CHENISTIAN

## PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION.

Document Opening to Settlement the Wichita and the Kiowa, Comanche and Apache Reservations.

Comanche and Apache reservations by the President of the United States of America:

A PROCLAMATION. Whereas, By an agreement between the Wichita and affiliated bands of indians on the one part, and certain commissionses of the United States on the other part, satisted by act of Congress approved March 2, 1895 (28 Stat., 876, 894), the said indians ceded, conveyed, transferred and solinquished, forever and absolutely, without any reservation whatever unto the Inited States of America, all their claim, itie and interest of every kind and character in and to the lands embraced in the fellowing described tract of country now in the territory of Okiahoma, to wit: Commencing at a point in the middle of the main channel of the Washita river. where the 98th meridian of west longitude crosses the same, thence up saiddle of the main channel of said river to the line of \$8 degrees and 40 minutes west longitude, thence on said line of 98 degrees and 40 minutes due north to the middle of the channel of the main Canadian river, thence down the middle of said main Canadian river to where it crosses

the 98th meridian, thence due south to the place of beginning. And whereas all of the conditions required by law to be performed prior to the opening of said tracts of land to setment and entry have been, as I here-

by declare, duly performed. AUGUST 6 THE DAY. Now, therefore, I. William McKinley, President of the United States of Ameriby virtue of the power vested in me known that all of the lands so as aforesaid ceded by the Wichita and affiliated owa and Apache tribes of Indians, tively, saving and excepting section ixteen, thirty-six, thirteen and

hree in each township, and all lands beated or selected by the territory of Oklahoma as indemnity school or educational lands, and saving and excepting all lands allotted in severalty to individual Indians, and saving and excepting all lands allotted and contirmed to religious societies and other organizations, and saving and excepting the lands selected and set aside as grazing lands for the use in common for said Comanche, Klowa and Apache tribes of Indians, and saving and excepting the lands set aside and recorved at each of said county seats for ition as town sites, and saving and excepting the lands now used, occupied er set apart for military, agency, school, school farm, religious, Indian cometery, reserve, forest reserve, or other uses, will, on the 6th day of Au-1901, at 9 o'clock a. m., in the manherein prescribed and not otherwise, opened to entry and settlement and to

position under the general provisions the homestead and town-site laws of the United States. Commencing at 9 o'clock a. m., Wednesby, July 10, 1901, and ending at 6 o'clock m., Friday, July 26, 1901, a registration will be had at the United States land of ces at El Reno and Lawton, in the ter-Story of Oklahoma (the office at Lawton to occupy provisional quarters in the imnediate vicinity of Fort Bill, Oklahoma territory, until suitable quarters can be provided at Lawton), for the purpose of ter, settle upon, and acquire title to any said lands under the homestead law, and of aspertaining their qualifications so to do. The registration at each office will be for both land districts, but at the time of registration each applicant will be required to elect and state in which dis-

tain registration each applicant will be required to show himself duly qualified to make homestead entry of these lands under existing laws and to give the registration officer such appropriate matters of description and identity as will protect the applicant and the government against any attempted impersonation. Registration can not be effected through the use of the malls or the employment an agent, excepting that honorably discharged soldiers and sailors entitled to the benefits of section 2304 of the revised statutes of the United States, as amended by the act of Congress approved March 1, 1901 (21 Stat., 847), may present heir applications for registration and due proofs of their qualifications through an agent of their own selection, but no person will be permitted to act as agent for more than one such soldier or sailor. No person will be permitted to register more than once or in any other than his true name. Each applicant who shows himself duly qualified will be regly. tered and given a non-transferable certificate to that effect, which will entitle him and examine the lands ed hereunder in the land district in which he elects to make his entry; but the only purpose for which he may go upon and examine said lands is that of enabling him later on, as herein provided, to understandingly select the lands for which he will make entry. No one will be permitted to make settlement upon any of said lands in advance of the pening herein provided for, and during the first sixty days following said open

or of a soldier's declaratory statement duly accepted by such officers.

