

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SENTINEL

"What I Say Unto You, I Say Unto All, *WATCH.*" *Jesus.*

Contents of this Number.

ITEMS OF INTEREST. Brief Mention of Important Events.	114
RURAL DELIVERY.	115
ELECTRICITY TO BE CARRIED IN ICE.	115
SELECTED ARTICLES.	
God's Creation Real.	116
Physical and Spiritual Health.	117
The Example for All.	118
EDITORIAL.	
The Testimony Meetings.	120
The Lectures.	120
"Light Without Heat or Waste."	120
AMONG THE CHURCHES.	
Reading Room at Baltimore, Md.	121
The Work in Sacramento, Cal.	121
THE LECTURES.	122
TESTIMONIAL MEETING AT FORT WORTH, TEX.	123
FROM OUR CONTRIBUTORS.	
"Let there be Light!" (Poem.)	Sidney H. Hatch. 123
Casting Bread upon the Waters.	William J. Kupper. 123
Rejoice.	E. 124
Reflection.	C. 124
TESTIMONIES.	
Awakened to a New Life.	M. P. Madison. 125
Completely Healed by Christian Science.	Julia E. Prescott. 125
An Experience with Dental Work.	M. J. 125
Many Reasons for Gratitude.	F. K. R. 126
Christian Science a Present Help.	Mrs. L. G. W. 126

Vol. III.

BOSTON, OCTOBER 25, 1900.

No. 8.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

95 FALMOUTH STREET, BOSTON, MASS., U. S. A.

Christian Science Sentinel

(THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE WEEKLY)

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

95 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

SEPTIMUS J. HANNA, C. S. D.
Editor.CAMILLA HANNA, C. S. D.
Assistant Editor.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE:

Single copy, one year, one dollar.
Ten copies or more to one address, one year, each copy, ninety-five cents.
Twenty-five copies or more to one address, one year, each copy, ninety cents.
Fifty copies or more to one address, one year, each copy, eighty cents.
For Foreign subscriptions add, for postage, fifty cents per copy to rates given.
Six months' subscriptions received at half the above rates.

TERMS OF SALE:

Three cents a copy, postpaid, to any address; twenty-five copies, fifty cents; fifty copies, ninety cents; one hundred copies, \$1.65.
Foreign: Four cents a copy, postpaid, to any address; twenty-five copies, seventy-five cents; fifty copies, \$1.40; one hundred copies, \$2.65.

Entered at the Boston, Mass. Post Office as second-class mail matter.

Items of Interest.

Political and Governmental Notes.

In the course of his annual report, General Merriam speaks with commendation of the excellent progress being made toward civilization by the Apache under the management of Captain Nicholson, Seventh Cavalry. He says: "I found them largely and successfully engaged in agriculture, and saw large numbers of men as well as women at work in the fields, most unusual for Indians. I was also told by railroad officials that they could not employ better men for railroad labor than these Apache Indians. In view of these facts, and of the assurance by Captain Nicholson of the absolute loyalty and efficiency of his Indian police, I recommend the withdrawal of all the troops from San Carlos Agency, instead of repairing that post."

Press reports tell of a novel innovation in political campaigning. They say that the Democratic National committee is arranging to have rallies for the Democratic ticket in every city, town, and village in the United States on October 27. The most prominent speakers which the scope of the plan will allow, are to expound the Kansas City platform at these meetings.

According to the postal receipts of the fifty largest cities in the country, Boston makes the remarkable average of a trifle less than \$6 to each inhabitant.

The membership of the Vermont Legislature includes only thirteen lawyers, while there are one hundred and eight farmers among the lawmakers.

The population of the territory of Arizona, as officially announced, is 122,212, against 59,620 in 1890. This is an increase of 62,592, or 104.9 per cent.

Former Governor W. P. Dillingham was elected United States Senator by the Vermont Legislature October 18.

Foreign News.

Disorder has broken out afresh in China, the main trouble now being in the southern provinces. Large revolutionary forces, seemingly not allied to the Boxers, are dominating the lower part of the empire, and several cities have fallen into their hands. The new outbreak of anarchy may interfere with arrangements for peace for some time, but according to Pekin dispatches, the Chinese plenipotentiaries, Li Hung Chang and Prince Ching, and the foreign diplomats had a conference last week and decided to meet Saturday, October 20, for a preliminary discussion of terms of peace.

