THE SCRANTON TRIBUNE- WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 6, 1896.



A Document That Covers Every Phase of Methodist Work.

OF THE GREATEST INTEREST

Church Extension-The Freedmen-Chris tian Unity-Different Conferences. Epworth - Doctrine-Amusements. Intoxicants-Capital and Labor-Citizenship.

Below are salient parts of the episco-pal address of the bishops of the Meth-odist church, which was read at the Cleveland general conference. May 2. The address in full contains nearly 15,-00 words:

000 words:
We most heartily congratulate the property of the last four process. The country has been depressed. The world has been in financial straits. Yast railway systems have none into the hands of recivers. Great corporations have been wrecked. Fortunes have failed them for fear. But the church of the financial draft on our recruiting office in the church of the financial draft on our recruiting office in the church of the financial draft on our recruiting office in the church militant for a reinforcement of the church records also suffer from the enterprise of our timerant people, thousands going into new states and territories where their names are lost to us But notwithstanding this, our gain in been 355,000, making a total membersain reducting probationers of 2,156,25.
We find our conferences more and more from the enterprise of our timerant people, thousance and excellence of ministerial endities is that we have hour out of 43,322 students of over 1,600 the past year. And a steady increase for twelve years. The sunday schools of the church is divinely and the sunday schools of the church is divinely and the sunday schools of the church is divinely and the sunday schools of the church is divinely and the sunday schools of the church is divinely and the sunday schools of the church is divinely and the sunday schools of the church is divinely and the sunday schools of the church is divinely and the sunday schools of the church is divinely and the sunday schools of the church is divinely diversion of india is both more thorough the past year and a schools in the curch is divinely and the sunday schools of the church is divinely and the sunday schools of the church is divinely and the sunday increase for twelve years. The sunday schools of the church is divinely and the sunday increase for twelve years. The sunday schools of the church is divinely diversion of india is both more thorous and the sunday increase is 533,486. We most heartily congratulate hurch on the success of the last

and more rapid than was the conversion of Europe. There is a power turning the world upside down that cannot be ex-pressed in the language of civilization and accularism. Besides preaching the Gospel in fifteen languages in the United States, our beloved church has L30,000 communi-cants and as many adherents outside the country: 40,000 students in training schools and 159,000 in Sunday schools. During the quadrennium we have been able to send out but fifteen more American missionaries have increased 50 per cent, the unor-dained 60 per cent. We could double our foreign membership in the next four years if we had the money to send the leachers. FINANCIAL GROWTH.

FINANCIAL GROWTH.

A few material facts deserve statement. During this time of financial depression we have not only kept good and preserved out \$113,000,000 worth of church and par-sonage property, but we have gained \$11.-600,000 more. In pastoral support the gain has been over \$500,000. This has not been so much a gain to individual pastors, but a soin is consensed of 1400 more pastors

has been over 3500,000. This has not been so much a gain to individual pastors, but a gain in consequence of 1,400 more pastors in the growing field. The income of the missionary treasury from the contribu-tions of the people through the confer-ences in 1891 was \$1.075.512; the gain on that in 1892 was \$41,355; in 1893, \$20,916; in 1894, \$3,645; the loss in 1895 was 35,551, leav-ing a total gain of gifts to this cause in the quadrennium of \$5,256. The Woman's Foreign Missionary so-ciety and the Woman's Home Missionary society are among the best outcomes of the Christianity of our century. The in-come for the quadrennium for the first has been \$1,143,797. A gain in the amount given in 1891 amounting in all to \$88,957. The Woman's Home Missionery society had an income last year of cash \$125,955 for the quadrennium. As a result of new organizations and greater efficiency of old ones we are giving for missionary pur-poses \$22,000 avear more than we were ones we are giving for missionary purses \$932,000 a year more than we were

quently idleness, and are facing earnest and intelligont work to bring this world to Christ. This vest army of young pro-ple is being trained by appropriate cours-es of reading. By 100,600 copies of the Ep-worth Herali issued weekly, by taking part in religious and social assemblies and by personal work in the department of mercy and help to become softwork in the church. We especially confident of the public preaching services, because no de-votion to any single department, however escelent, can be as productive of a wol-neace on all the means of grace. We are impressed with the importance of encour-aging our pastors and young people to establish and maintain Ep-worth leagues rather than other societies in order that they may have the benefit of our literature and be trained to be loyal and intelligent Metodists. found no higher expressions, and inti-mately relating the attainment of those mately relating the attainment of those ideals to human endeavor, the church was logically compailed to give every one of its members the best possible means of de-velopment. Hence it has founded schools by the hundred, sometimes more than could be maintained, just as God's over-flowing exuberance of life makes a thou-sand seeds for every one that grows. No one of these schools has ever lived in vain. We owe very much of our present greatness to our oldest university founded by Wilbur. God sees no perfect individual nor per-fect service of him that does not include both mind and heart. He does not want His church nor His heaven an asylum for feeble-minded chidren. Our system requiring that a sermon be preached on education every year, and a collection taken in both church and Sunday school for the ald of schools and students, makes it possible that every determined porson who exercises his free will in that direc-tion may acquire a liberal education. Bat for the proper and needed development of our schools we need at least \$1,000,000 in gifts every year. deals to human endeavor, the church wa

CITY EVANGELIZATION.