ing no one but registered applicants will

be permitted to make homestead settle-

ment upon any of said lands, and then

duly allowed by the local land officers.

in pursuance of a homestead entry

The order in which, during the first sixty days following the opening, the registered applicants will be permitted to make homestead entry of the lands opened hereunder, will be determined by trawings for both the El Reno and Lawon districts publicly held at the United States land office at El Reno. Okla., commencing at 9 o'clock a. m., Monday, July 29, 1901, and continuing for such period as may be necessary to complete the same. drawings will be had under the supervision and immediate observance of a committee of three persons whose integ-My is such as to make their control of drawing a guaranty of its fairness. The members of this committee will be appointed by the secretary of the interior. who will prescribe suitable compensation for their services. Preparatory to these drawings the registration officers will, at the time of registering each applicant who shows himself duly qualified, make out a card, which must be signed by the policant, stating the land district in hich he desires to make homestead entry, and giving such a description of the applicant as will enable the local officers to thereafter identify him. card will be at once sealed in a separate inguishing label or mark than such as may be necessary to show that it is to into the drawing for the land district which the applicant desires to make entry. These envelopes will be separated according to land districts and will be carefully preserved and remain sealed unopened in the course of the drawings herein provided. When the registration is completed all of these scaled enace of drawing and turned over to the mmittee in charge of the drawing, who, such manner as in their judgment will attended with entire fairness and equality of opportunity, shall proceed to der, under the direction of the secretary

Bollowing is the President's proclama- draw out and open the separate envelopm epening the Wichits and the Kio- opes and to give to each inclosed card a opes and to give to each inclosed card anumber in the order in which the en-velope containing the same is drawn, While the drawings for the two districts will be separately conducted, they will occur as nearly at the same time as is practicable. The result of the drawing for each district will be certified by the committee to the officers of the district and will determine the order in which the applicants may make homestead entry

of said lands and settlement thereon.

Notice of the drawings stating the name

him by the drawing will be posted each

day at the place of drawing, and each applicant will be notified of his number by a postal card mailed to him at the address, if any, given by him at the time of registration. Each applicant should, however, in his own behalf, employ such measures as will insure his obtaining prompt and accurate information of the order in which his application for homestead entry can be presented, as fixed by the drawing. Applications for homestead entry of said lands during the first sixty days following the opening can be made only by registered applicants, and in the order established by the drawing. At each land office, com-mencing Tuesday, August 6, 1901, at 9 o'clock a. m., the applications of those drawing numbers 1 to 125, inclusive, for that district, must be presented, and will be considered in their numerical order during the first day, and the applications of those drawing numbers 125 to 250, inclusive, must be presented and will be considered in their numerical order during the second day, and so on at that rate until all of said lands subject to entry under the homestead law, and desired thereunder, have been entered. If any applicant fails to appear and present his application for entry when the number assigned to him by the drawing is reached, his right to enter will be passed until after the other applications assigned he will be given another opportunity to make entry, failing in which he will be deemed to have abandoned his right to make entry under such drawing. To obtain the allowance of a homestead entry each applicant must personally present the certificate of registration theretofore issued to him, together with a regular homestead application and the necessary accompanying proofs, and with the regular land office fees, but an honorably discharged soldier or sailor may file his declaratory statement through the agent representing him at the registration. The production of the certificate registration will be dispensed with only upon satisfactory proof of its loss or destruction. If at the time of considering his regular application for entry it appears that any applicant is disqualified from making homestead entry of these lands, his application will be rejected, notwithstanding his prior registration. If any applicant shall register more than once hereunder, or in any other than his true name, or shall transfer his registration certificate, he will thereby lose all the benefits of the regis-

THE NEUTRAL STRIP.

the first sixty days following said open

tration and drawing herein provided for, and will be precluded from entering or settling upon any of said lands during

