

## The Richmond Palladium

Published and owned by the  
PALLADIUM PRINTING CO.  
Issued 7 days each week, evenings and  
Sunday morning.  
Office—Corner North 5th and A streets.  
Home Phone 1151.  
RICHMOND, INDIANA.

Readings G. Leach, Managing Editor.  
Charles M. Hargrett, Editor.  
W. R. Foundations, News Editor.

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In Richmond \$5.00 per year (in ad-  
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ed until payment is received.

Entered at Richmond, Indiana, post-  
office as second class mail matter.

The Association of American  
Advertisers (New York City) has  
examined and certified to the circulation  
of this publication. Only the figures of  
circulation contained in its report are  
guaranteed by the Association.

No. 100

### A MATTER OF FACT

This paragraph deals with a ques-  
tion of fact. Whether or not there  
ought to be a tariff on crude oil is one  
question; whether the men who are in  
Washington advocating that tariff are  
Standard Oil agents, or are indepen-  
dent producers, is another question.  
That there should be much confusion  
on the latter question is not surpris-  
ing, since it has long been the custom  
of the Standard Oil company to do  
business under many aliases, and to  
cloak itself in inscrutability. The mat-  
ter is settled by the following para-  
graph from a letter written by Miss  
Ida M. Tarbell:

"There is no question in my mind of  
the entire independence of the oil pro-  
ducers and oil refiners who are now  
in Washington petitioning congress  
for a duty on crude oil. I have known  
many of them all my life, and am  
more or less familiar with their busi-  
ness careers. As to their contention  
that free crude oil would be a serious  
handicap to them in their competition  
with the Standard Oil company, and  
an advantage to the Standard, they  
are undoubtedly right. If Mexico turns  
out the tremendous oil producer that  
oil men are predicting, if the field  
does not develop as they seem to  
think it will, there is nothing in the  
world for them to fear from free  
crude. As you know, I am myself a  
thorough believer in free raw materials,  
including oil, and I wish that the  
independent oil men felt that they  
were in a strong enough position to  
risk free crude oil. Their courage  
would be a great help in tariff reform,  
for undoubtedly, as things look now,  
there will be much more reason for  
a duty on crude oil than there is for  
one on wool, hides, coal, or iron ore."

If congress puts the tariff on crude  
oil, the consumer in the immediate fu-  
ture will pay more for his petroleum,  
just as he will pay more for his steel  
and his clothes and his shoes if con-  
gress puts a tariff on iron ore and  
wool and hides. So much is undeni-  
able. Oil is in that respect on the  
same footing as other raw materials.  
A wonderful pool of oil, of unexampled  
richness, is discovered within a few  
hundred miles of the boundary of the  
United States. To make the patch  
between this store of natural wealth and  
the citizen who uses kerosene just as  
broad and smooth as possible ought,  
it would seem, to be the most obvious  
function of government. If it is true  
that doing this would play into the  
hands of a great monopoly, then there  
should be some more direct means of  
dealing with monopoly than through a  
high tariff. This is free-trade doc-  
trine, and perhaps it is the counsel of  
perfection. On the other hand, for the  
independents who, during the past ten  
years, under favorable state and na-  
tional legislation, have fought a slow-  
ly winning fight against a great mon-  
opoly, sympathy is human. And two  
matters of fact are clear: it is the in-  
dependents—not the Standard Oil  
Company—who are asking for the  
tariff on oil; and a congressman who  
votes for this tariff is in exactly the  
same position as one who votes for a  
tariff on lumber, or ore, or coal, or  
hides, and is entitled to credit for the  
same degree of good faith.

—Mark Sullivan in Collier's for May 29.

### TWINKLES

Marks of Conservatism.

"Why are you reading that old-fash-  
ioned book?" asked Maude.  
"How can you tell at a glance that  
it is old-fashioned?" rejoined Maymie.  
"Because it uses an initial and a  
dash to indicate a swear word instead  
of spelling it out in big type."

Precaution.

