

churches in Chicago and had been in-  
vited to fill the pulpit for both morning  
and evening services.  
At first he hesitated, but finally ac-  
cepted, seeing in it the hand of the  
spirit, guiding power. He would test  
his own question. The charge made  
truth or falsity at the settlement  
against the church at the settlement  
would show how far would it go in its  
meeting for Jesus' sake? How close  
would it walk in His steps? Was he  
willing to suffer for His Master?  
Saturday night. There had nev-  
er been a wrestling in his soul,  
but he was so great a struggler  
even in his strongest experiences  
in Raymond. He had, in fact, entered  
on a new experience. The church was  
in the way of education and moral  
training and personal affection? Does  
Jesus if he were here today, as a part  
of our age and commercial industry,  
feel nothing, do nothing, say nothing,  
in the face of these facts, which every  
business man knows?  
"What would Jesus do? Is not that  
the discipline ought to do? Is he  
not commanded to follow in His steps?"  
How much is the Christianity of the  
age suffering for Him? Is it denying it-  
self at the cost of ease, comfort, luxury,  
pleasure of living? What does the age  
demand more than personal sacrifice? Does  
the church do its duty in following  
the path which it gives a little money to  
establish missions or relieve extreme  
cases of want? Is it any sacrifice for a

man who is worth \$10,000,000 simply  
to give \$10,000 for some benevolent  
work? Is he not giving something that  
costs him practically nothing, so far as  
any personal pain or suffering goes? Is  
it true that the Christian disciples to-  
day in most of our churches are living  
soft, easy, selfish lives, very far from  
any sacrifice that can be called sacri-  
fice? What would Jesus do?  
It is the personal element that  
Christian discipleship needs to empha-  
size. The gift without the giver is  
bare. The Christianity that attempts  
to suffer by proxy is not the Christian-  
ity of Christ. Each individual Chris-  
tian, business man, citizen, needs to  
follow in His steps along the path of  
personal sacrifice for Him. There is not  
a different path today from that of  
Jesus' own times. It is the same path.  
The call of this dying century and of  
the new one soon to be called for is  
for a new discipleship, a new following  
of Jesus more like the early simple, ap-  
ostolic Christianity than the disciples  
left all and literally followed the Mas-  
ter. Nothing but a discipleship of this  
kind can face the destructive selfishness  
of the age with any hope of overcoming  
it. There is a great quantity of nomi-  
nal Christianity today. There is need  
of more of the real kind. We need a  
revival of the Christianity of Christ.  
We have, unconsciously, lazily, self-  
ishly, formally, grown into a discipleship  
that Jesus Himself would not acknowl-  
edge. He would say to many of us  
when we cry, "Lord, Lord, I never  
knew you." Are we ready to take up  
the cross? Is it life for this church to  
sing with exact truth:  
"Jesus, I my cross have taken,  
All to leave and follow thee?"  
"If we can sing that truly, then we  
may claim discipleship, but if our defi-  
nition of being a Christian is simply to  
enjoy the privileges of worship, be gen-  
erous at no expense to ourselves, have  
a good, easy time, surrounded by pleas-  
ant friends and by comfortable things,  
live respectably and at the same time  
avoid the world's great stress of sin and  
trouble because it is too much pain to  
bear it—if this is our definition of  
Christianity, surely we are a long way  
from following the steps of Him who  
trod the way with groans and tears and  
sobs of anguish for a lost humanity;  
who sweat, as it were, great drops of  
blood; who cried out on the upreared  
cross, "My God, my God, why hast thou  
forsaken me?"  
"Are we ready to make and live a  
new discipleship? Are we ready to re-  
consider our definition of a Christian?"  
What is it to be a Christian? It is to  
imitate Jesus. It is to do as He would  
do. It is to walk in His steps.  
When Henry Maxwell finished his  
sermon, he paused and looked at the  
people with a look they never forgot  
and at the moment did not understand.  
Crowded into the fashionable church  
that day were hundreds of men and  
women who had for years lived the  
easy, satisfied life of a nominal Chris-  
tianity. A great silence fell over the  
congregation. Through the silence there  
came to the consciousness of all the  
souls there present a knowledge, stran-  
ger to them now for years, of a divine  
power. Every one expected the preach-  
er to call for volunteers who would do  
as Jesus would do, but Henry Maxwell  
had been led by the Spirit to deliver  
his message this time and wait for re-  
sults to come.  
He closed the service with a tender  
prayer that kept the divine presence  
lingering very near every heart, and  
the people slowly rose to go out.  
Then followed a scene that would  
have been impossible if any mere man  
had been alone in his striving for re-  
sults.  
Men and women in great numbers  
crowded around the platform to see  
Henry Maxwell and to bring him the  
promise of their consecration to the  
pledge to do as Jesus would do. It  
was a voluntary, spontaneous move-  
ment that broke upon Maxwell's soul  
with a result he could not measure. But  
he was not praying for this very thing?  
It was an answer that more than  
met his desires.  
There followed this movement a  
prayer service that in its impressions  
crowded around the platform to see  
Henry Maxwell and to bring him the  
promise of their consecration to the  
pledge to do as Jesus would do. It  
was a voluntary, spontaneous move-  
ment that broke upon Maxwell's soul  
with a result he could not measure. But  
he was not praying for this very thing?  
It was an answer that more than  
met his desires.  
That was a remarkable day in the  
history of that church, but even more  
so in the history of Henry Maxwell.  
He left the meeting very late. He went  
to his room at the settlement, where he  
was still stopping, and after an hour  
with the bishop and Dr. Bruce, spent in  
a joyful rehearsal of the wonderful  
events of the day, he sat down to think  
over again by himself all the experience  
he was having as a Christian disciple.  
He knelt to pray, as he always did  
before going to sleep, and it was  
while he was on his knees this night  
that he had waking vision of what  
might be in the world when once the  
new discipleship had made its way into  
the conscience and consciousness of  
Christendom. He was fully conscious of  
being awake, but no less certain did  
it seem to him that he saw certain re-  
sults with great distinctness, partly as  
realities of the future, partly as great  
longings that they might be realities,  
and this is what Henry Maxwell saw in  
this waking vision:  
He saw himself first going back to the  
First church in Raymond, living there  
in a simpler, more self denying fashion  
than he had yet been willing to observe.

