatever may be the pretenses of those men who are scattering doubts about the Bible and about Christ and His work, they can not deceive God. There is a day of final reckoning coming, and all opposers of God will be judged according to their works. It pays one to be on God's side.

TAKING HYMN-MAKERS TO TASK.

Some while back a professor at the University of Chicago brought down on himself an avalanche of opprobrium because he criticised quite freely some popular hymns, but now comes along an Englishman who prepares a severer indictment of the hymnologists and the collections which are foisted upon the churches. We find it hard to follow him in some of his severer strictures, but we agree with him in the following:

"As to the literary merit of the hymns we ought not perhaps to be too exacting; yet it is a little strange that we are content to employ for divine services verses which would not be admitted to a third-rate magazine. We could not expect every hymn to be a great poem, but we might reasonably look for a much greater measure of literary earnestness and taste in the hymn writer. The slipshod style in which words are strung together, with more regard to their sound than to their sense, the hackneyed terminology, the confusion of metaphor, the jumble of the material and spiritual which makes one wince, and the washy sentiment and bemuddled thought of so many of the hymns are all faults which could be rectified."

When we are reminded that he is speaking of the volume of hymns, ancient and modern, we mildly wonder what he would have written if he had been at our Baptist state convention. Some hymns owe their popularity to their tunes, while on the other hand, some tunes are enough to paralyze any hymn, and rag time and jig airs, while they may please, can never inspire any religious emotion. Vocal agility and mimicry will never uplift a soul.

Sermons are not measured in minutes, but in interest. Some sermons of thirty minutes seem intolerably long, while some hour ones seem short, but preachers will do well to remember "It was too long" is less a compliment than "It was too short." It is mighty good to pronounce the benediction before the congregation wants you to quit.

THE ALABAMA BAPTIST
EDITORIAL

A DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH.

Comparisons of the conditions of living, of the rewards of labor, of the productivity of a day's work, and of the security against want and exemption from disease or accident, or other impairment of working power, have been rendered possible by the careful study of each nation's industrial and social conditions. It has been found that one of the most impairing influences lies in the presence of remediable disadvantages in the circumstances and conditions under which many people pursue their daily calling. Whether on farm or in factory, in hamlet or in city, there are conditions, both physical and mental, which detract materially from the power of large classes of people to pursue without reasonable interruption their efforts to support themselves or those dependent upon them.

The discovery of these facts and the arrangement of them so as to measure the extent to which conditions result in economic shortcomings or moral delinquency, has laid at the door of statesmanship and legislation a duty which can not be ignored. It is the consciousness of these facts that has brought before congress of the United States a bill intended to establish a department of public health. Its first object is to co-ordinate bureaus and divisions already occupied with sanitary, medical, biological and relief service, under the federal government. Such a step is highly desirable in this age of concentration and unity of control. The other main purpose of the bill is to collect data and to make research, as well as to render service of its kind to other departments.

OUTWORN HYMNS?

An Englishman writing in one of the English periodicals on hymns, says:

"There was a time when religious thought was inclined to see in the wanderings of the Israelites and their final attainment of the promised land the highest symbol of the Christian's life struggle and his final triumph. Modern thought has passed beyond that stage, but the conventional hymn remains there. It can not shake free of 'Canaan's happy shore,' 'Kedar's tents,' 'Jordan's stream,' 'Egypt, Edom, Babylon,' and so forth. To the Jews of old all these were living realities in the story of their race, but to the Englishman of today, even as metaphors, they are flat, stale and unprofitable."

Perhaps they are to modern people who know more about current news than matters religious and whose interest in things biblical is limited to the last note in higher criticism, but we are prone to believe that even in the twentieth century there are Englishmen whose minds fed on the Bible still find pleasure and are stirred at the mention of Biblical places.

WHEN THE LEGISLATURE MEETS?

It is useless to prophesy and it is hardly worth speculating concerning what is before our temperance laws, as the center of gravity seems to be shifted daily by the politicians; but we will not always be left in the dark. We will be able to size up the situation when we get a closer knowledge of the stamens of our representatives and senators. But let us take the advice given by Dr. R. H. Pitt to the Virginia Baptists: "While we are waiting for the next legislature, let us, in season and out of season, teach again to all our people that the use of strong drink is a dire evil against which they ought to set their faces both by personal example and by instruction of the young. A robust and informed public sentiment is the crux of the whole situation, and we must earnestly and steadily seek to create and maintain it."

The electorate of the present day are admittedly apathetic in the discharge of their political duties. If our people would register and go to the polls we could put our men in office.

ENGLAND'S FEAR OF GERMANY.

Peace societies may meet, arbitration committees may be formed, Hague conferences may sit, but there is a belief which amounts to an obsession in England that it is the relentless, undeviating determination of Germany to make herself mistress of the world by conquering England, and that she is doomed if she does not keep up the two-power standard which means a preponderance of ten per cent over the combined strength in large armored ships of the two next strongest powers.

But in order to do this the English nation will be bankrupted, for already Germany in building new battleships has set the pace which spells ruin.

England is divided over the way to curb Germany. Some of her statesmen say:

"Our fleets may at any moment be summoned to distant parts of the world. A revolt in Egypt might be coincident with a mutiny in India, or with an invasion of Australia by our Japanese allies. Such a contingency would be Germany's opportunity. Our fate was trembling in the balance during the dark days of the Transvaal war. It was well for us that in 1899 Germany possessed no navy. Within a week of the outbreak of the war the Kaiser said: 'We are in bitter need of a strong navy. If the increase demanded during the first years of my reign had not been continuously refused to me in spite of my continued entreaties and warnings, how differently should we now be able to further our flourishing commerce, and our interests overseas!'"

And Englishmen remember the German emperor's impetuous telegram to Kruger, and so this group say: As—and only as—foreign rivalry renders it necessary, we must spend and be spent in maintaining our naval supremacy, the only sure guarantee of peace.

Some say appeal to The Hague for disarmament, but others answer: The Hague conference showed the futility of all attempts at joint reduction of armaments.

The warlike crowd say let us quit of futile competition in shipbuilding and say to Germany: "All that you have been doing constitutes a series of unfriendly acts. Your fair words go for nothing. Once for all you must put an end to your warlike preparation. If we're not satisfied that you do so, we shall forthwith sink every battleship and cruiser you possess. The situation you have created is intolerable. If you are determined to fight us, if you insist upon war, war you shall have; but the time shall be of our choosing and not of yours, and that time shall be now."

Not a shot need be fired. Sir Edward Grey, in the House of Commons a year ago, made the following grave pronouncement: "When the programme is completed Germany will have a fleet of thirty-eight Dreadnaughts, and that fleet will be the most powerful that the world has ever yet seen. It imposes upon us the necessity of rebuilding the whole of our fleet—that is the situation. Surely it is obvious that the whole of Europe is in the presence of a great danger."

EDITORS.

W. B. Kerr, in Judge's Library.

An editor is a nice, kind-hearted man who will usually accept a manuscript—when he is out of rejection slips. Sometimes he makes a slip when out of slips. Editors want but little here below and are not always certain as to the nature of that little, but they never have any doubts as to what they don't want. If you are unbelieving, send them something and they will convince you. They aim to please part of the people all of the time and all of the people part of the time.

An editor can tell a hack writer from a typewriter, and a story teller from a liar. He knows the cure for conceited authors, the right remedy for amateur-writers, and the proper punishment for poets. He also knows a few other things, but what he doesn't know is why so many impossible writers submit so many impossible manuscripts that could never by any possibility be considered available. If you will solve this riddle for him he will print the answer in his magazine—maybe.

