

PRESBYTERIAN BANNER

PITTSBURGH, PA., THURSDAY, JULY 19, 1906.



REV. JOS. P. CALHOUN, D. D.
The New Field Secretary of the Assembly's Evangelistic
Committee.

PRESBYTERIAN BANNER

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Contents.

CHRONICLE AND COMMENT.

Central American War; Railway Book-
keeping; Lincoln Republicans in
Pennsylvania; Captain Dreyfus Vin-
dicated; Meat Inspection; The
Drydock Dewey; Russian Revolution:
A French View; Other Ques-
tions; Prosperity of Palestine . . . 3-4

EDITORIAL.

How Cumberland Union Is Working
Out; Notes . . . 5-7

CONTRIBUTED ARTICLES.

Obedying Jesus Christ. By Rev. Theo-
dore L. Cuyler, D. D. . . . 7
A Great Church Builder. By Rev.
Edward S. Ninde, D. D. . . . 8
Reminiscences in a Missionary's Life.
By Rev. Rhys Thackwell, D. D., of
the Punjab Mission, India . . . 12
The National Reform Association. By
Rev. Sylvester F. Scovel . . . 13
Rome, Georgia. By C. H. Caruthers . . 24
Spiritual Awakening in Shantung,
China. By Rev. Hunter Corbett,
D. D. . . . 25
Mountain Workers' Conference. By
Rev. C. Humble . . . 29

DEVOTIONAL READING.

Prayer; In the Morning; Life a
School; Character; Small Things . . 9

CHURCH SERVICES.

The Sabbath School . . . 10
The Prayer Meeting . . . 11
The Christian Endeavor . . . 11

FAMILY CIRCLE.

A Mistaken Career. By Margaret P.
Boyle . . . 14-16
Young People . . . 16-18
Women and Home . . . 18-20

MISCELLANEOUS.

Presbyterial Meetings . . . 2
Notices . . . 2
Temperance . . . 21
Educational . . . 22
Literature . . . 28
Marriages and Obituaries . . . 29

Presbyterial Meetings.

Washington City.

At a recent meeting of the Presbytery
of Washington City the proposed union
of the Assembly's and the New York Ave-
nue church was frustrated by the with-
drawal of the former on the alleged
ground that the terms and conditions of
agreement were impracticable of fulfil-
ment. Consequently the Assembly's
church petitioned the presbytery to be
released from further obligation in the
premises. The New York Avenue inter-

posing no objection the petition was
granted and further consideration of the
subject was dismissed. Now another
union is proposed, a union of the Assem-
bly's church with the North church, of
which the late Dr. Ramsdell was pastor.
There seems to be much in favor of such
a union, as the Assembly's church will
soon be without a house of worship, and
the North church without a pastor. Pre-
liminary steps have already been taken
and there is little doubt that the presby-
tery, at its next meeting, will formally
unite the two churches. During the past
week two prominent Presbyterians have
died in Washington, D. C., both being oc-
togenarians, Rev. Nathaniel West, D. D.,
known throughout the Church as an emi-
nent Biblical scholar; Mr. William Ballan-
tine, a ruling elder in the church of the
Covenant, and active not only in Presby-
terian Church work, but in almost every
benevolent agency having for its object
the glory of God and the welfare of men.
"The fathers, where are they? And the
prophets, do they live forever?"

Lima.

Lima Presbytery met at Market Street
church, Lima, July 2, at 10 a. m. The
meeting was called to grant Rev. J. Mc-
Murray a letter of dismissal to the Pres-
bytery of Ft. Wayne if the way be clear.
The call was found in order and the re-
quest was granted and the temporary clerk
was appointed to prepare a minute of
appreciation of his work and forward a
copy of the same to the Church to which
Rev. Mr. McMurray has been called. The
call was from the church of Bluffton, one
of the strong churches in that section of
the State.

Notices.

Chicago Presbytery will hold a stated
meeting at its rooms, 192 Michigan ave-
nue, Monday, August 6, 10 a. m.

DR. JAMES ORR, OF SCOTLAND, ON THE GROVE CITY BIBLE CON- FERENCE, AUGUST 2-12.