Because of the provision of the sai act of Congress, approved June 4, 1960 the settlers who locate on that part of said lands called and known as the 'neutral strip' shall have preference right for thirty days on the lands upon which they have located and improved. the said lands in the "neutral strip" shall for the period of thirty days after said opening be subject to homestead entry and townsite entry only by those who have heretofore located upon and im proved the same, and who are accorded preference right of entry for thirty days as aforesald. Persons entitled to make entry under this preference right will be permitted to do so at any time during said period of thirty days following the opening without previous registration, and without regard to the drawing herein provided for, and at the expiration of that period the lands in said 'neutral strip" for which no entry shall have been made will come under the general provisions of this proclamation. The intended beneficiaries of the provision in the said acts of Congress, approved, respectively, March 2, 1896, and June 6, 1900, which authorizes a qualified entryman having lands adjoining the ceded lands, whose original entry embraced less than 160 acres, to enter so much of the ceded lands as will make his homestead entry contain in the ag gregate not exceeding 160 acres, may ob tain such an extension of his existing entry, without previous registration and without regard to the drawing herein ovided for, only by application, accompanied by the necessary proofs, at the proper new land office at some time prior to the opening herein provided for

Any person or persons desiring to found or to suggest establishing, a townsite upon any of said ceded lands at any point not in the near vicinity of either of the county seats therein heretoforc selected and designated as aforesaid, may at any time before the opening hereir provided for, file in the proper local land office a written application to that effect describing by legal subdivisions the landintended to be affected, and stating fulls and under oath the necessity or propriet of founding or establishing a town at that place. The local officers will forthwith transmit said petition to the commis sioner of the general land office with their recommendation in the premises. Such commissioner. If he believes the public interests will be subserved thereby, will if the secretary of the interior approve thereof, issue an order withdrawing the lands described in such petition, or any portion thereof, from homestead entry and settlement, and directing that the same be held for the time being for townsite settlement, entry, and disposition only. In such event the lands so withfrom homestead entry and settle will, at the time of said opening and not before, become subject to settleentry, and disposition under the general townsite laws of the United None of said ceded lands will be subject to settlement, entry or disposition under such general townsite laws. except in the manner herein prescribed until after the expiration of sixty days from the time of said opening.

TOWNSTTER,

Attention is hereby especially called to the fact that under the special provisions the said act of Congress, approved March 3, 1901, the townsite selected and designated at the county seats of the new counties into which said lands have been formed can not be disposed of unthe general townsite laws of the Inited States, and can only be disposed of in the special manner provided in said act of Congress, which declares:

"The lands so set apart and designated shall, in advance of the opening, be sur veved, subdivided and platted under the direction of the secretary of the interior into appropriate lots, blocks, streets, a leve and sites for parks or public build ings, so as to make a townsite thereof Provided. That no person shall purchase more than one business and one residence Such town lots shall be offered and sold at public syction to the highest bid

THOUGHTS FOR EVERY DAY.

Inopportune consolations increase a leep sorrow.—Rousseau. Fortune does not change men; it unmasks them.--Mme. Necker.

If you can not do what you like to do, try to like what you have to do. Two good rules for life are: Never be discouraged; never be a discourmer.-Ariel.

Shum idleness; It is the rust that staches itself to the most brilliant metals.---Voltaire

WISE OR OTHERWISE. No philosopher can give a reason for half that he thinks.

A man without a conscience is man without principle. The high premium on honesty

proves that it is the best policy. Pride and folly cost some people more than their actual necessities. Spite enables the fool to believe he is happy in his unhappiness.

A good business qualification is the ability to attend to one's own business.

