

Duties of the President Makers

Methods Followed by the Electoral College In Choosing the Chief Executive and Vice President—Development of a System That Has Been the Center of Various Momentous Disagreements.

By FREDERICK R. TOOMBS.

HAT things are not always what they seem is very well exemplified by the manner in which the American people elect their president and vice president. If you were to tell the average experienced voter that he has never legally and technically voted for either a president or a vice president he would probably class you with the people who still believe the earth is flat like a pancake.

The fact that a candidate for the president is named at a national convention and that his name is placed at the top of the ballot on election day has no relation whatever to the constitutional provisions regulating the mode of choosing a president. The name of the president or vice president would be left off the ballot if the actual intention of the framers of the constitution were followed, and in spite of the "unwritten law" which has developed the placing of the national candidates names on the ballot it is in an actual legal sense done only as a guide to the voter to indicate in a simple and effective manner what set of members of the electoral college he is to vote for.

The electoral college, composed of prominent partisans termed electors and whose names appear on ballots in national elections, has become a sort of fifth wheel, a useless appendix, in

Union. After election the electors on the winning ticket are required to meet at some place designated by the legislature of the state on the second Monday in January and then and there cast their vote by ballot for president and vice president, one of which national candidates at least shall not be a resident of the same state as the electors themselves. As a result there never will be a national ticket made up of two men from the same state, for the electoral vote of the candidates' state would be lost to them. At the appointed time and place each body of electors makes up a list of all the candidates' names have for president and vice president, with the number of votes each receives. Every member of the college signs and certifies the list, the governor of the state certifies it, and the report is transmitted to the president of the United States senate. Both houses of congress assemble in the chamber of the lower house on the second Wednesday of February. The electoral votes are then counted, and the president of the senate then announces the result. If any person has received a majority of all the votes cast for president he is announced to be elected president, and a candidate for vice president must also receive a majority of all votes cast for that office to be elected.

Should a tie occur in the electoral vote the house of representatives

shows in the latter day mode of electing the vice president. In the first national elections held the man receiving the largest number of votes in the electoral college became president, while the man who got the second largest number of votes became vice president regardless of party. Thus in the early days of our country we had a president from one party and a vice president from another. That system was terminated, however, at the opening of the last century, and today there is but the remotest possibility that the vice president will be of a different party than the president.

There is one phase of the electoral system that has been attracting considerable attention of late. That is the inequitable degree of representation had by various states in the electoral college. Some states have far greater proportionate representation than others in respect to population. Thus the citizens of those states so favored have a larger voice in the choosing of a president and vice president than the voters of less fortunate states. For instance, seventeen states can be grouped having a total popular vote of practically the same as that of New York, yet the electoral votes of these seventeen states are almost twice those of New York in number. Nevada, with a popular vote of 12,000 in 1904, has three electoral votes, or one to about every 4,000 voters. Indiana, with a popular vote of 682,000 in 1904, has only fifteen electoral votes, or one to every 45,400 voters. New York is another unfortunate state in this respect, having one electoral vote to every 41,400 voters.

Adopted after a prolonged and bitter dispute in the famous constitutional convention of 1787 in Philadelphia, the electoral college system has since its inception been the center of various momentous disagreements. When Washington was first elected to the presidency the legislatures of New York and New Hampshire were torn by dissensions which reached so far that no electors were chosen, and Washington consequently did not receive any votes from either of these states. At the second election, however, Washington received the unanimous vote of all the electors.

Notable Historical Episode.

At the second election Jefferson and Burr appeared as candidates, Kentucky giving the former four votes and South Carolina giving the latter one. At the third election they appeared again and this time much more prominently. Jefferson receiving 68 votes and Burr 30. John Adams, with a vote of 71, just one over the requisite majority, carried off the presidency, and Jefferson became vice president. North Carolina, Pennsylvania and Virginia each gave Adams one vote, giving Jefferson the rest, and these three scattering votes made Adams president.

At the fourth election Jefferson and Burr appeared again, and the vote in the electoral colleges was a tie, 73 each, which led to the famous election by the house, an episode occupying a prominent place in American history. In 1828 there was another election by the house. For president Andrew Jackson had 99 electoral votes, John Quincy Adams 84, William H. Crawford 41 and Henry Clay 37, and neither candidate having a majority, it devolved upon the house to choose a president from the three highest. The election came off on Feb. 9, 1829, and on the first ballot Adams was elected—for Adams, 13 states; for Jackson, 7; for Crawford, 4. In this election Clay threw his vote to Adams, who in turn made him secretary of state, and the resultant cry of bargain and sale ruined the great Kentuckian's presidential prospects.

A Celebrated Controversy.

The celebrated Samuel J. Tilden-Rutherford B. Hayes controversy occurred in 1876. A violent partisan dispute arose over the electoral votes of Florida, Louisiana, Oregon and South Carolina. The entire matter was referred by congress to an electoral commission composed of eight Republicans and seven Democrats. As a result by a strict party vote 185 electoral votes were awarded to Hayes and 184 to Tilden. Some of the supporters of Mr. Tilden became so aroused over the decision that they openly talked of "taking Tilden to Washington and seating him anyhow," and threats of bringing about a civil war were brutalized about.

The ablest men of the newly born United States founded the electoral college, choosing a system that was but one of a dozen advanced for the purpose of deciding the presidency and vice presidency. To Alexander Hamilton is given most of the credit for bringing about the adoption of the system as originally created by the constitution.

Hamilton devoted the paper known as the "LXXVIII Federalist" to the subject of the presidential election, and in it urged many forcible reasons showing the advantage of submitting the choice to an independent body of men.

Among other things he said: "It is equally desirable that the immediate election should be made by men most capable of analyzing the qualities adapted to the station and acting under circumstances favorable to deliberation and to a judicious combination of all reasons and inducements that were proper to govern this choice."

