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For One Month.

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For One Day.

For One Hour.

For One Minute.

For One Second.

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Apostle James shows what was customary in the early Christian church, and there is no good reason why it should not be followed today, just as much as it was in the first century of the Christian era.

That is the essential point in the recent controversy. If the healing of the sick by the prayer of faith and the laying on of hands was part of Christian doctrine in the Church established by the Savior and His Apostles, why is it not included in the tenets of churches which claim to be Christian today? They all refer to the commission given by Jesus Christ to His Apostles when they were sent out to proselyte, but they invariably omit that part of it which relates to the subject now in consideration. Here it is, as recorded in Mark, xvi, 16-18:

"And he said unto them, go ye into all the world, and preach the Gospel to every creature. He that believeth, and is baptized, shall be saved; but he that believeth not, shall be damned. And these signs shall follow them that believe: In my name shall they cast out devils; they shall take up serpents; and if they drink any deadly thing, it shall not hurt them; they shall lay hands on the sick, and they shall recover."

This commission was given only to the eleven Apostles, Jesus having been repudiated. Modern ministers, with an assurance and presumption that are positively amazing, take it to themselves without warrant of reason or revelation. But the promise as to the gifts which should be enjoyed was to "them that believe." Now if the promise holds good today that, "he that believeth and is baptized shall be saved," then the other promise holds equally good today that, "these signs shall follow them that believe." If you throw away the one then you must logically throw away the other.

This promise concerning the manifestation of these gifts or either of them is predicated upon faith. That, as we have shown and as the scriptures teach in the clearest language, is the motive power by which divine material gifts from God can be obtained. This must be kept in view in order to understand the subject. In the words of Jesus of Nazareth: "All things are possible to him that believeth." And it is written, "Without faith it is impossible to please God." It is the key-note to the harmonies of true religion. It is a spiritual force which not only acts upon matter, according to the degree of its exercise, but it reaches up to eternal things and lifts man to the sphere where reigns in glory the Majesty on High.

THE SAMAR MASSACRE.

The sad news of the massacre of American soldiers on the island of Samar, has called forth demands in this country for summary treatment of the remaining rebels in the Philippine islands. It is suggested that they have not yet had enough of powder and ball, and that the policy of conciliation, peace and long-suffering is wrong.

It is not natural that the outrage committed should engender such sentiments. On second thought, however, it will be remembered that the Spanish policy for centuries was one of powder and ball, galleys and dungeons and that the result was the formation of such secret societies as that whose murderous members attacked the little band of soldiers in Samar. For in the Philippines, as elsewhere, violence breeds violence; oppression makes men desperate. Had the Spanish government been benevolent and beneficial to the country, it would not have been possible for its insurgent leaders to muster, at almost any moment, large forces ever ready to go out to plunder and murder. Considering the results of the Spanish rule, and the effects already obtained under American government, there can be no doubt as to which of the two is correct.

It is not denied that a crime like that committed must be punished severely. But the retaliation must be just, and the justice must be tempered with mercy. The matter should be investigated, and the natives given a lesson in civilized administration of justice. It was but to be expected that spontaneous outbreaks of lawlessness should occur in the outlying districts, and the wonder is that the attacked company was not better on its guard than it seems to have been. The massacre is a lesson to the American authorities in the islands, that should not be lost in the future conduct of the affairs there.

VIRGINIA VOTERS.

One suffrage plan submitted to the Virginia constitutional convention proposes to restrict the voting privilege to male citizens who have paid poll tax; or have served in the army or navy of the country, or the Confederate states; or who shall have paid state taxes on property. A man who does not come in under these provisions may not vote, provided that when he offers to register he shall be able "to give a reasonable explanation of the general nature of the may, at a time, under laws then existing, he entitled to vote, and shall have indicated his substantial attachment to or identification with his state by having been regularly employed or engaged in a lawful trade, profession, business, calling, work or service, for at least one-fourth of the time during the year next preceding that in which he shall offer to vote." The proposition also is that intending voters shall make application for the privilege of registering, in their own handwriting, and in the presence of a registrar, and when they vote, they shall prepare and deposit their ballots without assistance.

The plan is undoubtedly intended to disfranchise colored voters, but its effect, if carried out with impartiality, must be the exclusion from the polls of many "white voters as well, and on that ground it is less objectionable than some other measure adopted in the South for the same purpose. It is inconsistent as far as it asks for educational qualifications in one class of voters and not in another. But as it does not propose to become operative till about three years from now, there is time for all to learn to read and write, and to find out what the duties are of the officers to be voted for.