A press dispatch from Freidschafen, dated October 17, says: "This afternoon Count Zeppelin's airship ascended, was steered

against the wind, and put through various tacks and manœuvres successfully. It was then sailed in the direction of Immenstadt, and, after a short flight, remained poised in the air forty-five minutes at a height of six hundred metres, and then safely descended to the lake."

A magnificent palm tree, planted by the Empress Eugenie in the garden of the little hotel owned by her in the Avenue de la Bourdonais, Paris, over the monument to the prince imperial, was mysteriously abstracted recently by burglars. The criminals, who still remain unknown, climbed over the railing of the hotel, and having uprooted the palm tree carried it off.

Lord Roberts, in an army order announcing the return of General Buller to England, thanks Sir Redvers for his great services while he was commander-in-chief of the British forces in South Africa, and for the ability with which he carried out the operations while serving under Lord Roberts.

Germany and England have formed an alliance to maintain the territorial integrity of China and to keep the ports open. The terms of this important agreement were arrived at October 16 between Lord Salisbury and Count von Hatzfeldt, German ambassador to England.

Prince von Hohenlohe has retired from the post of chancellor of the German Empire, and it is announced that Count von Bulow has been appointed to succeed him. This post was first filled by Bismarck, who was an intimate friend of Count von Bulow's father.

"Dickens Avenue" is suggested as the name for the new broad street that is being cut between Holborn and the Strand in London. It runs through a part of the town in which Dickens placed episodes of many of his stories.

The Sultan of Turkey has leased to Germany, for thirty years, the island of Uroan, in the Red Sea, forty miles north of Kamarin, for a coaling station.

Industry and Commerce.

The convention of mine workers, which was held in Scranton week before last, adopted resolutions accepting the ten per cent advance in wages previously offered by the operators, provided the operators would agree to continue paying the advance rate of wages until April 1, 1901, and abolish the sliding scale. These conditions were agreed to by the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company and the Lehigh Valley Coal Company on October 17, and it was expected that the other companies would fall in line and that the strike would soon be at an end. But on October 18, the Lehigh Valley Coal Company published a statement that the ten per cent advance in wages had been agreed to, but "that powder will be sold at \$1.50 per keg, and that the difference between this rate and the rate of \$2.75 shall be taken into account in the figuring of the net advance of ten per cent." The powder question was one which the mine workers understood to be reserved for adjustment later, under agreement of the operators that the several companies would take up minor grievances with their own men. On learning of the modified acceptance of the miners' proposals, the strikers declared that they would not return to work on such basis.

The strike began on September 17. In ten days 140,000 men and boys were out. Soon afterward practically every mine in the anthracite region was closed. The coal basins extended over an area of 470 square miles. The cause of the strike was the refusal of the operators to recognize the miners' union, abolish company stores, and advance wages at least ten per cent. It is estimated that the financial loss to the miners, the operators, and the railroads had been ten million dollars up to October 18.

The first considerable consignment of South African gold since the outbreak of the

Boer war is now in transit for the National City Bank of New York, and the amount is \$2,500,000. For more than a year the world has been cut off from one-fourth of its annual gold supply, which in 1899 was \$321,805,456, and for 1900, under normal conditions, would have reached \$400,000,000. Africa's proportion of the output for 1899 was 3,849,589 ounces, equal to \$79,577,410.

The introduction of trolley roads has not seriously disturbed the business of steam roads, as was predicted. Trolley lines are especially numerous in Connecticut, and the *Hartford Courant* makes a study of their workings. It finds by an analysis of official reports that while the trolley relieves the steam roads of some local travel it adds to the growth of cities and towns and largely increases the freight traffic.

The potato crop of the United States, according to the *New England Homestead's* final report in its issue of October 20, at the practical completion of harvest, approximates 239,000,000 bushels, or nearly 5,000,000 bushels less than last year, and a fairly good yield compared with the average of the past ten years.

A conservative estimate of the world's wheat this year is 2,500,000,000 bushels. The *Bulletin des Halles*, a commercial daily paper published in Paris, says that it will be slightly below this figure. Last year's yield of wheat was 2,625,440,040 bushels.