CITY EVANGELIZATION. Another cheering ovidence of the right direction of the spiritual power of the church is seen in the wider and more intense interest in city evangelization. The separate organizations in Boston, New York, Pittsburg, Baltimore, Cincta-natt, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago, Kan-sas City, Denver and a half dozen other cities have associated together in the Na-tional City Evangelization union. These thirty different organizations re-port \$175,000 as raised in a single year. They reinvigorate churches from which the former members have moved away, select new sites, open Sunday schools and missions and give to undeveloped Chris-tian forces an ample field of work. They have spiritual life enough to attack the worst places and attempt the most dif-ficult things for Christ. There are cen-ters of crime and sinks of iniquity >0 wicked that the average church does not of the that have no backward swinging door, to whom in their average life of four years no hand reaches sympathy and help, but to whom many a hand offers to-sinthe, delirium and death. Few churches have fastings and prayer enough to be able to cast out such kinds of devile. The problem of our cities is the problem of our national existence. To deal success-fully with this is no power but tae power in gifts every year. CHRISTIAN CITIZENSHIP. It is doubless true that Christians seek to better country, even a heavenly. But it is now the supreme duty of every man to make the kingdoms of this world become the kingdoms of our God and of his Christ. Once it was supposed that a patriot was a warrior in the field ready to die for his country. But men and women can be as patriotle in the quiet walks of every-day Christian life as in the fierce excitements of doubitul battle. The time has come when every Christian should assume the duttes and bear the burdens and respon-sibilities of true citizenship. This would belongs to Christ. He made it, upholds it, owns it, and will judge it. 'His purpose in this world is not merely the regenera-tion of the state. The state is as truly divine as the church. Nay, the state is the designed outcome of the perfected church. A man may be as much a mis-sionary of God in the politics of America as in the forests of Africa. Every man owes it to God and his country to be pos-of a sound, unbribable manhood, of a personal righteousness, and a perpet-uing honesity into all dealings, justice be-ween man and man and purity into poli-tics. We count it among the auspicious signs

fully with this is no power but the power of God unto salvation that can do it.

THE PTINERANCY. THE ITINERANCY. We congratulate you and the church you represent that our peculiar polity has re-crived another four years' indorsement as God's plan for the working of the Method-list Episcopal church. In over 50,000 ap-pointments during the quadrennium, the cases of friction and discontent have been extremely few. Both preachers and peo-ple' have been loyal to the itimerant sys-tem and co-operative therewith. The peo-ple have been loyal to the itimerant sys-tem and co-operative therewith, The peo-ple recognize that the system of regular annual appointments gives them a stated pastor all the time without long intervals of anxious seeking after supplies, and that it economizes the resources of the church by obviating the necessity of one church building against another, to offer a man a higher call than the place he now fills. The preachers recognize the fact that it gives them regular work, and a salary without anxiety, during the whole period of their effective strength. And both churches and pastors see that in these regular and necessitute changes the able and young ministers have facilities to rise to positions of greater usefulness. We do not recommend any material change in the time limit or in the mode of making appointments; but suggest that your wisdom might provide some method by which, under ample safeguards, the pastoral term might be extended to meet very rare cases of manifest and grave emergency. And we do carnestly pray We congratulate you and the church you tics. We count it among the auspicious signs of the time that Christian men are able to forego the allurements of gain and even of ease, and descend into the arena, of political life. Never has better work been done for clean municipal adminis-tration than in recent campaigns from one side of the continent to the other. It has not been done in the interest of any party nor through any party, but for the sake of decency and right. Let the pulpit make manhood eminent, a desire to save one's country supreme, and that intensest forre will find its own way of working. Men must be willing to serve on juries, work on committees, for the public welfare, put their standing and property in peril, and defy the villification of a corrupt press in daring to enforce laws unpopular with those who feel the halter draw. For the country must be saved by the victories of

country must be saved by the victories of peace no less than by those of war. There peace no less than by those of war. There are certain things every church that ever holds a great gathering should utter ring-ing protests against them. Divorce has been made so easy in some states that all the sacred interests of the home are put in peril. The churches should demand and secure one national law to cover all states alike.

by which, under ample safeguards, the pastoral term might be extended to meet very rare cases of manifest and grave emergency. And we do earnestly pray that our itinerant system, so venerable in its history, so illustrious for unparalleled success, so dear to millions who have been saved under its operations, and so manifestly owned of God for the conver-sion of the world may not be subjected to subversive utterances from platform or press, nor be handed over while yet so vir-ite and strong to the dissecting tables of doctors who are not yet wise from ex-perience nor philosophy, but that it may be held by you in grateful reverence and handed down in unimpaired efficiency ill God's church militant be merged into the church triumphant. We believe the time has fully come when the church should recognize, in the condi-tions to admission on trial to our confer-ences, the preparation afmed in the theo-logical schools. The church has already advanced one step in this direction by or-daining as deacons those who have been local preachers, have been students for two years of the conference course of study. We now recommend that the church take one more step in advance and enact that any student shall be cred-tied on the conference course of study. We now recommend that the church take one more step in advance and enact that any student shall be cred-tied on the conference course of study with examinations in any of the books of the first two years of the conference course which any theological school, whose professors are nominated or con-tirmed by the bishops, shall certify that ble of execution in this age. We are no more appalled at the ravage, rapine and murder of a hundred thousand by the Turks than at the apathy and inaction of the so-called civilized nations. Through our whole history and national polity we have complications. But we believe that the whole diplomatic and moral power of our government should be put forth to bring these gigantic wrongs to a sudden end. AREHITRATION. For the sottlement of disputes between different organizations of men, between money, capital and labor-capital and be-tween the different nations of the carth, we believe that the Spirit of our Savior, as set forth by our church, demands that the great principle of arbitration shall be he great principle of arbitration shall b whose professors are nominated or con-tirmed by the bishops, shall certify that he has satisfactorily passed. tions.

are deteriorated risks; and especially glad that the closing of the saloon on the Lord's day has even effected in the great city of New York. THEOSOPHY IN ANECDOTE EDUCATION. Recollections of the Two Leading Among the greatest victories in the Methodist Episcopal church have been those achieved in the field of education. Insisting on a gaspel that teaches a lofti-ness of ideal for man which has elsewhere

CHRISTIAN CITIZENSHIP.