"If there is anything a trust hates  
to do," said Mr. Dustin Stax, "it is to  
break a law."  
"I understand," answered Senator  
Sorghum, "that is why you have so  
often tried to have the law made to  
suit you in the first place."

The Lay of the Listener.

"Money talks," the sages say;  
But when I hear its dulcet tone  
It always seems so far away  
I have to use the telephone;  
And as I wait its voice to hear,  
And care brings frowns to my brow,  
Fate answers in a tone severe,  
"Ring off; the line is busy now!"

Forceful Remarks.

"I understand your husband is some-

## The Water Works Franchise

### ACTION OF THE COMMERCIAL CLUB

The movement on foot to afford Richmond with better fire protec-  
tion and a consequent lowering of the insurance rates is a good one on  
the part of the Commercial club. Briefly stated, there can be no bettering  
of either condition here until the Water Works company makes certain  
improvements in its service. These are, as we understand it, higher pres-  
sure, gained by an adequate pumping service and another water main  
from the pumping station to town. These are the things which the insur-  
ance experts demand, as well as minor things such as more fire plugs, etc.

### A NEW FRANCHISE

As is well known, the franchise of the Water Works company will  
expire in 1912. Naturally the company will not make these improvements  
now unless it is given a new franchise in return which will assure it that  
it can be repaid for its improvements by a subsequent continuance in  
business. So it is, that if there is to be any improvement made at the  
present time, it must be that a new franchise is given to the company.  
And this is only fair.

### THE VALUE OF A FRANCHISE

At the same time the citizens of Richmond should be aware by this  
time that a franchise is not a thing to be lightly considered or one to  
be given away without due return and consideration. The question  
should be, what will the Water Works company give in return for a  
franchise for a number of years? And on the part of the city it should  
be also borne in mind that the city must have water and fire protection.

It should be remembered that on the one hand, the city should have  
adequate return for the privilege it grants the Water Works company; on  
the other hand, the Water Works company is like any other business,  
entitled to such provisions as will give it a fair return on the investment  
of its money.

### POINTS TO BE CONSIDERED

In short most of the things to be considered are: Fire protection;  
rates; the duration of the franchise; the possibility of a state public  
utilities commission; the right of the city to buy; the comparison with  
other franchises; the rights of the city; the rights of the company; the  
procedure in granting the franchise.

### FIRE PROTECTION

Taking these things up one after the other, the city should have as-  
surance from competent authorities including the insurance companies,  
that the terms of the franchise will give the city real fire protection not  
only for the next few years—but for the entire term of years that  
the franchise may be in existence. There should be enough pressure assured  
—not only for the buildings now in existence, but taking into account  
Richmond as a growing town and the possibilities of higher buildings be-  
ing erected in diverse parts of town. This service and pressure should be  
uniform in all parts of the town so that one section shall not be less fa-  
vored than another. The water mains should be made large enough and  
strong enough to give the city real fire protection during the life of the  
franchise and should not preclude in the franchise the possibility of more  
being added if found necessary by the insurance authorities in the life of  
the franchise.

In other words the city should receive real fire protection during the  
existence of the company's operation. Suitable and sufficient bond should  
be given that the work be done in a reasonable period of time and bond  
should be required that the pressure and mains are up to the specifica-  
tions of the franchise. In event that fire protection is not furnished the  
terms of the franchise shall be null and void and the bond forfeited.

### THE COMPANY'S PROTECTION

On the part of the city it should grant the franchise for a term of  
years long enough to protect the rights of the company, but this should  
be for a limited number of years not exceeding twenty-five. Suitable ar-  
ticles for the company's protection should be given.

### RATES

The rates charged by the company should be made in accordance  
with the terms of the most modern franchises and should allow of no pos-  
sibility of their being raised by any joker in the franchise nor should  
they be in excess of the present rates. Now is the time for the considera-  
tion of the question as to whether the consumer should pay for the  
measuring of his water by the company, and the question of payment for  
tapping in, should be thought over. The company should at least bear  
the expense of the tapping in to the property line and the ordinance  
should provide that any one within the corporate limits of the town  
should have water and fire protection from the company. Also suitable  
arrangements equitable to both the company and the city should be made  
in regard to the tearing up of streets, alleys and other public property.  
Bond should be required that the repairs shall be satisfactorily made—  
the same to be judged by the city authorities.

### PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION

The company should be willing at any time to surrender its franchise  
and to operate under the law of the state concerning public utilities com-  
missions, in event of such a law being passed within the duration of the  
franchise. The city should have the first option and the right to buy  
the plant at any time during the term of years granted. Also if at any  
time it shall be found that the company is making over a reasonable  
rate of interest on its investment that the city should have a certain per-  
centage of the gross earnings of the company. The city should have  
the full powers to have access to the books of the company and to exam-  
ine witnesses etc., etc., to determine the earnings of the company. In  
other words this franchise must compare favorably with the franchises  
which are being granted in other municipalities. The city must look  
after its own interests. There must be no loop-holes for aggrandize-  
ment—not must the city be content with what seem fair things in the  
present, without regard for the growth and future development of the  
town in population and business interests.

### PROCEDURE

We should demand that the company make no attempt to railroad this  
franchise through in a few weeks. We suggest that there shall be at least  
six months for the town to consider this franchise from the time it is  
accepted by the Board of Works to the time it is first considered by  
council and that in that time the city shall have assurance from proper  
and competent authorities and from the insurance companies that the  
terms of the franchise are such as will provide fire protection during the  
life of the franchise.

We are more insistent on the manner of procedure in which the  
franchise is granted than on any other particular, for the simple reason  
that the only way that the city can be sure of what it is doing in this  
matter is to have due time for examination into all the matters which  
pertain to the franchise.

It may be that there are other considerations which we have not  
mentioned and that some of the things which we have set forward are  
unjust either to the company or the city. We only suggest them as  
things which are to be well considered before anything is done. We are  
sure however that the matter of procedure is one which we cannot be  
mistaken on. If due time and consideration is taken in this matter  
there will not be reason for fear that either the company or the city  
will be mistreated. This we are insistent on and we shall demand that  
time be taken so that the citizens know what is going on. This is the  
only way that the company and the city can act together with good re-  
sults for all parties concerned.

thing of an after-dinner speaker."

"Yes," answered young Mrs. Tor-

kins, "what Charley is liable to say af-

ter a dinner is the reason we can't

keep a cook."

"People will praise my work after I

am dead," said the playwright, gloomily.

"Perhaps," answered the cold-blood-

ed actor; "but isn't it a good deal of

a sacrifice to make for a little praise?"

## The Sunday Church Services

First Church of Christ Scientist—Masonic Temple. Sunday services 10:45 a. m. Subject "Ancient and Modern Necromancy or Mesmerism and Hypnotism." Wednesday evening experience meeting 7:45. Public invited. Reading room 10 North Tenth street. Open to the public daily except Sunday 9 a. m. to 12 and 1:30 p. m. to 5 p. m.

First English Lutheran—Corner of Eleventh and South A streets. E. G. Howard pastor. Morning worship 10:30 a. m. Vespers service 4 p. m. Sunday school 9 a. m., Lee B. Nussbaum superintendent.

East Main Street Friends—Allen Jay pastor. Bible school 9:10 a. m. M. Charles superintendent; meeting for worship 10:30 a. m. Charles E. Tebbetts will preach. Christian Endeavor 6:30 p. m. Saturday, June 5, 9:30 a. m. Whitewater Quarterly meeting. All are cordially invited.

First Baptist—Preaching by the pastor at 10:40 a. m. Subject: "Future Recognition" and at 7:30 p. m. Subject: "Two masters." Sunday school at 9:15 a. m.; B. Y. U. at 6:30 p. m.; prayer meeting 7:30 Thursday evening.

Fifth Street M. E.—J. Cook Graham, pastor. Sunday school 9:15 a. m. J. O. Foss, superintendent; morning worship 10:30 a. m. Sermon by pastor, subject "The Life That Now Is." Epworth league at 6:30; evening worship 7:30. You are welcome.