The most suspicious part of the

scheme is that which requires the voter to "give a reasonable explanation of the general nature of the duties of the various officers." Who is to say whether the answers to questions on this subject are satisfactory or not? How far may the details of the various duties be entered upon in such an examination? An examining board, clearly, is by this provision, given almost unlimited power to admit to, or exclude from, the ballot who ever it pleases. How many voters, no matter how intelligent, and no matter in what state of the Union, could give an account of the duties of all the officers in the state, county, and community, with which an adverse, prejudiced examiner, anxious to serve party purposes, could find no fault? The story was told some years ago of a judge who refused to admit a foreigner to citizenship—a man of a political faith different to that of the judge—because the applicant, although able to answer a great number of questions satisfactorily, failed to give the correct number of electors a certain state is entitled to. This is an instance of what can be done under a system of examination, if there is a disposition to be unfair. Otherwise no fault can be found with efforts for enlightenment among voters. Independence and ignorance do not go together. "Let there be light" is one of the first requirements, when order is to be brought out of chaos. But there are greater dangers than ignorance. And they should not be lost sight of, when reformers take state constitutions in hand.

DEATH FIGURES.

Some rather remarkable figures are presented in the London Times, showing the losses of the British army in South Africa during the second year of the campaign. The loss among the officers continued heavy, notwithstanding the precautions taken against unnecessary exposures. During the first year it was at the rate of 71.48 per 1,000, a much heavier percentage than recorded during the Franco-Prussian war. During the second year the loss in battles and from wounds declined to 21.34 per 1,000, which still is heavy, considering the nature of the engagements fought.

Deaths from disease among the officers were 20.09 the first year and 15.03 the second. In the Franco-Prussian war the rate was 8.9. If the casualties among officers in the Franco-Prussian war were less comparatively, the losses among the non-commissioned officers and men were greater than British losses during the first year of the Boer war. The rate in the European conflict was 30.8. In South Africa it was 16.62. During the second year the rate was 10.87.

Comparisons are further made between the British losses in this war and the American losses in the Civil War. The figures are: Killed or died of wounds—South Africa, 1899-1900, 21.03 per 1,000; America, 1861-2, 18.34; 1862-3, 15.18; 1863-4, 15.15; 1864-5, 17.24. Deaths from disease: South Africa, 1899-1900, 21.03; America, 1861-2, 49.46; 1862-3, 63.4; 1863-4, 48.44; 1864-5, 53.74.

According to these figures, the Boer war was, during its first year at least, comparatively more destructive of life than one of the most sanguinary wars of history.

What the Boer losses have been is perhaps not recorded. But the death rate in the reconcentrated camps is lately said to amount to the appalling number of about 300 per each 1,000. Those camps are evidently more deadly than any battle ever fought.

For the time being interest in the race for the America's cup is greater than in the human race.

Let not Mayor Thompson be downcast. Emperor William and the Berlin municipal council are also at outs.

Kaiser Wilhelm has ordered that all architectural projects in Berlin are to be submitted to him. And thus it is that his majesty sets himself up as arbiter elegantiarum.

Seth Low has been notified nine times of his nomination for mayor of New York. This is once each for the menses; it is also a magical number. Still the question remains: Will he be notified once of his election?

The home authorities have been sending General Kitchenier all sorts and conditions of men as soldiers and he has been invading them home. Evidently the home authorities have had the idea that almost any old thing would do for South Africa. They are slowly, very slowly, changing their ideas.

A question often asked is: Do dreams ever come true? They do. The other night a young man in Baltimore dreamed that he had swallowed his tooth plate. And he awakened to find that he had. He was taken to Johns Hopkins hospital, where it was removed after a difficult operation. Yes, dreams sometimes come true.

"No matter or not whether it sounds like an Irish blarney, it is none the less emphatically true that many of the best speeches the world has ever listened to were never spoken or listened to at all," says the Boston Herald. And herein lies the secret of the saying: "Speech is silver; silence is golden."

"I want to ask, is Czolgosz alone guilty? Has not the entire nation had a part in this greatest crime of the century?" asks Booker T. Washington. So far as the evidence shows Czolgosz alone is guilty, all attempts to establish the existence of a conspiracy having failed. The entire nation pleads not guilty to participation in the greatest crime of the century.

When a matter of public interest has been duly discussed and settled by legislative enactment, to revive it for no other purpose than to give vent to spleen because of failure to defeat it, is simply an exhibition of puerility and disappointed malice. A settled question is moribund as to debate and a near-contemporary will gain no credit by trying to mumble dissent as to the outcome.

The Boston Transcript has this thing at New Haven:

"The city of New Haven has agreed to spend the magnificent sum of \$700

in helping out the Yale bicentennial festival; but she will probably try to rescue herself, even for that, by extra taxation of the institution."

Boston papers should be more generous seeing that a Harvard man is president.

Secretary Oge intimates that Mr. Hay may leave the cabinet. He says the secretary of state is very sensitive and that it hurts him to be misrepresented, cartooned and lampooned. An over sensitive man really has no business in public office. All men who are in it must expect some misrepresentation, some cartooning, some lampooning, and if not vicious and carried to unreasonable extremes it is quite apt to have a very salutary effect upon them. Just at present there is a tendency to say that no public official shall be represented in comment, picture or cartoon except as he sees himself. The tendency is quite as bad as that which goes to the other extreme. But few public men have suffered less from misrepresentation than Mr. Hay.