because he saw ways in which he could  
help others who were really dependent  
on him for help. He also saw more di-  
mly that the time would come when his  
position as pastor of the church would  
cause him to suffer more, on account of  
growing opposition to his interpretation  
of Jesus and His conduct, but this was  
vaguely outlined. Through it all he  
heard the words, "My grace is suffi-  
cient for thee."  
He saw Rachel Winslow and Virginia  
Page going on with their work of serv-  
ice at the Rectory and reaching out  
loving hands of helpfulness far beyond  
the limits of Raymond. Rachel he saw  
married to Rollin Page, both fully con-  
secrated to the Master's use, both fol-  
lowing in His steps with an eagerness  
intensified and purified by their love  
for each other, and Rachel's voice sang  
on in the stanzas and dark places of de-  
spondency and sin and drew souls back  
to God and heaven once more.  
He saw President Marsh of the col-  
lege using his great learning and his  
position as pastor of the church to en-  
able his patriotism, to inspire the  
young men and women who loved as  
well as admired him to live lives of  
Christian service, always teaching them  
that education means great responsibil-  
ity for the weak and the ignorant. He  
saw Alexander Powers meeting with  
sore trials in his family life, with a  
constant sorrow in the estrangement of  
wife and friends, but still going his  
way in all honor, seeing and living in  
all his strength the Master, whom he  
had obeyed even unto loss of social dis-  
tinction and wealth.  
He saw Milton Wright, the merchant,  
meeting with great reverses, thrown  
upon the future by a combination of  
circumstances, with vast business in-  
terests involved in ruin, through no  
fault of his own, but coming out of all  
his reverses with clean Christian honor,  
to begin and work up to a position  
where he could again be to hundreds of  
young men an example of what Jesus  
would be to business.  
He saw Edward Norman, editor of  
The News, by means of the money giv-  
en by Virginia, creating a force in jour-  
nalism that in time came to be recog-  
nized as one of the real factors of the  
nation, to mold its principles and ac-  
tually shape its policy, a most severe pun-  
ishment, asked that Miss McCormick  
should assign their punish-  
ments. The three boys who had  
thus chosen to be retired to private  
life had unquestionably inflicted upon  
themselves the most severe punish-  
ment that could have been named.  
Miss McCormick appreciated this  
fact, and her sympathy for the three  
led her to make an appeal to the as-  
sembled citizens for clemency and  
for the restoration of the boys to the  
school. But the body of citizens did not  
take this sentimental view of the mat-  
ter. They were unanimous in voting  
"no." It is not likely that they had any  
grudges against the three boys what-  
soever, but their sense of the necessity  
of maintaining order and discipline un-  
der the laws of the school city was so  
great that they felt it necessary that  
punishment should be enforced and sen-  
tence literally executed.—From "The  
School City—A Study of Public Self-  
Government" by Albert Shaw, in the  
American Monthly Review of Reviews  
for December.  
**SMALL FRUITS ON NEW FARMS.**  
There are many reasons why persons  
who start in farming should commence  
with berry bushes. They are the most  
with trees, if their object be the sup-  
plying of their own table with fruit.  
Strawberry plants come into bearing  
one year after they are set out, while  
gooseberry, currant, raspberry and  
blackberry bushes will produce good  
crops in two years from the time they  
are planted, provided they receive suit-  
able attention.  
The costs of cuttings of grapes, cur-  
rants and gooseberries is very small,  
they can be sent through the mails at  
cheap rates, and they are easily rooted  
by cutting them in suitable lengths and  
setting them in a trench that can be  
made by simply forcing a spade into the  
soil, which should be crowded close to  
them with the foot. In mid-summer  
it is best to give them a general water-  
ing. This may be done by means of a fence  
board fastened to supports on the  
south or east side of the row. The board  
should stand about two inches from the  
ground, and four inches from the cut-  
tings. If the soil is rich, is kept free  
from weeds and grass and is covered  
with mulch the rooted cuttings can be  
transplanted the following year. Cut-  
tings obtained in the fall may be kept  
over the winter by placing them in the  
cellar or by burying them in the ground  
deep enough to protect them from the  
frost.  
The small fruits are adapted to a  
greater variety of soils and climates  
than the large fruits. Strawberries suc-  
ceed in every school district  
in the Union and there is no  
scarcely a place between the  
Atlantic and Pacific where raspber-  
ries and blackberries do not grow wild  
and where their cultivation is not at-  
tended with success. Till the canning  
process was invented and generally in-  
troduced small fruits were compara-  
tively little valued. They decayed so  
quickly after they became ripe that it  
was necessary to eat them immediately  
or to preserve them by drying. But by  
means of the canning process they can  
now be preserved any length of time  
without having their flavor essentially  
impaired. The cost of preserving them  
is slight, as the same cans can be used  
for many years. With half an acre in  
grapes, red white and black currants,  
gooseberries, strawberries, raspberries  
and blackberries a family can have  
fresh or preserved fruit on the table  
every day in the year.—Rodney Welch  
in American Agriculturist.  
There is today a crying need of a re-  
formation in the treatment of the body.  
The basis of this reformation is to be found  
in the thesis of Dr. R. V. Pierce: "Dis-  
eases which originate in the stomach must  
be cured through the stomach."  
In the thirty odd years of Dr. Pierce's  
experience as chief  
consulting physician  
to the Invalids'  
Hotel and Surgical  
Institute in Buffalo,  
N. Y., he has treated  
more than half a  
million people with  
a record of ninety-  
eight cures in every  
hundred. The theory  
held by Dr. Pierce is  
that the stomach is  
the chief breeding  
place of disease, is  
abundantly borne  
out by the success  
of his treatment  
which is addressed  
primarily to the  
stomach and other  
organs of digestion  
and nutrition.  
No other medicine  
acts so powerfully  
and as perfectly on  
the stomach and  
other organs of di-  
gestion and nutrition  
as Dr. Pierce's Golden  
Medical Discovery. Men and women af-  
flicted with shortness of breath, heart dis-  
ease, suffocation, dizziness, spots before the  
eyes, "liver pains," and similar ailments  
have been promptly and perfectly cured by  
the use of "Golden Medical Discovery."  
Thomas A. Swarts, of Sub-Stations, Col-  
umbus, Ohio, has written: "I was taken very  
sick with severe headache, then cramps in  
the stomach, and my food would not digest, then  
kidney and liver trouble, and my body got so  
weak I could scarcely get around. At last I had  
all these at once, and I gave up. I had been  
suffering for some time, and I thought I was  
going to die. I had been told that Dr. Pierce's  
Golden Medical Discovery was good, but I had  
not tried it. I bought a bottle and I took it  
until six years passed. I had become so poorly  
I could only walk in the house by the aid of a  
chair, and I got so thin I had given up. I  
thought that I could not be cured. Then I saw  
one of my neighbors, who said, 'Take my ad-  
vice, and use Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Dis-  
covery and make a new man out of yourself.'  
The first bottle helped me and when I had taken  
three bottles I was able to get around. I have  
now been well for some time, and I feel that  
I owe my life to Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical  
Discovery. I have done more good work in  
the last eleven months than I did in two years be-  
fore, and I am healthy today and do not feel  
anything like dying. I cannot give Dr. Pierce's  
Golden Medical Discovery too much praise."