First Presbyterian—Thomas J. Graham, pastor. Bible school 9:15 a. m.; morning worship 10:30, preaching by the pastor. Theme: "The Proportions of God's Purposes." Chorus choir under the leadership of Prof. Wm. Earhart. Evening worship 7:30 o'clock. Subject: "Faith and More of It." Prayer meeting Thursday 7:30 p. m. The public invited to worship and study God's Word with us.

First M. E.—Corner Main and Fourteenth streets. R. J. Wade, pastor. Sunday school at 9:15 a. m.; morning worship at 10:30. Memorial sermon by the pastor to G. A. R. W. R. C., etc. Class meeting at 11:45 a. m.; Junior league at 2 p. m.; Epworth league at 6:30; evening service at 7:30. Sermon by Rev. T. S. Johnson, M. D., forty-seven years missionary to India. Public reception to Dr. Johnson, who went out from First church, at the church Monday night, under auspices of the Brotherhood. Music by choir directed by Mrs. Grace Gorman. A cordial welcome to all.

Second English Lutheran—Corner of Pearl and North West Third streets. Rev. G. Emerson Harsh, pastor. Sunday school at 9:15 a. m.; preaching by the pastor at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Morning theme: "Pentecostal Benedictions." Evening: "The Disallowed Christ." All are welcome.

Second Presbyterian—North Nineteenth street. Robert H. Dunaway, pastor. Morning worship at 10:30 with sermon on "Steadfastness." Evening worship at 7:30 with sermon on "Righteousness that Exceeds the Righteousness of Scribes and Pharisees—Christ's Second Illustration." Sabbath school at 9:15 and Christian Endeavor at 6:45. Psalm twenty-one for Thursday evening at 7:30. The most successful church is the one from which the community gains most.

Earlham Heights—Public school building. Robert H. Dunaway, minister. Sabbath school at 2:15. J. W. Snyder, superintendent. We are asked frequently, "How are you getting

along with the building at Earlham Heights." Come and see, and you will help finish it immediately. It is almost done. A little money is all we need.

South Eighth Street Friends—H. R. Keates, pastor. 9 a. m. Bible school, John H. Johnson, superintendent. Study, "Believing and Doing"; 10:30 a. m. meeting for worship; 6:30 p. m. young people's meeting. Topic, "Heaven of Home Missions." A cordial invitation is extended to all, especially to any who may be without local church membership.

Universalist—Rhoda Temple. Rev. Martha Jones will preach at 10:30 a. m. Memorial sermon. At 7:30 p. m. "This One Thing I do." Sunday school at 9:15 a. m.; Junior Y. P. C. U. 2:30 p. m. Bible reading and current topics; Wednesday, June 2, at Mr. Coker's, 112 North Twenty-first street. Friday at Mr. Benjamin Fritz, North Sheridan street.

Grace M. E.—W. M. Nelson, pastor. Sunday school at 9:15 a. m.; preaching at 10:30 by the Rev. T. S. Johnson, who has just returned from India's Mission fields. Class at 12; Junior league at 2:15; Senior league at 6:30; preaching by the pastor at 7:30, subject: "The Alternatives of Life." A cordial welcome is extended to all.

Third M. E.—Fairview. A. H. Ken- na, pastor. Sunday school 9:30. Morning service, 10:30. Class meeting, 11:45. Junior League, 2:00. Epworth League, 6:30. Evening service, 7:30. Cordial welcome to all.

United Brethren—Corner of Eleventh and North B streets. M. Hobson, pastor. Preaching at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Morning subject, "A Look Into the Sky." Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. Y. P. C. U. at 6:45 p. m. All are cordially invited.

St. Andrew's Catholic—Fifth and South C streets. Mass at 7:30; High Mass at 9:45; Vespers, sermonette and benediction at 3 o'clock. Rev. Frank A. Roell, rector, Rev. H. J. Gadlage, assistant.

