Mrs. Stowe said one day, on her Florida plantation, to her uneducated negro servant, who had at least a legal right to vote, "Sambo, don't you think I ought to have a right to vote as well as you." He replied, "Law, Missus, does you think woman has sense enough to vote." (Laughter). I am not asking for woman's suffrage, but I am asking that those who vote, whether men or women, black or white, native or foreign shall have "sense enough to vote."

CHANGE THE ADVOCATES.

Since 1890 I have been advocating what I hope the Endeavorers will also urge, that just as soon as possible we shall pass laws, to take effect on the first day of laws, to take effect on the first day of the twentieth century, giving everybody full warning by passing them soon, that all new voters, native and foreign, must after the dawn of the twentieth century, by an educational qualification or test of some sort, prove, before they receive the scepter of suffrage, that they have sense enough to vote.

enough to vote.

There are three necessities of life in a republic like ours. We must have intelligence enough to resist the sophistries of the demagogue. We must have conscientiousness enough to resist the bribes scientiousness enough to resist the bribes of the demagogue. We must have conscientiousness enough to resist the bribes of the corporations, never so tempting as now, for the citizens as well as for their selected legislators. And we must also have a spirit of equality. Only the Sabbath can give us as a people the intelligence and the conscientiousness and the spirit of equality that are the three necessities of life in a republic, what is the matter with the Spanish republics and the French republic? When you read news I hope you have the habit of looking behind the news, for the philosophy that underlies the facts, France has more cabinet changes than all the rest of Europe together, It is a republic 'good for this day only,'' lying in the crater of a not extinct volcano. Look at the Spanish republics south of us. I was an editor recently for two years, and read one hundred and fifty newspapers a week. I think there was never a week during those two years, and I think there has never been a month in the last five years, when there have not been from one to five revolutions going on down there. Whenever election time comes, they get out their guns. Let those who think a written constitution makes a safe republic remember that these Spanish republics have got just as good a constitution as we have, for they have copied ours. copied ours.

constitution as we have, for they have copied ours.

THEY HAVE NO SABBATH.

What is the matter with these republies? The matter is they have no Sabbath. The toliers spend their Sabbaths in labor, and the leisure classes in brutish dissipation and chilish-play, and therefore they cannot develop manhood enough of the spirit of equality, mot enough of conscientions are and intelligence to govern themselves. Bob Burdette said very significantly, and it takes in this whole question of the Continental Sanday as against the American Sabbath, from the civic and political standpoint: "The Declaration of Independence was not born in a beer hive on Sunday afternoon—nat by a long shot."

Another need of our country, besides this one of cilizenship, and the outcome of it, is Christian statesmanship; and here is me recur to that same monument of Washington, as I saw it from a most pleturesing point of view. I think it has never been brought to the public notice, but I believe that the Washington monument was placedwhere it is with reference to the window in the white house back of the president's desk. When in the president's room this flashed upon me, for right back of his desk is an arched window, which he looks through as he comes in; and all the presidents, one after another, as they come from their private apartments; each president seeing every morning before he takes his seat, as if framed in that arched window, a picture of what a president ought to be, a monument of the first president, which, like him it celebrates, is simple and lofty and strong. We want statesmen like Washington in all those respects.

Recently New York has built a centennial arch in honor of Washington, and selecting from all his writings a single sentence to put upon it, New York has call into it these words, in which Washington rebulged the substitution of expediency for right. "Let us raise a standard to which the wise and the honest may repair. The event is in the hands of God," (Applause). How New York can write a license law under the shad THEY HAVE NO SABBATH.

with sin."
NOT A PRETTY PAIR.

The panels as we put them up, Washing-on on the one side, and the average poli-The panels as we plit them up, washing-ton on the one side, and the average poli-tician of today on the other, do not make a pretty pair. I, was reminded, when all the people were so relieved and satisfied at the adjournment of the last congress, of a funeral where a passer-by said to the sexton, "Who is dead?" The name was given of a cross, crabbed, unpairiotic cit-izen. "What did he die of? What was the complaint?" The old sexton replied, "No complaint. Everybody satisfied." But why were we so short of statesmen, just when a great commercial and monet-ary crisis made them necessaries of life?

just when a great commercial and monetary crisis made them necessaries of life? The better citizens in such cases often stay home on election day, a thing they would have no need to do if they had not stayed at home on the night of the primary. Very likely the primary came on a prayer meeting night, because prayer meeting Christians were not influential enough in politics to be considered, and because they were neither wanted nor expected. But they were needed. And it would have been better if they had left praying to the women, and gone to the primaries, as one church did, pastor and all.

How often it happens that the good man that ought to have been nominated was not, no matter what better political machinery we get, even though immigration be restricted and educational tests for suffage established, we shall never get better officers unless we nominate better candidates, and that such will not be nominated unless good citizens attend the primaries, which even now they could usually control, if they would. Let us get better primaries, and in the meantime use those we have.

At the close of Mr. Craft's address

At the close of Mr. Craft's addres H. J. Raymore conducted an open par-liament on the theme: "One thousand new societies organized and ten thousand souls saved this year by the En-deavorers of Pennsylvania, how can it This subject called forth many suggestions from the delegates.

Evening Session.