Under date of June 29, Dr. James Orr,
the distinguished theologian of Glasgow,
writes: "I have to thank you for the syl-
labus of your school. You have an ex-
cellent program. I congratulate you espe-
cially on getting Rev. W. L. Watkinson.
He is an ideal man for a work like yours.
I wish you every success." Dr. Watkin-
son will preach daily during the confer-
ence. Among the many excellent appoint-
ments for these ten days are the lecture-
ships, one by Dr. Dawson, of London, on
Evangelism; one by Dr. Gregg, on Preach-
ing; one by Bishop Oldham, Dr. Watson
and Moderator Corbett on Missions, and
one in Philosophy by Prof. Mark Baldwin,
of the Johns Hopkins University. The
program of Bible instruction is exceed-
ingly strong and embraces such names as
Drs. Riddle, Kelso, McLenahan, Wilson
and Wolfkin.

For program and all other information
address the president, Isaac C. Ketler,
Grove City, Pa.

MINUTES AND REPORTS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

The Minutes of the General Assembly
for 1905 will be issued about August 4,
and will be distributed between that time
and August 15.

Ministers of the Presbyterian Church in
the U. S. A., whose presbyteries have paid
their apportionments, can secured copies,
bound in cloth, by the payment of 25 cents,
to be forwarded to the Stated Clerk of
the General Assembly. The price of the
Minutes to other persons is \$1.00 for pa-
per covered and \$1.50 for cloth bound
copies.

The Reports of the Boards in one vol-
ume will be issued about the same time
as the Minutes. The price of cloth bound
copies to ministers will be 30 cents, and
to other persons, 50 cents.

Address the Rev. William H. Roberts,
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of Dr. Snowden's *Scenes and Sayings in the Life*
of Christ or your choice of any two of the follow-
ing 15 books.

For a Limited Time \$4.00.

FOR THE PASTOR.

How to Promote and Conduct a Suc-
cessful Revival, Edited by R. A. Torrey

Christ and the Church, Essays concern-
ing the Church
and the Unification of Christendom.

Edited by Armory H. Bradford, D. D.

A Complete Dictionary of Synonyms
and Antonyms; or Synonyms and Words
of opposite meaning.
15th Edition. By Samuel Fallows, A. M.

FOR THE HOME CIRCLE.

Deborah, A Tale of the Times of Judas Maca-
baeas.
James M. Ludlow.

That Betty, Harriet Prescott Spofford.
A captivating little story of altruism and ro-
mance in ultra-fashionable life.

Fool's Gold, A Study of Values.
Anna Raymond Stillman.

FOR THE YOUNG PEOPLE.

The Country Boy, Small 4to Illustrated by
Griselda M. McClure.
Forrest Crissey.

That Sweet Story of Old, A Life of
Young People. Fully illustrated.
Christ for
Margaret E. Sangster.

The Story of a Living Temple,
An Idealized Study of the Human Body.
Fredk. M. Rossiter, M. D. and Mary Henry, A. M.

FOR YOUNG MEN AND WOMEN.

Getting One's Bearings.
Alexander McKenzie, D. D.

The Making of a Man, New, Revised and
Enlarged Edition.
James W. Lee.

Miladi, being sundry little chapters devoted to
your day dreams.
Clara E. Laughlin.

FOR THE DEVOTIONAL HOUR.

Practical Portions for the Prayer
Life A Year book arranged for Daily Reading.
Charles A. Cook

Religion in Homespun, F. B. Meyer.

The Singular Actions of Consistent
Christians; or the Nonsuch Professor in his Me-
ridian splendor. Introduction by
Theo. Cuyler, D. D. Rev. William Secker.

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Vol. XCIII.

PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY, JULY 19, 1906.

No. 6.

The World
of
To-Day.

Chronicle and Comment

A Weekly
Record and Review
By the Editor.

Central American War.

War has broken out between two of the Central American republics, Guatemala and Salvador. Both of these are little republics of about a million mixed people each. There has been a revolution going on for some time in Guatemala against President Cabrera. American adventurers were enlisted at San Francisco and elsewhere for this enterprise, and the dispatches have made mention of a contingent of 160 Americans under Gen. Toledo. Guatemala charged Salvador with abetting and aiding the revolutionists and has protested to the United States against Salvador's action. The result was war between the two republics. Gen. Regalada, of Salvador, with a small guard, was recently surprised by Guatemalans and the whole detachment put to death. Last Saturday the Salvadorean army attacked the Guatemalan forces and defeated them severely, inflicting on them a heavy loss in killed, wounded, and prisoners. Honduras is also reported as being involved in the fray. President Roosevelt has offered the good offices of our government in the settlement of the trouble, and both Guatemala and Salvador are reported willing to accept the offer.