light and the truth! Help us to follow  
these all the way!  
He rose at last with the awe of one  
who has looked at heavenly things. He  
felt the human forces and the human  
sins of the world as never before, and  
with a hope that walks hand in hand  
with faith and love, Henry Maxwell,  
disciple of Jesus, laid him down to sleep  
and dreamed of the regeneration of  
Christendom and saw in his dream a  
church of Jesus "without spot or wrin-  
kle or any such thing," following him  
all the way, walking obediently in His  
steps.  
**THE END.**  
**PUPIL SELF-GOVERNMENT IN A  
PUBLIC SCHOOL.**  
Among the punishments visited upon  
offenders in the Hollingsworth school  
by their own magistrates are detention  
after school with the obligation to  
cleaning slates, washing blackboards,  
sharpening pencils, doing long division  
examples, or working out other tasks.  
The boys themselves declare that since  
they have had the school city they have  
had very much better order in the  
school. The young citizens are as a  
rule very discriminating in their choice  
of officers and clear-headed and firm  
in their sense of justice. Last winter  
some of the Hollingsworth boys in fun,  
rather than in malice, snowballed an  
Italian boy on the way home from  
school, and, as it happened, scarred his  
face. A complaint was made, and  
after an inquiry in the school it turned  
out that five boys had participated in  
the snowballing, all of whom con-  
fessed it, and three of whom proved to  
be holders of important offices in the  
school city. The situation was a deli-  
cate one. Miss McCormick told the  
story to the assembled school and then  
asked the five to come forward. "Now,"  
she said, "you may choose your own  
punishments." With drooping head and  
tears in his eyes the director of public  
safety declared that he thought he  
ought to be deprived of his office.  
A member of the select council chose  
the same punishment, and the magis-  
trate similarly declared that he  
ought to be deposed. The other  
two culprits, not holding any official  
positions, asked that Miss McCormick  
should assign their punish-  
ments. The three boys who had  
thus chosen to be retired to private  
life had unquestionably inflicted upon  
themselves the most severe punish-  
ment that could have been named.  
Miss McCormick appreciated this  
fact, and her sympathy for the three  
led her to make an appeal to the as-  
sembled citizens for clemency and  
for the restoration of the boys to the  
school. But the body of citizens did not  
take this sentimental view of the mat-  
ter. They were unanimous in voting  
"no." It is not likely that they had any  
grudges against the three boys what-  
soever, but their sense of the necessity  
of maintaining order and discipline un-  
der the laws of the school city was so  
great that they felt it necessary that  
punishment should be enforced and sen-  
tence literally executed.—From "The  
School City—A Study of Public Self-  
Government" by Albert Shaw, in the  
American Monthly Review of Reviews  
for December.