The Frothingham was filled to over flowing in the evening, when the last session of the Christian Endeavor convention was begun, William M. Benham, of Pittsburg, presided over the meeting and Rev. W. G. Watkins, of the North Main Avenue Baptist church of this city, conducted the song and devotional exercises. Rees Watkins and the North End section of the united choir led the congregation in singing. Rev. Mr. Moffatt, of the Washburn Street Presbyterian church, offered prayer and the choir and con-

gregation sang again. Secretary McDonald introduced to the audience the members of the commit-tee of '96. As the members of the committee ranged themselves along the front of the stage they were greeted with the Chautauqua salute by the audience. Then Secretary McDonald introduced each one to the audience, Charles E. Daniels, chairman of the committee, was the last one introduced.

He made a short farewell address, which was roundly applauded. The report of the nominations committee was then read and their report opted. The new officers were each turn presented to the audience by Mr. Benham, the presiding officer of the meeting. Rev. A. B. Philputt, of Philathe newly-elected president, thanked the convention for the honor conferred upon him and pledged self to endeavor to conduct the office to the best of his ability.

MR. WOOLEY'S ADDRESS.

John G. Woolley was then introduced by Mr. Benham. Mr. Woolley spoke on "Christian Citizenship." His re-marks were on the duty of Christian voters in politics. He said:

The political economist talks to him d he understands him not; then mes the non-committal minister,

"Young men, imagine this nation seventy-five million times larger than yourself; anything that would be mean in you would be ignoble in a candidate for office; anything that would not be right for the individual can not be right for a legislative body. I have the idea that in five years young women will be voters. The schoolhouse is the greatest reformer in the world. It's futile for the church to teach salvation if she herself does not keep her hands out of dirty polities. out of dirty politics. "The country spends \$1,800,000,000 for

whisky and tobacco yearly, twice as

man but a dirty politician.
"The Christian man should do his own political thinking and not be so weak as to let others do his thinking for him. I want to exhort to duty the Christians who see the right and knows how to do it, but who says he can't. I touch no particular party, but score the influence of liquor and corruption in politics.
"You say you don't see the Lord in

politics? You don't know how to focus. You are not trying to find the Lord. Your lens wavers. I wish no one to think I want to make political converts, but no Christian can afford to vote any but a clean ticket for a clean man and we don't see much of either in the two big parties."

HIGHER SPIRITUAL LIFE. The choir sang an anthem at the close of Mr. Woolley's address, after which Rev. Sidney N. Usher, of West Chester, was introduced Rev. Mr. Usher spoke for a higher spiritual life. His was the last stated address of the

session.

Rev. Grant C. Teuller, of Chicago, sang by request, "As You Go," a hymn dedicated to the convention and the words of which were written by Mr. Teuller

Rev. E. H. Romig, of Lebanon, confucted consecration services. The choir and congregation sang and Rev. offered a short prayer and then made a short exhortatory address. The meeting was closed with a benediction

IN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

There was a good attendance again last night at the closing session in the Academy. Rev. Joseph K. Dixon, D. D., of the Penn Avenue Baptist church. presided, and the West Side choir led in the congregational singing. Rev. G. L. Maice, of the United Evangelical church, Capouse avenue, conducted the opening devotional service.

William Turner, chairman of the nominating committe, read the recommendations agreed upon and they were adopted by an unanimous raising

hands. The committee of '96 was brought to the stage and each in turn introduces to the audience. Each was greeted with generous applause and a veritable ovation was tendered Charles E. Danfels, the chairman of the committee Mr. Daniels acknowledged the reception with a few graceful remarks, concluding with the statement that no convention could beast of its finances being in better shape than are those of the convention of '96.

The new officers were next intro-

duced. Rev. Dr. Philputt, the new president, was the only one to make re-marks. He commended himself and the work into the hands of God and trusted that with the prayer and active co-operation of the Endeavorers of Penn-sylvania, the results of the year would be most gratifying.

WINNING SOULS.

Rev. J. H. Woodring, of Allentown, spoke on the subject, "Winning Souls," It was a masterly address@ind won for him warm commendation from Dr. Dixon, the presiding officer, and the audience, which frequently interrupted him with applause, and as he concluded gave vent to such enthusiasm that it brought forth the remark from Dr. Dixon that the convention was waking up. Rev. Mr. Woodring spoke as fol-

"Said Rev Dr. Francis E. Clark at Allentown, February, 1896; "This new movement-Endeavor movement-is the old evangelistic movement, the old soul-saving movement. I am glad that Dr. Clark, the father of the Endeavor movement is keeping the soulsaving idea to the front and for this reason, it emphasizes the need of deeper, fuller, stronger spiritual life. A brother wrote me the other week; 'Nothing this side of Heaven is like helping to save a human soul.' I fully concur in this. I can truly say that for years, and more and more so as the years come and go, there is to me noth-ing like the exuberant joy that comes to my heart when successful in winning a soul for the kingdom, wonder that this should be so!

verteth the sinner from the error of his way shall save a soul from death and shall hide a multitude of sins. "Think a moment of the Scriptural description of the dignity of a soul. Let us make man in our image. Thou hast made him a little lowe than the angels, and hast crowned him with glory and honor and didst set him above the works of Thy hands.' If any of us could claim to be lineal de-scendants of the Queen of England or scendants of the Queen of England or Emperor of Germany, what lofty de-meanor would distinguish us! Every-body would take off his hat and say," 'Good morning.' We are vastly higher in rank. We are creatures made in God's likeness, a little lower than the angels. If you win a soul you have the double honor of being a prince and elevating a prince; of blessing yourself

"Let Him know that he who con-

and another on whom is the seal and stamp of a Divine royalty. THEY MUST BE WON.