THE BLAVATSKY AND MR. JUDGE

Apostles of That Cult.

Feats of Alleged Mysticism Which Were Found Out to Be Quite Materialistic and Practical When Once Understood.

From the Chicago Times-Herald.

Students of the occult, theosophists, or whatever may be the present desig-nation of the society founded by Bia-vatsky, are guided in Ame.ica f.om a dark (att. et. W. Q. Judge, h ad of he cult in this country, is dead. Present-ly his ashes, divided into three equal parts, will be mingled with those of the princess. Judge specified the manner of the post-mortem proceedings in his own case. After cremation he wish d one-third of the remains sent to Lon-don, another third part taken to India and the remainder retained in America. The different fractions he desired buried with the ashes of Elavatsky.

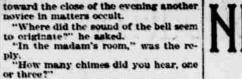
whose will provided that her remains should be equally divided in the three parts of the world. Another section of Judge's will nam d his successor. The executive co mit-tee is enjoined to conceal the id nt ty of this person for one year. Mr. Judge described the present head of the so-cety as "a great adapt." This is too general to enable the ordinary theo ophist to name the man. Several of the thousands of disciples in the United States claim greatness. The best that can be done is to surmise. Many bu-lieve Elliott B. Page to be the new head. He has been a close student and profuse writer on the theosophical sub-jects, and may be prope by classified as an adept. He is the ideal type, too: spare of frame and self-poised. He is ascetic in every sense of the word and looks like a Hindu. Could anyone present better qualifications for leadership?

Whoever the chief may be he has alwheever the central, His fir it official act was the changing of the place of this year's convention. It was to have been held in Chicago, Under the new dispensation New York will have to en-We count it among the auspicious signs tertain Kut Hun if he comes as a dele-gate. The gathering is dated for April gate. The 26 and 27,

The Princess Blavatsky taught many years in the open, and has been dead--dead to all physical purposes and uses at all events for several years. It has not yet been thoroughly established that she was not a charlatan. Neither has it been legally proved that she was, She came to America in the early '70s and became one of the staff of the Eddy brothers, who called themse ves sp rit mediums, in 1874 Colonel Henry S. Olcoit, a lawyer and a newspaper man, and a person thirsty for absolute knew-ledge on supernatural affairs, met the Russian woman. Blavatsky had the soul of a ru'er and could not sat! fy her-self in a subordinate part in the Eddy

combination. She associated herself with Olcott and founded the Thecsophsecure one national law to cover all states alike. But no follower of Him who is the Re-deemer of all mankind can limit his view to any one country. We see in Armenia such atrocities as we never deemed possi-ble of execution in this age. We are no more arouting at the range weine and ical Society in America. Judge, a young lawyer in the office of Olcott's brother. and a glutton for the mysterious, was taken into the enterprise, and when Olcott and Blavatsky left this country succeeded to the control of affal s. C 1-onel Olcott has been in America but once since he left with the princess for far-away India. Certain court orders and decrees of record in New York make it to the colonel's interest not to pass quarantine. When his wife ob-tained a divorce from him, subsequent to bis excention with the bis sector.

to his association with Blavatsky, she was awarded alimony. Olcott has never observed the legal formality of complying with the order of payment. It is difficult for one w thout the circle to get definite information concerning theosophy and its characteristic pne-nomena. One comes up against dead



"Three," said the liar, unblushingly. "Three," said the liar, unblushingly. "I heard it myself," responded the other, "but I didn't know but it mgat

e another bell."

The affair between Mme, Blavatsky and Mrs. Cremer two years or there-abouts before the madam's death became more widely celebrated than an ordinary fight between two women, for the reason that it was attended by a "phenomenon" or incident caplicable on ecculi grounds only. Mrs. Cremer was a guest of Blavatsky's house in London, and was a promising addition to the inner circle. She was said one of the handsomest women in her act. Mr. Cremer and the Mr. Hodgson-a practical, rude person

-who characterized Mme. Blavatsky's miracles of tricks and described re-a mountebank. Mrs. Cremer said it was a well written and interesting pro-duction, which statement was carried to Blovatsky, who sent word to Y-

to Elevatsky, who sont word to the Cremer in vigorous though mutilated English to depart the house of a friend, from which, as from a fortalice, she shot criticisms and assertions and all kinds of hersh words. The madem railed and replied with a wealth of epithet, gathered from the seven modern lan-guages with which she was conversant. When the hostilities were racing the When the hostilities were raging the hottest Blavatsky surprised her home perhaps any of the usual symptoms of stomach weakness. Nervous dyspepsia shows itself not in the stomach so much

circle one night by suddenly arising and reciting, as if she read from a newspaper, an article on Mrs. Cremer. "What are you reading, madam? in what raper is it printed?" Trees and a score of similar questions were asked by the address? as in nearly every other organ; in some cases the heart palpitates and is ir-regular; in others the kidneys are at-