"A small number of persons selected by their fellow citizens from the general mass will be most likely to possess the information and discernment requisite to so complicated an investigation."

George Washington was chairman of the convention, and active parts were taken by such men as Benjamin Franklin, James Madison, John Dickinson of New Jersey, Pinckney of South Carolina, Alexander Hamilton and others.

COUNTING THE ELECTORAL VOTE IN THE HALL OF REPRESENTATIVES.

elects the president, voting by states, each state having one vote.

When a tie occurs for vice president it is the senate that has the privilege of deciding the question.

Votes Cast at State Capitals.

The successful electors of each state invariably meet at their capital to cast their votes. Three copies of the result are made, one being mailed to the president of the senate (vice president), the second being deposited to Washington by a trusted messenger, and the third as a precautionary measure is deposited in care of the federal judge of the circuit in which the electors meet. The copies received by the president of the senate are preserved in a specially constructed safe and additionally protected by an elaborate system of burglar alarms. When the president of the senate receives the sealed envelopes from the messengers containing the certified votes he delivers to them a receipt couched in the following guarded and noncommittal terms:

Vice President's Chamber,
Senate United States,
Washington, D. C., 1909.
Received of _____, claiming
to be a messenger to deliver the
same, a sealed package purporting
to contain a certificate of the votes
for president and vice president
of the United States by electors
alleged to have been elected Nov. 2,
1908.

CHARLES W. FAIRBANKS,
Vice President of the United States
and President of the United States
Senate.

Next to the thrusting aside of the system in which the chosen electors exercised their individual choice for president and vice president the greatest change from the original constitutional provisions is probably that

the electors are chosen the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November every four years, on presidential election day, in every state in the

NEW YORK FOR TAFT AND HUGHES

Republican National and State Tickets Win.

TAFT CARRIES THE BIG CITY

Metropolis Gives Its Vote to Republican Presidential Candidate for the First Time Since McKinley Carried It in 1900.—Buffalo Has Gone Democratic, but Other Cities Are Republican—Next Legislature Will Be Republican—Governor Hughes Expresses Satisfaction at Result of Election.

New York, Nov. 4.—As the result of Tuesday's election New York state's thirty-nine electoral votes will be cast for William H. Taft and James S. Sherman. Both the Republican national and state tickets are victorious. Gov. Hughes being re-elected governor.

Greater New York has gone Republican for the first time since 1893. Reports from all parts of the state indicate that the vote was heavy, the efforts of both gubernatorial candidates to bring out the ballots being rewarded with success. Both the old parties polled full votes, their strength not being seriously affected by the Independence, Socialist and other minor parties. Shearn, Independence party candidate for governor, ran ahead of Wanhop, the Socialist nominee.

Governor Hughes came down to the city from up-state with an indicated plurality of about 121,000. Chanler's plurality south of High Bridge was approximately 68,000. The vote of two years ago was increased by about 150,000. Chanler surprised the Democratic leaders by an unexpectedly large vote in the rural districts, but lost tremendously in the city of Greater New York, where his followers had expected at least 100,000 plurality.

MISSOURI MIGHTY CLOSE

Eighteen Electoral Votes Hang in the Balance.

St. Louis, Nov. 5.—Returns completed this morning from every county in the state give Bryan a lead over Taft in Missouri of 67 votes. Complete returns from certain missing precincts may change the result one way or another, and it is probable that the official count alone can determine whether Missouri has given its eighteen electoral votes to Bryan or to Taft. The same tables which give Bryan a lead of 67 votes, give Hadley for governor a lead of 15,148, making his election over W. S. Cowherd an absolute certainty. This is the first time in nearly thirty-five years that Missouri has elected a Republican governor. Indications still are that the Democrats will control the legislature on joint ballot by four or five votes.

MARYLAND.

Baltimore, Nov. 4.—Maryland's split electoral vote of four years ago, seven Democratic and one Republican, is this year solidly Republican. The election is close. Mr. Taft's plurality being under 200. The Democrats have gained one congressman. The state delegation in the Sixty-first congress will contain three Democratic representatives and three Republicans. This city has gone Democratic by a close vote

TENNESSEE.

Austin, Tex., Nov. 4.—William H. Taft did not make as good a showing in this state as President Roosevelt, who polled 51,212 votes in 1904. The vote this year is approximately as follows: Bryan, 220,000; Taft, 20,000. Thomas M. Campbell, Democrat, has been re-elected governor.

MISSOURI.

Richmond, Va., Nov. 4.—The Old Dominion still safely within the Democratic ranks by a majority of about 17,000, but lost one Republican congressman. Taft polled only 30,000 votes in a total of 130,000, a Republican loss of 17,880 since 1904.

MISSOURI.

Charleston, S. C., Nov. 4.—The Republican party polled only 2,000 of the 58,000 votes in this state, running slightly behind the figures of four years ago. M. F. Ansel has been re-elected governor without opposition.

FLORIDA.

Jacksonville, Fla., Nov. 4.—Albert W. Gilchrist, Democrat, has been elected governor of Florida and the Democratic national ticket has carried the state by a majority of about 25,000.

ARKANSAS.

Little Rock, Ark., Nov. 4.—Bryan was carried Arkansas by a reduced majority, as a result of a heavy negro vote throughout the state. All Democratic congressmen were elected.

ALABAMA.

Montgomery, Ala., Nov. 4.—Bryan 90,000; Taft, 13,000, are the election figures in this state. Mr. Taft polled 9,472 fewer votes than Mr. Roosevelt did in 1904.

A Nation's Problems

The Curse of Race Prejudice the American Sin

Bishop Hamilton declared Mobocracy a Relic of Barbarism

"We are quickly arriving at our destiny, which will be to find that all form of foreigners will become solidified in our race. Solidity of it all is involved in the question. Can we cleave up our heredity so that we can be a race? It is inevitable that the black man is here and he is here to stay. We have no more right to try to put him out of the country than he has the right to try the same thing with us. There are those among us who talk about exporting the colored man. That is all folly of the sheerest sort. I have heard it said that it would take all of the vessels in the United States Navy to transport the normal increase, working all the time, which would till leave the old folks on our hands.

