

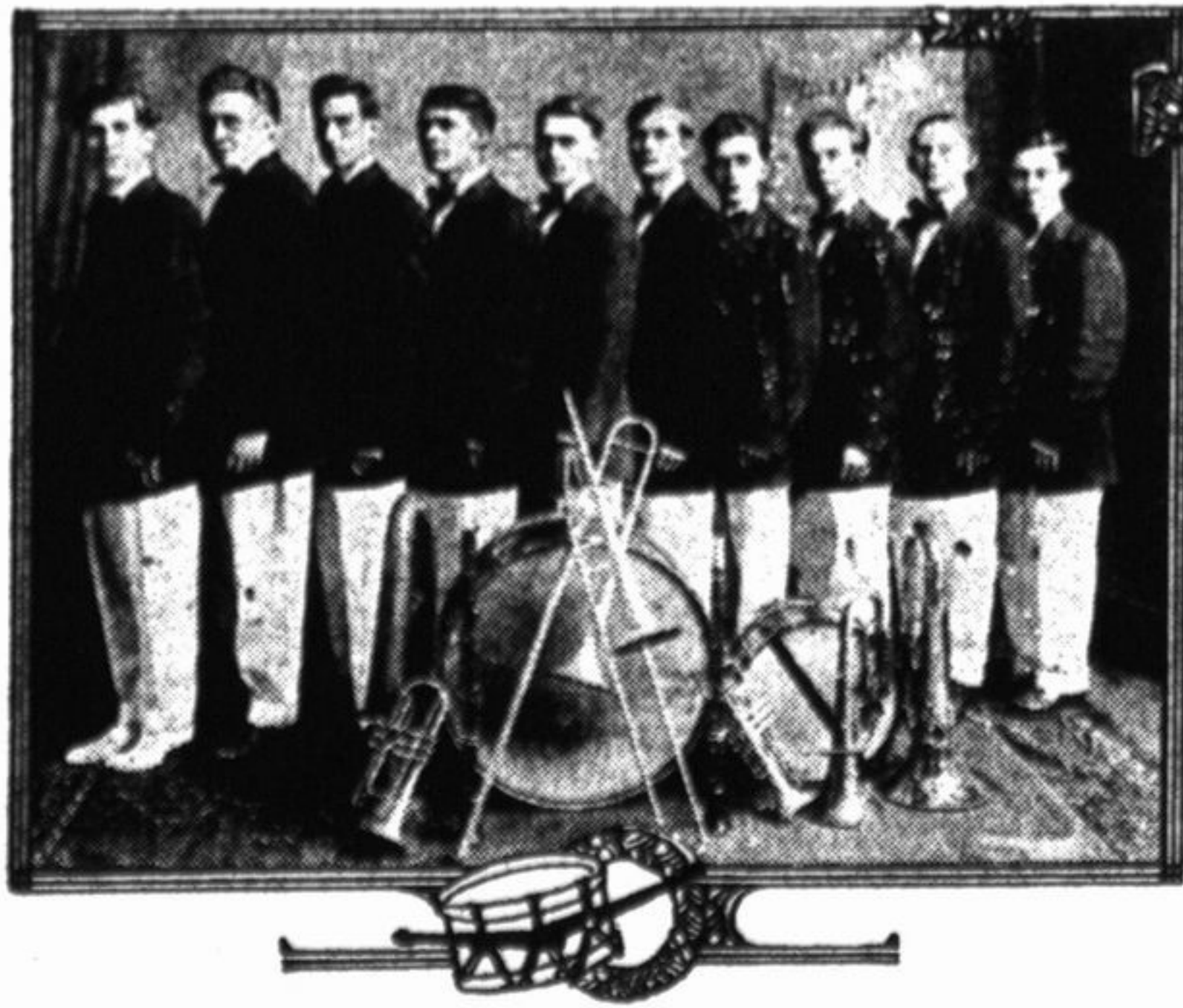
# Lincoln Chautauqua

August 7th to 12th  
AT DOWNER'S GROVE



DIXIE MALE QUARTET.

**N**O musical organization arouses more popular enthusiasm or is more universally enjoyed than a quartet of well balanced male voices. In the Dixie Male Quartet, which is to appear on the coming Chautauqua program, we are especially fortunate in having one of the best male quartets in the land. Each singer has a voice of unusual sweetness and power. Besides their local numbers, they will give saxophone and trumpet selections. Mr. Kellam, the manager, is a talented hymn writer and composer, and many will be delighted to meet and hear the man who wrote the beautiful sacred song "Some Time, Somewhere."