St. Mary's Catholic—Masses every Sunday at 8 and 9 o'clock and High Mass and sermons at 10:30; Vespers and benediction every Sunday at 3 p. m. Rev. J. F. Mattingly, rector, Rev. Thomas A. Hoffman, assistant.

Reid Memorial—Corner Eleventh and North A streets. Rev. S. R. Lyons, pastor. Preaching by the pastor 10:30 a. m. No evening service. Sabbath school, 9:15 a. m.

First Christian—Corner Tenth and South A streets. Samuel W. Traum, pastor. Bible school 9:05 a. m.; Junior and Intermediate Endeavor, 2 p. m.; Christian Endeavor, 6:30 p. m.; preaching services conducted by the pastor at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Morning subject: "The New Testament Church and How to Get Into It." Evening subject: "The New Testament church and how to stay in it."

City Mission—Corner Fourth and Main. Preaching tonight 7:45; Sabbath 2:30 p. m. and 7:30 p. m. Rev. John Ward Godsey and wife of Earlham, Kansas in charge. Everybody invited.

St. Paul's Episcopal—Corner of Eighth and North A streets. 7:30 a. m. holy communion; 9:15 a. m. Sunday school, Mr. H. R. Robinson, superintendent; 10:30 a. m. Whit Sunday service, obligatory communion. Special anthem and sermon; 7:30 p. m. evening prayer and short address. The offertory solo will be sung by Mr. Grimes.

## Christian Endeavor--Home Missions

BY REV. S. H. DOYLE.

Topic—Heroes of home missions.—Matt. 23:16.

The first missionary tour of the twelve apostles was strictly a home missionary one. They were sent out to the Jews only, as the day for the offering of the gospel to the gentiles had not yet come. Christ's command to them was, "Into any city of the Samaritans enter ye not, but go rather to the lost sheep of the house of Israel." But of what they did we have little knowledge, but their later lives were heroic in missionary endeavor.

America does not want for heroes of home missions. Our country was settled by Christian people who preached the gospel to the native Indians and subsequently to the unevangelized people who lived within our borders, usually called the exceptional populations, such as the Mormons, Mexicans, mountain whites, colored race and others. In this work the highest kind of heroism was displayed.

1. John Elliot, "the apostle to the Indians," stands first among our home mission heroes. Elliot labored among the Pequots and other tribes in eastern Massachusetts. He began his work in 1646, while pastor of the church at Roxbury. His incessant labors were crowned with success. He gathered his converts into towns and established schools and civilized industries. The towns were known as "Indian praying towns." Elliot made two catechisms for the Indians and translated the Bible into their language in 1683. Two years later it was printed—the first Bible printed on the American continent. How appropriate it was that it should have been in the Indian tongue! Elliot labored among his people for thirty years, often amid great dangers, teaching them to work, to read, and to pray. He gave them a Bible in their own tongue, and from the fighting savages six churches were gathered and more than a thousand "praying Indians." Elliot's famous motto, written at the end of his Indian grammar, was, "Prayer and praise through faith in Jesus Christ will do anything."

2. David Brainerd was a conspicuous missionary hero. His work was among the Indians in Connecticut, Pennsylvania and New Jersey. His greatest and most successful work was performed among the Crossweeks, a tribe in central New Jersey. He labored against tremendous odds and yet, by the grace of God, transformed drink-

en, howling savages into devout and faithful Christians. Dr. Ashbel says, "His success here was perhaps without a parallel in heathen missions since the days of the apostles." The Indians became settled into a town, and a church and school were established. Weakened by ill health, he moved to Elizabethtown. Gaining a little strength, he was able to visit his people to bid them farewell. Feb. 18, 1847. He died Oct. 9 the same year, after a brilliant career, although he was only thirty-three years of age at the time of his death. Brainerd's life by Jonathan Edwards should be read by all Christian Endeavorers. Before his death his brother John visited him and continued his work.