"Now, souls can be, must be, won. 'He that winneth souls is wise.' Christian Endeavor is Christian effort. It is an attempt to do something for Christ and for others. The true Endeavorer is the young man or young woman who is making an honest effort to discharge his or her duty to Christ and to humanity. Young people, wake up! Your work is not the maintenance f an organization; it is the salvation f souls. It is not the gathering of nembers into the Christian Endeavor ociety; it is the crowding of the gates

of Heaven with redeemed souls.
"There are certain forces which we may call "winning forces" which are indispensible in soul-winning Endeaver. These forces are of two classes: Those on God's side—those on the human side. Those on God's side are, Grace, the Scriptures, The Holy Spirit. We cannot win souls without these. The one who would win souls for Christ and the Kingdom must himself be a thoroughly converted person, must have the garce of God in his own heart. He must have to know how to use the word of God.
This is the sword of the spirit. It is the instrument God uses to convict of sin, to reveal Christ and to regenerate men.
"The Bible is the instrument upon

which we must rely and which we must use in bringing men to Christ. And then, of cardinal importance is the "bap-tism of the Holy Ghost." :'Ye shall re-ceive power after that the Holy Ghost is come upon you," said Jesus to his disciples after having given them the great commission to go out and be His

vitnesses. "The supreme condition of soul win-The supreme condition of soul win-ning power is the same today, "After that the Holy Ghost is come upon you." This is an absolute necessity. This trinity of forces on the God-ward side, Grace, the Book, the Holy Spirit who belongs to the politician, and he speaks unto him and makes a failure. The then practical politician builds a fire under him of politician builds a fire under him of political chicanery, but he never budges. Those who never voted yet can be saved from that kind of fate.

GAS STOVE USELESS. "A man from the country went to the city and saw there on exhibition in a store a gas stove and was so im-pressed with it that he invested in one, although there was no gas in the small town in which he lived. He did a small town in which he lived. He did not know why the thing would not work until he had made a second trip to the city with his complaint. A gas stove without gas is a uscless an en-cumbrance. And so any kind of ma-chinery, even church or Endeavor

machinery, without impelling force-without motive power is utterly inef-

whisky and tobacco yearly, twice as much as is spent for bread. Give this country more gold, it will buy more champagne. Give us more silver and it will buy more beer. This is no joke.

"There is a parallel between the honest, thrifty man and the drunkard and spendthrift, but it is widely separated. I feel the pinch of poverty and want to know a remedy. What is to be done for the poer? Are you to explain the financial situation to him? or tell him to quit drinking? which? I despise the man who is a professed clean churchman but a dirty politician.

"The Christian man should do his own political thinking and not be so deavor, leaning on God, and the next

The great principle of Christian Endeavor, leaning on God, and the next which follows logically is promise of obedience, and the next is obedience in every possible line of Christian activity—all of which centers in winning souls.

"Among the "winning forces" on the human side, the man-ward side, I would simply mention these: prayer, faith, consecration, courage, tact, perseverance, love. All important and neces

sary.
"If there is anything the average Endeavorer in this hurrying age needs to have impressed upon him, it is the ne-cessity of more prayer. By praying more we will not work any less and will

accomplish vastly more.

What will not faith, consecration, perseverance, accomplish? Faith, consecration bring perseverance, courage, enthulsasm. And they are always 'ac-complishing the impossible.' Difficulties have been yielding to these ever since the world began.

VERY COSTLY BUG.

"Secretary Morton, who is a better statesmen than entomologist, was showing a reporter through the Ento-mological bureau, the other day, and this is part of what the reporter says he said: 'I've got a bug in there that cost the government \$20,000; he don't look it, but he did. It's 4 fact. One look it, but he die. It's 4 fact. One day an outfit of scientists started in pursuit of this bug. They ranged all over the hemisphere and stuck to his trail like bloodhounds; they ransacked North America all the way from the Isthmus to Alaska. After the most re-markable adventures by flood and field. they treed their bug and took him prisoner. He was then brought cap-tive to Washington, and he's right now in that brick house, the



ARTHUR R. FOOTE, of Scranton, One of the Chairmen of the Hall Committee,

highest priced bug on earth. A round up of the total expense of that one bug nunt came to over \$20,000. But we got the bug.'

"How this should send the blush of shame to our cheeks when we become so easily disheartened and discouraged in the grandest, noblest, most glorious work under the sun—winning souls! It is true as John Elliott wrote on the title page of the grammar of the In-dian language which difficult language he had spent twelve years in learning and reducing to writing: "Prayer and pains, through faith in Christ, will do anything."

TACT A GREAT FORCE "Then tact is a great winning force on the human side in this endeavor. We must adapt our methods to the condi-

tions and needs of the people. We must not be afraid to get out of the old ruts, away from the humdrum rou-tine. We, as Christians, have a definite, aggressive mission-to find the After all, is it not better to be a drummer in the Salvation Army and bang an old drum through this world for the salvation of men then stand in the mightiest cathedral on this earth and preach most eloquently to a handful of good men and women who are securely established in the faith

Our mission as Christian Endeavorers, our business is to be Christs's witnesses—to tell the story of His love and thus win souls for Him. You say: "! have tried, have spoken sometimes and it did not seem to make an impression.