FARMERS' DAY AT THE CHAUTAUQUA—BLAND'S BAND.

**O**NE of the most pleasing of the six big days of the coming Chautauqua week will be Farmers' Day. The special attraction will be the appearance of Bland's Band and Orchestra. This splendid organization is composed of ten accomplished musicians. After a long search Professor E. L. Morgan was selected as the lecturer for the day. His lectures on "The Conservation of the People and the Rural Community" and "The Modern Patriotism" are of surpassing interest.



JAMES R. BARKLEY AND WILLIAM STERLING MATTIS.

## POOLE TO TALK AT CHAUTAUQUA

New Zealand Statesman Will Be Heard Here.

### IS PLEASANT, WITTY SPEAKER

Well Qualified by Experience to Lecture on the Reforms Which the American People Are Rapidly Adopting.

For five years the Lincoln Chautauqua system has been trying to secure the services of Hon. Charles H. Poole of New Zealand for our Chautauquas. He promised to come each year provided parliament was not in session. But each time he was re-elected, or his duties as a member of parliament prevented his coming. At last he is able to spend a summer here. If there is any one man especially well qualified to lecture on the reforms which the American people are adopting year by year, it is the Hon.



HON. CHARLES H. POOLE.

Charles H. Poole of Auckland, one of the leaders of parliament. For the past six years Mr. Poole has represented one of the largest and most important city districts in that country, and his knowledge of the questions of the day has been obtained first-hand. Several reforms which are now interesting our citizens have been in operation in New Zealand for some time. Among these are woman suffrage, parcels post, postal savings banks, single tax, old age pension, workmen's insurance, prohibition, government ownership of railroads, telegraph, etc. Mr. Poole will tell his audiences how these actually work and in addition to this he will use many of the finest stereopticon views of New Zealand, which are owned and furnished by the government. New Zealand has some of the finest scenery in the world. Mr. Poole is of Irish birth and is naturally a pleasant and witty speaker.

### MRS. EMMA MATTHEWS

A Prominent Chicago Educator on the Chautauqua Platform.

Mrs. Emma C. W. Matthews is a supervisor of music in the Chicago public schools and teacher of elocution in a private school. Her dramatic and dialect readings



**EMMA C. W. MATTHEWS.** are unusually fine and very popular in and about Chicago. The latter include selections in negro, Irish, German, Hoosier and child dialect. Mrs. Matthews is a talented and cultured woman and is appearing on a number of Chautauqua platforms this summer.

**Fine Advertisement.** A Chautauqua is a fine advertiser for any town. The live town these days has one. Our town needs costless advertising. The Chautauqua is the best kind of a proposition to our city. Anything that attracts a large number of people helps business.

## INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

(By E. O. SELLERS, Director of Evening Department, The Moody Bible Institute of Chicago.)

### LESSON FOR AUGUST 4.

#### THE WORTH OF THE KINGDOM.

**LESSON TEXT**—Matthew 13, 44-53. **GOLDEN TEXT**—"Seek ye first his kingdom, and his righteousness; and all these things shall be added unto you." Matthew 6:33.

We have studied some of the principles that are to obtain in the establishing and the working out of this new kingdom Jesus came to found, and the question naturally arises, "Is it of sufficient value for me to consider or seek to enter it, or to possess it?" In our lesson today there is set before us four parables (Jesus' favorite way of teaching) which he gave privately to his disciples and not to the multitude, that ought to answer any such questioning in our hearts.

The first two have to do with the great value of the kingdom, the second its mixed character and final separation, and the last, the great responsibility of those who possess its truths. In this entire group of parables found in the thirteenth chapter of Matthew are four that are for men who are careful to observe the outward development, and four others that are for those men of faith who see beneath the surface the hidden things of the kingdom. Those men who view the kingdom in each particular age as God sees rather than as man observes.

Today's lesson sets forth the purchase of things of great value, the acquisition and disposition of things of a mixed value, and lastly, the use of these values after coming into the possession of them.

**I. The hidden treasure, v. 44.** Perhaps more properly this should be termed the parable of the bought field. We need to remember that in all of these parables the Master himself is the important personage. He is the one who sows the seed, etc. Hence we understand that he is the one who discovers this great treasure hidden in the field. He has already told us that "the field is the world" (Matt. 13:38).