Authoritative opinion shows that France will this year be short ten million tons of coal. The *Figaro* remarks that the price has just gone up from \$11.20 to \$13.60 per 1000 Kilogrammes (2,205 pounds), and may exceed \$14.

The pine industry of Cadillac, Mich., once so vastly important in that vicinity, has disappeared entirely, the last pine tree in Wexford County having just been cut down at a camp northwest of the city named.

The wheat crop in the United States is to be almost as large as it was last year, when the figures were 543,419,550 bushels. This year's yield will be with n 30,000,000 bushels of these figures.

General News.

In the "Hall of Fame" of the University of New York, tablets are to be placed on the walls in memory of America's greatest statesmen, soldiers, authors, preachers, jurists, publicists, etc. A jury of one hundred prominent men, including former President Cleveland, has been entrusted with the duty of making the selections. Ninety-seven members of the jury assembled, and the result of the voting shows that George Washington was the first choice of all, for his name was the only one receiving 97 votes. Lincoln and Webster each received 96; Franklin, 94; Longfellow, 94; Grant, 92; Jefferson, 90; Emerson, 86; John Adams, 61. All the names receiving fifty one or more votes were accepted.

By a vote of thirteen to six the trustees of the Chicago Board of Education, on October 17, resolved not to permit in the schools of Chicago the use of a book of selected Bible readings. The selected readings were offered as a substitute for the Bible, which has been barred out by the board for a number of years.

It has been observed that artesian wells have a daily period of ebb and flow, as well as the ocean tides, only the process is reversed. The time of greatest flow of an artesian well is at the period of low tide in the ocean.

The crew of the cruiser Baltimore, which was mustered out of service recently, when it was paid off, deposited over \$20,000 at the Naval Branch Young Men's Christian Association in Brooklyn for safe keeping.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SENTINEL

"What I Say Unto You, I Say Unto All, *WATCH.*" *Jesus.*

Rural Delivery.

Concord (N. H.) System Largest in the United States.

POSTMASTER ROBINSON is in receipt of an order from George M. Allen, acting first assistant post-master general, authorizing an extensive enlargement of rural free delivery in Merrimack County. Carrier service will immediately be instituted on routes from Loudon, Penacook, West Concord, and Hopkinton stations of the Concord post-office, and also from the central office, the rural free delivery system of which already covers the principal highways throughout four hundred square miles of territory, and will, when completed, be by far the largest local rural system in the United States, emanating from a single post-office and its stations.

The Concord postal plant, inclusive of the central office, now comprises nine different offices, stations, and substations, and the systematic, spoke-like development of its rural free delivery facilities has conduced to make it an exemplary and illustrative one for the Post-office Department throughout the country.

Immediately upon the appointment of Colonel E. H. Hathaway to the head of the eastern division of rural free delivery, which comprises the New England states, Pennsylvania, New York, and New Jersey, his special attention was called to the remarkable success that this new feature of postal development has attained under the supervision of Postmaster Robinson and Assistant Postmaster Leighton at Concord. As soon as he could spare the time from his exacting office duties, he made a visit to New Hampshire, and personally inspected the work that is being done here, commending it very highly. The opportunities for increasing and enlarging the rural mail facilities were fully and earnestly presented to him and the assistant agents who accompanied him—Messrs. Sawyer of Vermont and Bouteille and Norton of Maine—and upon authorization of Superintendent Machen of the free-delivery system of the Post-office Department, they took up the subjects involved in the various petitions from this section of the state, making careful surveys and estimates, inclusive of the preparation of plans and maps. Special Agent Everett B. Norton, under assignment from Colonel Hathaway, was given special charge of the mission, and with some few interruptions incident to the demands made upon his time by work elsewhere, he has devoted himself to New Hampshire with great ability and diligence.

Colonel Hathaway was moved by the enthusiasm shown by the grangers and others in New Hampshire, and the interest taken by the local postal officers was such that he has felt great pride in carrying forward the enterprise, and Agent Norton has gone forward with the mission with the skill and diplomacy worthy of the popular cause, and the practical results of their application are beginning to manifest themselves to general advantage.

The attention not only of the authorities at Washington, but of the friends of rural free-delivery everywhere, has been called to the accomplishments in New Hampshire, and

the outlook here for even further progress in this rapidly advancing branch of the government service is very auspicious.