How did you speak? God tells us to beseech, entreat. We may speak in such a way as to drive sinners away from Christ, but we may also speak so as to draw them to the Saviour. Go in the Master's name, and speak as He would speak, words of kindness—of love; hearts are sure to break then. Some years ago, some twenty or thirty women met for prayer in connection with the work of trying to rescue some of the poor fallen ones. There was a girl sitting there, with her face almost as bright as an angel; she had only been converted a little while, and she said she would like to tell about it. She lived in one of the worst streets in New She was taken ill. No one came near her; she had been left alone for two or three days, when one day a knock came to the door, and a young lady came in. 'I have heard about you she said to her sick sister, 'and I have come to see if I can help you.' She She swept the room, started a fire in the stove, smoothed the invalid's pillow, and said she would come again. When she went away she repeated a text of Scripture, but it did not make any impression on the sick one. She came again, did up the little room and went away, repeating a text, still it made no impression. She came for several days and one day she came, swept the floor, cooked some dinner, and made every thing look nice. "Then," continued the narrator, 'she came and looked at me, and put her hand on my brow, and stooping down, she kissed me. As she kissed me I saw a tear trickling down her face. It was that kiss-that tear that did it. I tell you friends that is what we want to speak as if we mean and believed what this blessed Book teaches.

NO SPECIAL TALENT NEEDED. "You, my friend, can become a soul-winner. No special talents are needed. But a special consecration of your tal-ents must be made. Only the gifts that are on the altar can God use. Do you desire to be a soul winner? Will you pay the price? Absolute renunciation of evil. Entire consecration to the work, complete trust in God through Christ, and full dependence on the Holy Christ, and full dependence on the Holy Spirit for power are the terms; will you meet them?

"It costs something. But you may have heard the story of Mahmond, the idoi-breaker, the great Mohammaden conqueror of India. How he is said to have come to the huge idol, fifteen feet high, at Somnat, and when he was about to destroy it, the priests threw themselves before him, and offered an enormous ransom if he would spare their idel. After a moment's pause, Mahmond declared that he would rather be known as the breaker than the seller of idols, and struck the image with his mace. His example was followed; the image was broken by the blows, when from its hollow interior were poured forth such a quantity of diamonds and precious stones as mor than repaid him for the ransom he re

out—we shall find that in their destruc tion, in letting God "rule supreme and alone" in our hearts, and giving our sione in our nearts, and giving our-selves earnestly, faithfully, diligently to winning souls, there come to us for greater riches of joy and blessing. They that be wise shall chime as the brightness of the firmament, and they

that turn many to righteousness, as the stars forever and ever." Among the shining ones in glory, the redeemed forever happy, the happiest will be those earnest faithful laborers for Christ who caught every opportun ity to do good, and, by co-operating with the divine Spirit, won precious souls to the Master.

SALOONS MUST GO.

After Mr. Woodring's address cam Hon. John G. Wooley's most entertain-ing effort. Dr. Dixon, in introducing him, said: "I want to say to Mr. Wooley before he begins that I came to this city recently and took charge of a "I want to say to Mr church located on a block that has eight saloons. That church or those saloons must go. It wont be the church." (Applause). "I don't know," said Mr. Wooley, "but

what that is a pretty good place for a church. At least, I would favor it as a location for the churches of some ministers. They might, then, wake up to a realization of the terrible evil of the liquor traffic." Mr. Wooley was given rapturous ap-plause and a Chautauqua salute and as

for the Frothingham the applause followed him to the door. The solemn and impressive Christian Endeavor consecration service brought the meeting to a close. It was led by Rev. R. W. Miller, of Reading. After the Endeavor benediction—Mizpah had been given the audience filed out singing "God Be With You Till We

conducted his address and started

RALLY OF THE JUNIORS.

Meet Again."

Certainly one of the most sightly and probably one of the most important features of the day was the rally of the Juniors. There were about 1,500 of them. They gathered in the Penn Ave-nue Baptist church early in the after-noon, and, headed by Mounted Policeman Richard Burke and Bauer's band, marched down Penn avenue, up Spruce street and to Jefferson avenue, where they countermarched before entering

the church.

Following the band were J. W.
Browning, C. H. Chandler and Rev. W.
H. Stubblebine, respectively chairmen
of the local finance, music and press
committees, and then came a procession of young people which reached
from Linden street along Jefferson avenue and down Spruce street to Wyo-ming avenue. As they marched they sang that familiar Endeavor song which does not seem to grow old.
"There is Sunshine in My Soul Today,"
and "Onward, Christian Soldiers," and
"We're a Little Junior Band." Especially in the vicinity of the church
was there a large crowd waiting to see the marchers pass by and to hear them

The lower floor of the church been cleared by the ushers and the Juniors marched into the edifice through the two doors on the Linden street side, while the band in the street

MRS. HANGI PRESIDENT

Mrs. J. F. Hangi, the city superinendent of Junior work, whose recent forts have been followed by a remarkable gain in the strength and organ-ization features of the younger Endeavorers, presided over the rally. There was an opening song service, a recitation of the ninety-first psaim and prayer by Rev. George E. Guild, of the ovidence Presbyterian church, of this

The address of welcome was by Miss Mary Graves, of the Grace Reformed Episcopal church, of this city. The responses were by State Senior Secretary McDonald and Attorney W. M. Bern-ham, of Pittsburg, ex-president of that hair, and "particular marks." city's union. According to the pro-gramme, Miss Jameison, the state Junior superintendent, was to make the responsive address, but could not feet be present. A message from her was read by Mr. McDonald.