Railroad Bookkeeping.

Preliminary to enforcement of the Railroad Rate law, the Interstate Commerce Commission held an important meeting last Thursday to lay the groundwork for the regulations under which the law will be carried out. Consideration was given to that feature of the law which authorizes the commission in its discretion to prescribe the manner in which the accounts of the railroads shall be kept, and the period of time within which the common carriers must adopt, as near as may be, a uniform system of accounts. The commission assigned to Prof. Henry C. Adams, statistician of the commission, the task of originating the scheme of bookkeeping to be adopted by the railroads in order to insure a uniform system of accounting. Prof. Adams, who is professor of economics and finance in the University of Michigan, has been in the employ of the commission as statistician for years, is an authority in railroad economics, and should he consent to undertake the new task imposed upon him the members of the commission feel confident the work will be done most satisfactory. Before deciding on a system of accounting to be used as a model Prof. Adams will hold conferences with railroad accountants, and there will be a careful investigation of the whole subject.

Lincoln Republicans in Pennsylvania.

The Lincoln Republicans, representing the reform movement in the party, who had already nominated Lewis Emery for governor before he was put on a fusion ticket by the Democrats, reassembled in State convention, to complete the ticket, in Philadelphia on July 10. Of the 241 delegates that were in attendance at the former convention on May 31, 278 were present at the reassembled convention. The greatest enthusiasm attended the opening of the convention, and a band played patriotic airs. The convention was opened with prayer by Rev. Boudinot Seeley, pastor of the Wakefield Presbyterian church, and at the conclusion of the prayer the whole convention arose and joined in the Lord's Prayer, and, while still standing, joined in singing, "My country, 'tis of thee." Senator Gable delivered a speech, in which, referring to the regular Republican candidate, he said: "The people of this Commonwealth do not desire for governor any man who took to the cyclone cellar in the recent reform fight. Under such leaders as Mayor John Weaver, of Philadelphia, and Mayor Guthrie, of Pittsburgh, and scores of others in official places and in the rank and file, our people broke the shackles a year ago. Shall we take a backward step?" Mayor Weaver sent a message to the convention that he would support the ticket and stamp the State for Emery. The ticket was completed by adopting the candidates named by the Democratic convention and fusion was complete. It is expected that the Prohibitionists and some other minor parties will also adopt the ticket. The New York Tribune, commenting on the fusion, says: "The old Quay-Durham-Penrose workers dominated this year's (Republican)

convention as completely as they did any convention of the last thirty years. . . Many of the organization Republicans are reluctant to face the vital issue deliberately raised by the Republican managers—whether or not the regeneration of the State can be best intrusted to politicians trained and nurtured in the old unregenerate school. . . If the Republican ticket is defeated in Pennsylvania next November there will be no difficulty in fixing the responsibility for that defeat."

Captain Dreyfus Vindicated.

By the decision of the Supreme Court of Paris on July 12 one of the most dramatic and tragic stories of modern times was brought to an end. Twelve years ago Captain Alfred Dreyfus, a Jewish captain in the French army, was suddenly arrested under a charge of having sold military documents to a foreign power, the fragments of an incriminating document having been found on a German attache. Proof connecting Dreyfus with the document there was none, but he was a Jew and this was his offense. After a secret trial and conviction he was degraded from rank and sent to Devil's Island, a sun-baked rock off the coast of French Guiana, where he endured unspeakable horrors for five years. Friends in France began an agitation, and Zola, the novelist, wrote his terrible "J'accuse" (I accuse) letter, exposing the whole infamous plot, the result being the recall and retrial of Dreyfus in 1899. The trial revealed the fact that the case was a tissue of forgeries and falsehoods, but the court again found Dreyfus guilty, yet recommended him for pardon, which was granted. Dreyfus refused to rest the case and insisted on full vindication, which was given by the court last week. The court, consisting of forty-nine judges, gowned in flowing red, solemnly mounted the bench. Deep silence prevailed during the reading of the decision, an hour long, which minutely reviewed the series of sensational events of the last twelve years, completely exculpated Captain Dreyfus of all wrong-doing, freed him of the accusation of being the author of the famous incriminating document on which the entire charge was founded, and ordered the annulment of the judgment of the last court martial, with the publication of the final announcement of his innocence in fifty newspapers to be chosen by Captain Dreyfus. The next day, by special act of the French National Assembly, Captain Dreyfus was given the rank he would have attained if "his normal career had not been interrupted," and was made a Brigadier. The Legion of Honor is also to be bestowed upon him. Thus a fight for justice that was begun twelve years ago and waged against the plots and forgeries and falsehoods of officials and the race hatred of a people, that has caused the fall of three Cabinets and twice brought France to the verge of war with two nations and that has resulted in several cases of suicide and death, has been brought to a triumphant close. France has not only vindicated Captain Dreyfus but has also vindicated herself.