DO WE EAT TO LIVE OR LIVE TO EAT?

Often it is debated as to whether we "live to eat or eat to live," the correct solution of which depends on how we execute this function of our existence. If we merely respond to the demands of nature for sustenance, then we eat to live; but if we employ the art of cooking that we may enjoy eating, then indeed we live to eat.

The national government and state authorities are taking much interest in pure food products, and we are learning what to eat and drink, and what to avoid for the benefit of our health, to live the limit of the life allotted to humanity. We are also learning the best way of cooking approved foods for human consumption. The perfect assimilation of food depends much upon proper cooking and seasoning, and to disregard such produces a very unhappy state, but generally resulting in indigestion.

Variety of food is the enemy of indigestion, but this variety should not consist of meats and bread alone; the system needs stimulating as well as nourishing food, or, in other words, meats, breads and vegetable products. The best results obtained from the use of vegetable products are when properly seasoned and cooked in their natural state, but when conditions render them impossible to procure in their natural state, science has added various ways to preserve them; one of the most important is the successful preservation of Mexican Chili Pepper in a dried powdered form, and wherever introduced it has completely revolutionized kitchen recipes in which spices of the pepper family are used.

Mexican Chili Pepper is only known outside of its native country, and was heretofore termed impossible to preserve so as to keep its natural flavor and pungency. When the peppers commence to ripen they have a beautiful scarlet red color and are about four to six inches long. At this stage it is cured and dried, after which the peppers assume a brown—almost black—appearance; it was in this stage we heretofore knew Mexican Chili Pepper.

What is termed "Chili Flavor" is really not the pepper alone, its peculiar fine flavor is obtained after adding certain quantities of Mexican spices and herbs. After knowing the above you will readily understand why Gebhardt's Eagle Chili Powder is hailed with delight by every housewife who desires to use this popular flavor. In the manufacture of Gebhardt's Eagle Chili Powder we use only the finest goods that can be procured. Our Chili plantations are in the States of Puebla and San Luis Potosi, Mexico, at which places we have our drying and curing plants. The raising, gathering and selecting and all the different stages of manufacture are under our direct supervision.

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Good Meeting.

Let me say that we have just closed a splendid meeting at Maplesville of eight days. The meeting was a real success. Brother John L. Ray, of Blocton, was with us from Tuesday until Friday night. While he was sick nearly the whole time, yet he did some good preaching. He preached with power and the people moved. The result was thirty-two joined the church; fifteen of these were by experience and baptism, others by letter. I am sure that our church is in splendid shape for work and we will

go up to the association with a good report. I wish to say that Bibb county association meets on Wednesday, the 28th day of this month, at Free Springs. The brothers who go by rail will get off at Ashby, on the Southern railroad, six miles south of Montevallo. I guess the brethren will meet you.—J. W. Mitchell.

The meeting at Mt. Moriah church, Pike county, closed on Thursday after the third Sunday in August, with good results. The church was greatly revived, with several additions to the church. Our young brother, R. T. McLeod, is pastor; a bright, strong, young preacher. May God bless him in his work. From there I went to New Home church, Elmore county, to assist Pastor J. M. Thomas in his meeting. We had a great meeting. It was a great pleasure to meet the brethren and sisters of New Home. It seemed like home. In my weak way I served this church four years. From here I went home to take a few days' rest and found that the B. C. had a fine opening. On yesterday, September 11th, I preached my first sermon at Goshen. After the sermon the church extended me a unanimous call to serve them another year. This is a fine little town, with several brick stores and nice residences. They have just completed a nice bank building here also. Here the church has one of the best B. Y. P. U.'s I have ever seen. God bless them. I ask your prayers that God may bless us and that we may do great things for Him at Goshen. Yours fraternally, J. L. Hand, Newton, Ala.

H. J. Heinz, member of the executive committee of the World's Sunday School Association, when eighteen years old, began the growing of horse radish, which he grated and marketed. Little by little his business and his fortune grew, and always he has been eager to give his time to Sunday school work. Not merely hours, but sometimes days and even weeks, are devoted to the interests of the association. Early in March, 1908, the central committee of the World's Convention, American section, met in Pittsburg. All the members were guests of Mr. Heinz in his home, where the meetings were held. For days the manufacturer paid no attention to his vast business interests. He might have been in China, for all his associates saw of him. "We are unable to say when Mr. Heinz will be in," the answer was given to more than one inquirer. "He is busy at his home."

Alexander Graham Bell, a Scotchman by birth, an American by adoption, came all the way from Halifax in order to say to Von Helmholtz that the invention of the telephone was made possible by the investigations into the laws of sound which had been made by Von Helmholtz in his German laboratory. The telephone, therefore, invented under the Stars and Stripes, by a man born under the English flag, and made possible by the researches of a German, illustrates happily how these three nations, by working together, can serve mankind. This one invention ought to be the type of all our relationships.



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NORTH RIVER ASSOCIATION.

The North River Association con-
vened with the church at Parish Sept.
6, 1910. G. D. Orear, of Jasper, mod-
erator; J. S. Watts, of Oakman, clerk.

Dr. J. R. Stodghill was requested to
preach the introductory sermon, Bro.
J. I. McCollum, of Carbon Hill, the ap-
pointee, not being well.

The Sunday school report provoked
a lively discussion, which resulted in
the organization of a Baptist Sunday
school association for that section.

Brethren Longcrier and Browning
made long speeches. Brethren Watts,
McCollum, Davis, Reeves and others
made good speeches.

Bro. J. A. Huggins, of Oakman,
stirred our hearts with his singing of
the gospel. He was a business man
who commanded a salary of \$2,400, but
yielded to the call of God and surren-
dered all to preach the gospel of Jesus
Christ.

Bro. Sheriff Lacy, of Jasper, made
the report on the B. Y. P. U. work.
He is a Christian lawyer, who finds
time and inclination to devote some
time to Christian work. Four churches
reported B. Y. P. U. organizations.

The churches reported 306 baptisms
and about \$500 for state, home and
foreign missions.

Out of more than 3,000 members of
this association only 53 reported as
taking denominational papers.

Bro. W. D. Manasco, of Jasper, rep-
resented the interests of the Alabama
Baptist, the Home and Foreign Mis-
sion Journals.

Sister Malone spent one day with
the association and held an interesting
session of the Woman's Missionary
Union.

Miss McGuire, of Jasper, who is to
assist Miss Kirtley as teacher of Eng-
lish in the Judson, was present. She
and Miss Kirtley have recently re-
turned from a European trip. Miss
McGuire impressed us as a young lady
of superior intelligence and culture.

Bro. J. S. Watts made the report on
temperance and followed it with a
stirring speech in favor of state-wide
prohibition, and declared himself op-
posed to electing whiskey men to of-
fice. Brethren Moore and Lacey, of
Jasper, made speeches that had the
right ring.

Bro. Longcrier made the point that
the whiskey business sacrificed a part
of the children to debauchery to se-
cure money to educate the other chil-
dren. Brethren McCollum, Patten
Huggins, Lalla and others spoke ear-
nestly in favor of the cause of temper-
ance.

Rev. J. A. Huggins made the report
on state missions. Rev. J. I. McCollum
read the report on home missions. Rev.
Reeves read the report on foreign mis-
sions. Each of these reports were
brief, pointed reports and full of good
suggestions.