During the roll-call the societies re-sponded by M selection of scripture and brief reports of presidents and secretaries, the whole showing a condition that was highly satisfactory. There were three one-minute reports by the

superintendents. There were brief addresses by Dr. McCrory, the state president, and Rev. Dr. Worrall, who is temporarily occu-pying the pulpit of the Green Ridge Presbyterian church. The latter part of the programme was interspersed with chorus singing.

There was a reception in the church

parlors at the close.

SUNRISE MEETINGS.

Yesterday's exercises of the third and last day of the Christian Endeavor convention were opened by a series of sunrise prayer meetings. These meet-ings were begun at 6.30 o'clock and were held in the Penn Avenue Baptist. Second Presbyterian, Plymouth Congregational, Providence Presbyterian, Green Ridge Presbyterian, Dunmore Presbyterian, Hickory Street Presby-

terian and Elm Park churches.

The meetings were all well attended, many besides delegates being present.

DENOMINATIONAL RALLIES.

Following the afternoon services in the Frothingham theater and Elm Park church there were denominational railes in eight churches, the Frothingham and the Academy of Music as follows: Presbyterians, United, Reformed and Cumberland Presbyterians, at the Frothingham; Rev. J. A. Little, D. D., Hokendauqua, in charge, Methodist Episcopal, Primitive

Methodist and Protestant Methodists Methodist and Protestant Methodists, Elm Park lecture room; W. L. Turner, Philadelphia, presiding. United Evangelical, First Presbyter-ian church; Rev. H. F. Schlegel, Mey-

erstown, presiding. Baptists and Free Will Baptists, Penn Avenue Baptist church; Miss Frances M. Schuyler, Williamsport, presiding, Reformed Calvary, Reformed church, Rev. J. W. Menninger, Lancaster, pre-

siding.
Colored delegates, Howard Place African Methodist Episcopal church, Jus-tus Crump, Scranton, presiding. Lutherans, Second Presbyterian church; Rev. W. N. Hinman, Columbla, presiding.
Episcopal and Reformed Episcopal.

Grace Reformed church, Rev. Sydney N. Usher, West Chester, presiding. Congregationalists, in the Academy of Music: Rev. Thomas Bell, of Scran-

on, presiding.

Denominations not mentioned in the bove, Young Men's Christian Associa-Rev. W. G. Watkins, Scranton, presiding.

EXCURSION TO FARVIEW TODAY.

If fair weather prevails it is probable that a large number will take advant-age of the low-rate excursion to sight-ly Farview today. Tickets will be sold at 75 cents each for adults and 40 cents for children and are good on all out-going Delaware and Hudson trains up The return trains will reach Scranton at 2.27, 3.25, 4.37 and 5.45 p. m., the latter connecting with the Black Diamond After that, the quiet sense

Of possession; careless care, And the calm indifference ress on the Lehigh Valley railroad That all married lovers wear. at Wilkes-Barre. **CONVENTION NOTES**

Railroad tickets are good to return on any trains up to and including Mon-

day.
Miss Della P. Evans, of the West Side, is the only woman among the thirteen vice-presidents. Persons who forget the name of Dr. than repair that the raison he re-fused.

So it is that, whatever pleasures and delights the idois of our hearts may offer if we spare them, whatever of personal case and comfort they hold

There were informal gatherings at

the Hotel Jermyn and Hotel Terrace Nearly all the state officers are quoted as saying that the arrangements made

for this convention were the most com-plete in the history of state Endeavor, Noonday open-air evangelistic meetings were held yesterday, as on Wednesday, at many shops and factories and in several suburban districts in the evening.

Miss Runk, the leading spirit of the Allentown delegation, became ill on Tuesday and was confined to her room in the Hotel Jermyn until yesterday afternoon.

What Mrs. J. F. Hangi has done as

city Junior superintendent was very forcibly illustrated in the numbers and

doings at the Junior rally in Elm Park hurch in the afternoon. Rev. Charles Roads, D. D., of Philalelphia, is one of the most widely known and popular Endeavorers in the state. Evangelistic work is his forte. He is of the most unobtrusive and calm natures imaginable, but has a fund of quiet humor and jovialty which spread itself in any congenial gathering. He and Rev. C. A. Oliver, of York, are dubbed "The Evangelistic Chums." Dr. Crafts, during his address in Elm Park church and the Frothingham in the afternoon, exhibited a small carpenter's saw which years ago he brought from Nazareth, in the Holy Land, the birthplace of Christ, With this saw on the stage of the Academy of Music, several years ago, he dubbed Hon. T. V. Powderly Knight of Labor, The occasion was a public meeting in the interest of Sabbath Observance, over which Hon. Ezra H. Ripple, then mayor, presided. Mr. Powderly sat on the platform and was one of the speak-ers. At the conclusion of Mr. Powder-ly's address Dr. Crafts approached him and striking him on the shoulder with the saw, said: "T. V. Powderly, I dub thee Knight of Labor." Mr. Powderly was at that time grand master work man of the Knights of Labor.

IDENTIFICATION BOOKS. A Scheme for Proving Identity in Various Countries.