by the auditors. "It is in the Poonah Times" (an In-

dian newspaper). Then, at the request of her friends, the plincess repeat d the ort ce and t was takn down by a stenographer. Mrs. Annie Bezant and Claude Falls Wright. one of the Blavateky's students, went out to find a Poonah Times to verify the out to find a Poonsh Times to verify the madam's report. They found the ar-ticle word for word as Blavatsky had given it. In this connection Mrs. Bes-ant's memory performed her a surpris-ing trick. At the time she and Wright verified Mme. Blavatsky's rec'tation the Poonah Times had been in London ten days, long enough for an ordina y gifted person to have memorized seve-oral columns. In giving an account of the "phenomenon" some months later. Mrs. Besant made the very material statement that he paper con aining the article did not reach London until six days after the princess had seen it in the powerful illumination of "the astral light." Mrs. Besant and the late Mr. Judge

as will be remembered, had a set-to in print, which much entertained skeptics and pained theosophists. Mrs. Becant accused Mr. Judge of chicanery and of producing miracles and phenomena by his own efforts, and not with the aid of

From the Chicago Times-Herald. Another of Blavatsky's performances widely celebrated at the time and often cited as an indubitable evidence of her possession of occult powers has become commonplace in the light of facts obcommonplace in the light of facts op-tained a year or two later. A party of theosophists was at the house of an English army officer near Bombay. In the evening the members were seated on the veranda. There was a crash in-side the house, and investigation showed that a statuette which had been or a hall stand was lying shattered on the floor. No one had been near it, and the accident caused much surprise and speculation. "Put it together," directed Blavateky.

It was done. There were but seven or eight pieces, and the fragments were soon joined. A triangular piece that should have fitted into the rear of the base was missing. "That piece," said Blavatsky "is in the upper left hand



To Cure Nervous Dyspepsia, to Gain Flesh, to Sleep Well, to Know What Appetite and Good Digestion Mean, Make a Test of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets.

INTERESTING EXPERIENCE OF AN INDIANAPOLIS GENTLEMAN

No trouble is more common or more alsunderstood than nervous dyspepsia. Beople having it think that their nerves People having it think that their nerves suit. They sometimes gave temporary are to blame and are surprised that

relief until the states where the my sethey are not cured by nerve medicines and spring remedies; the real seat of the mischief is lost sight of; the stom-ach is the organ to be looked after. Nervous dyspeptics often do not have any pain whatever in the stomach, nor

dentary habits, being a bookkeeper with little physical exercise, but I am glad to state that the tablets have over-

glad to state that the tablets have over-come all these obstacles, for I have gained in firsh, sleep better, and am better in every way. The above is wittern not for notoriety, but is based on actual facts." Respectfully yours, A. W. Sharper, fi Prospect St., Indianapolis, Ind. It is safe to say that Stuart's Dys-repsia Tablets will cure any stomach weakness or disease except cancer of tomach. They cure sour stomach, gas, loss of firsh and appetite, sleeplessness, ralpitation, heartburn, constipation and headaches. iendaches.

Send for valuable little book on stomach diseases by addressing Stuart Co., Marshall, Mich.

regarding the new and valuable medi-cine, Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets. I have been a sufferer from nervous dys-All druggists sell full sized packages at 50 cents.

> for itself out of the solid earth. Of course it could not do its work at such an amazing rate as this if it were not for the water which it has to work with. That is the secret of the whole performance. In front of the machine are six intake

In front of the machine are six intake pipes, turned downward. Surrounding each of these is a cylinder fitted with knives, which is kept in revolution all the time, so that the knives cut and chew up the sand and mix it with the water. This process, it should be re-membered, goes on all around the in-take pipes, and in these pipes the suc-tion of great steam-driven centrifugal pumps is pulling away at the locened tion of great steam-driven centrifugal pumps is pulling away at the loosened mass of sand and water. It is easy to imagine the result. Great solid streams of debris flow in the pipes at a rapid speed. The hydraulic engineers have calculated the speed to a nicety. They know to the fraction of a foot what speed the current must have through those pipes in order to carry the sand in solution.