All parague are especially admonished that under the said set of Congress, approved March 3, 1901, it is provided that no person shall be permitted to settle upon, occupy or enter any of said coded lands except in the manner prescribed in this proclamation until after the expiration of sixty days from the time when the same are opened to settlement and entry. After the expiration of the said period of sixty days, but not before, any of said lands remaining undisposed of may be settled upon, occupied and antered under the general provisions of the homestead and townsite laws of the United States in like manner as if the manner of effecting such settlement, occupancy and entry had not been proscribed herein in obedience to law. It appearing that there are fences

around the pastures into which, for con-venience, portions of the coded lands have heretofore been divided, and that these fences are of considerable value and are still the property of the Indian tribes ceding said lands to the United States, all persons going upon, examinof each applicant and number assigned to ing, entering, or settling upon any of said lands are cautioned to respect such fences as the property of the Indians and not to destroy, appropriate or carry away the same, but to leave them undisturbed so that they may be seasonably removed and preserved for the benefit of the In-

scribe all needful rules and regulations necessary to carry into full effect the opening herein provided for. In witness whereof I have hereunto as my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington t 4th day of July, in the year of our Lord 1961, and of the independence of the United States the one hundred twenty-sixth. WILLIAM MORINLMY.

By the President: JOHN HAY, Secretary of State. IN THE FLOWER GARDEN.

Many Groups Deserve Greater Attention Than They Boceive.

Among the most popular flowers of

to-day are the lovely peonies in vapurple. The petals of some varieties are as large as saucers, and being of a satiny texture, and drooping in graceful folds, they attract a good deal of attention. It is pleasing to know that these tree peonies will grow in any good soil without much trouble, consequently the whole tribe should be found a place in every garden. They give a fine effect in beds lawns, or may be grown in pots and taken into the conservatory at present season when at their fullest beauty. Some of the newest kinds measure nine inches across the bloom. These peonies die down in autumn. and start growth with renewed vigor in spring. The gold-flowered Ethiopion lily is another beautiful thing that ladies procure as a fitting companion to the pure white variety. There is also quite a novel plak flowered form, but as yet quite rare; it was discovered recently in Rhodesia, Many dwelling houses are now adorned with the lovely climbing Wisteria sinesis, which is unequalled for the purpose when in flower. The fine pendulous racemes of a rich lavender color remind one of a bunch of grapes from the way they hang on the branches. They are produced so freely that at the present season there seem more blossoms than leaves. The Wisteria is quite hardy and its stems extend to a great length each summer. Young plants can be bought very cheaply, and we trongly recommend this elegant climber to those who do not know it. A group of pretty flowering plants that deserve greater attention than they receive are the double-flowered lyy leaved geraniums. Few plants compare with them for balconies or window boxes or to hang down from stagings in the conservatory or from baskets; the foliage alone is handsome. whilst the flowers which are produced so freely, right through the summer, are both bright and lasting. They look magnificent when trained along trellis

THE PRICE OF CHOCOLATE. Much Cheaper in America than

Countries Where Grown.

work in sunny positions.

When, on drinking your cup of choeclate at breakfast, you find a sediment deposited in the bottom of the cup. you may feel sure that this insoluble stuff is the adulterant with which the chocolate is cheapened to such a degree that the beverage far from source of production costs less than it does in the place where it is produced. in Soula America the retail price for the better grades of chocolate averages about \$1 per pound, while in Italy, France. England and in the United States the better grades sell at a much lower price. In America the ordinary chocolate sells for about one-third of the price that is charged for it where it is produced. The cause of this, the producers say, is that the original product is adulterated greatly before reaching its final market, a cheaper article than the cocoa bean constituting the large proportion of 90 per cent of the chocolates of commerce. The cocoa bean from which chocolate is manufactured is produced in its finest form in Venezuela, though various other parts of Central and South America grow and export large quantities. Two crops of the bean are gathered each year, and the manufacture consists simply in grinding up the beans into meal and then adding sugar and arrowroot, with the necessary flavor-usually vanilla or cinnamon. The mass is moistened until it is in a semi-fluid state, after which it is run into molds of the proper shape.—New York Press.

Maurico Barrymore's Witty Betert. mented actor, Maurice Barrymora is still the foremost subject in the circle of the unfortunate man's friends. On one occasion, when Barrymore was visited by a number of friends, one of them dropped a 50-cent piece on the floor, and, search high and low, the money could not be found. "Wonder where it went to!" one remarked. "Went to the devil, I guess," said the loser. "Trust you for making 50 cents go further than any one cire," said Barrymore.-New York Times.