RELICS OF BARBARISM.

"I see the Anglo-Saxon walking up and down the breadth of this land, keeping his skirts clear of the black man's touch. He thinks that he has the right to murder and cut to pieces this black man whenever he so feels. There is no greater stain upon the nation than that which comes with the use of mob violence and force. Such deed are nothing short of relics of barbarism."

"In spite of these problems that have to be dealt with, the average American has more prejudice to the square inch than any foreigner in the world. He tells the immigrants that this is the best country in the world, and then after he arrives treats him in a way that makes him mortal enemy within six months after touching American's shores."

"The problem of the colored race, Bishop Hamilton stated, is one to be solved through education and Christianity. It is education, he said, that will make of the colored man a new man, one able to contribute his share of good citizenship to the land in which he lives and owns property. With proper education, he said, respectability will come, which will be the cause of doing away with racial prejudices."

Bishop John M. Walden and Secretary M. C. B. Mason also made address in which the work of the Freedmen's Aid Society was outlined. Following Secretary Mason's address a collection was taken for work among the colored men of the South.

TAFT'S SERVICE TO LABOR.

Destroyed the Old English Law Assumption that Union Labor is a Conspiracy.

(From the Emporia (Kan.) Gazette.

The simple fact is that no man has done more to place union labor on a sound, square, law-abiding, respected footing than William H. Taft by his decisions in labor cases. Both employer and employee have acknowledged the justice of his decisions and learned to abide by them, and to-day there is not an intelligent worker or fair-minded employer who would seek to abrogate them.

Judge Taft lifted union labor from the doubt and uncertainty as to its rights which had before prevailed and gave it a standing which it has ever since retained, and which has proved under his rulings, secure against all attack. The old assumption, derived from England, that union labor is a conspiracy, and that workers could be prevented from leaving railway or other employment at their will, was swept away forever by Judge Taft so far as the United States is concerned, and when an attempt was made, years later, to revive the principle, Judge Taft's decision was quoted successfully by the labor side to defeat the plea.

Mr. Taft was and is labor friend, because he is absolutely just, and would no more permit wrong to be done to the poorest laborer in the land than he would to any one else. And the honest, law-abiding workers asks and expects no more than this.

Bryan, we learn from a Democratic contemporary, is giving the East a good scare. Bryan's scares, however, never hurt anybody but Bryan.—Philadelphia Press.

Mr. Taft says that he stands on his record. No particular credit to Taft in that. Anybody would be glad to stand on the kind of record he has.—Topeka Capital.

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A Journal of News and Opinions published in the Interest of the Race "Better than a...er from home."

Popularity Contest

With the Election Over Ministers Contest is Booming—Over 10,000 Votes Now In

Who is the most popular minister of the race in the state of Indiana? That's the question, who? What's his name? Where does he live? What church does he pastor? What's the story of his life's work, and why is he so popular? We might go on indefinitely asking questions, for you answer, but each succeeding query depends upon an answer to the first one. Who is the most popular minister of the race in Indiana? The Recorder can't answer that question. It would be a big feather in our newspaper cap if we could. We would "run his picture" with the history of his life and the story of his life's work, and cause our newspaper competitors to hang their heads in shame and disgrace, and it would be a big thing for that preacher to learn that the thousands of Afro-American citizens of Indiana regard him so highly. Such an approbation coming from the people is indeed no small honor. Who is the most popular minister of the race in Indiana? We don't know, but our anxiety is so great if our readers and subscribers will say who the Recorder is ready to not only accord the honor, but to present a fine suit of clothes, and best wishes, and this bran new suit will be selected by the most popular minister and made to his order and style.

That looks easy doesn't it? Well it really is easier than it looks, for the plan is simply this: In each issue of the Recorder from now on until the holidays will be printed a voting ballot, which you will cut out, and write thereon the name of the most popular minister, according your judgment, and also sign your own name. These ballots must be left at or mailed to the Recorder office before the first of each month in order to be counted. The only condition that The Recorder imposes is that you must cast your ballot for an Indiana minister, residing in this State, at the present time.

There are over 200 ministers of the race in Indiana, and you can take your choice.

The result will be determined by the highest number of votes cast, and the ballots will be published weekly, showing the standing of the contestants.

SPECIAL BALLOTS.

Every minister in the State has an equal chance at the hands of his admirers, for in addition to the ballot in each week's issue of The Recorder, special ballots will be given to all subscribers as follows:

For 1 year subscription, 100 votes.

For 6 months " 50 votes.

For 3 " 25 votes.

These special ballots will be mailed to all persons on receipt of the price of the subscriptions, whether they are old or new subscribers, and can be voted for your choice. The friends of the minister in the small charge can by securing new subscribers to The Recorder and getting the special ballots, easily win over the minister in the large cities, where the voting would be by the weekly ballot. This contest is open and fair to everyone.

THE INDIANAPOLIS RECORDER

The Recorder

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY AT
INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

One Year.....	\$1.00
Six Months.....	50
Three Months.....	25

All remittances for publication should be accompanied with the name of the writer, necessary for publication, but a guarantee of good faith, will be solicited.

Letters, communications and business matters should be addressed to THE RECORDER.