#### Symbolism of Pearls.

**II. The pearl of great price, v. 45, 46.** This parable is very much the same as the foregoing, yet it adds great strength and force to this study in value. We ought to be very clear in our study and application. The pearl of great price may perhaps be taken as a symbol of our salvation, but if so for us to interpret the merchantman as the commonality of man would be for the sinner to purchase his own salvation, a thing as far as possible for the New Testament teaching.

Why does Jesus speak of pearls to the Hebrews who did not esteem them at all? What is the symbolism of a pearl? The pearl is the one precious stone that is the result of a living organism: it is the result of an injury done to the life of the oyster. It has always stood for purity and for innocence. Is it then illogical for us to assume that Christ is the merchantman who gave all to redeem (e. g., buy back) the lost souls of mankind?

**III. The drag net, v. 47, 48.** This parable is another that deals with the mixed character of the kingdom here upon the earth and of the final separation incident thereto. It is noticeable that this is collective, not individual, fishing. There will be many movements that will ostensibly be for the gathering of men into this kingdom, but the principle here laid down is that one considered in the lesson of the wheat and the tares, viz., that ultimately there shall be cast out all things that do offend. In the finality of all things the kingdom shall be, without spot or blemish. Hence we do not read into this parable emphasis upon any phase of evangelism.

#### Search the Scriptures.

**IV. The householder, v. 51-53.** In the first of these parables we had the Word as the seed of this new kingdom. In this the eighth of the kingdom parables we revert as it were to the matter of the Word. Jesus asks his disciples if they understand the Word he has spoken to them. Their response is, "Yes, we do." Then Jesus shows them what a burden of responsibility due to possession rests upon them. Jesus refers to the Scribes whose work under the Jewish economy was to transcribe and to interpret and tells the disciples that they in a like manner are to interpret the kingdom to all men. They are to "bring forth" hidden treasures. We must remember that Jesus taught in parables that "hearing they might not hear," etc., hence we are to search the Scriptures and bring forth these hidden treasures of truth as we go about doing our part.

Are we willing to pay the price for the sake of the pearl? Are we willing to pay the price of the field that others may possess the great treasure of eternal life in Christ? He paid the price to purchase eternal life for us. Do not forget the kingdom is not eating and drinking, but righteousness and joy and peace in the Holy Spirit (Rom. 14:17).

The treasure was discovered, the pearl sought after; both methods have their place and significance in our lives that are to be hid with Christ in God. We must reveal to the world great treasures.

## IDEAS FOR HOME BUILDERS

BY WM. A. RADFORD.

Mr. William A. Radford will answer questions and give advice FREE OF COST on all subjects pertaining to the subject of building, for the readers of this paper. On account of his wide experience as Editor, Author and Manufacturer, he is, without doubt, the highest authority on all these subjects. Address all inquiries to William A. Radford, No. 178 West Jackson boulevard, Chicago, Ill., and only enclose two-cent stamp for reply.

Sometimes it is necessary to build a house to fit a narrow lot. As a general thing lots are deep enough to hold almost any kind of a house. Few lots in American cities are less than one hundred feet from front to back, but because of expensive street improvements they are often squeezed sideways until houses get to be very close neighbors. It is unfortunate that it is so but we have to take conditions as we find them and make the best of it. Sometimes these narrow lots are in very desirable neighborhoods, convenient for transportation and convenient for other reasons and by building a house to fit the lot such property may be made very comfortable and attractive.