In the neighborhood of twelve thousand people will be reached by the additional service in this county, and various other petitions are awaiting action by the Post-office Department.



Not only will these additional rural facilities increase postal receipts, inasmuch as more letters will be written and more newspapers and magazines subscribed for, but an enhancement in value of farm land will be noticeable, without increased taxation, a moderate estimate of advance in value being from two to three dollars per acre and in some states five dollars. General improvement of the condition of the roads traversed by the rural carriers is an incidental advantage. In some states the construction of good roads is made a prerequisite to the establishment of rural free-delivery service. In one county in Indiana, a special agent reports that the farmers incurred an expense of more than \$2,600 to grade and gravel a road, in order to obtain rural free delivery. It is also claimed that better prices may be obtained for farm products, the producers being brought into daily touch with the state of the market, thus being able to take advantage of information previously not readily obtainable. The educational benefits conferred are inestimable, the monotony of farm life is relieved through ready access to wholesome literature, and the keeping of all rural residents, the young people as well as their elders, fully informed as to the stirring events of the day, being one of the best objects to be attained.

Manchester (N. H.) Union.

Electricity to be Carried in Ice.

METHODS of transmitting electrical currents will be revolutionized if the results anticipated by Nikola Tesla from his most recent invention for the insulation of wires meet with the success in practice indicated by his experiments. There will then be no danger of deaths or injury by contact with live wires. It will be possible to transmit a current of high voltage hundreds of miles with no appreciable loss.

By cheapening the cost of electricity at the place where it is to be used all industries dependent upon electricity for their motive power may be carried on at a vastly less expense. These results will be accomplished by using an insulation of ice or other frozen material.

Mr. Tesla has been informed that his application for a patent covering this ground had been granted.

When seen at the Waldorf-Astoria, Mr. Tesla said that he was greatly pleased with the outcome of the experiments, upon which he had been working for seven years.

"Professor Dewar, of the Royal Institute, gave me the suggestion," said he, "which set me thinking along this line. That was in 1893. Realizing the great practical value of such an invention, I thought much about the subject, until a few weeks ago, when the complete system by

Copyrighted, 1900, by Mary Baker G. Eddy.

which the desired end might be attained suddenly flashed across my mind as I was pondering upon the problem in my laboratory. Then the simplicity of the plan amazed me.

"Let me describe this method of insulation to you in its most comprehensive form. All wires will, of course, be placed under ground before my cold air insulation can be used.

"Image, now, a great trough extending, if you wish, across the continent. It must contain a quantity of water or some other substance which will freeze. From my experiments I judge that sawdust and water will prove most effective. For the purpose of transmitting the current long distances I shall use a thin metal tube, capable of resisting three hundred pounds' pressure to the square inch. This tube will be submerged in the substance which I intend to freeze.

"In the whole discovery the most interesting feature is the method I have devised for freezing the material in the trough. Five or six feet below the surface the ground itself is very cold. Here the trough would be buried. Through the tube there will then be forced a current of gas—probably hydrogen—reduced to a temperature of minus two hundred degrees or thereabouts.

"This, under ordinary circumstances, will be sufficient to freeze the material surrounding the tube in the trough, and also to neutralize the heat which would be generated by the electricity.

"It has been known since the days of Faraday that an electrical current cannot break through an insulation of ice. My success lies in discovering how to apply this truth practically. To show of what gigantic worth it may be needs but a moment. Grant that the invention has, as I believe, given to the world an almost perfect insulator, immediately there follow results which will directly or indirectly affect every manufacturing industry which in any way uses electricity.



"This will follow from the fact that no electricity will be lost in transmission. The cost of the new insulation will in the end be cheaper than that now used, and so it follows that the electricity which is to be utilized in a thousand different ways can be produced at a less cost. To telephone and telegraph companies, therefore, you see that my invention will be indispensable.

"Water power converted into electricity can by the new method of insulation be carried thousands of miles. At present the loss of electricity due to unsatisfactory insulation makes this impossible. I have been considering the possibility of carrying the power of Niagara to this city, and find that it can be done with a loss of not more than one half per cent to one per cent.