Washington, April 12.—An engineer-ing revolution of inestimable value to mankind has just been effected by a young man of Chicago. His name is Lindon W. Bates. What he has done may be described in a few words, but every word is pregnant of important results to commerce, transportation, the spread of civilisation and the con-quest of the earth by restless man. in solution. This is the way in which the hydrau-This is the way in which the hydrau-lic dredger steams up to a sand bar, attacks it, cuts its way through, al-most without an effort, and is then ready for the next one. There is not a bar on the Mississippi which it will not go through in three hours when fitted with self-propellers or tenders. These bars are usually 1,500 or 3,000 fest across. It is not necessary to remove them altogether. The bed of a river traversing an alluvial country is a series of long pools separated by bars which have formed between them. It is not necessary to remove the bars en quest of the earth by restless man. He has solved the problems of deepening shallow rivers so that innumer-able streams now unused by com-merce may become highways of cheap transportation. He has solved the problem of canal-cutting at a cost low enough to insure the commercial suc-cess of the Nicaragua project and ultimately of many similar plans for unit-ing sea with sea. He has assured the permanence of a navigable channel in the Microsoft from St. Louis in the is not necessary to remove the bars en masse, but only to cut a channel from pool to pool, through which the steam-Gulf of Mexico without the expenditury once cut the river will widen it by natof millions of money. He has prepared the way for the opening of a water route of incalculable value from Chicaural means. 'But what becomes of the sand that is taken out of the bar by the half-dozen suction pipes? It is deposited a thou-sand feet away from the spot where it go to the sea through the drainage canal, the Illinois river and the Mississand feet away from the spot where it is taken out. The pipes run through the great floating giant and a fifth of a mile to the rear, or to one side, or to whatever spot may be wished. The pipes are supported on pontoons and, of course, may be shifted at will. Thus the problem of maintaining a channel in the Mississippi river at low water is solved. Where there is now but four and one-half feet of water in the autumn there will be, after a few All this has been done by the proces of combination, adaptation and devel-opment peculiar to the present genera-tion of workers and builders in the city of Chicago. It is an outgrowth of the marvelous achievements which made the drainage canal itself an engineering revolution, and which fixed upon that enterprise the attention of the expert of these dredges have been put to work, fourteen feet. In two years it is possi-WORK DONE AT LOW COST. Mr. Bates, as a dydraulic engineer, ble to have fourteen feet of water from Mr. Bates, as a dydraulic engineer, necured a contract upon the drainage canal. He was paid 25 cents per cubic yard for removing earth, a price at which is was predicted he would meet bankruptcy. The actual cost to him, however, has been less than one-half the contract figure. This result he was St. Louis to the sea every day in the year. Five hydraulic dredges will do the work if employed four or five months a year at a cost of \$10,000 a month each. This is almost magicmodern magle. The significance of this achievement The significance of this achievement is that the problem of maintaing low water navigation in all alluvial streams is solved. It is applicable to the Mis-souri, to the Illinois, to the Sacramen-to, to the Volga, to the Danube, to the Dniener, to the Hoogly in India, to the La Plata, to rivers in all parts of the world. It is fair to predict that no in-vention or achievement since the de-velopment of steam navigation has able to reach by means of his hydraulic dredger. He used machines which were vastly larger and more powerful than any other similar machines the world had ever seen. These machines were not a quick invention, not a discovery, but a development and combination made necessary by keen competition and made possible by the sharpened wits of the most alert and resourceful velopment of steam navigation has young men of the present day. En-gineers of all countries were amazed at the ease and small cost with which done as much for water transporta-tion upon rivers as this successful application of hydraulics to river bed earth was thrown from that canal by the hydraulic marvels. This, however, was only the first step. dredging will do in the near future.

Canal Digging is Made Simple and Also Economical **REVOLUTION IN ENGINEERING** The Twin Problems of Deepening Shallow

sippl.

and financial world.

mand and it really overcame many great obstacles. It was to the credit of the commission that it alertly, and

poard builded wiser than they knew.

They were after an improvement, but they have found revolution.

SATISFACTORY TESTS.

fected; in others the bowels are con-stipated, with headaches; still others are troubled with loss of flesh and ap-

are troubled with loss of flesh and ap-petite, with accumulations of gas, sour risings and hearburn. Mr. A. W. Sharper, of No. 61 Prospect St., Indianapolis, Ind., writes as fol-lows: "A motive of pure gratitude prompts me to write these few lines monotory the say and valueble modi-

GREAT AID TO COMMERCE

Rivers and Cutting Canale Are In-

geniously Solved by Lindon W. Bates, of Chicago.

The Methodist Episcopal church has fit-y-one deacontest homes, hospitals and or-hanages, of which fifteen are in foreign mds. There are 574 deaconcesses, of which lands. There are 574 deaconesses, of which ninety are in our foreign work; 100 are trained nurses. The organization has \$641,850 worth of property, which has been mostly given during the past quadrenni-um. During the past year the deaconess-es, who work without salary, have made \$22,461 calls, held 11,060 religious meetings and helped to care for 6,209 sick people either in hospitals or their own homes. The board of church extension is or-ganized on the principle that the strong

The board of church extension is or-ganized on the principle that the strong ought to bear the burdens of the weak. During thirty years it has administered nearly \$5,500,000, aiding about 10,000 churches. Besides the aid given outright it has a fund of nearly \$1,000,000, which is constantly loaned to churches at a low rate of interest, to be soon returned and loaned out again and again to help other med out again and again to help other

FREEDMAN'S AID.

The Freedmen's Ald and Southern Edu-cation society is of the greatest service to the negroes and whites in the south. to the negroes and whites in the south. It-has been in existence for thirty years and during that time has expended \$4,000,-000 in establishing and sustaining institu-tions of Christian learning in the south It has taught industry and letters, trades and learned professions. There has not been a time in the past thirty years, and we judge will not be in many a year to come, when we can withdraw our all from these people who suffer so many dis-abilities.

The three people who suffer so many dis-bilities. In the midst of the severe stringency of the times, and the prostration of nearly all kinds of business, our Book Concern, besides the necessary additions to its per-manent capital, has gone on paying its dividends, from actual business done, amounting to \$460,000, for the aid of neces-sitous cases among our efficient or preach-ers, whose salaries are deficient, and to as-sist in supporting our veterans, worn out ers, whose salaries are deficient, and to as-sist in supporting our veterans, worn out in the service, and their widows and or-phans. Thus it is evident that the church of God, dependent on the free gifts of the people, is the most substantial, most firm-by founded and best supported business establishment in this country. We congratulate the church that within the people four vers as the business establishment in this country.

We congratulate the church that within the past four years, as in all its previous history, there has come into it no division of sentiment with regard to its funda-mental doctrines. This does not imply lack of thought. It implies that the truth has been rightly apprehended, that it au-thenitates itself to the mind and heart and employs all its adherents in rapid progress.

EPWORTH LEAGUE.

Among the great agencies for the in-crease of spiritual life we cannot speak too highly of the Epworth league. In it are enrolled 1,32,000 of our young people organized into our 21,000 chapters. They are turning away from amusements of a pernicious character which are always the peril of advancing wealth and conse-



th on every tin IRBANK COMPANY,

AMUSEMENTS.