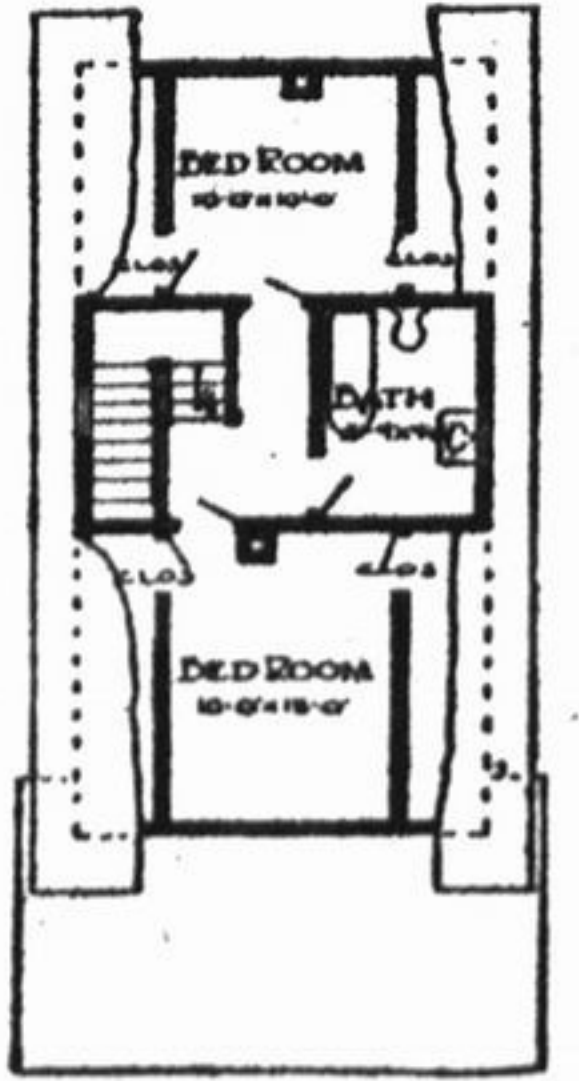
This design shows a house only eighteen feet wide, but the length is thirty-eight feet six inches, exclusive of the front porch. Such a shape necessarily requires that one room shall follow another, sometimes with a very long dark narrow hall, but this plan avoids that difficulty by putting a room at the back end of the hall and by connecting the kitchen with the dining-room by way of the pantry.

Then the upper part of the house is laid out with a bedroom in each end and a bathroom opposite the upper hallway in the center. This arrangement requires that the bathroom shall be lighted by a dormer window, the design of which is very neat and attractive. It adds a great deal to the appearance of the house because it is ornamental as well as useful. Such attachments make up the difference between a common cheap looking house and a satisfactory, useful, ornamental habitation that is at once very pleasing and interesting.

So-called cottage houses with one gable end towards the street are as common as house flies in the cheaper

jection, but you have got to do something out of the ordinary or when the house is done you are not satisfied with it.

Every house should be built with modern improvements whether the house is large or small. More attention is being paid to bathrooms with hot and cold water connection than ever before. The time will soon come when a house won't rent or sell unless it has what are generally termed modern improvements. I have known small houses to rent for eight or ten dollars a month and I have known houses that cost very little more to