## Don't bear

the burden of the wash-board any longer. Hasn't it caused enough damage and trouble and weariness? Do you realize the amount of wear and tear that it brings to your clothes in a single year? Get Pearline—get rid of the wash-board and that eternal rubbing. Be a free woman. You ought to see for yourself that Pearline's easy way of washing—soaking, boiling, rinsing—is better for the clothes and better for you.

# Millions NOW USE Pearline



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THAT NEED NO WORDS OF PRAISE TO MAKE THEM POPULAR. READ WHAT WE OFFER THIS WEEK.

<b>BLACK BROCADES.</b> Regular 50c goods, 40 inches wide, excellent black, small neat figures, a yard— 25c	<b>STORM SERGES.</b> In Navy blue and black, smooth or Cheviot finish, 52 inches wide, best English make, value \$1.25 yard—Sale, a yard— 88c
<b>BLACK FRENCH SERGE.</b> Very fine Twill, blue, black, warranted all wool, 43 inches wide, good value at \$1.—Sale, a yard— 59c	<b>HOME SPUNS.</b> 52 inches wide in tan, grays and brown, value \$1.00. Sale, a yard— 88c

## UNDERWEAR.

COLD WEATHER COMFORTS FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN. IN RELIABLE, WELL MADE QUALITIES. POSITIVELY MATCHLESS SPECIAL PRICES FOR THIS WEEK. HERE ARE A FEW PARTICULARS:

<b>Ladies' extra fine natural gray flat lamb's wool Vests and Pants,</b> the warmest, best wearing Ladies' Underwear made, sizes 32 to 44, regular \$1.50 grade, our price each— \$1.15	<b>Ladies' fine silk and wool mixed French ribbed Underwear,</b> high neck and short sleeves, warranted non-shrinking. This is an exceptional fine quality in cream or natural gray, all sizes. Special this week at— \$1.25
<b>Children's Jersey fine wool and cotton mixed Union Suits,</b> in the "Elliott" style, all sizes, size 1 worth 75c, special at— 55c	<b>Same style and quality in high neck and long sleeves, all sizes. Special this week at— \$1.45</b>
<b>The rise each size.</b> Children's finest Cashmere Merino ribbed Vests and Pants, in natural gray, the very best and nicest Underwear ever shown in this market; give it a trial once and you will never buy any other style; sizes 16 to 34. Size 16 at— 30c	<b>Ladies' extra size Vests and Pants,</b> in extra heavy fleeced, sizes 7 to 9, grand value at— 35c
<b>The rise each size.</b> Ladies' gray Jersey ribbed fleeced Vests and Pants, extra heavy, best 35c grade, for this week, special, all sizes, at— 25c	