3. Marcus Whitman is perhaps the most picturesque of all our missionary heroes. It was by his heroic action that Oregon and the great northwest were saved to the United States. As a missionary in Oregon he saw the encroachments of the English in that territory and appealed to the government to do something to save it. Appeals failing, Whitman came all the way to Washington and received permission from the government to take sufficient people to Oregon to form a settlement and thus sustain American superiority. In this great undertaking he was successful, leading 2,000 people to this distant home, and when they were settled the American flag was raised, never to come down. Whitman was successful in his work among the Indians, but he aroused the enmity of the whites of other nations, and they hired Indians to murder him. He died in 1847.

4. Mrs. A. B. McFarland must be mentioned as the most heroic woman in the history of home missions. Alaska had been ours for twenty years before the natives had the gospel sent to them. Then Sheldon Jackson took Mrs. McFarland, a brave and cultured woman to Fort Wrangel, where through a long winter she was the only white woman. Jackson returned, and the cry went up, "Have you left Mrs. McFarland in Alaska alone?" He boldly answered: "I have. What are you going to do for her?" He pictured her needs, and liberal offerings were raised, and she was thus assisted to begin a splendid work, in which she was engaged for many years.

HOME READINGS.  
Isa. 11, 1-7; Nah. 1, 15; II Sam. xii, 1-7; John 1, 9-15; Matt. xv, 22-28; Acts

## The Sunday School Commentary

SERMON, MAY 31, BY REV. D. M. STEARNS.

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In our last lesson we had a good address from James at the council of Jerusalem, a wise and practical talk on an important subject. Now we are to have two lessons from his epistle. There are no contradictions in the Scriptures, for the one Holy Spirit wrote the whole book, and He cannot contradict Himself. If the writers (the human agencies) seem not quite to agree, it is because they are talking of different aspects of the same topic. Paul and Peter and James and John are in perfect accord on salvation by faith alone, then good works or a consistent life as the evidence of faith before men and then the glory and the reward according to our works. In James, outside the lesson for today, see the new birth by the word of God, as plainly as Peter or John put it in chapter 1, 18. See the kingdom and the coming of Christ in chapters 1, 5; 2, 7, 8. But the burden of James' letter is the second aspect of salvation, the bearing and the doing to the glory of God because we are saved.

The first verse in our lesson asks what benefit can there be in a faith that is a mere "say so" or word of mouth. See how strong John is on that point: "He that saith I know Him and keepeth not His commandments is a liar." "If a man say I love God, and hateth his brother he is a liar" (I John 4, 4; iv, 20). The same teaching is in Isa. xlii, 13; Ezek. xxxiii, 31, and from our Lord Himself in Matt. xv, 8. Behold the Divine unity of Scripture. No amount of mere "say so's" can save any one. It is "with the heart that man believeth unto righteousness" (Rom. x, 10). Mere talk will never feed nor clothe any one; therefore John says, "Let us not love in word, nor in tongue, but in deed and in truth." A living faith must show itself in works, and if there are no works as the evidence before men of the faith we profess to have, then it is, as James says, a dead faith, simply a painted light from which no light proceeds. It is to be feared that many who say they believe, believe, as the demons do, that there is a God and a Saviour, Jesus Christ—a mere knowledge of the facts which knowledge saves none. It is the honest reception of Christ that saves, for truly to believe is to receive him (John 1, 12).

Paul never stated more fully nor more simply salvation by faith alone than James does in verse 23, where he affirms that God imputed righteousness to Abraham because he believed. This statement is first found in Gen. xv, 6, and is repeated three times in the New

I, 8; Gal. ii, 7-9; Rom. ix, 1-3; x, 1, 2; Rev. xxii, 17.

The Ant Hill Society.  
After I had come through the forest of the eternal twilight, in central Africa, where the real pygmies dwell in eternal gloom, it was a genuine surprise to see ant hills twenty feet high and proportionate in circumference. It was still more amazing to see a finely designed and constructed church seating at least 500 persons and working cannibalism out of the savages by working Christianity into them. But greatest of all to cause astonishment was a young people's meeting with the Christian Endeavor brand on it; hence I will write about these things—the ant hills, the ant hill church, the ant hill Christian Endeavor society, the fight—William Edgar Gell, LL. D., F. R. G. S., in Christian Endeavor World.