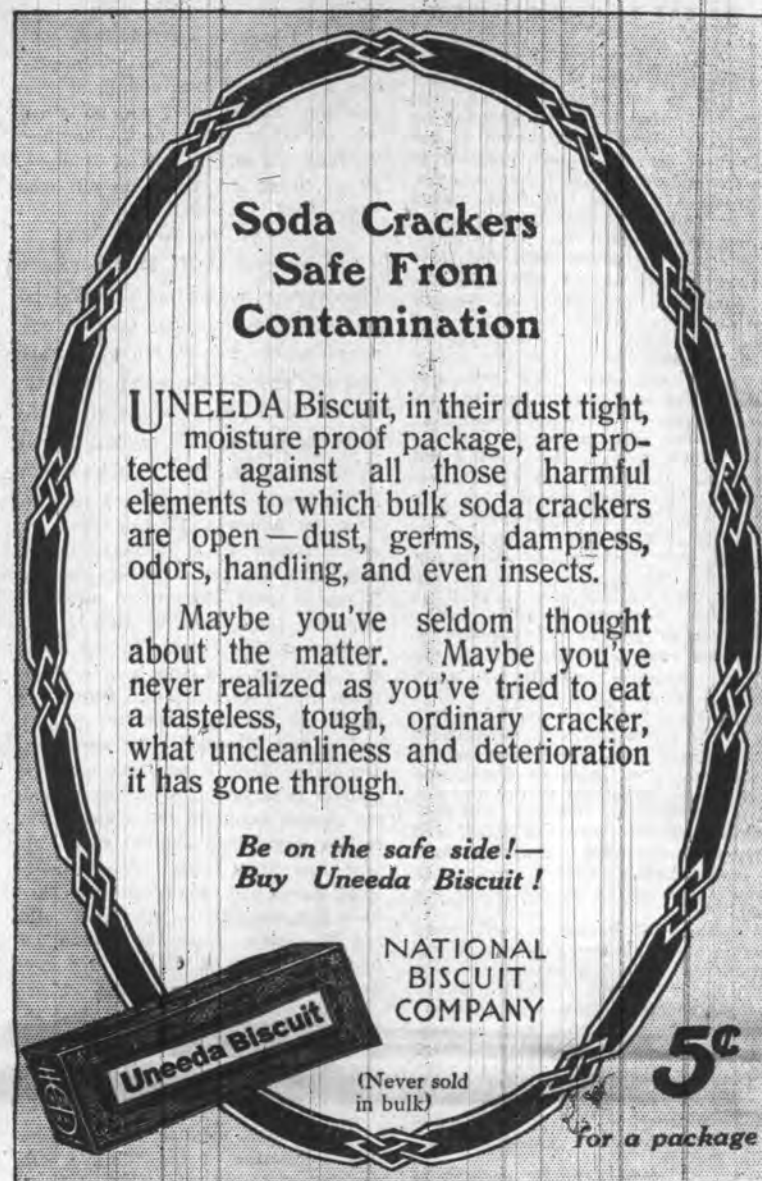
The report of the executive commit-
tee was then read, and all the reports
were discussed together.

The regular order of business was
suspended and the moderator and
clerk were instructed by unanimous
vote of the body to memorialize the
legislature not to repeal our prohibi-
tion laws.

The mission reports were then dis-
cussed by J. A. Huggins, Longcrier
and Stodghill.

The missionary sermon was then
preached by Rev. Longcrier.

Collections for state missions \$30.15.



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UNEEDA Biscuit, in their dust tight,
moisture proof package, are pro-
tected against all those harmful
elements to which bulk soda crackers
are open—dust, germs, dampness,
odors, handling, and even insects.

Maybe you've seldom thought
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never realized as you've tried to eat
a tasteless, tough, ordinary cracker,
what uncleanness and deterioration
it has gone through.

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Buy Uneeda Biscuit!**

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HERE'S the 1st again—Rent Day—and after
skipping and saving you have the amount
—for the landlord. You can keep on pay-
ing rent for the rest of your days and have nothing to show for it.
The landlord will though. He waxes fat—keeps on buying more
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monthly installments. It will cost you no more than you are now paying
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And stop paying rent. Real estate ownership not necessary.
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The Capital Security Company, Dept. JA, Norfolk, Va. { SIMPLE INTEREST }

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A woman's beauty is dependent on her health. To keep her beauty, she must keep her health. Sickness and suffering leave their trace, pain leaves its marring imprint. Ladies have come to realize that to be beautiful and attractive they must give attention to physical fitness and health.

Countless women suffer from ailments designated generally as "female complaint," thinking it is the natural lot of their sex to suffer.

This is a mistaken belief. Nature invariably has a cure for her children's ills. Thousands of women have found permanent relief for their sufferings by using that natural, herbal medicine—Wine of Cardui. Cardui is a pure, non-intoxicating remedy, specifically for women, which has grown steadily in favor during the past fifty years. Letters pour in every day, expressing the gratitude of the writers, who have been relieved of their misery and restored to health.

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N. B. Upon request, we will send you, free of charge, our valuable, illustrated 64 page book "Home Treatment for Women." In it you will find valuable information regarding the treatment of female troubles.

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How to find the right teacher for your school is a hard problem. Schools, colleges and families are fast learning that the safest plan is to submit their wants to some good School Agency where leading teachers of the country are enrolled.

We make this our business. Tell us what you want. No charge to schools. Good teachers should write for circulars. Address R. A. Clayton, Mgr., Birmingham, Ala.

Collection in cash and pledges to pay the missionary of the association, \$105.

The association adopted the recommendation of the executive committee to employ Rev. J. A. Huggins as missionary on a salary of \$50 per month.

An excellent report on Christian education was read by young Bro. Ernest Davis, of Flat Creek. The report was discussed by Prof. J. H. Dyke, president of our school at Eldridge.

This was the 76th session of the North River Association, and it was full of the enthusiasm of her youth.

Dr. J. W. Simpson, of Parish, was in charge of the entertainment of the messengers and visitors and he handled the work like an old hand at the business. All in all this was a fine session of the association.

J. R. S.

KERRIDGE-MILLER.

It was the pleasure and privilege of the writer to join in matrimony on Tuesday, August 16, at 8 p. m., Mr. Jesse T. Miller, of Saltita, and Miss Agnes Kerridge. The marriage took place at the home of the bride's parents in Thomasville, Ala. The home was tastefully decorated with smilax, ferns, etc.

During the ceremony the couple stood under an arch of evergreens, over which floated their respective flags, viz: the United States and England. Bro. Kerridge and his wife both being from England.

Quite a number of friends were present. Miss Agnes is the third daughter of Rev. Wm. Kerridge and is a trained nurse. Her lovely Christian character has won for herself many friends who wish her much happiness in her married life. Mr. Miller is an enterprising business man of Saltita. Before the guests departed refreshments, consisting of ice cream and cake, were served.

L. C. DE WITT.

Resolutions

Adopted August 26, 1910, by the Baptist Ladies' Aid of Packer Memorial church on the death of Bro. R. H. Williams.

Resolved, 1. By the death of Bro. Williams we have lost a true friend and a faithful brother in the church and a ready, willing helper in all our institutions.

Resolved, 2. We deeply sympathize with the family in the loss of a good husband and a perfect father as well as the church a consecrated deacon and the community a true friend.

Resolved, 3. Our loss is his eternal gain. Let us bow our knees in humble submission to God's will, who doeth all things well.

Resolved, 4. A copy of these resolutions be recorded on our aid minutes, a copy be sent to the family and one to the Alabama Baptist for publication.

MRS. M. D. ROWE,
MRS. R. E. HUGHES,
MRS. J. T. WADKINS,
Committee.

WANTED—Hotel housekeepers, linen room managers, bookkeepers and stenographers, teachers, milliners, governesses, salesmen, window trimmers, card writers. We place high grade help. For terms send stamp. Manager, Room 626 Chamber of Commerce, Birmingham, Ala.