SUNDAY'S SUBJECT.

Copyright, 1981, Louis Elepsob, M. T.) Washington, July 7 .- Although Dr Salmage was hindered from attending the great annual meeting of the Chriscian Endeavor society at Cincinnati his sermons show him to be in symmathy with the great movement; text, Amos ix., 13, "Behold the days come, saith the Lord, that the plowman shall overtake the reaper."

Unable because of other important duties to accept the invitation to take part in the great convention of Chris- the hearts of the American people to- the difference of 28,000,000 tian Endeavorers at Cincinnati, began | day? I do not care in what village or | spilt up among themselves not as last week, I preach a sermon of congratulation for all the members of that | go. What is it? Is it the postoffice? magnificent association, whether now gathered in vast assemblage or busy | hall? Ak, you know it is not! You in their places of usefulness, trans- know that that which stands nearest atlantic and cisatlantic, and as it is now harvest time in the fields and is the Christian church. cickles are flashing in the gatherings of a great erop, I find mighty suggestiveness in my text.

It is a picture of a tropical clime, with a season so prosperous that the harvest reaches clear over to the planting time, and the swarthy husbaudman, busy cutting the grain, almost feels the breath of the horses on his shoulders, the horses hitched to | for the obsequies, what building do you the plow, preparing for a new crop. solicit? Do you say, "Give me the fin-Behold the days come, saith the Lord, that the plowman shall overtake the reaper." When is that? That is now. That is this day, when hardly have you done reaping one harvest of religious result than the plowman is setting ready for another.

In phraseology charged with all venom and abuse and caricature know that infidels and agnostice have declared that Ohristianity has collapsed; that the Bible is an obsolete book; that the Christian church is on the retreat, I shall answer that whole-

cale charge today. Growth of Christianity. But now let us see whether the book whether the church of God is a Buil Run retreat, muskets, canteens and haversacks strowing all the way. The great English historian Sharon Turner, a man of vast learning and great accuracy, not a clergyman, but an attorney as well as a historian, gives this overwhelming statistic in regard to Christianity and in regard to the number of Christians in the different centuries; In the first century, 500,000 Christians; in the second century, 2,000,000 Christians; in the third century, 5,000,000 Christians; in the fourth century 10,000,000 Christians; in the fifth century 15,000,000 Christians; in the sixth century 20,000,000 Christians; in the seventh century 24,000,000

Christians; in the eighth century, 20, 000,000 Christians; in the ninth century 40,000,000 Christians; in the tenth century 50,000,000 Christians; in the eleventh century 70,000,000 Christians; in the twelfth century 80,000,000 Christians; in the thirteenth century 75, 000,000 Christians; in the fourteenth century 80,000,000 Christians; in the fifteenth century 100,000,000 Christians; in the sixteenth century, 125, 000,000 Christians; in the seventeenth century 155,000,000 Christians; in the eighteenth century 200,000,000 Christians a decadence, as you observe, in only one century, and more than made up in the following centuries, while it is the usual computation that there were at the close of the nineteenth century 470,000,000 Christians, making us to believe that before this century is closed the millentum will have started its boom and lifted its bosan-

Poor Christianity! What a pity if has no friends! How lonesome it must he! Who will take it out of the poorhouse? Poor Christianity! Four hundred millions in one century. In few weeks of this year 2,509,000 copies of the New Testament distributed the earth is like an old castle with 20 gates and a park of artillery ready to thunder down every gate. See how heathendom is being surrounded and honeycombed and at tacked by this all conquering gospel At the beginning of the nineteenth century 150 missionaries; at the close of that century \$4,000 misionaries and native helpers and evangelists. At the beginning of the nineteenth century there were only 50,000 converts. Now there are over 1,000,000 converts from heathendom.