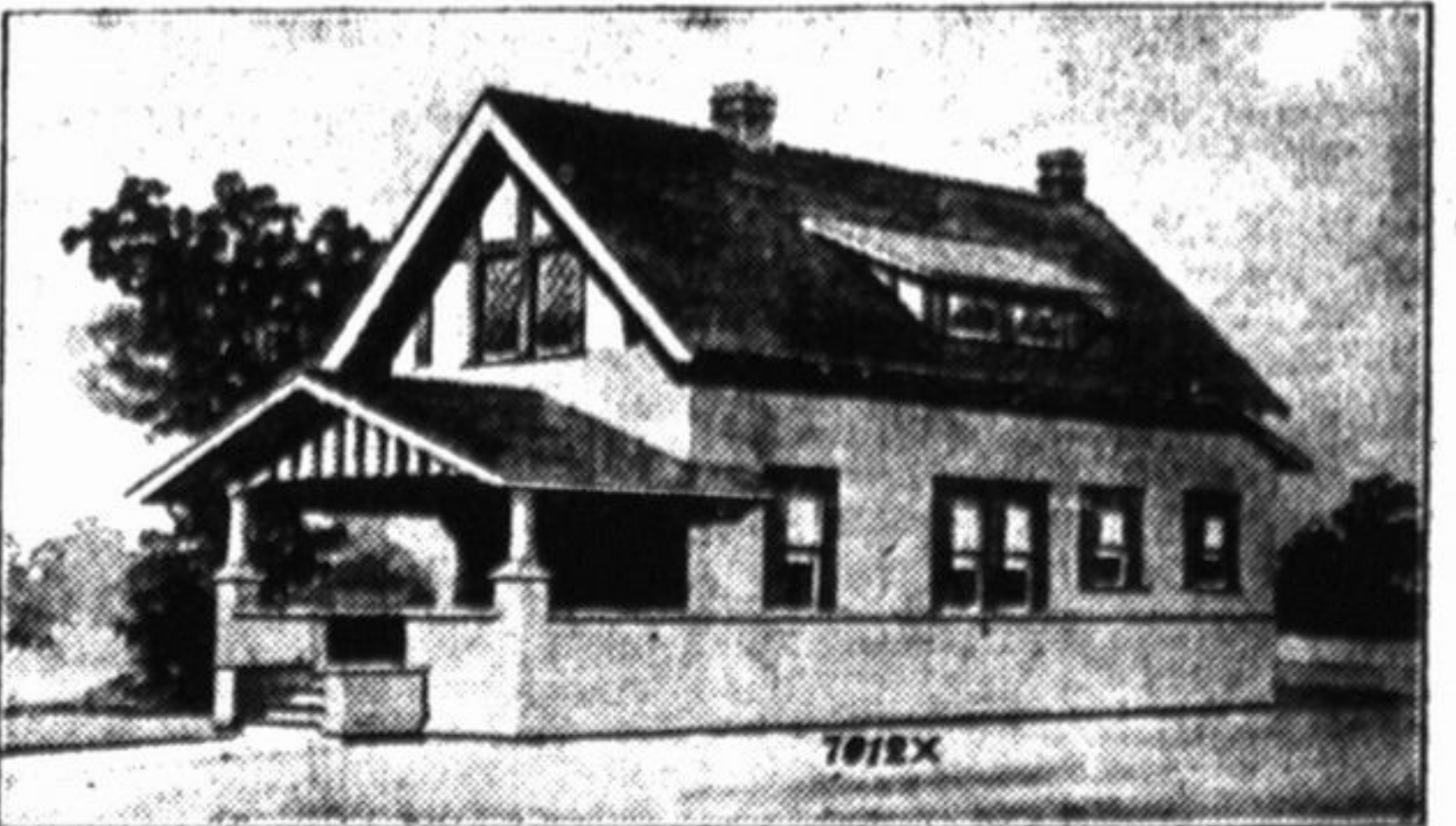


Second Floor Plan.

rent for double that amount simply because they were built attractively and contained modern means of heating and with plumbing connections so the different members of the family could keep themselves clean.

A great deal depends on the plan as well as the convenience and the outside appearance. It is an art that seems difficult to acquire, the building of small artistic, comfortable houses, but it is an art well worth studying.

Such houses should be a great deal more common than they are. It would prevent families who like to



sections of some cities. You may count them by the hundreds and they are all practically alike; cheap tenement looking affairs, each house trying to look as near like its neighbor as possible, without any attempt at individual ornamentation. The front yard is usually bare of grass and there is a broken board walk at the side. Generally such houses are boxed in with some kind of a wooden fence that shows signs of weather wear and the dilapidated breakage caused by children at play.

A neat design like this costs very little more, but what a difference in

live nicely from crowding into flat buildings where they have neither light nor sufficient air. This is another excuse for narrow lots. A fifty-foot lot would hold two such houses and make comfortable living quarters for two families instead of one.

#### IN TENEMENTS OF CARACAS

Portion of South American City That Has Witnessed Many Vicissitudes.

In the struggling, shabby outskirts of the old part of Caracas one may still trace the necessities of the strenuous days when a man's house had literally to be his castle, and no mere legal theory could protect it against the lack of physical vulnerability. One may still see the disheveled angles of defense, the entrants and re-entrants, sometimes a notched wall, and occasionally an overhanging machicolation, through the floor of which hot oil, water or molten lead could be trickled on the heads of the invaders.

Often there are loopholes, now plastered up with sunbaked mud, while here and there the faded, stained walls show the gouging spatter of some bullet, the souvenir of a stray revolution or perhaps merely the remnant of some brief but conflicting love affair. The once gay red-tiled roofs are blackened and askew with age, and wisps of desiccated verdure sprout from between the cracks; ranks of shabby, rusty-black buzzards gather on the walls, scrutinizing in solemn vigilance the clattering slatterns about the patio well-curb, nursing their charcoal fires or heating clothes, while their plump and naked babies shuffle together contentedly in the dirt. It is the tenement-house district, the White-shag of Caracas.—Charles Johnson Post, in the Century Magazine.

Between Girls.  
"Say, Mayme, I've got a new beau."  
"Is he handsome?"  
"Handsome? Say, Mayme, he's got a mustache that might have been cut out of a girl's nose."



First Floor Plan.

appearance. The shape of the roof and the corresponding roof over the front porch with the proper placing of windows make the difference in the outside appearance. The colors used in painting of course have a good deal to do with the final finish. A good combination of light shades of paint for the body with darker trimmings carefully chosen to properly match show to great advantage in the finish of one of these houses. It costs a little more when building a porch roof to give it so much