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For all household purposes, brass jardinières, brass beds, faucets, lamps, door knobs, tinware, etc., Qekwork is just the thing. It produces a brilliant and durable polish in a "jiffy." Fine for automobiles, yachts and everything that shines. No acid - no grit. Qekwork is the new - the quick way.

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MARION, ALABAMA.

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Laboratories, Art Studios, Library and Gymnasium supplied with Best Modern Facilities. Excellent Health. Judson is famous for the health, cheerfulness and devotion of her students. Patronage from many states.
For Catalogue or Information, address Robert O. Patrick, D.D., President.

Howard College

Birmingham, Alabama.

The College will open Sept. 8 with a full faculty of University trained Christian men. The standard is as high as that of any other institution in Alabama. Entrance examinations Sept. 6 and 7. For catalogue address

A. P. MONTAGUE, President

HARRIS LITHIA WATER

Drink Harris Lithia Water And Watch Yourself Improve

Keep it always convenient and drink it regularly, if you want to enjoy good health. It puts the **KIDNEYS AND LIVER** in the proper condition to perform accurately their important duty of carrying all impurities from the system. If you are a sufferer from Kidney, Liver, Bladder or Stomach troubles of any kind, HARRIS LITHIA WATER is the quickest, safest and best remedy—a remedy supplied by nature. Get it from your druggist and give it a trial. Write us for descriptive literature and further information about Harris Lithia Water.

Harris Lithia Springs Co., Harris Springs, S. C.
Hotel open from June 15th to Sept. 15th.

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Standard college preparation required for entrance. If you are a high school or academy graduate, you should enter a strong college of standard grade. Send for blank entrance certificate.

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W. B. CRUMPTON, Montgomery.



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JEWELERS—OPTICIANS
ESTABLISHED 1878
15 DEXTER AVE. MONTGOMERY, ALA.

From Castleberry, Ala.

I have been back from Illinois about three weeks. I found my work at this place in fair shape. Rev. Murray, pastor at Brewton, preached a week for me. The people were more than pleased. He knows the need of a pastor. I was sorry to be called away. We must have Brother Murray again when I can be with him. I went out Sunday to a church in the country and preached for them at 11 a. m. and 3 p. m. the people assembled at a pool near the church, where I baptized a young man and a young lady, returned to the church, had a sermon by Brother Caloway, of Repton, subject, Growing in Grace. He gave us a good talk. I enjoyed being with those Christian people. My mind was called back thirty years. I could see those gray-headed veterans as they all stood and preached to the people the gospel pure and simple. We hope to have good meeting at Castleberry Sunday. We will call the roll. Hope many will answer.—G. D. Hendrickson.

THE BAPTIST W. M. U. TRAINING SCHOOL.

The fourth year of the Training school opens October 1st. A more complete equipment than ever before promises a year of great progress. The students are most fortunate in having the Bible and Sunday school work given by the professors of the Southern Baptist Theological seminary. The principal, Mrs. Maude B. McLure, has proven her great fitness for the personal workers' class, the sight singing and the general direction of the school along the noblest lines of spiritual, intellectual and social well-being. The domestic department, including valuable lessons in domestic science, will be under the direction of Mrs. E. N. Amerine, who is thoroughly fitted for her work. The advantages in music are of the finest, under Miss Gardner. Miss Emma Leachman, city missionary, makes practical missions a vital part of the training. The school has been very fortunate in securing Mrs. B. D. Dement to conduct a mission study class, Mrs. Elizabeth Hobson Hall, a teacher of wide and successful experience, for the elocution work, and Dr. Julian Ingram for a special course in medical instruction. Lessons in physical culture will be provided, and an experienced nurse will have charge of the health and sanitation of the school.

All these advantages, including a delightful home, can be secured by eligible students by applying to Mrs. Maude R. McLure, 334 East Broadway, Louisville, Ky. It is estimated that \$200 a year will meet all neces-

sary expense of board, laundry, books and incidentals.

The capacity of the school is limited, so young ladies who think of coming will do well to make prompt application.

The building has been made more convenient than ever before, and a happy, comfortable, refined home awaits the young women who are answering God's call for better service.

MRS. GEORGE B. EAGER,

The Moody Bible Institute of Chicago graduated a class of twenty-three young men and twenty-two young women, the largest in its history, at the close of the August term of 1910. This class extends the number of graduates for the year, having completed the full two years of Bible study to 91. The total enrollment of the institute for the year was greater than ever before.

Fifteen different states and countries were represented in the membership of the class, the wide distribution being indicated by the fact that California, Massachusetts, England and Japan had representatives, while Illinois, in which the institute is located, had only seven.

Sixteen young men will enter the ministry, some of them continuing studies in theological schools. Twelve of the class will enter the foreign field, the remainder engaging in definite Christian work. Seven of the class supported themselves in full during the two years and twenty in part.

The closing week was characterized by thorough written and oral examina-

tions. The graduating exercises were held in the Moody church, the president of the board of trustees, Mr. Henry P. Crowell, presiding and presenting the diplomas. Dr. William Evans, the director of the Bible course, made the address to the class on the theme, "Christianity and the Spirit of the Age." All the exercises were under the direction of Dr. James M. Gray, the dean of the institute.

A Woman's Greatest Ambition.

To define a woman's greatest ambition is no easy task; when she is enjoying her blissful girlhood days, however, her ambition should be to be attractive and entertaining. Now, then, the question arises of the best method of fulfilling this greatest ambition. We believe the best way in which to make a young lady charming, attractive and entertaining is through some reliable woman's college, and we know of none better than the Alabama Brenau College-Conservatory of Eufaula, Ala.

This is one of the oldest and most substantial institutions of learning in this country, having been established in the year 1854. Through the unremitting efforts of its president, Mr. Thomas G. Wilkinson, the progress made by this school has been phenomenal. Within the past two years it has been newly and completely equipped throughout; its faculty is composed of the best talent to be found in this country; its location is a most healthful one, and parents contemplating a college education for their daughter should by all means get a copy of the handsome, illustrated catalogue just issued by the Alabama Brenau College-Conservatory. Drop a card to Mr. Thos. G. Wilkinson, President, Eufaula, Ala., and he will gladly supply you with one of these catalogues and any other information you may desire.

PROOF

Read what the Rev. T. P. Pierce of Vinemont, Ala., says about

W. H. Bull's Herbs and Iron

For you to remain in ill health, when this celebrated tonic will build you up and put health, strength and vigor in your system, is inexcusable. Ninety-nine times out of a hundred, failing health is caused by bad blood. The blood being the body's sole nourishment, must necessarily be pure, otherwise, sickness and disease follows. W. H. BULL'S HERBS AND IRON makes pure, rich, red blood and stimulates the liver and kidneys, strengthens heart action and invigorates the nerves, is laxative in its effects and insures proper digestion. Restores all organs to normal health and creates a hearty appetite. Relieves rheumatism by eliminating uric acid from the blood.

50c and \$1.00 per bottle.

Get a \$1.00 bottle from your druggist, and if you can't see any improvement in your general health after using two-thirds of it, take the remainder to him and your money will be refunded. If your druggist can't supply you, send his name and \$1.00 and it will be sent direct, charges prepaid.

W. H. BULL MEDICINE CO.
St. Louis, Mo.



W. H. Bull Medicine Co., St. Louis, Mo.
In the Spring of 1907 I was a complete wreck and was pronounced by some doctors to have dropsy, by one to have cancer of the stomach, another said tumor; in all, there were fourteen or fifteen doctors. Scarcely any of them agreed and none of them did me any good whatever. Four of our County doctors said I could not be cured and gave me up to die. My weight had decreased to 147 pounds and I was perfectly helpless, when I decided to try your HERBS AND IRON. After using five bottles my health was immediately restored and in a few weeks I was as strong and healthy as ever in my life. My weight today is 207 pounds. I shall never fail to recommend your remedy.