"For the first time in history a power will be used for insulation instead of a property. Deaths from contact with exposed wires will be prevented by the new method. The increase in the speed of exchange of telephone and telegraph messages will be pronounced after the adoption of my discovery.

"These are the important changes in the electrical world which will be wrought by this invention. There will be also innumerable indirect results."

Mr. Tesla said that he hoped to apply his new discovery to electric surface railways. He said that he was working upon a plan by which the cars could be propelled without direct contact with the wire. This plan is still in an embryotic condition, and for this reason Mr Tesla declined to discuss it in detail.—*New York Herald*.

A character is like an acrostic or Alexandrian stanza: read it forward, backward, or across, it spells the same thing.—EMERSON.

Selected Articles.

God's Creation Real.

Boston, Mass., August 20, 1900.

To the Editor:—In your magazine of July, commenting upon Mrs. Whitney's criticism of Christian Science, you made the statement that Christian Science "is absolutely devoid of a single vestige of anything that could honestly pose as Science."

Science, briefly stated, is a demonstrable understanding of that which exists, including cause and effect. Christian Science proposes to give, first, a comprehensive, true definition of God; secondly, a definition of His creation. Then it proposes to measure the things of human comprehension with this exact knowledge of the things of God, and thereby determine between the true and the false. If there is any knowledge which can be properly called scientific it is the understanding of God and His creation, and the relationship between God and His manifestation. The teaching of the Christian Science text-book, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker G. Eddy, interprets the Bible to the Christian Scientist; thereby presenting it to him as a scientific work, and the most marvelous and wonderful book in the world. The pupil of Christian Science accepts its theory as true; then by the demonstration of its propositions establishes its truth, so that beyond this point of experience Christian Science is no longer a belief, but has become a demonstrable fact, and is justly entitled to the name "Science" in the highest sense of that term.



Mrs. Whitney asks the question in respect to Christian Scientists: "Do they no longer take joy in blue skies, clouds, sunsets, mountain glories, the flowers of the field, the green richness of forests?" I can truthfully say that no class of Christians or philosophers love nature more than Christian Scientists, who see therein the handiwork of God. It is only the perishable, temporal, mutable, human concept of the universe which is denied by Christian Scientists, and this denial is made without loss to them, for "If that which is done away was glorious, much more that which remaineth is glorious." Paul said, "Now we see through a glass, darkly; but then face to face." Even in our present material condition, God's universe appears beautiful to us. As we grow spiritually our ability for true comprehension will increase and the world become more and more fair until we awake in His likeness. Then shall we see as God sees, and behold His creation in all its glory, a new heaven and new earth wherein dwelleth righteousness and nothing that "worketh abomination, or maketh a lie."

Christian Scientists do not deny the existence of God's creation as it really is, but they claim that in our present material condition we are more or less deceived in our perception of it. A wrong concept is not the creation itself, but a false sense of it, and this false sense is what the Christian Scientist declares to be unreal. The Christian Science text-book takes for its basic statement of the "Science of Being" the Scriptural idea, "God is Spirit." Man is made in the image and likeness of Spirit and is therefore spiritual, and the universe, including man, is the creation of Spirit. Spirit is the only real substance. The universe is the reflection of Substance. Matter is the erroneous belief that this reflection is itself substance. The teachings of the Scriptures coincide with the instructions of Science and Health on the definition of creation. Jesus said, "That which is born of the flesh is flesh, and that which is born of the Spirit is spirit." This statement implies that the emanation of Spirit is not flesh, but is spiritual. The flesh or matter is the human concept of the spiritual creation.

Mrs. Whitney further asks, "And why, O prophets and teachers of a twentieth-century revelation, take money for healing or instruction?" It is amusing, to say the least, that one who is in the habit of taking pay for honest labor should make a remark of this kind. Does the writer mean to assert that Christian Scientists are the only people on earth who are doing God's service, and for that reason the only class who are not entitled to remuneration? Are not the merchant, the mechanic, the good minister, and the authoress doing God's service if their various vocations are carried on in an honest manner, and do they not all accept pay? The Christian Scientist does not pretend to do the healing. He only serves as a means through which the Truth which heals is brought to the consciousness of the patient, and expects a remuneration for his effort for exactly the same reason that the minister of the gospel receives a salary, and the authoress a price for her books. What new thing is this which demands that people in the ordinary vocations in life should be recompensed for their labor; while those who render more spiritual service to mankind should not be rewarded? Paul said: "If we have sown unto you spiritual things, is it a great thing if we shall reap your carnal things?" And Jesus said: "The laborer is worthy of his hire."