The Force of the Bible. Suppose the congress of the United States should pass a law that should be no more Bibles printed in America and no Bibles read. If there are \$0.000,000 grown people in United States, there would be 68,000. 000 people in an army to put down such a law and defend their right to read the Bible. But suppose the congrees of the United States should make a law against the reading or the publication of any other book, how many people would go out in such a people to go out and risk their lives in defense of Shakespeare's tragedies or Gladstone's tracts or Macaulay's "Histhere are a thousand men who would die in the defence of this book where but I can tell you on what principle it tion or shall I take me there is not more than one man who is, it is on the principle that if a man would die in the defense of any other jumps overboard from an ocean liner book. You try to insult my common he makes more excitement than all the sense by telling me the Bible is fading | 500 who stay on board. But the fact out from the world. It is the most that he jumps overboard does not of popular book of the centuries.

How do I know it? I know it just as sengers? It makes great a I know in regard to other books. How when a man jumps from the I many volumes of the his ory are platform or from the pulpit blished? Well, you say 5 000. How delity, but does that keep the many copies of a the book are pub- the church from carrying

times as many Bibles abroad as any other book among sivilined nations. does not that show you that the most No may It it had been put & popular book on earth today is the farther from the earth thus to word of God?

collection of hypocrites, and it is los- in time to prove that the sa ing its power, and it is fading out from put in the right place. How the world." Is it? A bishop of the ore woven into the light? Boy Methodist church told me that that de- Issue Newton. Three, ways nomination averages two new church- Browster. How high to the av es every day. In other words, they realist Two and a half miles build 780 churches in that denomina- Lies. Ninety miles, say other tion in a year, and there are at least tists. How far is the sun from 1,500 new Christian churches built in | earth? Seventy-six million miles America every year. Does that look Lacalle. Elighty-two million as though the Christian church were says Humboldt. Ninety million fading out, as though it were a defunct | says Henderson, One hundred institution? What stands mearest to million miles, says Mayor. Only a what city or what neighborhood you ing on anything. Is it the hotel? In it the lecturing to the hearts of the American people In the Hour of Distyon.

You may talk about the church being a collection of hypocrites, but when the diphtheria sweeps your children off whom do you send for? The postmaster, the attorney-general, the hotelkeeper, alderman? No. You send for a minister of this Bible religion. And if you have not a room in your house est room in the hotel?" Do you "Give me that theater?" Do you say, "Give me that public building where I can lay my dead for a little while we say a prayer over it?" No. You say. "Give us the house of God." And it there is a song to be sung at the obsequies, what do you want? What does anybody want? The "Marselllaise Hymn?" "God Save the Queen?" Our own grand national air? No. They want the hymn with which they sang their old Christian mother into her last sleep, or they want sung the Sabbath school hymn which their little girl sang the last Sabbath afternoon she was out before she got that awful sickness which broke your heart. appeal to your common sense. know the most endearing institution on earth, the most popular institution on earth today is the church of the Lord Jesus Christ. A man is a foo

that does not recognize it. The infidels say: liberty now for infidels; freedom platform. Infidelity shows its power from the fact that it is everywhere tolerated, and it can may what it will." Why, my friends, infidelity is not half so blatant in our day as it was in the days of our fathers. Do you know that in the days of our fathers there were pronounced infidels in public authority, and they could get any political position? Let a man today declare himself antagonistic to the Christian religion and what city wants him for mayor; what state wants him for governor; what nation wants him to president or for king? Let a man openly proclaim himself the enemy of our glorious Christianity, and he cannot get a majority of votes in any state, in any city, in any country, in any ward of America.

What Christianity Doct.