T. P. PIERCE,
Baptist Minister and Merchant,
Vinemont, Ala.

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Wonderful Machinery Enables the Grower to Get All the Profit Out of His Crop.

Machinery has done wonders for the cotton industry. If it hadn't been for the invention of the cotton gin it would never have reached the enormous proportions it does today.

Even the first cotton gin made a big difference in the production, for it made possible the handling of more cotton, produced a better sample and cut off much of the waste.

The highest development of the cotton gin is found in the Munger System, built by the Continental Gin Company. This system of ginning has had more to do with making the United States the greatest cotton producing country in the world than any other single factor.

The Munger System is known throughout the Southern States and in every cotton producing country in the world for the quality of its work. It handles the cotton in less time than any other system and produces a much higher grade sample. It gins with less waste and turns out perfect cotton even from the roughest gathered boll cotton, taking out all the leaf, sand and trash.

Three out of every five ginning outfits sold in the United States are Munger Systems and they are gaining ground every year in foreign countries where cotton is raised.

The Munger System gives a choice of Munger, Pratt, Winship or Eagle gins.

The Continental Gin Company will send their large illustrated catalog of cotton working machinery and other literature to any one interested in the cotton industry. Write to their nearest office: Atlanta, Ga., Dallas, Tex., Birmingham, Ala., Memphis, Tenn., Charlotte, N. C.

HOW TO GET RID OF CATARRH.

A Simple, Safe, Reliable Way, and It Costs Nothing to Try.

Those who suffer from catarrh know its miseries. There is no need of this suffering. You can get rid of it by a simple, safe, inexpensive, home treatment discovered by Dr. Blosser, who, for over thirty-six years, has been treating catarrh successfully.

His treatment is unlike any other. It is not a spray, douche, salve, cream or inhaler, but is a more direct and thorough treatment than any of these. It cleans out the head, nose, throat and lungs so that you can again breathe freely and sleep without that stopped-up feeling that all catarrh sufferers have. It heals the diseased mucous membranes and arrests the foul discharge, so that you will not be constantly blowing your nose and spitting, and at the same time it does not poison the system and ruin the stomach, as internal medicines do.

If you want to test this treatment without cost, send your address to Dr. J. W. Blosser, 294 Walton street, Atlanta, Ga., and he will send you by return mail enough of the medicine to satisfy you that it is all he claims for it as a remedy for catarrh, catarrhal headaches, catarrhal deafness, asthma, bronchitis, colds and all catarrhal complications. He will also send you free an illustrated booklet. Write him immediately.

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FOR YOUNG LADIES

Term begins Sept. 8, 1910. Located in Shenandoah Valley of Virginia. Unsurpassed climate, beautiful grounds and modern appointments. 296 students past session from 33 states. Terms moderate. Pupils enter any time. Send for catalog.

Miss E. C. WEIMAR, Principal,
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Stomach Troubles

Horsford's Acid Phosphate.

Produces healthy activity of weak and disordered stomachs. An unexcelled strength builder.

NINETY-SECOND SESSION

Of the Cahaba Baptist Association, To Be Held with Pine Flat Church
September 28-30, 1910.

Wednesday Morning—9, devotional services, prayer for special preparation for service, by J. E. Barnes; 9:30, organization; 10:20, recognition of visitors; 10:30, report of orphans' home, W. B. Alexander; 11:30, introductory sermon, D. I. Purser.

Afternoon Session—2, devotional services, prayer for a larger vision of the work, by Paul V. Bomar; 2:30, report of executive committee, J. E. Barnes; 3:20, report on laymen's movement, J. H. Hogue.

Thursday Morning—9, devotional services, prayer for laborers, called and to be called, by R. G. Patrick; 9:30, report on state missions, W. M. Spencer; 10:10, report on home missions, D. I. Purser; 10:50, report on foreign missions, H. C. Sanders; 11:30, missionary sermon, L. M. Bradley.

Afternoon Session—2, devotional services, prayer for the cause of Christian education, by J. A. McCrary; 2:30, miscellaneous business; 3, report on ministerial education, J. A. Dickinson; 3:40, report on denominational education, Paul V. Bomar; 4:20, Bible and colportage, W. M. Hughey; 4:35, aged and infirm ministers, J. M. Tucker.

Friday Morning—9, devotional services, prayer for larger things for another year, by D. I. Purser; 9:30, miscellaneous business; 10, religious literature, J. A. Giles; 10:20, woman's work, L. M. Bradley; 10:40, Sunday schools, Charles B. Carter; 11:20, temperance, J. A. McCrary; 12, sermon, H. M. Harris.

Each one who reads a report will be expected to lead the discussion on same. It is suggested that the opening speeches be limited to twenty minutes and others to ten minutes.

BETTER THAN SPANKING.

Spanking does not cure children of bed-wetting. There is a constitutional cause for this trouble. Mrs. M. Summers, Box 543, South Bend, Ind., will send free to any mother her successful home treatment, with full instructions. Send no money, but write her today if your children trouble you in this way. Don't blame the child, the chances are it can't help it. This treatment also cures adults and aged people troubled with urine difficulties.

Frank L. Brown, a successful business man, built up the Bushwick Avenue Sunday school until it is the largest in America. Freely he gave days of his time to the Sunday school work. At last, several years ago, he closed up his business and began to give his entire time to Sunday school work. The profits from the business the year following his retirement were, it is said, \$50,000. In 1907 he visited Japan, China and Korea for the World's Association, preparing the ground for Sunday schools in those countries.

CURES CHRONIC CASES.

Cures every time: "Your Hughes' Tonic for chills and fever has never failed yet, and I have sold it to a number of chronic cases. It cures them every time." Sold by druggists—50c and \$1.00 bottles.

Prepared By
ROBINSON-PETET CO., (Inc.)
Louisville.

"Building a wagon sixty to seventy-five years ago consumed about as much time as building an ordinary business block," said Mr. J. M. Studebaker, president of the great Studebaker Bros. Mfg. Co. at South Bend, Indiana. "Well do I remember when the first Studebaker wagons were manufactured at the rate of two per year."

At that time all wagons were made by blacksmiths and wheelwrights. As the country awakened, the demand for wagons increased until it was much greater than the output. It was this increasing demand that presented such a splendid opportunity to manufacture wagons on a larger scale. It was, however, necessary to improve and make new machinery so that wagons could be built more rapidly. By careful study this machinery was improved to such an extent that for twenty-five years past there have been practically no wagons made by local blacksmiths.

It required a great deal of study as the wagon field broadened as to the different styles for each different location. There were the plains, the hilly country, the mountain sections and the different sections of the south. It can readily be seen that a thorough research was necessary before it was possible to manufacture wagons suitable for each vicinity. By adopting a systematic research for information as regards the construction of wagons for the different sections, it has been possible for us to build in our factories, wagons for each section of the United States, and in fact, the whole world.

Continuing, Mr. Studebaker said: "It is gratifying to me to know that for many years there has been over two million bales of cotton hauled on Studebaker wagons each year." This is a strong evidence that our wagons are particularly adapted for that section in which cotton is raised, or in other words, to the southern trade. It is wonderful, he said, "how rapidly the wagon business has advanced in the past fifty years. Think of it, from two wagons a year to seventy-five thousand."