414 Indiana Avenue, New Phone 1563
GEO P. STEWART, Publisher

SATURDAY NOV. 7 1908

Mr. Booker T. Washington for the third time sends forth an appeal to the Race concerning the educational conditions, especially in the south land. In some localities he finds that public schools for Negroes are open only two months in the year, and this fact coupled with poor facilities and poorly paid teachers makes this situation little less than appalling. Next to religion, education for the rising generations must next concern us. What is denied in the south in the way of public schools, is free in the North, and yet how many parents really appreciate it to the fullest extent such golden gifts? It is high time that we were wakening up to our possibilities, says Mr. Washington:

In order to impress our people with the truth of how far we are behind and with what remains to be done, let me make a comparison: Two years ago each child in the state of Massachusetts had spent upon him as per school population, in the free public schools \$26.42, while taking the South as a whole for the same year each Negro child had spent upon him as per school population from \$0 to \$1.50 in the different Southern states. At such rate does any one believe that we can educate our children? Ignorance will grow denser and crime, lawlessness and inefficiency will increase. Something must be done and that speedily.

We must, as a race, learn to make sacrifices. It is better that we go without proper clothing, that we go hungry, live on bread and water even if necessary, rather and neglect the education of our children. Let each person, teacher or minister, who reads these words, begin at once and stir the people to action in his immediate county.

The judgement of the Appellate Court of Indiana sustaining the minority faction of the Second Baptist church in its controversy over the retention of the Rev. Charles Johnson as pastor, was a well-earned and deserved victory for right and morality. The decision was clean-cut and decisive and will do a great deal in clarifying church conditions that have been in the past unsavory and unchristian like.

We believe that the Second Baptist church and her members will go back to the old landmarks of christian fidelity and fellowship, and there renew their trust one in another, so that she will again take rank as the mother of Indian baptist.

Go into business young man and young women.

Learn to patronize your own people in the business and the professions

There are at least 6,000 Negro families in Indianapolis, and of \$5.00 per week represented the extent of their living expenses the total would reach \$30,000 each week. What a power for good it would be for a despised people if only used in the right channels. Had you ever thought about it?

There are now signs that to the brewers' and saloon keepers' fund will be added a large contribution from the distillers. Governor Wilson of Kentucky informed Indiana men who saw him at Cincinnati on Taft notification day that some of the Kentucky distillers are much concerned over the prospect of a county local option law in Indiana. From reliable authority it is learned that the brewers are expecting substantial aid from that source in their efforts to carry Indiana for the Democrats.

PORTLAND.

Rev. T. Edwards, the Evangelist preached at the A. M. E. church Monday evening. The K. of P. Lodge, gave an entertainment in which they had success.

The Woman's Improvement Club was entertained at the residence of Mrs. Nancy Smith in W. High st. Business was transacted and afterwards a program was rendered. A delight time was spent. A lunch was served later. The Bethel Christian Endeavor which has been on a stand still for some time was reorganized on Nov. the first. The ladies of the A. M. E. church are preparing for a rally on Nov. 15. The Missionary Society was reorganized on Oct. 25 by the new pastor under the leadership of the following new officers: Mrs. L. Rattliff Pres. Mrs. Lizzie Collins Vice Mrs. Tolbert Bridge 2d Vice Miss Mora Robinson Sec'y Mrs. Mattie Assistant Sec'y. Mrs. Martha White, Treasurer. Membership 15.

KOKOMO

Friday night at Dreamland Skating Rink..... Miss Ada Harris entertained a number of friends Wednesday in honor of her birthday. All reported a good time; and elegant refreshments were served. Those present were: Misses Myrtle Winton, Ida Palmer, Rachael Bassett, Mable Johnson, Aletha Harris, Walter Toover, Ivin r. Chas. Stokes, Orval Lynch Bradley and Walter Stevens.



Rev. Charles Hunter



Straighten Your Hair

DEAR SIR:—I have used only one bottle of your pomade and now I would be without it for it makes my hair soft and straight and easy to comb and it does not harm my hair. I can comb it in any style you wish consistent with its length.

Reseals and prevents dandruff, invigorates the scalp, keeps hair from falling out or breaking off and gives it new life and vigor. Absolutely harmless—used with splendid results even on the youngest children.

For the first time in the history of pleasure as ladies of refinement everywhere declare.

Ford's Hair Pomade has imitators. Don't buy anything else used to be "just as good."

If you want the best results, buy the best pomade—it will pay you. Look for this name

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If your druggist will not supply you with the genuine article, send us express or registered airmail to request a sample of our small size bottle and give us your druggist's name and address. S. A. by return mail on receipt of price. Address: The Ozonized Ox Marrow Co., 125 East Kinzie St., Chicago, Ill.

FORD'S HAIR POMADE is made only in Chicago by the above firm.

Agents Wanted Everywhere.

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Suits from \$15.00 up.

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You will like your clothes. So will your friends like them if we make them for YOU. Made to fit to have style, to look like the work of good tailors.

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QUESTIONS BRYAN PREFERS TO IGNORE

Seven Pointed Queries Propounded the Democratic Candidate.

Failed to Answer Any of the Questions.

Prior to his recent speech at Omaha Mr. Bryan had propounded to him the following pertinent questions by the Omaha Bee. Mr. Bryan did not see fit to attempt to answer any of them:

1. You, Mr. Bryan, are making much of Democratic friendship for labor. Why is it that practically no legislation to protect labor has been enacted in the Southern States in which Democrats have absolute control? Why are there no child labor laws in the South?

2. Why are there no laws to protect women wage earners in the South? You and your fusion friends had absolute executive and legislative control of Nebraska for several years. Why was there no legislation to protect labor passed then? Why did the wage workers of Nebraska have to wait for succeeding Republican legislatures to remove the \$5,000 death damage limit, to get an equitable employer's liability act and to get a child labor law?

3. You, Mr. Bryan, are trying to make your paramount issue, "Shall the people rule?" The most advanced step toward popular rule has been through the direct primary. Why is it, Mr. Bryan, that your fusion friends, in complete control did not give Nebraska a direct primary law? Why is it that the Republicans of Nebraska had to secure the direct primary, law over the opposition of the Democrats? Why is it that the progressive Republican States have enacted direct primary laws to bring the filling of offices closer to the people, while in the Democratic States of the South direct primary laws have been enacted avowedly to disfranchise the people?