## BROADCLOTHS

Color assortment again complete. Our latest shipment has arrived. We offer this week two lines of Imported 52-inch Broadcloth, full line of colors, also Blacks, which will favorably compare with any cloth sold for 1-3 more—  
Our price—  
**\$1.25 and \$1.95 Per Yard.**

### By Special Arrangement

With the Parisian Steam Dye Works, 45 S. West Temple Street, we will sponge and refresh every yard of Broadcloth during this sale free of charge to our patrons.

## Utah Implement Co.,

121 to 129 State St., Salt Lake City.



Osborne Columbia Mowers and Binders.  
Crown Mowers, Milwaukee Binders.  
Osborne Self and Hand Dump Rakes.  
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Elegant Fashionable Vehicles and Harness, Agricultural Implements. . . . WRITE FOR PRICES

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SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

CAPITAL.....\$500,000  
SURPLUS.....\$250,000  
Safety Deposit Boxes for Rent.

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Commercial Banking in all its branches.  
ACCOUNTS SOLICITED.  
Special attention given to country trade.

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Four per cent interest paid on savings.

## WALKER BROS., BANKERS.

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Established 1880.

A General Banking Business Transacted.  
SAFETY DEPOSIT BOXES FOR RENT.

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Transact a General Banking Business.  
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SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.  
ESTABLISHED 1873.

## T. R. JONES & CO., BANKERS,

150 South Main Street.

## NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.

U. S. DEPOSITORY.  
Frank Knox, Pres., Geo. A. Lowe, V. Pres.  
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CAPITAL PAID IN - - - \$300,000  
Banking in all its branches transacted.  
Exchange drawn on the principal cities of Europe. Interest paid on time deposits.

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CAPITAL PAID IN, \$300,000.

General Banking in All Its Branches.  
Directors—Dr. Theodore Meyer, John J. Daly, O. J. Salisbury, Moylan C. Fox, Thomas Marshall, W. P. Noble, George M. Downey, John Donnellan, A. F. Holden.

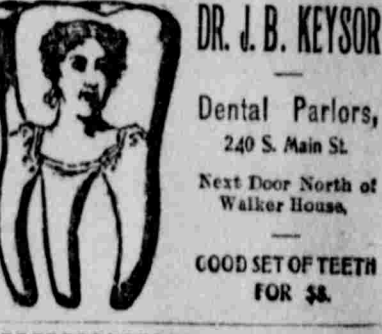
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## DR. J. B. KEYSOR

Dental Parlors,  
240 S. Main St.  
Next Door North of Walker House.  
GOOD SET OF TEETH FOR \$8.

## To the Ladies of Salt Lake City:

Every package of Maravilla, Ceylon Tea, Red Seal Japan Tea, Spices, Extract, Etc., sold with the SEAL on it is an absolute guarantee of purity. The advertising solicitors are now in Salt Lake City and a trial order given them will convince you the above statement is true.

Lievre, Fricke & Co.,  
San Francisco, Cal.  
Branch Office,  
116 W. Second South, Salt Lake.

## Saponifier.

Pennsylvania Saponifier is the original and old reliable Concentrated Lye for family soap making and general household uses. Beware of counterfeits. The success of this article has induced unprincipled parties to imitate it. None genuine unless it is stamped on the lid. Ask your grocer for it and take no other.

## TABLER'S PILE BUCK EYE PILE OINTMENT

CURES NOTHING BUT PILES.  
A SURE AND CERTAIN CURE known for 15 years as the "BEST" REMEDY FOR PILES.  
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.  
Prepared by HAZELTON & WELLS, CO., ST. LOUIS.

**MRS. WILLIAM M'KINLEY.**



It is many years since the wife of the President came so little into public notice as has Mrs. McKinley. Her features are unknown to many newspaper readers and she is seldom mentioned in Washington dispatches. This is of course due to the ill health which has prevented her taking a prominent part in the social side of administrative life. The above portrait is the latest one taken of the President's wife and it has been pronounced an exceptionally good likeness of her.