Meat inspection is to be thoroughly done.

Meat Inspection. Secretary Wilson, of the Department of Agriculture, went to Chicago last week and set the system agoing. The Secretary at first was not pleased with the way the packers were complying with the new conditions and he made a public statement that the packers must fully comply with all requirements or no government labels would be furnished: this had the desired effect and the packers soon satisfied the Secretary that they would do all he required. Secretary Wilson gave out a statement in which he said: "When the seal of Uncle Sam is placed upon any inspected article of meat, Uncle Sam will stand for its character, but Uncle Sam will not put that seal on any last year's bird's nest, neither upon any old rag found in an alley. I have held my last meeting with the packers and they fully understand the situation. Ample time will be given the packers to arrange their operations for complying with the new law, and the new inspectors will be appointed when certified by the civil service commission." The Grocers' Federation of England, in annual session at Springfield last week, received a communication from Ambassador Reid enclosing the following message from President Roosevelt: "You are at liberty to inform the Grocers' Federation that under the

of the entrance and struck the fatal blows on the head, fracturing the skull so that Mr. Janvier never recovered consciousness and he passed away a few hours afterwards. The murderer was seized, and after trial, was found guilty and hanged on the spot where the murder took place, as a terror to evil-doers.

It came out at the trial that the murderer had no ill-feeling against Mr. Janvier, whom he had never seen before. A police official was the person whom he wished to kill, because he imagined he had been unjustly dismissed from the police force. But not succeeding in getting within striking distance of the official who, however, was in the mela all the time, but

he had constables with him, making it difficult for any one to approach him with inimical design, he determined to revenge himself on some one of his countrymen. He could not distinguish between an American and a European, so Mr. Janvier fell a victim to the man's resentment. Mr. Janvier was one of the gentlest and meekest of men, very humble and very devout, invariably kind to the natives, was much esteemed and respected by them; he was about the last man one would have thought to die at the hands of a murderer, yet it must have been so ordered by an inscrutable Providence, whose ways are passed finding out.

(To be continued.)

The National Reform Association

By Rev. Sylvester F. Scovel.

The National Reform Association has now been in existence more than forty-three years. Its origin in 1863 was due to the deep anxiety of a whole people over a grave situation in the presence of which the Christian elements felt the imperative necessity of prayer and penitence, as well as perseverance. At Xenia, Ohio, a convention assembled in February. Two days after, and without consultation, another was held at Sparta, Ill., both representing many denominations. On the 2d of March, Senator Harlan, of Iowa, introduced a resolution of a singularly elevated tone, which, by unusual procedure, was advanced the next day and passed unanimously. This resolution presented the Senate as "devoutly recognizing the supreme authority and just government of Almighty God in all the affairs of men and of nations," and as "sincerely believing that no people, however strong in the justice of their cause, can prosper without his favor." At the same time the Senate "deploring the national offenses which have provoked his righteous judgment," is yet "encouraged in their day of trouble by the assurances of his Word to seek him for succor according to his appointed way, through Jesus Christ." Therefore the Senate calls upon the Chief Executive of the nation to set apart a day for national prayer and humiliation. This was done in a proclamation by President Lincoln, fully responsive to the profound conviction concerning national obligation to God which had characterized the Senate's resolution.

Begun on such a plane our organization has never lowered its ideals or compromised its principles. Amid much forgetfulness and not a little denial of fundamental truths and some harsh and capricious criticism, we have continual witnessing for national responsibility to God, founded on the divine origin of the State, leading logically to direct acknowledgment of God in our fundamental law, without any confusion as to the meretricious union of Church and State, and without any injury to a true liberty whether of conscience or conduct.