A MUSEMENTS. A spiritual church must always be op-posed to amusements that are dissipat-ing rather than recreative. To all such pleasures the church must oppose itself or dwindle as a spiritual force. Churches do not perish by sacrifices or self-denial. Persecution from without often makes them flourish within. But churches have variable by Inducence in what seemed to upon our shores from the far-off tidal wave of the French revolution declaring that all property is theft, that men may be as much enslaved by law as by force; de-prived of their rights by trusts and com-bines as by arms. In these misunder-standings, and it may be great wrongs, the church must not be silent. It is he-very nature to defend and care for the poor. Like her Master, the Spirit of the Lord God is upon her to preach the Gos-pel to the poor. Peculiarly is this true of our church. It began its ministry to the wretched prisoners in Britain, continued it among the poor colliers, has always sought the sorrowing, wretched, wander-ing and lost. It has never pandered to the rich, nor been silent at injustice. In this seething discussion concerning the rights of property we think these posi-tions are grounded on justice and right: 1-Every man has a right to acquire prop-erty by the legitimate means of activity, foresight, invention and inheritance. 2-No man has a right to the profit of his own labor. In that respect he is a capitalist. them flourish within. But churches have perished by indulgence in what seemed to be at first innocent delights, but grew at length into destructive habits. There are amusements that deaden all spiritual life. leave one without a sense of power with God, cause men to lose their first love and leave them only a name to live while they are dead. With an intense and ever grow-ing aversion to all that deteriorates the spiritual life of the church, we lift up a voice of warning against the increasing prevalence of amusements that are deteri-ous to our spiritual power. The constant and rigid adherence to the priciple which is embodied in our general rule, a part of and rigid adherence to the priciple which is embodied in our general rule, a part of the fundamental law of the church, which requires us to avoid "taking such diver-plons as cannot be used in the name of the Lord Jesus," cannot be too carnestly in-sisted upon, and should be enforced by the godly example of all spiritually-mind-ed people. We sincerely desire that the action of this general conference may be such as to awaken the conscience of the whole church to the perils rising from in-considerate indulgences in harmless plees-ures. The press of the church should speak out on this subject, and the minis-ters should lay down the law of the church the teaching of Scripture and the sad il-lustrations of history till the whole church shall be sensitively alive on this sub-ject. 4-No man has a right to as a his here to oppress his fellow men. 5-Every free man has a right to refuse to work for another. 6-No man has a right to prevent another from working when, and for whom he

INTOXICANTS.

ject.

The church has no new word to utter, nor new position to take in regard 'o those seductive but deadly polsons that blight and destroy all that is great and helv in human life. The accursed influence of intoxicating drinks and drugs on every nucceest of man, the family, social life, politics and religion, is earthly, sensual, and devil-possessed. By the power of and devil-possessed, By the power of heredity it lays on children to the third and fourth generation the curse of physi-cal deterioration, deficiency and idiocy. It hurries men into insanity with dreadfal

cal deterioration, deficiency and idiocy. It hurries men into insanity with dreadful rapidity. The ideal legislation, the enactment of which is to be constantly sought, or the utter destruction of this monstrous crime is total prohibition. And while we are seeking the enactment and enforcement of this ideal legislation we must seek to annihilate this arch-enemy by every available weapon. Any law that shuts the saloon on Sunday, or on election day, keeps it a certain distance from a church or school, that restricts the places where or the classes to whom this flery death may be sold, should be executed to the full. The position of our church in regard to political parties is clearly stated in the bisboy's address of 1882, thus: "With re-gard to politics, the attitude of our church is strenuously non-partisan and non-sectional, it acknowledges no alle-glance to any political creed or associa-tion. It urges all its members who have the right to vote, to discharge that duty, but it leaves every voter absolutely free from eccleciastical interference to deter-mine for himself for whom his ball shall be cast. The right of suffrage, or the franchise, we regard as a great and responsible trust, which should in all conscientiously, but in absolute personal responsible trust, which should in all conscientiously, but in absolute personal responsible trust, which should in all conscientiously, but in absolute personal redom. When moral issues are before the public our people are invariably found on the side of the highest standard; but even then they choose their own party at-filations, and refuse to be dictated to as to the matter of their votes." We recommend hat the general confer-ence make an earnest appeal to the gov-ernment of the United States to so adjust its internal revenue laws as got to seem to legalize the traffic in ardent spirits, in sections of the United States to so adjust its internal revenue laws as agot to seem to ide in forcing an infamous traffic on unwilling people. We are glind that awakened God's fundamental law of social unity and success. A general statement has been made that if per cent, of employes belong to the church employees. If this were true it would be partly accounted for by the fact that a large proportion of the la-borers have but recently come to our land. But we gladly affirm that no such dis-partly of percentages of employers and employed obtains in our church. There are thousands of working men who do most effective work to bring their workmates to the church and to Christ. The Meth-odists in the armies of England have long been recognized us a very potent factor of the organization. And Methodists in the mines, factories, shops and on farms of the United States are a most effective agency for the nation's good.

farmer as he slowly undressed. "But I'm in for a good time. No two ways abou that."

not aid in forcing an infamous traffic on unwilling people. We are glad that awakened public sen-timent has made it respectively to decline to drink, and to urge others to refrain, glad that great railroads and factories have concluded that men cannot be trust-ed with material interests, and precious human lives, who are addicted to intoxi-cating drink, glad that life insurance com-panies and mutual benefit interles have tearned that all drinkers of phoxicants

tried to its utmost, and that the vast ma-jority of disputes can be happily settled in that way. The United States has already set an example to the world by decorousinstance, a truth seeker once asked Olcott: ly submitting to arbitration nearly fifty occasions of differences with other na-

as mahatmas?" CAPITAL AND LABOR

ARBITRATION.