### Items Gathered in

From Far and Near

#### A Civil Pension List.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer.

President Taft has come out boldly in favor of a civil pension list. He isn't certain how it is to be established, but is willing to do anything that will work toward establishing some sort of fund for the civil employees who grow old in the service. So far Congress has been adamant on the subject and has not been consistent in the matter. At present we do have a civil list which is very expensive. It is seldom that a man in the civil service is dropped simply because he is too old for work. He is kept on the rolls either at full salary or is given a lighter task at a lower salary, but he is maintained by the government. It would not only be cheaper to establish a pension list, but it would be for the betterment of the service. It seems likely that it cannot be established without making the employees contribute some of their income to this insurance, as is done in many other countries. The question is of most importance at Washington, where such a large portion of the community is supported by the government through salaries paid various officials and clerks. The salaries are low, compared with the cost of living, but it is difficult for a man to resign a sure income for the indefinite prospects of individual initiative. A pension fund that would take a small percentage of the month-

Testament—Rom. iv, 3; Gal. iii, 6, and here—the Holy Spirit by this fourfold repetition emphasizing it most strongly. The phrase used of Abraham only, "friend of God," is found in two other places—II Chron. xx, 7; Isa. xli, 8—but see for our own benefit in this connection John xv, 14, 15. A full and eternal redemption is the possession of every one who truly receives the Lord Jesus Christ, and God needs no works as the evidence of this faith, for He looks on the heart, but the works are necessary as an evidence before men, and James nowhere puts this more strongly than does Paul in Tit. iii, 8, a faithful saying which it seems almost impossible to get Christians to repeat, for my experience has been that if I ask in a public gathering to have all repeat a verse beginning "This is a faithful saying" they always respond with I Tim. i, 15, and rarely do any one touch the one in Titus on good works. It is somewhat like the two John iii, 16's.

A life of self denial and good works is not popular except with those who hope to win heaven thereby. Real gratitude is as rare as it was with the cleansed lepers (one in ten), while a possible gain seems to be an inspiration. Few believers seem to know that the love of God, which fully saves us by the sacrifice of the Lord Jesus, also sets before us crowns to be won by working for them and which we may have to cast at His feet in that day. In Jas. i, 2, 12, we are reminded that trials are precious and that those are blessed who endure, for such glorify God and will receive the crown of life which is only mentioned elsewhere in Rev. ii, 10. Note Peter's strong words on enduring in I Pet. ii, 19, 21; iv, 12, 13. Enduring implies humility and submission and that we resist the devil, who hates humility (Jas. iv, 7-10). James is very strong on another line of service, that of self renunciation, which Paul tells us in I Cor. ix, 24-27, will bring us an incorruptible crown. (The story of the crowns is simply told in a tract entitled "Rewards For Service," published by L. & K., box 216, Harrisburg, Pa.)

The two illustrations of faith and works given in this lesson, Abraham and Rahab, seem to cover all classes of believers, from the highest to the lowest, and what an encouragement to even the worst of sinners to think of being associated with Abraham in the kingdom (Matt. viii, 11). We are justified before God by faith in Jesus Christ, but before men by the good works prepared for us to walk in and which God Himself will work in us (Eph. ii, 10; Phil. ii, 13; Heb. xiii, 21).

ly salary would work no injury, while the prospect of honorable retirement on a comfortable pension would make life more endurable to those who approach old age.

#### Tariff Reform Democrats.

From the New York World.

In the House of Representatives a month ago, forty democrats voted against free lumber. In the Senate this week seventeen democrats did the same. Thus a specified demand of the democratic platform was defeated by democratic votes. Democratic votes also defeated free hides and free iron. For the first time in fifty years democrats this spring have had an opportunity, with the aid of progressive republicans to give effect to their pretense of principle. This shameful record shows how basely they have acquitted themselves.

From the Philadelphia Ledger.  
While most French titles are either stolen or obsolete fakes, an interest in one seems to be salable at good figures.