The well bred hunting dog points and retrieves almost as naturally as a duck takes to water, but it remained for a trotting bred animal to eclipse all records in the matter of following natural instincts. The three-year-old filly Festival, by Belvoir, dam by Lord Russell, second dam by George Wilkes, and third dam by Mambrino Tonic, gave a most striking illustration of inborn trotting instinct recently at a trotting meeting in Wisconsin. In the first heat she broke one of her ribs. Instead of running away, as every one expected she would do, the filly made a quick break, then settled back into a trot, and went on and won the heat in 2:24. After passing the judges' stand she slowed up, turned, and jogged back to the stand like a veteran race-horse. After the rein broke the driver had absolutely no control over the filly, but she acted as if she knew no other gait but the trot. It was her first race, and she won it in three straight heats. Festival is a very high bred, but she must have been well trained, and have a very level head as well. It is, however, a most notable example of the transmission of the trotting and racing instinct.

THE FIRST YACHT RACE.

San Francisco Chronicle. While the race demonstrated the superiority of the Columbia in running free before the wind in light weather, it also proved that Shamrock II is quite as good if not a better boat in a breeze than Shamrock I. In the same weather conditions. The next race to be sailed will be over a triangular course, which, if the wind remains true throughout the race, will decide the respective merits of the two yachts on other points of sailing.

St. Paul Pioneer Press. Perhaps there has been more despondency about the situation of the Shamrock I, a better and faster boat than Shamrock II, is also probable, as it is maintained by the Columbia's owners, that the Columbia has improved with age. So that unless Shamrock II can beat Shamrock I, her owner margins that those by which Columbia beat Shamrock I, two years ago the cup will again remain with us.

Boston Herald. At this time it is useless to reason speculatively on the merits of the contestants. All that can be said is that neither has a sure thing. So far as betting is an indication of good judgment, the American boat is not in danger either at home or abroad. Indeed, interested Englishmen seem less confident than they were expected to be; but this may be due partly to the many disappointments they have suffered. During the preliminary training of the yachts, the latter has been so tolerable—so many accidents have occurred that one feels that chance will have some part in the fray.

Worcester Spy. There is no disguising the fact that the interest in the yacht race this time is considerably less than that of any other race in previous years. This is not saying that interest is lacking, however. We should all feel a pang of disappointment if the Columbia were defeated. At the same time there has been no challenge to the interest that has been more popular with Americans than Sir Thomas Lipton.

Philadelphia Record. It is to be trusted that the fussy airs of yesterday will not prevail on Sunday Hook again during the current series of races. In shifting zephyrs there can be no real test of sailing capacity, while the chances of postponement—as in 1899, when seven attempts were made before the first race was sailed—act as a wet blanket upon yachting enthusiasm and popular interest. The outcome of the series is scarcely in doubt, and in all quarters an early final settlement of the formal question of custody of the international trophy will be welcomed.

Chicago Record-Herald. The first race has demonstrated what we have all known, that the Columbia model is a marvel in getting through rough water. It is also a proof that the Shamrock is a boat of splendid capabilities working into the wind, and one that can well develop winning powers before a strong breeze. Every true yachtsman will hope to see one race sailed in a cracking good steady wind of fourteen knot or over an hour.

New York Evening Sun. When the wind blows high or the wind blows low; when Columbia is in front or Shamrock is in front, Sir Thomas Lipton is cheered. This is the true sportsman. He proved to be a good loser last time.

St. Paul Globe. The thing that is astonishing is not that the British have been unable to capture the American cup, but that they have been able to come so very near to doing it. How two yachts can be constructed so nearly alike in sailing qualities, that neither can beat the other by more than a minute or two over a thirty-mile course pasteth comprehension.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

The September number of Lee's Texas Magazine has a couple of stories, "Miss Duke's First Village School," by Irene Davis, and "The Romance of Lady Grizella," by Mary Polk Wynn. There are also several poems, editorial comments and miscellaneous readings. It is printed on the very best of paper and is in every respect attractive.—Dallas, Texas.

The chief topics of the October Review of Reviews are the assassination of McKinley, and Roosevelt's accession to the presidency. The full text of McKinley's speech at Buffalo, and Roosevelt's address at Minneapolis are reproduced. The Methodist Episcopal Congress just held in London is described by the Rev. J. Wesley Johns-

ton, D. D. A Danish correspondent gives an illuminating account of the recent Liberal victory in Denmark. A curious study of the decadence of a New England village is contributed by "A Sometime Villager," and Minnesota's experience under the new primary-election law forms the subject of an article by A. L. Mearns.—New York.

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great deal of it was

due to the water.

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public he imitates the appearance

of the article and then

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