ALFRED FARLOW.

In *Cram's Magazine* for September.

Physical and Spiritual Health.

PHYSICAL and Spiritual Health, is a subject that vitally concerns all mankind. The word "health" is from the Anglo-Saxon "health" or "wholth," and means wholeness, that state in which all the natural functions perform freely without pain or disease. The definition of the word is somewhat limited in the dictionary, as it implies that health is simply a condition of the physical organism, whereas it is not that alone, but relates to the mental or spiritual organization as well—a person with a healthy physical body and a diseased mind is not healthy in the true sense of the term.

When we look around on every side and see the sick, the lame, the deaf, the blind, the dumb, all seeking relief from their woes, generally from a material basis, and as a rule, unsuccessfully, we are constrained to think there is something radically wrong with the medical practice of the day. In the "History of Medicine," we see a graphic picture of a system of guesswork that has held sway with the amen of press, pulpit, and people, for over forty centuries. While we entertain a deep respect for the better (and we might say larger) class of physicians, those who are educated, conscientious, and go to the bedside of their patients with hearts filled with love and sympathy, living up to their highest sense of good, yet we can but condemn their system.

If drugs are good, why are they not efficacious? Men have by their aid searched for health all these centuries. Nearly every conceivable product of the three great kingdoms, mineral, animal, and vegetable, has been swallowed in the vain hope of health. Climate, air, exercise, travel, rubbing, pounding, freezing, heating, electricity, and rest cures, have been tried, and their results have been, to say the least, far short of their promise. Have they not had sufficient time to prove their efficacy? If drugs are good, why is there not some infallible remedy for each and every disease, which permanently cures it? Why has mankind suffered so long under their *regime* if they are, as many claim, divinely ordered? Does God send sickness on man, and then approve of material means to cure it? Does the same fountain send forth both sweet and bitter waters? Is there no balm in Gilead? Let us see.

Jesus the Christ, the great Healer and Teacher, was a Physician who healed multitudes and never lost a case.

All his teachings were in and of the divine order. He did the will of the Father, and claimed sonship by his wonderful understanding and demonstration of the Science of Being. He was continually about his Father's business, and said, "My Father worketh hitherto, and I work." He came that we might have life and health and love, and have them more abundantly. He came to destroy the material law and fulfil the divine law, and to save mankind from his false sense of sin, even the belief that there are two powers, good and evil.



His healing was done entirely by a mental process. He never used drugs, never recommended dieting, tonics, or exercise, never diagnosed cases, but healed instantly by the spoken word of Truth, the realization of God's allness, error's nothingness, and the real man's perfectibility as the spiritual image and likeness of God. He recognized only the laws of God, and declared their superiority to man-made laws. He never taught that his healing was the result of any special gift bestowed upon him by God, but rather the result of a scientific system, which any seeker might learn and demonstrate as did he. He said, "He that believeth on me [understands this Principle which I teach] the works that I do shall he do also; and greater works than these shall he do, because I go to my Father [because my personality will soon be taken away and then you must turn from it and rely upon your understanding of impersonal Truth]."

His disciples (students) did practically the same works. They preached the Gospel and healed the sick in obedience to their Master's command. This was a direct proof that his system was scientific and divine, for it brought forth fruits. He and his followers practised what they preached. They taught that sickness was the result of sin, of ignorance of God's laws, or fear, pride, hate, lust, and all the evils which go to make up erring, mortal man, the carnal mind which is at enmity with God, and that the only remedy was an understanding of the Truth of Being, and a practical demonstration of it in one's life by living the Truth as he lived it. He limited no one, but said, "Be ye therefore perfect, even as your Father which is in Heaven is perfect," and also told them, "Ye shall know the Truth, and the Truth shall make you free."