This is the way our output has grown and it has only been possible through our efforts in designing and building wagons for each individual section and producing the kind of vehicles that the trade in general requires.

Knows Tetterine Cures Eczema

Mocksville, N. C.
I have a friend in the country here who has suffered for years with eczema, and I told him if he used Tetterine he would soon be relieved, for it is the only thing that I ever used that would kill it. P. S. Early. Tetterine cures Eczema, Tetter, Ring Worm, Itching Piles, and every form of Scalp and Skin Disease. Tetterine, 50c; Tetterine Soap 25c. At druggists, or by mail from the manufacturer, The Shuprine Company, Savannah, Ga.

Good Meeting.

I desire to report through your paper the wonderful results of our revival at Enon church, one of the best country churches in Shelby county. We had stupendous results, with the large number of forty-three enrolled on the church record. We had thirty-one baptisms and twelve by letter and the characteristic features of the meeting were the calling of the Rev. G. A. Freeman for our pastor for the ensuing year. Our pastor was assisted by the Rev. A. R. Aldrich, of East Lake, one of Alabama's noble young preachers. We are very proud indeed to know our church will have the association next year, and we are also proud of the honorable support of our association to our beloved beneficiary, the Rev. E. A. Scott, a member of our church, and we appeal to the churches of Shelby county and Alabama to stand by him this year while he is in Howard college. With gratitude to all our beloved brethren—H. S. Lucas.

Birmingham Trust and Savings Company

Trust Department

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are the best for making bread meal. They have successfully stood the test of competition for 40 years, with yearly increasing sales. They are made in America. Put your idea on line to work with a Cole Mill. You will make money and your nation will be satisfied. We can furnish the engine, too, if wanted. Catalogue on request.
R. D. COLE MFG. CO., Newnan Ga.

BLUMYER B. CHURCH
Wrote to Cincinnati Bell Foundry Co., Cincinnati, O.

SONG POEMS wanted for publication with or without music. All subjects. Original. Our publishing proposition the best offered today. Eaton, Desk 40, 170 Broadway, New York.

SALE UNDER MORTGAGE.

Default having been made in the payment of the debt secured by a mortgage executed on the 14th day of January, 1910, by T. W. Johnson and Willie D. Johnson to William C. Ward, which mortgage was duly recorded in Volume 563, page 10, of Record of Deeds in the office of the probate judge of Jefferson county, Alabama, on the 21st day of February, 1910, the undersigned, Alice G. Ward, as executrix of the estate of William C. Ward, the present owner and holder of said mortgage and the indebtedness thereby secured, will, under the powers in said mortgage, offer for sale and proceed to sell on Saturday, the 24th day of September, 1910, in front of the county court house door, in Birmingham, Alabama, within the legal hours of sale, at public outcry, to the highest bidder for cash, the following described real estate situated in Jefferson county, Alabama, to-wit:

That certain lot or parcel of land fronting fifty-five feet on the east side of Ninth (9th) street, now called Seventy-seventh (77th) street and extending back eastward along the south side of Walker avenue to the west side of lot thirty-nine (39); with that uniform width of front, being a lot formed of the north ends of lots forty (40) and forty-one (41), in block Number ninety-five (95), according to the map or survey of the East Lake Land Company, recorded in Map Book 1, Page 217, in the office of the Probate Judge of Jefferson County, Alabama, situated in East Lake, now in the city of Birmingham, Alabama, being the lot of land on which grantors lived and on which a two-story, ten (10) room residence stands occupied by grantors as a home, and being the property conveyed in said mortgage.

ALICE G. WARD, Executrix.
Z. T. RUDOLPH, Attorney.

MORTGAGE SALE.

Default having been made in the payment of the indebtedness secured by that certain mortgage given by Helen M. Raps and George Raps to William M. Spencer on the 16th day of May, 1910, and recorded in the probate judge's office of Jefferson county, Alabama, in volume 462, record of Mortgages, page 12, the undersigned, William M. Spencer on the 16th day of power of sale contained in said mortgage, during the legal hours of sale, at public outcry, to the highest bidder, for cash, in front of the court house door of Jefferson county, Alabama, on Tuesday, the 4th day of October, 1910, the following described real estate, situated in the city of Birmingham, Jefferson county, Alabama, to-wit:

A certain lot in the city of Birmingham, Alabama, described as follows: beginning at a point on the south side of Tenth avenue, South, 128 3-4 feet westward from the center of 18th street, thence run eastward along the south side of said avenue 55.4 feet; thence run to the right 31 degrees 41 minutes 56.9 feet to the western line of Eighteenth street, thence run southward along the western side of said Eighteenth street two hundred feet to an alley; thence run westward at right angles and along said alley one hundred and three and three-fourths feet; thence run northward at right angles two hundred and thirty feet to the point of beginning, the same being a part of block 781, according to the plan of the property of the Elyton Land Company, and being the same land conveyed by the Elyton Land Company to Helen M. Raps, by deed which is recorded in Vol. 103, page 231, record of deeds, in the probate judge's office of said Jefferson county, Alabama.

This August 27, 1910.

WM. M. SPENCER, Mortgagee.
By Henry McDaniel and W. M. Spencer, attorneys.

NOTICE TO NON-RESIDENTS.

The State of Alabama, Jefferson County, Probate Court, August 26, 1910. Estate of Daniel Hillman Cunningham, Deceased.

This day came Camilla Ann Galliher and filed her application in writing and under oath, therewith producing and filing in this court an instrument of writing, purporting to be the last will and testament of Daniel Hillman Cunningham, deceased, and praying for such orders, decrees and proceedings as will duly and legally effect the probate and record of said instrument as such will.

And whereas the 22d day of September, 1910, has been set as a day for hearing testimony in proof of said instrument as such will.

And it appearing from said petition that the following next of kin of said decedent are non-residents of the State of Alabama, viz, Harry N. Cunningham, over twenty-one years of age, and resides at Heavener, Okla., Levi P. Cunningham, over twenty-one years of age and resides at Batangas, Philippine Islands.

Notice is hereby given the said Henry N. Cunningham and Levi P. Cunningham, and all other persons in interest to be and appear in this court on said 22d day of September, 1910, to contest said application, if they think proper so to do.

S. E. GREENE, Judge of Probate.

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GOOD MEETING.

I closed another great revival yesterday. I began that meeting at Trenton church on Sunday night, the 21st. Bro. H. E. Rice, of Huntsville, came to my relief on Monday and helped me through the meeting. Bro. Rice is one of God's greatest revivalists. God blessed us wonderfully. There were 20 conversions and 22 additions to the church, 16 by baptism, one by restoration and one by statement. Six who were baptized were married.

One father who has grandchildren and another father who has two precious little boys 11 and 13 years of age. The oldest boy professed faith in Christ last year and joined the church, and the other joined and was baptized yesterday with his father. We are persuaded to believe that the oldest boy was used as a means in God's hands of bringing his father to Christ and a husband and wife who have little children were baptized, and one brother who had just taken a companion a week ago. I baptized 16 into the fellowship of Trenton church and six into the fellowship of Nebo church yesterday. The oldest convert during our meeting was the rise of 70 years of age.

The church and all of God's people who attended the meeting were greatly revived.

May all the brotherhood remember me in prayer and success to the dear old Alabama Baptist and its editor and family.

Yours in Christ,

W. T. HALL.

Larkin, Ala.

Mayor William Gaynor, who was shot in New York, was for several years a summer resident of Great Barrington. In 1897 Mr. Gaynor presented the Great Barrington town library with a Bible. He had occasion to consult the Bible and went to the library for that purpose, but found no Bible there. He purchased a Bible and presented it to the library. The inscription in the Bible reads: "I have visited many libraries which lack many books, but only one which lack The Book and to that one I send this." The signature is William J. Gaynor, Sept. 22, 1897.