4. You, Mr. Bryan, are bidding for office on your anti-trust remedies. Why is it that all the effective legislation against illegal combinations has been enacted by Republican congresses and for the most part by Republican State legislatures, while the Democratic States have no effective anti-trust legislation?

5. You, Mr. Bryan, are bidding for labor votes by promising to abolish the writ of injunction in labor disputes. Do you not know that injunction abuses have been chargeable as much to State courts as to federal courts? Can you name a single Democratic State which has passed a law to prevent the abuse of injunction by State courts? Why was no such law passed in Nebraska when your fusion friends were in complete control?

6. You, Mr. Bryan, are bidding for votes on your scheme of bank deposit guarantee. Oklahoma is the only State that has put such a law in its statute books. Why have none of the other Democratic States enacted deposit guarantee laws? You, especially, introduced such a bill into Congress in the early 90's. Why did you not get your fusion friends to enact the bill as a State law when they were in complete control of Nebraska? A deposit guarantee bill, which you endorsed, was offered in Congress last winter as a substitute for the Freeland bill, but only a handful of the Democratic Congressmen voted for it, the remaining others voting against it or refusing to vote. The only Democratic Congressman from Nebraska was one of those who refused to vote. If your endorsement of that bill was unable to make these Democratic Congressmen vote for it last winter, how will you be able to make them vote for it next winter?

7. You, Mr. Bryan, are trying to make much of the popular election of United States Senators. We have the statement of Mr. Tibbles, made three years ago, that a large sum of money, said to be \$15,000 or \$20,000, was contributed by "Ryan, Belmont & Co." in 1904, through your brother-in-law toward your campaign for United States Senator in Nebraska. Is Mr. Tibbles mistaken in his assertions? If so, why did you not correct them long ago? If not, why did you not put your name on the ballot as a candidate for Senator and ask a vote of popular preference under the Nebraska law which gives you that right? Why did the Democrats refuse to submit candidates for United States Senator to popular vote in Nebraska in 1898, in 1900 and 1904?

8. You, Mr. Bryan, are making much of publicity of campaign contributions. Nebraska has a campaign publicity law, but it was enacted, as you know, by a Republican Legislature after your fusion State administration had failed to pass such a law. Why is it, Mr. Bryan, that your brother-in-law and Democratic campaign managers have persistently and willfully violated the Nebraska campaign publicity law? Why, if you are so devoted to campaign fund publicity, were you so insistent that the \$50,000 contribution to your campaign made by the Bennett will should be kept secret?

The Hon. John W. Kern, Democratic candidate for vice-president, who visited this city yesterday, was "starred" in large headlines in "The Evening Post" as "an optimist." Anybody who can travel these days on a railroad pass has good reason for being "an optimist."—New York Tribune.

CHURCH NOTES.

Freemont Free Baptist church, 2124 Marindale Avenue—Services: Sunday school 9:30 a. m.; preaching 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; prayer meeting Tuesday evening; communion, fourth Sunday in each month. You are invited to attend our meetings. Rev. Jos. Anderson, pastor; Mrs. Emma Turner, cl. k.

Frist Baptist Church of North Indianapolis, Sundayschool at 9:00 a. m. Preaching at 11:00 a. m. By Rev. T. C. Bothic at 8:00 p. m. Pastor's collection \$8.75. A meeting for the in gathering of the souls, start next Sunday evening.

Quarterly meeting was last Sunday; Presiding Elder Lewis was present and preached during the day. At St Paul Temple.

Rev. McColl delivered the sacramental sermon.

Rev. Mrs. Mary E. Wilson left Saturday morning for Danville, Ill.

Every Negro in Indianapolis should attend the opening of the Colored Y. M. C. A. "Monster Meeting" when Rev. Joshua Stansfield will be the speaker. Rev. Joshua Stansfield has taken such a strong stand for the Negro; that he behoves every man to show his appreciation by turning in large numbers. Dr. Stansfield is a strong and forceful speaker. Mrs. Samuel Ratliff will sing a solo and Y. M. C. A. Orchestra will render several selections. All men are welcome. The meeting is for men only. Jones Tabernacle is the place; at 3, r.m., is the time.

The Trustee Board of the Alpha Home will meet Nov. 11 at the home of Mrs. Ellen Lewis 430 W. Michigan, str.

The Association will meet at the Y. M. C. A. rooms Nov. 12. Business of importance.

The ladies of the Alpha Home Association wish to keep before the public that on the 25th of Nov. the day before Thanksgiving, they will have representatives to visit all business places schools and ask all the teachers to go that day prepared to donate to them at the Denison House Barber Shop. Mesdames Lucy Paithiputs and Latra Gains, at English Opera House Barber Shop. Mesdames Susie Donald, Ellen Lewis, Cira Jackson, Fabitha Alexander and Mr. Sanders at the home. Mrs. Susie Williams President. Mesdames Mamie Shelton, Alice Frazier on the wagon. Mrs. Kerzia Butler the Superintendent, and solicit from the teachers. Mrs. Hulda Webb and Mrs. Julia Reed, walking committee Mesdames Mattie Griggs and Bertha Reed will start at Mr. Fieldings Barber's shop and go North. Anyone wishing to donate a good milk cow or chickens, sheep, pigs or at least any thing for the home; can call phone 2025.

A grand entertainment to be given at the Flanner Guild by the board of Directors Nov. 26. A paper by W. R. Valentine Subject: "The coming nature of Goodness." Reading by G. W. Gable from Paul Lawrence Dunbar and Frank L. Stanton. Paper by Dr. W. E. Brown. Special musical numbers assisted by the Fashion Quartet. Admission 25 cents. Come and help us.