Many noble men, well known to Pittsburgh, have allied themselves to the movement. Charles Hodge wrote in behalf of its principles, and Archibald Alexander Hodge spoke for them on our platform while a professor in Allegheny Seminary,

and later in his address at Philadelphia, which were printed in a volume of theological lectures. Dr. Samuel J. Wilson advocated these views. The noble Felix R. Brunot was our president for years. Dr. Preston, of old St. Andrew's, was his coadjutant, and Bishop Kerfott was willing to give his personal and official co-operation. Some of our largest conventions have been held in Pittsburgh, and the office of publication for the literature of our cause has always been there.

The Association has known and felt the fluctuation of religious feeling and conviction in our country, but finds a depth of solid conviction concerning the great truths it represents still characteristic of our population as a whole. It has sought to underbuild and support every moral reform. It has reason to believe that just now there are thousands who have not bowed the knee either to an arrogant speculative secularism or to a morally and spiritually benumbing Mammonism, and that those thousands are being both drawn and driven nearer to God in the effort to defend the Christian features of our national life and to overcome the forces of evil which threaten our nation's moral mission and unity and destiny, even if they do not render doubtful our continued existence.

The following program for the Winona Institute and Conference will attract, we hope, the attention of many thoughtful Christian citizens:

NATIONAL REFORM AT WINONA LAKE.

National Reform Association, Winona Lake, August 11-18, 1906.

Opening address, Saturday evening, Aug. 11, by John G. Woolley, on "The Moral Accountability of Nations."

Christian Citizenship Institute.

Aug. 13-18. Hours: 9 a. m. to 5 p. m., with intervals.

Fundamental Principles of Christian Citizenship.

In both individual and social life, man's action is determined by the fundamental principles which he believes and is governed by. If these principles are true and sound, his action will be right; if false and unsound his conduct will be wrong and lead to ruin. The true principles of civil government are, therefore, of the utmost importance to every citizen and to the nation.

Most men hold the great principles which determine their lives intuitively and unconsciously. They have never formu-

lated them, many a man's life is governed by principles from which, if once clearly stated, he would recoil. The power of good principles, on the other hand, is enhanced by definite statement. Every bad cause, therefore, avoids the discussion of principles and deals in superficial sophistries. Every good cause seeks such discussion. Good citizens ought, therefore, to study the fundamental Christian principles of government, and, in every possible way, to teach them clearly, and convincingly to others. This is the only way to make sure that we shall be, and shall continue to be, a Christian nation.

An important feature of this Institute of Christian Citizenship will be the careful and systematic statement of the fundamental Christian principles of civil government. This department will be conducted by Rev. T. P. Stevenson, D. D., of Philadelphia, the General Secretary of the National Reform Association. These principles will be presented in nine addresses, one at each session of the Institute, on the following topics:

1. The Divine Origin of Nations.
2. Nations Moral Beings.
3. The Rights and Duties of Nations.
4. The Relation of Nations to Jesus Christ.
5. The Relation of Nations to the Bible.
6. The Forgiveness of National Sins.
7. What Constitutes a Christian Nation.
8. Law Fundamental and Statutory.
9. The Responsibility of Christian Citizens.

Specific Reforms.

1. THE OATH—Its Significance. Its Propriety and Importance. Its Profanation in Courts. Extra Judicial Oaths. Gross Profanity, etc.
2. THE SABBATH—An institution both Civil and Religious. Its National Desecration Suicidal, etc.
3. THE FAMILY—A Civil Institution. Importance in Society and Government. Marriage and Divorce. Mormonism, etc.
4. LAWLESSNESS—Law Enforcement. Lynching. Anarchy. Socialism. Juvenile Courts, etc.
5. POLITICAL CORRUPTION—The Political Boss. Graft. Bribery, The Right Kind of Rulers, etc.
6. LICENSE LAWS—Liquor and Opium Traffic. Gambling. Lottery. Raffle. Regulation and Prohibition, etc.
7. THE CITIZEN'S RIGHTS—Suffrage. Labor. Dangers of Combinations. Individualism. Socialism, etc.
8. MILITARISM—The War Spirit. Its Dangers. "Peace at any Cost." Wars of Defense, Intervention, Conquest, etc.
9. PUBLIC EDUCATION—Training of Citizens. Christianity versus Secularism in Education. Bible in Public Schools, etc.
10. OPEN PARLIAMENT—The Discussion of Matters of Special Interest to Pupils of Institute.