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I want to send you a complete ten day's treatment entirely free to prove to you that you can cure yourself at home, easily, quickly and surely. Remember, that, it will cost you nothing to give the treatment a complete trial; and if you wish to continue, it will cost you only about 12 cents a week or less than two cents a day. It will not interfere with your work or occupation. Just send me your name and address, tell me how you suffer if you wish, and I will send you the treatment for your case, entirely free, in plain wrapper, by return mail. I will also send you free of cost, my book—"WOMAN'S OWN MEDICAL ADVISER" with explanatory illustrations showing why women suffer, and how they can easily cure themselves at home. Every woman should have it, and learn to think for herself. Then when the doctor says—"You must have an operation," you can decide for yourself. Thousands of women have cured themselves with my home remedy. It cures all old or young. To Mothers of Daughters, I will explain a simple home treatment which speedily and effectually cures Leucorrhoea, Green Sickness and Painful or Irregular Menstruation in young Ladies. Plumpness and health always results from its use.

Wherever you live, I can refer you to ladies of your own locality who know and will gladly tell any sufferer that this home treatment really cures all women's diseases, and makes women well, strong, plump and robust. Just send me your address, and the free ten day's treatment is yours, also the book. Write to-day, as you may not see this offer again. Address
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BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

OBITUARY.

In the death of Dr. A. E. McGraw on last Friday night, Vincent lost one of its best citizens. He died very suddenly. Though all knew the condition of the doctor, yet death came as a shock. He went out from supper and died on the front veranda a few minutes later in the same chair in which his father died over 40 years ago. He was about 70 years of age and was a member of the Methodist church. But his wife, Mrs. Lucy McGraw, is a member of the Baptist church. They have both been loyal to convictions and faithful to each other. The doctor was blessed in seeing all his children saved, and to know that they are useful citizens.

He was one of the purest and most modest men I ever knew, and I am sure that he was without selfishness. He read regularly the Alabama Baptist, and when able never missed a service at the Baptist church. Where he lived was the preacher's home. A cultured, quiet Christian gentleman, having always high ideals. He kept up with the questions of importance in his day and on all moral and religious questions one did not have to ask where he stood, for his position was always clearly defined, and it was thoroughly known to all that by his convictions he would stand. How he shall be missed! In his long life and practice as a Christian physician he dealt with all on the high basis of fairness. His service was rendered to all on the high basis that naturally is made clear by right appreciation of one's mission. He did not live on that low plane which reveals "fish and loaves" only. All loved Dr. McGraw. A procession more than a quarter of a mile in length followed his remains on last Sunday morning to Harpersville, where loving hands laid him to rest.

Many are they who mourn with the bereaved.
A. C. SWINDALL.

THREE GOOD MEETINGS.

I began in Tennessee. Had a glorious meeting. Some of the brethren said in some respects it was the greatest meeting the church had enjoyed for years. There were 24 conversions, 21 additions and a number of reclamations.

Next, I held a few days' meeting in this (Lauderdale) county, which resulted in a glorious revival and several conversions and two additions by baptism. Then, after enjoying a few days' rest, I went to Campbellville, Tenn., and for twelve days the Lord did great things for this people. I had very efficient workers with me there. I left the Christians rejoicing and the sinners requesting me to pray for them. The results were 23 conversions, 18 additions and six reclamations.

I have two meetings yet to hold. I close my work as pastor of the East Florence Baptist church the fourth Sunday in this month. I will be ready for other work October 1st. I am a Tennessean and Tennesseans want me back, but if some good church in Alabama wants me to stay and the Lord is willing I am here to stay. I will consider any call whether I accept or not. I thank God for the way He has used me and for the glorious meetings and to him be all the glory. God bless the brethren all over the state. May their labors be fruitful. Lovingly,
J. E. MERRELL.

Florence.

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Good with milk; delicious with pure sweet cream. Blends perfectly with either losing no part of its flavor. It's guaranteed to please. Try it.
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From the maker who
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Relief
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Heiskell's Ointment will cure erysipelas, eczema, milk crust, tetter, blackheads and lesser evils like sunburn and freckles. Insist on Heiskell's Ointment and take no substitutes.
Heiskell's Medicinal Toilet Soap keeps the skin healthy. Heiskell's Blood and Liver Pills keep the liver active. Write for our new booklet—"Health and Beauty."
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A CURE GIVEN BY ONE WHO HAD IT

In the Spring of 1893 I was attacked by muscular and inflammatory rheumatism. I suffered as those who have it know, for over three years, and tried almost everything. Finally I found a remedy that cured me completely and it has not returned. I have given it to a number who were terribly afflicted, and it effected a cure in every case. Anyone desiring to give this precious remedy a trial, I will send it free. Address,
Mark H. Jackson, No. 521 James Street, Syracuse, N. Y.
Mr. Jackson is responsible. Above statement true.—Feb.

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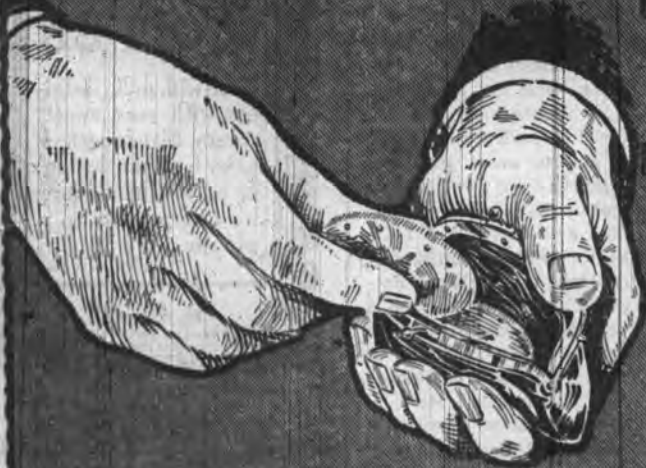
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Bodi-Tone

does just what its name means—cures disease by toning all the body, and we want you to try it and see what it will do for your body. Bodi-Tone is a small, round tablet, that is taken three times, every day, either before or after meals, as you may prefer. Each 1.00 box contains seventy-five of these tablets, enough for twenty-five days continuous use, and we send you the full box without a penny in advance, so that you can try it and learn what it is, so you can learn how easy and simple it is to take, so you can learn how it works in the body, how it cures stubborn diseases by helping nature to tone every organ of the body. The composition of Bodi-Tone is not secret. Every one of the many valuable ingredients used to make this splendid remedy are well known to all doctors of all schools; each has a well defined, well known and thoroughly established place in the realm of medicine and is prescribed by physicians every day of the year. Each ingredient is named and fully described in the Bodi-Tone Book, which tells all about Bodi-Tone and is sent free to every Bodi-Tone user. You know just what you are using and know it is good and safe. Among the ingredients which compose Bodi-Tone are iron, to give life and energy to the blood, Sarsaparilla, to purify it, Phosphate to nourish the nerves, Lithia for the kidneys, Gentian for the stomach, Chinese Rhubarb and Oregon Grape Root for the liver, Cascara, which restores tone to the bowels and intestines, and Peruvian Bark for the General System. All these ingredients pull together to restore health in the body, each serves to build upon the others work, each one helps.