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FROM
OUR CORRESPONDENTS,

News, Incident, Social and Personal Activities

PLAINFIELD,

Our pastor, Rev. Cottman, who lives in Indianapolis, was accompanied last Sunday by his son Howard, who joined our church. Rev. Alex McCulley filled his pulpit in Danville Sunday. Mrs. Cora Kellar visited in Indianapolis Thursday of last week. Cary and Roy Swan, John Duntley, Rob Miller, Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Poston, Mrs. Carrie Cutchfield, Mrs. Lotte and Eugene Patton heard Mr. Vernon last Tuesday evening, a week. Rev. W. R. Hutchison spent last week in Lost Creek. He preach to a large audience Sunday morning and evening. Mrs. Carrie Davis Dandridge entertained Rev. Cottman and son last Sunday at dinner. Mrs. Lucy Minor attended the monthly meeting at Bridgeport Sunday afternoon.

FT. WAYNE.

Mr. Lawrence Levi, a student of the Dunkirk high school, composed a beautiful new piece, entitled "Peaceful Ocean," meditation for the piano. It is the latest out. Mrs. Minnie Adams entertained Mrs. Sadie Wallace and Mrs. R. K. Jones and daughter at 4 o'clock dinner, Oct. 24th. Mrs. Doct. Smith of Grand Rapids, Mich., was taken to the St. Joseph hospital last Monday to be operated upon. Mrs. Noah Green died suddenly last Tuesday morning. The physician was unable to tell what caused her sudden death. She had been a residence of this city many years. Rev. Allen, the new Presiding Elder, was in Ft. Wayne last week and held conference Tuesday evening. Rev. Allen delivered a splendid sermon.

The Young People's Society Beta Delta Byasius, give a Halloween progressive party, Friday evening, Oct. 30th, their center being the home of Mrs. Katherine Smith, at the residence of her sister, Mrs. Odie Ward. Miss Williams of Springfield, O., is in the city visiting her sister, Mrs. Roalad. The Fall Festival, given by the ladies of the order of Eastern Star the 22nd, was a grand success. Mrs. Theodosia Smith of Grand Rapids, Mich., passed away at St. Joe hospital of this city at 8:15 p.m. Saturday, where she was operated upon for tumor. Her home was at Grand Rapids, Mich. Mrs. Smith was a member of the M. E. Church of Grand Rapids and a member of the Household of Ruth. The funeral services were held at the A. M. E. Church Wednesday morning at 10:00, from thence the funeral proceed to Cherubosco. Miss Pearl Redwood of Lodi, O., and Mr. Alfred Fox of this city, were married at Paulding, O., Monday, Oct. 21st. Mr. C. C. Powell has returned from a business trip through Ohio the first of the week. Mr. J. Brown has been suffering lately from rheumatism in his feet. Mr. and Mrs. Franklin paid a visit to Mr. and Mrs. J. Brown last Sunday. Mrs. Franklin had a delightful time on her trip to Cincinnati last week. The first entertainment of the Willing Workers society met with crowning success last Friday night at the home of Mrs. Nettie Davis. The Willing Workers give a reception Thursday night, Nov. 5th, in honor of the return of Rev. C. L. Pettiford and wife to this city for the ensuing year, at the church. Miss Ada Williams and mother are in the city visiting Mrs. Roland E. Washington, Bl., where they expect to spend the winter. Mrs. Jessie Boon of Van Wert, and Mrs. Kaper of Desphos, were entertained by Mrs. Allen Wilson last Saturday, Oct. 31st. The Calumet Court will give a supper at their hall, Tuesday evening, Nov. 10th. The young men's fraternity B. D. B. will give a party at the home of Mrs. M. Tabbott, tonight, Nov. 7th.

CHARLESTON,

Misses Lula B. Smith and Besie of Princeton, and Mr. Harper of New Albany, were the guests of Miss Musette Smith Sunday. Mr. Smithie Briscoe spent Saturday in Louisville. Mr. Frank Roodus was the guest of Miss Clara Green Sunday. The A. M. E. Church and Sabbath school are progressing nicely. Rev. Crossland, the pastor, is doing good work here. Elder Mitchell, the pastor of the A. M. E. Church at Madison, spent Monday here. Miss Musette Smith spent Saturday in Louisville. Mr. George Payther of Louisville, was up to see his parents and children Sunday. Mrs. Fannie Green and her little son Robert, spent Sunday in Watson as the guest of Mrs. Pitts. Mr. Thompson, the principle of the Charlestown school left Monday evening for Cincinatti, the home of his father, to vote. Mrs. Cora Caldwell and Cora Johnson are on the sick list. Mr. Bailey of Cincinnati, was the guest of Miss Serena Douglass Sunday. Mr. Josh Tinker of Indiana is visiting his family this week.

NOBLESVILLE

Mrs. Lydia Brown of Ft. Wayne was the guest of Mrs. Lizzie Townsend last Saturday and Sunday. Rev. Lewis and wife and Mrs. S. R. Roberts attended quarterly meeting at Aileen Chapel, Indianapolis, last Sunday. Rev. Lewis preached the communion sermon. Rev. Everett of Indianapolis, conducted services at the First Baptist church last Sunday. Mr. Brown of Alexander, state organizer of the B. Y. P. U., was in the city last Sunday. Miss Ida M. Williams was visiting in Indianapolis last Sunday. Don't forget the harvest home and fall festival, to be given by the ladies of Bethel A. M. E. Church, at the K. of P. hall, the 25th and 26th of this month. Each person purchasing an admission ticket will be given a chance on a half barrel of flour. Mr. Thomas Phelps and Mrs. Auter Kelly were visiting in the city last Sunday. Mrs. Woodard Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Scott are on the list. The services at Bethel A. M. E. Church are quite interesting, and are improving. All persons who are interested in the work of the young people, are requested to meet the pastor at the Bethel church tomorrow evening at 6 o'clock. Mr. Harry J. Carter was visiting in the city last Sunday.