The teaching in all these lines to be founded essentially on the Fundamental Principles of Christian Civil Government, and to be given by the Rev. John A. Henderson, D. D., Allegheny, Pa.

Methods of Reform.

Investigating for Reform Work—1. Reading. What? 2. Personal Investigation. 3. Getting Others to Work for You. 4. Thinking through the Problems.

2. The Methods of Reform Propaganda—1. Preaching on Reform Subjects. 2. The Circulation of Reform Literature. 3. Reform Organizations. 4. The Lecture Platform and Public Debates.

Crystallizing Public Sentiment—1. Securing Legislation. 2. Enforcing Legislation. 4. Holding the Fort—1. Amending Legislation as Needs Change. 2. The Use of the Ballot. 3. The Propaganda of Conservatism. 4. Law Enforcement in Order To Save It.

5. How To Unify Our Efforts in Reform—1. In Education. 2. In the Collection of Funds. 3. In Supporting Reform Organizations by Personal Labor. 4. In Contributions to This Cause.

Instruction in Methods of Reform by the Rev. William Parsons, of Beaver Falls, Pa.

Christian Citizenship Conference,
Aug. 17-18.

Friday—"Our National Christianity—Its Bearings on Spiritual Interests," by Rev. T. P. Stevenson, D. D., Philadelphia, Pa.

"The Problem of Preserving the Home," by Rev. William Parsons, Beaver Falls, Pa.

"The Problem of Intemperance," by Prof. Charles Scanlon, A. M., Temperance Field Secretary Presbyterian Church.

"A Plea for the American Sabbath," by Rev. J. S. Martin, New Castle, Pa.

Saturday—"Mormonism—Our Duty in the Present Situation," by Rev. John Snape, New Castle, Pa.

"The Bible in the Public Schools," by Frank Nelson Palmer, D. D., Winona Lake, Ind.

"Religious Training in Our Public Schools," by Rev. R. V. Hunter, D. D., Buffalo, N. Y.

"The Ministry and National Reform," by Rev. S. F. Scovel, D. D., Wooster, Ohio.

Arrangements have been made with the Winona management for reduced rates in gate entrance fees and also in board for all students in attendance upon the Institute. Any desiring further information relative to anything in connection with this work at Winona will obtain the same by addressing the Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, Rev. J. S. Martin, 69 Oak avenue, New Castle, Pa.

Family Circle. A MISTAKEN CAREER.

By Margaret P. Boyle.

Alice took the bulky letter from the hands of the postman. It was usually she who met him. She was so anxious to know what fortune her ventures had met that she watched for him far down the desolate road and was frequently waiting by the mail box when the little wagon drove up.

She walked slowly up to the house. As she entered the side door the smell of burning meat greeted her. "What has Elsie done now," she wondered as she hurried to the kitchen. A dense black smoke filled the room, and on the table, done to a cinder, was the roast of beef intended for that day's dinner. Beside it, the picture of despair, stood Elsie, the young Swedish servant, explaining in signs and broken English that she did not mean to let it burn. "The coal so soon got too hot." "Never mind," said Alice, "crying won't do any good now. I suppose I should have told you to watch it."

Then she went slowly up to her room with an added burden on her mind and an added wrinkle on her brow. She had thought that with careful planning the roast would have served for a dinner for two days. And as for the manuscript inside the bulky envelope, she had hoped that instead of coming home that would have brought her a check which would have supplied many wants. Now the slender allowance her father gave her for housekeeping must be drawn upon to furnish the dinner and the other needs.

"That is just the trouble," sighed Alice to herself. "There is so much needed and so little to get it with. A dollar doesn't seem to go half so far as it did when mother was here to spend it. Of course I have my work," she continued, as she glanced at the typewriter in one corner of the room. "And it seems as if I should not neglect that. If I had the time to watch Elsie more she really wouldn't be so bad. But she has so many things to learn and remember that she forgets, just as she did this morning, and something is spoiled. I'm thoroughly discouraged," and the girl sighed as she went back half-heartedly to her typewriter and tried to compose her thoughts.

She had just fairly started her hero and heroine on their impossible journey through life when the children came in from school.