A distinguished infidel years Ago riding in a rail car in Illinois What has Christianity ever old Christian woman said: has done one good thing anyhow. has kept an infidel from being governor of Illinois." As I stood in the side room of the opera house of Peorla. Ills., a prominent gentleman of that city said, "I can tell you the secret of that tremendous bitterness against Christianity." Said I, "What is it?" "Why," said he, "in this very house there was a great convention to nominate a governor, and there were three or four candidates. At the same time there was in a church in this city a Sabbath school convention, and happened that one of the men who was in the Sabbath school convention was also a member of the political convention. In the political convention the name highest on the roll at that time and about to be nominated was the name of the great champion in fidel. There was an adjournment between ballots, and in the afternoon when the nominations were being made, a plain farmer got up and said: 'Mr. Chairman, that nomination must not be made. The Sunday schools of Illinois will defeat him.' That ended

all prospect of his nomination." The Christian religion is mightier today than it ever was. Do you think that such a scene could be enacted now as was enacted in the days of Robespierre, when a shameless woman was elevated to the dignity of a goddens and carried in a golden chair to a cathedral where incense was burned to her and people bowed down before her as a divine being, she taking the place of the Bible and God, while in the corridor of that cathedral were enacted such scenes of drunkenness and debauchery as had never before been wit- curate; that my statement was nessed? Do you think such a thing | thentic and true. The wife of could possibly occur in Christendom Ethan Allen was a very today? No. The police of Washingmakes a good deal of talk in our day. | to die, and she said to her One infidel can make great excitement, "Father, shall I take you the ship. Does that wreck the 500 n

"Oh," say people, "the church is a universe, but Lionville or

Here these infidel adjentiate have her paneled themselves as a jury to de this trial between Insidelity, the p tiff, and Christianity, the date and after being out for conturies they come in to render their verdict. Ge tlemen of the jury, have you agreed on a verdict? No, no. Then go back for another 500 years and deliberate and agree on something. There is not a poor miserable wretch in the city per on tomorrow that could be conde by a jury that did not agree on the verdict, and yet you expect us to give up our glorious Christianity to ple these men who cannot agree on says thing. Ah, my friends, the church of Jesus Christ instead of falling back is on the advance. I am certain it is on the advance. I see the glitter the swords; I hear the tramping of the troops; I hear the thundering parks of artillery. O God, I thank thee that have been permitted to see this day thy triumph, this day of the confus of thine enemies! O Lord God, f thy sword from thy thigh and rid forth to the victory!

Secular and Beligious From. couraging thought in the fact that the secular printing press and the seem harnessed in the same team for the proclamation of the gospel. banker in this capital tomorrow, eve Wall street banker tomorrow in Nov York, every State street banker to morrow in Boston, every Third banker tomorrow in Philadelphia. ery banker in the United States and every merchant will have in his r et a treatise on Christianity, 10, 20 or 30 passages of Scripture in the reof sermons preached throughe land today. It will be so to Chiso in New Orleans, so in Charlest in Boston, so in Philadelphia, so Cincinnati, so everywhere I know the tract societies are doing a grand m glorious work, but I tell you there be no power on earth today equal to the fact that the American printing prois taking up the sermons which are preached to a few hundred or a few thousand people, and on Mondoy more ing and Monday evening that truth to the millions. encouragement to every

Then you have noticed a more size nificant fact if you have talked with people on the subject, that they are getting disgusted with worldly philes ophy as a matter of comfort. They my it does not amount to saything when you have a dead shilld in house. They tell you when they were sick and the door of the future ed opening the only comfort could find was the gospel. People having demonstrated all over the is that science and philosophy cannot se lace the troubles and woes of world, and they want some other ligion, and they are taking Chr ity, the only sympathetic religion over came into the world. Tou take a scientific consolation into room where a mother has lost child. Try in that case your s doctrine of the "survival of the test." Tell her that shild died it was not worth as much as the of children. That is your "survival

he a friend of the Bible. Do not p your thumb in your vest, as you men sometimes do, and swagger abo talking of the glorious light of me and of there being no need of the Bible. They have the light of me in India and China and in all the dar! places of the earth. Did you ever b that the light of nature gave the comfort for their trouble? They have lancets to cut and juggernauts friends, you had better stop your all ticiam, Suppose you are put in a ce like that of Colonel Ethan Allen. saw the account and at one time tioned it in an address. A de of Ethan Allen, who is an in it never occurred. Soon after ceived a letter from a professor in ant of Ethan Allen and is a Chele have this matter decided.