From the Globe-Democrat. Passports are intended primarily for the purpose of identification. The same idea is the object of a scheme which has been adopted lately by a number of the nations of the world. The question whether it shall be taken up by United States is to be discussed at the convention to be held in Washington

next winter,
The idea referred to is nothing more or less than an identification book which enables the holder to establish his identity wherever in the world he may be. This is often a matter of the utmost importance. Travellers ignorant of the language of the country through which they are journeying are apt to have trouble in securing mail addressed to them, in cashing money orders, and in various other ways. They may even find themselves stranded for lack of the very funds which are await-ing them at the post office, simply because they are not personally known. It is mainly through agitation of the subject by tourists that the identification book has become an accomplished

The book of identification is a small green paper-covered book of convenient size for the pocket. It costs only ten cents and may be bought at any post office. On the inside of the cover is placed a photograph of the holder, tied in place and fastened by a scaled rib-bon. To this is attached the signature of the person. On the opposite page is a declaration signed by the post office official saying that photograph and signature are genuine. Of course the of-ficial witnesses the making of the sig-nature and is easily able to determine whether the portrait is a likeness of the applicant or not. On the next page is a full description of the holder of the book, giving details as to height, eyes, if a man has a wart on his nose it is mentioned.

that "on presentation of this book and the signing of a receipt any post-office is required to deliver to the holder all mail matter addressed to him. It is necessary, however, that the signature on the receipt shall correspond to the signature on the book and that the lineaments of the person shall agree with the photograph and of the description given in the book. Two-thirds of the book of identification is made up of a series of receipts ar-ranged like bank checks, which may be torn out and given in exchange for mail matter or money transmitted by

mail. It is easy to see that the plan is cal-It is easy to see that the plan is car-culated to save an immense amount of trouble. The postoffice which receives the last receipt of a book of identity retains the stub of the receipt book, and if the holder of the book demands it must issue to him a new book with-out requiring further proofs of identity. The sheets of the book, duly numbered. are attached to the cover by a ribbon in the national colors of the country that sells the book, and the two ends of the ribbon are fastened by an offic-

Already the scheme has been adopted by France, Italy, Switzerland, Turkey, the Argentine Republic, Brazil, Bulgaria, Colombia, Costa Rica, Egypt, Grecce, Liberia, Mexico, Paraguay, Portugal, Roumania, Tunis, Venezuela, and Chill. It remains to be whether it will be accepted by United States.

Unrecongnized Genius.

Black-browed Pete, the hero of a hundred stage robberies and thirty-seven train wreckings, sat lost in thought. His dark brow was knitted and he held his chin in his hand, as he had seen other villains do. He was thinkink; thinking thoughts of extra large calibre and big

bore.

His wife, standing in the dusk and shadow of the curtain, her white finger dow of the curtain, her white finger woven together, watched his face furtive ly, and her woman's heart told her thing

ly, and her woman's heart told her things were going to happen.

At last he spoke.

"Unless." he said slowly, though he did not forget to place the proper inflection on his last three words, "I get a job, we are doomed. We will return to Chicago, where, in its wilderness, I may once more lead me wild, wild life."

The woman shuddered.

"Why, oh why, Pete?" she implored, and the howling of the wind outside supplied the shiver music. "Cannot we stay here? Do not drag me back to the life I had hoped we had left behind us for-e-ever!"

"Cease, woman!" commanded her hus "Cease, woman!" commanded her hus-band wearily: "I do nothing willingly, but Fate is against me. I have roobed one hundred and six stages, wreeked thirty-odd trains, saved twenty-three people from drowning and perishing in the flames and jumped from the ten highest bridges in the world, and yet I have been in New York ten whole days, and not a manager York ten whole days, and not a manager has offered to star me! 'Tis a cruel world!' world?

And in the silence that followed the gen-tle throb of his faithful Waterbury might have been heard operating against his stalwart fifth rib.—E. J. A., in Truth.

SHE MARRIES HIM AFTER ALL

From the Union and Advertiser. You love me? Ah, I know, As men love, no better, dear, Worship? Yes, a month or so, Tendersness? Perhaps a year,

Blame you, dearest! Not at all. As fate made you, so you stand. As fate made you, so you fall Far below love's high demand. Yet stranges is love's deep law

I can look you through and through, Tracing plainly nature's flaw In the heart she gave to you. Knowing all my heart must stake,

OFFICIAL JOBS WILL BE SCARCE

The Next President Will Have Few of Them to Give Away.

AN EMPTY POLITICAL PIE PLATE

The Civil Service Blanket Covers Nearly All of the Positions in the Government Service -- Some Fat Jobs Still Remain, However, Atthough Most of Them Are in the Consular Service.

The next president of the United States will be in one way the poorest man that ever occupied the White House. He will have hardly any gifts to distribute, in the shape of offices, among his friends and supporters. The civil service law has spread its blanket over nearly all the positions in the government service, and under it the present place-holders rest in security. They cannot be removed to make room for cannot be removed to make room for new appointees. The mistortune—if such it shall be called—was made com-plete a year ago by Mr. Cleveland's order extending the law in question to the government printing office and to con-suls drawing salaries between \$1,000 and \$2,500 per annum. In short, to put the case crudely, but truthfully—the politi-

cal ple-plate is empty.

What a change in twenty years! Only so short a time ago an incoming president had at his disposal 80.000 offices. without counting postmasterships-enough to satisfy a great army of politi-cal adherents. Now he has only about 2,000, outside of the postoffice depart-ment—scarcely a sufficient number to whet the appetite of the greedy place-hunter. The law thousand clerks are hunter. Twelve thousand clerks are employed in the executive departments at Washington. All of them draw fat salaries and chuckle over the fact that their situations are secure, no matter who wins the election.