CEMENTVILLE

Mr. Enoch Keilar of Muncie, arrived home Sunday night, and remained until Wednesday. Rev. Jas. Bowen held services at the M. E. Church Sunday morning. A Halloween mask house party was given by the Misses Jones Saturday evening. Everyone enjoyed themselves immensely. Mrs. Lucinday Jones, seu, is courageous. Miss Fannie L. Jones spent Wednesday in Jeffersontown. Mr. George Fox has gone to Horse Cave, Ky., to spend the winter. Mr. James Mackie of Louisville, has moved here since Tuesday. Mr. and Mrs. George Herford entertained guests at dinner Sunday.

VINCENNES.

The Household of Ruth gave a leap year social last Friday night. The Second Baptist church gave candidate supper last Saturday night. Quarterly meeting will be held at the A. M. E. Church, Sunday, Nov. 8th. The Odd Fellows gave a candidate supper Monday night, also the S. M. T's. at their hall, on 1st street. The B. Y. P. U. of the Second Baptist church gave a campaign social last Tuesday night, which was a great success. The stewards of the A. M. E. Church gave a social last Tuesday night for to help raise the money due the Presiding Elder. Little Helen Anthony, who has been quite ill, is improving. Mrs. Maggie Gordon is on the sick list. The Sewing Circle met at the home of Mrs. Elvira Carter Thursday evening.

NORWOOD

One of the saddest incidents that has shocked the suburb of Norwood for some time, was the sudden death of Mrs. Josie Mayes. She died with a very virulent case of diphtheria having been in bed only one day. She leaves a husband, two children, a mother and a host of friends, both white and colored, to mourn her loss. She was 39 years old, and belonged to the charities and the Western Star Temple No. 11, and was buried under their own pines. Mrs. Emma Shirley has leased her home on Madison Ave. to Mr. Hunter and wife. She will reside in Indianapolis this winter. Mr. and Mrs. Walker Durrett have purchased a five room cottage, with large grounds in Earhart street. Mr. Thomas Twyman, who was seriously hurt by an interurban car, is convalescing. Mr. Theodore Trabue has opened a first class barber shop at 3326 Prospect street.

Mrs. James Mitchell will entertain the children and parents today Saturday, Nov. 7th, afternoon and evening at the Gymnasium hall, with a donkey party. Refreshments will be sold and ice cream given away. The board of managers of the Boys' Club and Miss Ada B. Harris extend thanks to the public for their support at the Halloween entertainment, which cleared \$20. Mr. Minger Kennedy and Mr. Edward Smith were two colored men employed in precinct No. 4, Center, outside as inspector and poll book keeper, respectively.

RUSHVILLE

The young ladies of the Second Baptist church will give an entertainment Thursday night, Nov. 12th. Mrs. Jane Overton continues quite ill at her home, on east 7th street. Mrs. J. T. Leggett left Oct. 21st to attend the Woman's Home Missionary Convention at Philadelphia, Penn., and from there to Washington, D. C., to visit her sister. Mrs. A. H. Sumake returned home Tuesday night from an extended visit in Kentucky. The Second Baptist church will give a rally Sunday, Nov. 8th. The Second Baptist church of Connorsville and the 2nd M. E. Church of this city are invited to attend. Mr. Harvey Pruitt and Nona Mitchell of this city, were quietly married Thursday night, Oct. 28th. Mr. Jones of Connorsville, and Mrs. Lucinda Pettiford of this city, were united in marriage Wednesday night. Our Rushville boys who are employed in other parts of the state, returned home to vote. Sunday school at Baptist church at 9:00 a.m. Services at 10:30 a.m. Speaking meeting 3:00 p.m. B. Y. P. V. at 6:00 p.m. Services at 7:30.

KOKOMO.

Mr. Otis Braboy returned home Tuesday from Ft. Wayne, to vote.

We have on our sick list Mr. Thomas Gaskin, Mrs. Mattie Griffin and Mrs. Horace Johnson. Mrs. Honcy Hiper and Chas. Haper spent Sunday with home folks in New London. Mrs. J. Gospin is the guest of her parents in Coraggio, Ind. Mrs. William Gaskin will entertain at the Zenith Club Wednesday afternoon.

Rose of Sharon Tabernacle gave a supper at Palmer hall Wednesday evening. The ladies of the A. M. E. church held a market in the lecture room of the church Saturday evening. The Zenith Club is preparing to give a grand musical entertainment in the near future. Miss Sodora Bird returned to her home in Indianapolis, the first of the week, after a brief visit with Chas. Winburn and family. Messrs. Kennedys gave a dance

JEFFERSONVILLE.

Miss Nannie Burrough, the great missionary, gave an interesting talk at the Indiana Avenue church Wednesday evening, in behalf of the missionary society. Miss Blanche Parker continues on the sick list. Rev. H. H. Palmer preached at Rose Hill Baptist church Sunday morning and evening. Rev. G. Redd and members hope to begin a ten days meeting, beginning Nov. 9th. The hobbles-gobbles proved quite enjoyable halloween night, as the young ladies and gentlemen lined up moved onto Spook Hollow. Miss Sophronia Johnson is on the sick list. Mr. Cole is seriously ill at his home on Illinois avenue. The B. Y. P. U. of the Indiana Avenue church had an interesting topic Sunday afternoon. It was, "what is sin?" It was ably discussed by the workers of the Union. The Sunday schools of the city are preparing for Thanksgiving exercises.

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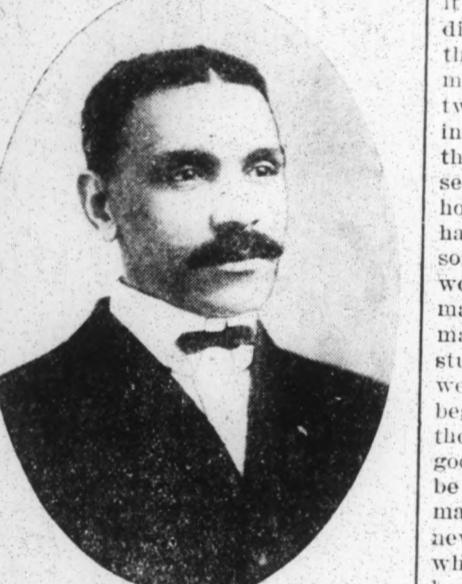
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young man and conducts a first class
place, and invites his many friends to
call. Restaurant in connection.