Highest Medical Authority

We claim no credit for discovering the ingredients in Bodi-Tone, each of which has its own well-deserved place in the medical books of most of the civilized world and all of which are recommended by the best modern medical writers and teachers. Many are prescribed regularly by the medical profession for diseases in which we recommend Bodi-Tone, most of them have been successfully used separately or in combination with other drugs for the treatment of innumerable diseases, but the exact combination found in Bodi-Tone is peculiar to Bodi-Tone alone and gives Bodi-Tone a curative and restorative power peculiar to itself, that has brought health to thousands during the past year's time. We simply claim credit for the formula which we have invented, for the way in which these valuable

ingredients are combined, for the proportions used, for the curative force which thousands have found in Bodi-Tone, for the cures which make it different from other remedies. That is why we want to send a box on trial to you immediately, as soon as you write for it, for we know you will find it different and superior. Though Bodi-Tone is a scientific medicinal combination, most of the ingredients used in it are familiar to the common people, and are remedies which they as well as the doctors know to be good, remedies in which they can place the fullest confidence and which they know they can safely use. Bodi-Tone is right all through, from the first to the last ingredient, a remedy that knows its work in the body and does it in a way that satisfies the body-owner. It is a pure remedy that all the family, young and old, can use. It contains no narcotic or habit-forming drugs, it contains no ingredient that your own family doctor will not endorse and say is a good thing. It does not depend on killing pain with opium or morphine. It does not excite the body with alcohol, but it tones the body and cures its disorders with the remedies that nature intended to tone and cure the body or that power would not have been given to them.

Bodi-Tone

offers its valuable services to you right now, right from this page, if you are sick, if you need medicinal help, if your bodily organs are not acting as they should, if your body is not in right, natural and normal tone. This is what Bodi-Tone is for—to help nature restore tone to the body, to restore normal health, energy, vigor, vitality and strength. If there is anything wrong with your kidneys, Bodi-Tone helps to restore tone to the kidneys, helps to set them right. If there is anything wrong with your stomach, Bodi-Tone helps to tone the stomach, helps to set the wrong right. If there is anything wrong with your nerves, your blood, your liver, your bowels or your General System, the ingredients in Bodi-Tone, which are endowed by nature with a special action in these parts, go right to work and keep on working day after day, exerting always a well understood, definite action that produces curative results of the kind sufferers appreciate. If you have Rheumatism, Bodi-Tone, a splendid eliminant, helps to eliminate the Uric Acid from the system while it restores tone to the kidneys, stomach and blood, thereby exerting a continual anti-rheumatic effect which makes it hard for rheumatism to obtain or retain a foothold in the system. Bodi-Tone should be used by all women suffering from any of the various Female Ailments, for its toning properties are especially valuable in such ailments. Bodi-Tone is especially urged for all chronic sufferers who have tried honest, reputable physicians at home and elsewhere without getting the relief and permanent benefit desired. If your local doctor is doing you no real good, if you have given him a real and honest chance to do what he can and the medical combinations he has used have failed, then give this scientific, modern combination of old-time remedies a chance to show what it can do for you.

Don't Put It Off

Why delay another day, when a trial of this new and proven medicine is yours for the asking? Why keep on suffering day after day, when all you need do is clip out the coupon and mail it to us, to get a twenty-five days treatment of this great remedy, that has already put thousands on the road to health, that has made thousands glad and happy to say "Here Is Your Dollar" to pay for the health Bodi-Tone brought them. The curative powers of Bodi-Tone have been amply proven by one solid year of cures. It has been tested in thousands of cases, covering a great variety of ailments in both sexes, at every age, and the results obtained are more than sufficient to amply prove the wide curative value of this splendid formula. It was advertised right from the start as a remedy for all of the body and its aid has been sought by chronic sufferers from most of the important diseases which destroy the body's peace and comfort. Over one hundred thousand people have used it during the past year. Persons suffering from Rheumatism, Stomach Trouble, Kidney, Liver and Bladder Ailments, Uric Acid Diseases, Bowel Complaints, Female Troubles, Blood and Skin Affections, Dropsy, Piles, Catarrh, Anemia, Sleeplessness, La Grippe, Plums, General Weakness and Nervous Breakdown, have tested Bodi-Tone and proven its value in such disorders. Their experiences have proven beyond a shadow of doubt that the Bodi-Tone plan of toning all the body is a right plan that helps to cure these and other disorders, that it is a real aid to nature. How Bodi-Tone has acted in these cases is best shown by the letters of praise received from former sufferers. Every day's mail brings its share, for the fame of Bodi-Tone is spreading like wild-fire, because Bodi-Tone is doing the work and proving its superiority over common remedies.

Reports of Cures

These reports are but a sample of the many we receive every day. Read them and judge for yourself.

SHIPPENSBURG, PA.—Bodi-Tone has cured me. It is the right medicine for old people. I am sixty-four years old and am a veteran of the civil war. My system became poisoned and I never felt right thereafter. My



nerves, too, were affected, and I had a great deal of Rheumatism. I tried different doctors without any permanent benefit or prospects of same. Finally the doctors said I had Lumbago and Kidney trouble and my stomach was not right. I would get dizzy in the morning when getting out of bed. I felt tired and worn-out, with no rest at night. In fact, I was all broken-up and could not stand any hard work. I had to get up often throughout the night. I have used four boxes with the following result: My Rheumatism is all gone. I can sleep all night, don't feel tired in the morning, have a good appetite and feel like working. Bodi-Tone has cured me of all of these troubles and I am feeling like a well man. I can and am going to recommend Bodi-Tone to all I meet who are not well. WILLIAM A. MYERS.

LONGMONT, COLO.—Bodi-Tone has proven a God-send to me. It brought me out of a severe attack of Rheumatism and has made me feel like a different person. The Rheumatism first



came on me two years ago, when it settled in my left knee and I had to push a chair to walk. I was then sixty-one years old and thought my time had come to say good-bye to this world. It grew better for a time, but last spring it came on again and I believe I would still be suffering if I had not learned of Bodi-Tone. I saw the advertisement and it looked to me like an honest remedy, so I sent for a box. The first box checked my trouble immediately and the results were so good that I sent for more than sixty-three, as I tell all of my friends. I intend to keep Bodi-Tone in the house always, for it is the best medicine I have ever used. MRS. K. E. REINKERT.

AMITE, LA.—It gives me pleasure to tell what Bodi-Tone has done for me. I was in bed three months with continued fever, caused from stomach trouble. I had two doctors, but after the fever left me I mended very slowly, and after two months I was still unable to do any work. My bowels and kidneys were in a very bad condition. My hands and feet had a numb feeling, caused from the blood not circulating. At this time I saw the Bodi-Tone trial offer in my newspaper and sent for a box on trial. It came promptly and I began taking it. I started to gain strength and vitality almost immediately. I was able to work some in one week after I began taking Bodi-Tone and grew stronger each day. I sent for and used another box and I am now well. I give all thanks to Bodi-Tone, for it did the work. G. M. EVANS.



used another box and I am now well. I give all thanks to Bodi-Tone, for it did the work. G. M. EVANS.

Trial Coupon

Clipped from Alabama Baptist

Bodi-Tone Company, Hoynes & North Aves., Chicago, Ill.

I have read the Bodi-Tone Announcement, offering a \$1.00 box of Bodi-Tone on 25 days trial, and ask you to send me a dollar box by return mail, postpaid. I promise to give it a fair trial and to send you \$1.00 for same promptly if I am benefited at the end of 25 days. If it does not help me I will not pay one penny and will owe you nothing. Neither I nor any member of my family have ever before used Bodi-Tone and I state on honor that this application is made for my own personal use and not for any other person. The following is my full name and address to which the Bodi-Tone should be sent.

Name _____

Town _____

State _____

St. or R. F. D. _____

Bodi-Tone Company.- Chicago.