Hitherto chiefs of divisions in the de-partment have been changed with each new administration. These jobs are exceptionally well-paid and easy. Many of them are almost sinecures. There are hundreds of them, and they have been bestowed customarily upon specially favored political and personal acquaintances of the president and mem-bers of the cabinet. Mr. Cleveland's re-cent order made them situations for life, practically. The same order gave an equal protection to all messengers and laborers in the departments. The former gets from \$60 to \$70 a month, and the latter \$40 to \$50. Uncle Sam gives nearly twice as much for clerical and manual work as is paid by business firms. Where else than in government employ do women get \$1,000 to \$1,800 a year for typewriting and other tasks requiring no greater skill, with a month's vacation and another month allowed for

sick-leave? The next president will have no place to give in the departments except a few assistant secretaryships, auditorships, and such important posts, filled by and with the consent of the senate. The most important feature of Mr. Cleve-land's recent order was the paragraph which extended the civil service law to the government printing office. This establishment, which is the largest printing office in the world, has 3,000 employes. No places there are left open save those of the public printer and a few confidential men. The same execu-tive proclamation included the 150 em-ployes of the inter-state commerce commission. The bureau of engraving and printing, with its 1,500 employes, nearly half of them women, has been covered by the civil service law for many year: same remark applies to the service, except for the agents, who are appointed by the president and confirm

in the president's gift, though they are not many. The best of these are in the consular service. Most desirable of all from the financial point of view is the consulship at Liverpool, which, thanks to remunerative fees, is worth about \$30,000 a year. Next comes the place of consul general at London, which yields \$25,000. The post of consul general at Paris is nearly as good, having an income of about \$20,000 attached to it. Then there are a few very julcy consulates, at Bradford and Manchester, in England; at Lyons and Bordeaux in France, and at Hamburg and Chemnitz, in Germany. There is quite a list of diplomatic posts abroad, to be filled by ambassadors and ministers, at \$17. 500 per annum, but it can hardly be said that they are desirable for the sake of the salaries. The persons who hold them are obliged to maintain such a style of living that it is hard for them to get along at all unless they have private fortunes. More in this way is required of an ambassador than of a minister; yet congress did not see fit to raise the pay when ministers at certain posts were lifted to the rank of ambassadors of the United States.

There is no longer such big money is consulships as was formerly the case All the fees obtained by United States consuls used to go into their own pockets: now the bulk of them must b handed over to the treasury. That is why the consular service costs this government less than nothing, being actually a source of revenue. The official fees of the consul general at London run beyond \$60,000 per annum. Consuls have a first-rate opportunity for speculation, but the wrongful withholding of fees by such an official is punishable as a felony. Even nowa-days consulships are among the most eagerly sought of government places. Incidentally, it is worth mentioning that a consul ranks with a captain in the navy or a colonel in the army. When he visits the flagship of an American squadron in a foreign port, he is entitled to salute of seven guns.

The president is still at liberty to appoint collectors of ports. These places used to be exceedingly profitable, those who held them getting such a rake-off in the shape of fees that four years of incumbency was equivalent to a for-tune. But now the fees are so cut down that the profit is no great matter. inited States marshals formerly were able to gather in the dollars at a surprising rate. It was no extraordinary thing for such an official to earn \$20,000 year. Fees for arresting people, for transportation of witnesses, for mileage, etc., ran up to high figures. But the new law has reduced the fees greatly. Of course, all post office clerks, railway mail clerks and carriers are under the civil service law, and their places can be filled only by competitive examination. Leaving aside the postmasters, nearly all of the vast army of Federal office-holders outside of Washing-ton is under the blanket of the so-called

ton is under the blanket of the so-cauca Chinese system.

Now, it would be entirely within the power of the new President to upset the whole of this business by withdrawing the operation of the civil service. He could even annul it to all intents and purcoses for a time. Then he might discharge as many of the government employes as he chose, regovernment employes as he chose, re-placing them with other clerks and offi-cials of his own selection. The law in question does not control the Chief Executive, but merely permits him to ex-tend the system over such parts of the civil service as he sees fit. But it may safely be said that no President would dare, without obtaining the approval of Congress, to abrogate the civil service law. He would not even venture to withdraw its application to any great extent for to do so would excite widespread popular indignation and the emphatic disapproval of the national Legislative Assembly. The civil service law is widely mis-

understood. It does not forbid any head of a department to dismiss as many of the employes as he likes. But he cannot appoint to the vacancies any persons other than those who are offered by the Civil Service Commission, after having passed satisfactory examinations. Thus the incentive to discharge subordinates for political reasons is removed. The reform has had a marked effect on politics, Naturally, there is not so much enthusiasm nowadays among political workers of the office-seeking class. At the same times the army of office-seekers at the opening of a new administration is almost as numerous as ever. The number of derstood. It does not forbid any head as numerous as ever. The number of available places being limited there are one hundred applicants for one po-

are one hundred applicants for one position where erstwhile there were only half a doen perhaps.