LAFAYETTE.

Miss Josie Hall of Springfield,

Ill., is the guest of Mrs. Lydia

Smith. Rev. A. Adams of the

Second Baptist church, has tendered

his resignation, to take effect

immediately. Mrs. Carrie Tay-

lor has returned from a pleasant

visit in Terre Haute. Mrs. Mil-

lie Webb is visiting her sister, Mrs.

M. L. Hulman. Rev. Samuel

Andrews gave a very delightful

reception in honor of his daughter

Carrie, last Saturday night. Lunch

eon was served in four courses

Messrs. Willis, Drake and W. F.

Anderson visited in Indianapolis

last Sunday. Mr. Lowell W.

Baker, who so ably superintended

the remodeling of our post office,

has been transferred to Youngs-

town, O., where he is superintend-

ing the construction of a new half

million dollar post office. The

small pox among our people is

slowly abating. Please be ready

to meet the collector for the Recor-

der. Mrs. Bessie Wilson is ill at

her home on north 20th street.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

Lesson VI.—Fourth Quarter, For
Nov. 8, 1908.

THE INTERNATIONAL SERIES

Text of the Lesson, II Sam. xviii, 24-33
Memory Verse, 33—Golden Text
Prov. xvii, 25—Commentary Prepared
by Rev. D. M. Stearns.

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In the last lesson we left David fleeing from Absalom because of the rebellion, but it was still manifestly true that the Lord preserved David whithersoever he went" (vii, 6, 14). The counsel of Abiathar, who left David to join Absalom, was as if a man had inquired at the oracle of God, but in answer to David's prayer that God would turn the counsel of Abiathar into foolishness, God saw fit to do it through Iushai, David's friend (xv, 31, 34, 37; xvi, 23; xvii, 14). There is great comfort to a believer in the words of Ps. xxxiii, 10, 11, "The counsel of the Lord standeth forever, the thoughts of his heart to all generations." See also Isa. xiv, 24, and it is our privilege to rest in the assurance of the "all things" of Rom. viii, 28; II Cor. iv, 15, and to take even the cursing of a Shimel (xvi, 5, 12) as permitted by God to show His power in due time and change the curse to a blessing. See the sequel to this event in chapter xix, 16, 20. If we would have perfect rest we must believe firmly that the Lord is roundabout His people, as the mountains, as a hedge, as a fire, and that nothing can possibly come through without His permission, not even the barking of a dog (Ex. xi, 7).

The phrase "David's friend" (xv, 15, 16) reminds us of Abraham, the friend of God (II Chron. xx, 7; Isa. xli, 8; Jas. ii, 23), and of our Lord's words, "I have called you friends" (John xv, 15). Why not be more worthy of such a royal friend? The friendship of this world is enmity with God, and it is impossible to be a friend of the world and of God too (Jas. iv, 4). The manner of Abiathar's going out of this world (17, 23) has grown to be the common thing in our day, not hanging, but the taking of his own life, another indication that the return of the King draweth near. Mahanaim, where Shob and Machir and Barzillai met David and his people with so much kindness, makes us remember the kindness of God to Jacob in some of the dark days and that we, too, have the ministry of angels, as well as of visible friends (xvii, 27, 29; Gen. xxii, 2).

Our lesson chapter opens with the going forth of David's army under Joab, Abishai and Itai, with the words of David ringing in their ears, "Deal gently for my sake with the young man, even with Absalom" (verse 5). The armies met, and David's followers were victorious. There was a great slaughter of Absalom's followers, and Absalom himself was slain miserably by the hand of Joab and thrown into a pit and covered with a heap of stones (17). His beautiful head of hair was seemingly his ruin (verse 9, chapter xiv, 26). How often it is that what one prizes most becomes the undoing of such one! Pride of any kind always leads to a fall. David was prevented from going out with the army, the people saying that it would not matter if half of them died, but that David was worth ten thousand of them (verse 3), so he remained in the city and sat between the two gates to wait and watch for tidings, while the watchman went up to the roof over the gate that he might see afar off and advise the king. David hoped for good tidings, but it must have been with a sorrowful heart and some forebodings. The two prominent words in our lesson verses, "watchman" and "tidings," suggest to us many things and give us a whole study in themselves. Because of a well beloved Son given for us, the only begotten Son of God, the angel said to the shepherds, "Behold, I bring you good tidings of great joy, which shall be to all people" (Luke ii, 10), but the majority of those to whom the good news has come seem not to care whether others hear or not. The lepers outside of Samaria put us to shame, who said in the midst of plenty, while others were perishing, "We do not well; this day is a day of good tidings, and we hold our peace."

A common question asked by those who hear for the first time of the wondrous love of God, as to how long we have known it and why we did not come sooner to tell their friends who have died without hearing, ought to search us to the very heart. Do we believe the cry of the watchman, "The morning cometh, and also the night," and as we think of Israel's blindness, what about obedience to the command in Isa. xl, 9, margin? Alas, there are many who, like Ahimaz, the son of Zadok, insist on running, but have no tidings, and therefore their running is in vain. The message is plain, but we must receive it before we can run and tell it. See Hab. ii, 2, "Make it plain that he may run that readeth it," not, as often quoted, that he runs may read, which is not in the Scripture. We see in our lesson the grief of a loving father over the untimely death of a wayward son, and our hearts are touched by the cry of the broken hearted father.

What about the heart of God as He

beholds our indifference. Is it

nothing to you all ye that pass by?"

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