"Where is Alice?" she heard Harry call. Then her door was opened, and Harry

rushed in crying, "Oh, sister, look, I've torn my blouse."

"I should think you had. You're a bad boy. That suit is just ruined, and I paid five dollars for it only a month ago."

Harry looked frightened. "I didn't mean to tear it, sister. You know it had a little hole in it yesterday. I showed it to you, but you said you were busy writing and to wait till another time."

"Yes, I know, dear, I wanted to finish this story. I hope I can see it and get a nice large check for it, then it will be easy to get you a new suit."

"Yes, but Alice, what am I going to wear now till you can buy one?"

"Your best one, I suppose. Oh, dear me. I will hurry to finish this story, then I won't have to ask father for the money."

So day after day Alice clattered away at the typewriter, composing commonplace stories, feeble rhymes, or encyclopedic hack articles which rarely found a market. Since the death of her mother, the year before, the burden of housekeeping had fallen on her shoulders. It had proved also an unfortunate year for her father in business, necessitating rigid economy in their home.

Alice had always been fond of writing; her school girl efforts had been praised, and ever since one of her contributions had found a market she had imagined herself a genius. Ignorant of the many rejection slips which rewarded her efforts, her friends praised her goodness in trying to help her father, and endeavored not to interrupt her work. So upstairs Alice wasted time, paper and postage stamps, to say nothing of the patience of editors. And downstairs Elsie, for the want of a guiding hand, wasted good food, burned cooking utensils and broke dishes. And the children and their father patiently ate the ill-cooked meals, ignored the dust in the living room and went without needed stitches because Alice was busy with her "work" and couldn't be interrupted.

One day the state of the family wardrobe was such that Alice was obliged to make a shopping excursion to replenish it. As she entered a lunch room at the noon hour she found it so crowded that she was obliged to take a seat at a table with two ladies. As she sat waiting for the waiter to fill her orders, she could not help overhearing their conversation.

"Though your work is hard it must be interesting," said the older lady.

"Oh, yes, it is," answered the other, who had a bright happy face. "But, of course, even reading manuscripts grows monotonous after a time."

With difficulty Alice controlled a start. Could it be possible that she was at the same table with a real live editor, or even with an assistant?

"I do feel so sorry for the disappointed writers, too," continued the soft voice. "And yet some of the things they send are so impossible. One wonders that the authors themselves do not know it."

"I suppose so," assented the first speaker.

Alice wondered with what magazine the bright-faced lady was connected and if any of her manuscripts had ever fallen into those sympathetic hands.

"There is one girl who sends in her wares very often. I cannot help admiring her perseverance, for every thing she offers us is rejected, and yet she keeps on writing the most improbable things. Only the other day she sent one. It was really the worst of any. It was presumably a Southern story, and yet it was so unlike the real South that I knew she had never been below Philadelphia."

"What did you do with it?" queried the other lady.

"Return it as usual, of course. But I felt so sorry to see the girl making such a mistake that I sent her a personal letter telling her if she wanted to write she would better tell of places and life with which she was more familiar."

Alice's face flamed and she bent her head over her plate. That was the message which had accompanied her latest rejected manuscript which she had thought such a good Southern story. And this happy-faced lady must be Miss Clarkson, the editor of Good's Magazine. Oh dear, oh dear.

The conversation across the table continued. "You call her a girl; how do you know she is young?" asked the elder lady.

"By her work. My dear, it takes years of living and thinking and reading to have something worth putting into print. I know as well as if I had been told that she is a young girl sighing for a career. As if any career in the land could equal that of home-making. We who have no homes appreciate that fact." And a shadow crossed the happy face. "To know how to manage servants or to do without them, to know how to keep a house so that the expenses shall not exceed the income, to know how to provide nourishing food; in short, to know how to keep a home clean, comfortable, simple, restful, cultivated, and hospitable; to understand the science of domestic economy is, to my mind, a far greater accomplishment than writing a third-rate poem or stories which never find a market."

With these words as a parting thrust the ladies left. But, poor Alice had received a lesson. The science of domestic economy was certainly the very thing she needed. As she finished her shopping she thought continually of what the editor had said. And that evening, before she slept, she took newspaper and pencil and sat down to deliberately count the cost of her literary labor. "I'll take that last story I had accepted. Let me see, I sent it out twelve times, eight cents postage at a trip, and at last I received three dollars for it,