"Certainly there are," replied Colonel CAPITAL AND LABOR In the progress of our liberties and the widening of our development we have come upon perils unknown in the earlier periods of our history. Classes are ar-rayed against each other with mutual misunderstandings. A ripple has com-upon our shores from the far-off tidal wave of the French revolution declaring that all proporty is theft that man mark head lcott; "certainly they exist." "Could you establish the fact of their existence by absolute proof; evidence that you as a lawyer would term 'legal evidence'?

"Nothing easier," responded Blavatsky's lieutenant, taking a soft cambric handkerchief from his pocket. "Noth-ing easier. This very handkerchief was given me by a mahatma." This is the sort of argument that must satisfy onest inquiry. Backsliders from the faith have been

known to question the integrity of the leaders, and theosophists well advanced in the cult have not hesitated to im-In the cult have not hesitated to im-pugn one another's motives. Witness the mutual rending of Mrs. Besant and the late Mr. Judge. It is to be said for Blavatsky that she would not talk of the miracles she worked, but it may also be said that she did not attach

fetters or padlocks to the vocal organs of her adherents. They were at liberty totell what wonders they chose of the princess' performing. She never con-tradicted a report. On the other hand one of the pledges exacted by converts to the esotoric session is that they will controvert every statement that may enpitalist. 4-No man has a right to use his labor to discredit Blavatsky or her cult. They deny without regard to its truth the

matter in issue. Blavatsky was not a mahatma; she was an adept. In disposition the princess was too erratic to attain the high-

est development of soul. She was hot of temper and of coarse fiber. At times 7-Every man is accountable to God for the use of his time, labor and their outher conversation was such that there were well-grounded suspicions that in Blavatsky's ample frame the soul of the celebrated Catherine of Russia had found its abiding place. Vulgarity is a soft and a smooth deception of Blavatsky's conversational style. As is known, she was an incessant smoker of cigarettes. She made her own, and sky's conversational had become so expert that history ac-counts foll but one personage who was her peer in the art. Blavatsky would her peer in the art. Biavatsky would place two cigarette papers on the table or desk at which she might be sitting, and placing upon each the proper quan-tity of tobacco would roll both simul-taneously, one with her left and one with her right hand. Both would be perfectly constructed Having Sulabad perfectly constructed. Having finished them she would hand one to the person to whom she might be talking and insert the other in her own mouth. Prince Louis Napoleon it was perhaps—some

French potentate in any case-the only other ambidextrous cigarette-maker to come into public notice.

As to the miracles worked by Blavatsky there are many opinions. The music which sometimes was heard in her vicinity is explicable on the theory of small music boxes sewed in the opul-ent raiment of the mahatma's friend. There is another theory to account for the bell ringing in harmony. The yan-kee at King Arthur's court whose adventures are carefully reported by Mark Twain noted a singular thing. A knight would be absent for several days and, returning, would tell wondrous stories of princesses he had rescued and dragons he had slain. The yankee remarked that while each one knew he was lying personally he accepted the stories of his brother knights with un-"My last blow out in N'York," said the questioning credulity. In the case of Blavatsky and her disciples, all one hav

Then he went over to the fire escape, un-colled it and threw the end out of the win-doy in case of emergency. "Can bet your life," he saild, as he rolled fill his clothes up in a ball, with his watch, pocket-book and excursion ticket in the middle, and put them under his pillow. "Tm here for a blow out, But I sin't takin'ng chances." "My first and last blow out in N'York." he repeated, as he locked and bolied the door before planting the bureau and ward-robe in front of it. The he blew out the ras. It was his last blow out.-New York World. Then he went over to the fire escape, unheard strange sounds, and his statement went as it was made. No one doubted, but on the contrary united to spread the news. One night at a gath spread the news. One night at a gath-ering at her home a young man sud-denly exclaimed: "I hear a hell." He had previously been advised that if he sought popularity the hearing of bells was an easy way to get it. So he said he heard a bell, and afterward told bis adviser, he had said what was not, for he had heard no bell. To him serve adviser he had said what was not, for he had heard no bell. To him came

drawer of Mr. Sennett's desk at Simla." This A. P. Sennett was of the party, a recent arrival in Bombay, and was walls of argument, so as to say. As, for deeply interested in esoteric research. He appeared largely in theosophic mat-"Are there in existence such persons ters later. Sennett wrote to his wife to open his desk and search the drawe and send to him any piece of delft, or parian marble, or anything of similar nature she might find. Sennett did not believe it would be found. In five or six days a parcel came by carrier from six days a parcel came by carrier from Simia. It was the missing fragment of the statuette. Of course its presence in Simia aforded conclusive proof that Blavatsky had franchises over systems of speedy expressage other than those incorporated under the laws of the em-pire. India, England and America, as represented in theosophy, marveled at this great evidence of her power.