There are many hardships incidental to the Presidency, and of these not the least is the office-seeking nuisance. At the beginning of the present administration Mr. Cleveland made a lamentable outcry about that annoyance declaring that he eagerness of a certain class of American citizens to secure situations in the government's employ was shameful and indecent. Apparently, he forgot that he himself had been so recently an office-seeker apparently, he lorgot that he himself had been so recently an office-seeker and a successful one. After the White House had been subjected to a slege for several months he put a stop to the whole business by referring all place-hunters of whatever description to the heads of the executive department. ments. During the first three months of Mr. Cleveland's present term 6,000 letters a day were received at the White House. They did not bother him to any extent, because the bulk of them were handled by his clerke, and he saw only these which he wanted to see only those which he wanted to see. The President, though he never

The President, though he never sees them, gets an immense number of letters from lunatics of all persuasions. There are thousands of them on the so-called "crank file" at the White House Some of them House, Some of them contain threats. More than half of them are from peo-ple who have gone crazy over religion, and these are usually quite incoherent. Some of the religious cranks keep up a regular correspondence with the White House year after year. If the lunatics were satisfied with communication through the mails there would be no harm, but they are apt to start right away for Washington whenever they away for Washington whenever they get out of the asylum. Some of them object to the President's occupancy of the White House, because they say they own it; others are proprietors of the whole United States and want the Chief Magistrate to take the territory in trust for them; yet others have pa-tents to exhibit, and occasionally one turns up with a gold mine to sell.

Women are the most persistent officeseekers. They have two methods—fas-cination and tears. The former is emcination and tears. The former is employed only by young and pretty ones; the latter is the more usual resort. Not infrequently they wear mourning, in order to elicit sympathy. They are willing to da anything—even scrub, if required, Once having succeeded in getting employment, not thirty days elapse till they ask for more pay and extra leave. Well they know men's weakness in their regard, Old Jerry Rusk once said: "People usually consider me a hard-headed, practical business man, but I am a d—d fool where petticoats are concerned. Men address petticoats are concerned. Men address to me the most piteous appeals of em-ployment, and I coldly refuse; but a little woman in a bjack dress will come into my office, flop over on my desk, and the first thing I know I am hustling around to find a position for

hustling around to find a position for her with a comfortable salary."

Presidents, like Princes, are frequent-ly accused of ingratitude to their friends. Certainly one exception to this rule, if such it be, was Mr. Pierce. After his election an application was made him by William F. Colcock for the made him by William F. Colcock for the place of Collector of the Port of Char-leston, All the congressmen from South Carolina were opposed to him. Never-theless it was asserted by Mr. Venable, of North Carolina, that Colcock would get the position simply because Pierce never went back on a friend. Pierce and Colcock had been in Congress toand Colcock had been in Congress to-gether, and, according to a story told by Venable, they were going home at night on one occasion in company, when they were obliged to cross a stream known as Goose creek, Pierce got over all right, but Colcock fell in the mud and shouted to his companion to extriente him from the bor. "I can't to extricate him from the long. I can be possibly give you any assistance," replied Pierce, "but if it will do you any good, I will go back and sit down in the mud with you." True to Venzble's prediction Colcock was appointed to

the Collectorship. The plan of appointing employes under the government by competitive ex-amination is sometimes referred to sneeringly as the "Chinese system." It is true that the Chinese have pursued this method since time immemor-ial. The executive departments at Pekin open at noon and close at 5 p. m. Cooks are regularly hired at he Emp cost to supply them with meals. cost to supply them with meals. The clerks are not on duty every day, but are divided into squads which report for service alternately. Salaries run from \$200 pr. from \$300 up, and are paid quarterly,

partly in silver and partly in rice. CLEARED HIS CLIENT.

The Able Argument That Saved a

Cracker from Going to Jail. There are four bosom companions in Jacksonville—the broker, the dentist, the undertaker, and the capitalist. Where you see one of them you will find the rest-taking a drink. The un-dertaker and the capitalist admire the dentist and the broker because they can tell such wonderfully clever stories. The broker and the dentist revers and love the undertaker and the capitalist because they are such wonderfully

good listeners. This happy, admiring quartet form an ideal roundtable, and around this roundtable the two listeners often hear good stories by the dentist and the broker. The dentist is an imaginative sort of a story-teller, who manufac-tures finales to fit incidents. The broker is a great reader, a realist and

philosopher.
One night the broker told of a lawsuit in Alabama. A cracker from the mountains was on trial for shooting and wounding a "nigger." He was arrested, and, having no money, the judge appointed the broker to defend him. The broker was not a lawyer in the legal sense of the word, but the judge, who was an old college mate of his, said he was an idiot because he wasn't one; in other words, that he was a lawyer by instinct. The broker crossquestioned the witness briefly, sending in now and then a sarcastic and dis-comfiting trajectory. When he came to

make a speech, he said: "Gentlemen of the jury, I have taken great pains to show you that my client was a respectable citizen. Ten wit-nesses have asserted—on oath, mind you—that he stands high in his com-

munity. defendant was six feet three inches tall, and the jury smiled.
"He stood high in his community, and that is sufficient. Now for the law. We find in the thirtieth verse of the sixteenth chapter of Chitty on Pleadings --Chitty, gentlemen, was one of the bravest generals in the Confederate army-this well-established principle

of law." Here the broker snaps his eyes to-gether and adjusts his glasses, holds the book far off, elevates his chin, and

reads:
"'No respectable white man can be guilty of crime." That, gentlemen, is enough, I leave That, gentlemen. Is choosed the case in your hands."
Each juror changed his quid, looked at his neighbor, nodded, and without leaving their seats rendered a loud and emphatic verdict of "Not guilty," and then joined in three cheers for the de-

fendant and his lawyer.

The undertaker found fault with the story because nobody in it had been

The dentist remarked that if any-body deserved killing it was the brok-