> Note the easy explanation of the phenomenon. The facts were labori-ously dug up by an honest man and pleced together into a fabric of truth. as was the broken statuette. Blavat-sky knew that Sennett was coming to Bombay, and, like all other actors and entertainers, she warmly desired to make a hit with her new audience. She employed a servant in the house where she was visiting to break off a piece of the statuette on the side nearest the wall, where it would not be noticed. This she sent to Sennett's secretary or clerk-a young Hindu, who was a student of the occult or a confederate of the princess, whichever may be the more suitable term. She gave him explicit directions what to do with it and carefully concealed it in Sennett's It was not long before Mr. Bates was sent for by the Mississippi river com-mission government board, which had desk under some papers. Just before the house party at Bombay left the drawing room for the veranda on the evening of the second incident of the mission government board, which had been struggling for years with one of the greatest modern problems, that of keeping a depth in the father of waters sufficient to permit even light-draft steamers to ply between St. Louis and New Orleans. Twenty millions of dol-lars have been spent for this purpose, and in a recent official communication the scoretary of war said the only reevening of the second include the wo-statuette phenomenon, one of the woalso a friend of Blavatsky, silk thread to the ornament. At the proper time she pulled the thread and gravitation did the rest. It required no skill to recover the thread in the confusion that followed.

One thing the mahatmas did at Blavatsky's request has never been ex-plained as a fraud. It is one of the few instances of her occult power, so called, whose integrity has not been attacked. She was riding in palanquins one day with a party of English women in India. One of the number remarking an uncommon appearing brooch another

and asked him to build a hydraulic dredger for use in deepening the Mis-sissippi. In fact, the members of the

upon.

years lost piece of jewelry.

It was able to remove 2,000 cubic yards he was to have a bonus, or premium, of 0 per cent of the contract price. The official tests have just been finished near Memphis, and his great dredger has demonstrated its ability to do things that are well-nigh incredible, but they are official and must be beions of her. It has been said she was not a mahatma, but an adept. Her inability at all times to subject the body to the mental or intellectual part pre-vented her from reaching the height of development. Many of the deeper stuto the dents say it is impossible for a woman to become a mahatma. There is an-other theory concerning Blavatsky, lleved. An average of the tests in or-dinary river sand, according to the re-guirements, gave results of a little over and many subscribed to it. This was that the real Princess Blavatsky died many years ago, and from that time until her second death her body was used by various mahatmas, who animated it in series, and instructed the seekers for truth.

If the Eaby is Cutting Teeth. Mrs. Winslow': Soothing Syrup has been used for over Fifty Years by Mil-ins of Mother: for Lieir Children while Teething, with Perfect Success. It Soothes the Child, Softens the Gums, Alays all Pain, Cures Wind Colle and is the best remedy for Diarrhoes. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. He sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

LITTLE CUT AMBER NOW.

Pipe Mouthpiece Three Inches Long Worth from \$12 to \$15.

From the Sun. "Is that real amber?" asked the man as he held up a pipe before the dealer. The pipe was a handsome briarwood one, and it had a clear amber mouthpiece nearly three inches long. The price mark was \$3.50. "Yes, it's real amber," said the dealer.

the secretary of war said the only re-suit was eighteen inches more of water for a distance of fifty miles. The dis-couraging result was not the fault of the commission, which had done as best it could with the means at its com-"That is, it's as real as any amber you can get nowadays in a pipe. It is not cut from a piece of amber, but is made by a melting process. Ninety per cent. of that mouthplece is amber. The other ten per cent, is a composition used to harden it and make it stick together. Some years ago amber was plenty, and a pipe like that would have a mouth-piece of amber cut from a block and In disregard of the traditions with which it was more or less incumbered, sought out the young man who had achieved so much on the drainage canal never melted. But the amber mines have practically given out, and you can't get any more big pieces. A piece of cut amber as long as that on the pipe you have there would be worth from \$12 to \$15, and it wouldn't be a bit better than the manufactured am-ber. It wouldn't be so durable and would not feel any better between the

teeth." "I was in England a year ago," said a man who had listened to the conver-sation, "and one of the largest manu-facturers there said that there had not been a piece of amber as long as three inches in the market for five years." "That's so," said the pipe seller, "You mer soit a pipe with the pipe seller, "You teeth.' Mr. Bates built a machine under con tract. He was to have \$172,000 for it if it should be found capable of removing 1,600 cubic yards of earth per hour. If it was able to remove 2,400 cubic yards

may get a pipe with a genuine cut am-ber mouthplece in some stores in New York, but if you look up its record you will find it was made eight or ten years ago and has been in stock. This com-position is used today in expensive

meerschaums as well as in briarwoods

Automatic and the second secon

If the Baby Is Cutting Teeth.

wore, said: "I once had such a brooch as that, but I lost it, or a servant stole it. That was sixteen years ago," she added regretfully. "Would you like to have it again?" inquired Blavatsky. "Certainly." "It's in that cushion you are sitting

The cushion was opened, and, as the adept had said, in it was the sixteen

Blavatsky's disciples held two opin-

to do to get a reputation for esoteric wisdom was to assert that he had

7-Every man is accountable to God for the use of his time, labor and their out-come, wealth. All these fundamenta orinciples of pro-gress and personal development should be plainly taught by the pulpit. If the spirit of Christ be accepted and practiced by the church, all unjust digributions of prop-erty therein will be remedied. This is a Christian communism which reaches the hand of sympathy and help from above downward, rather than a hand of violence and murder from below upward. The equality that Christianity teaches is ac-complished by raising the lowly to the highest places, even the heaveniles; not by dragging the loty down. If managers of business requiring va-rious sorts of labor would take, whenever particed, the individual workingmen into partnership by establishing a scheme of profit-sharing for all who are engaged in productive labor, then all occasions for carelessness, wastefulness, strikes, viol-lence and heart-burnings would be avoid-ed. Hundreds of great concerns go on suc-cessfully year after year, by adopting God's fundamental law of social unity

HIS LAST BLOW-OUT.