If Jesus presented to the world the right way to gain physical and spiritual health, can there be any other right way? If he taught the Truth, the exact Science of Life, the way in which man can and must work out his salvation, is it possible there can be another way which will also save? Let us not be misunderstood. We believe that all will eventually acquaint themselves with God and be at peace, work out their salvation, because evil is temporal and Good eternal, but this will be done only after much tribulation and purification of thought, but that it must and will be done in the way Jesus taught and demonstrated, because it is the true way. Two plus two equals four, and it makes no difference if billions of well-meaning people believe they make five, the fact remains they are four. So then the Science of Being must be understood and demonstrated, and in the way our Master taught the Truth.

We not only need healthy bodies, but healthy minds, and the latter must come first. If the cause is good, the effect must be the same, and *vice versa*. Christian Science teaches that the cause of disease is erring, mortal thought, and the one infallible remedy is the divine Mind. God is still God. He is supreme, the only Power, Intelligence, and Love of the universe, and all will eventually learn this and put it into practice. He is on earth to-day as much as He ever was, for He is changeless goodness,

and His power is given to His children in as great a degree as it ever was, if they but seek and find it.

If one desired to learn mathematics, he would study carefully the principle of numbers, and constantly work problems out from a higher basis, eliminating all mistakes, which were only in his own concept, and due to an ignorance of numbers; if one wanted to learn music, he would study harmony, the elements of music, and constantly practise on his instrument, until all discords (due to ignorance) were eliminated. It would occur to neither student to pray to the principle of music or mathematics for a solution, but only by learning and demonstrating the rules and laws could he become a musician or mathematician. So, on the other hand, if one desires to become a real Christian, to do God's will, he must study God's laws, he must learn the Principle of goodness which is God Himself, he must go on and perfect himself in God's laws and rules, in being meek, and kind, and loving, and honest, and pure, constantly eliminating the errors, or sins, which are due to ignorance and exist only in his own concept, until he will finally awake in God's image and likeness, because he is reflecting all the attributes of the Father.

Christian Science healing is efficacious and far-reaching in its effects, for it not only heals the sick body, but heals the diseased mind; the sinner is reformed, his thought purified, his mental status strengthened, his trust in God awakened, and he is taught to realize that he is beginning to be a new man in Christ Jesus. Drugs will not do this. No medicine, however powerful and seemingly efficient in curing physical ills, ever yet reached one mentally. Christian Science has healed the insane, the paralytic, cancers, tumors, and hopeless cases given up by physicians, and while it was being done the patient was "renewed in the spirit of his mind" until he felt indeed and in truth that God was the great and only Physician.



The writer knows of many who were healed of severe diseases, many considered incurable by physicians, by simply reading the Christian Science text-book, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker G. Eddy. This book should be studied by all who desire to investigate Christian Science, as it contains a full statement of its teachings, and will correct the false views held by some. Many seem to have an entirely wrong conception of Christian Science, and it is amusing to hear and read some of the opinions of those who do not understand it. We believe material things are real to the senses, just as any one else does; we speak of them as others do; we call sin, sin; murder, murder; accidents, accidents, and incredible as it may seem to some, we do not say "you just imagine you are sick." Disease is far more than imagination. It is as real to the sick man as anything can possibly be, but we do say the cause is mental, and the effect also to a certain degree, and the remedy is the divine Mind, not by any means of thought transference, suggestion, or hypnotism, and that it is an efficient remedy, many thousands can testify who have been healed by it. We are a quiet folk. Believe in minding our own business, and never seek patients or followers, knowing when they are ready, they will come of their own accord. But we are always glad to talk of our religion, but only to those who desire to hear, and we think that we have something that is practical, provable, and satisfying, and are glad we have been so fortunate as to find it.

Friends, let us reason together. If Baal, matter, with all its false laws, with all its discords, diseases, and woes, be God, then follow him. But if the one Principle of all Love with sunshine, brightness, health, and peace, be God, then, in His name, let us follow Him, and do it by living the life He would have us live, by loving everybody, by being honest, meek, just, and pure, and gradually we

shall understand that He is the only Physician, the only Healer, the one sovereign panacea for every ill, who cures sickness and cures sin, who gives us sound bodies and pure minds, who leads us in green pastures beside still waters and who will at last bring us to His "house, not made with hands, eternal in the heavens." EDWARD E. NORWOOD.

In the *Chattanooga* (Tenn.) *News*.

The Example for All.

THE life of Jesus Christ furnishes the example which includes every good toward which mankind is striving. What is that for which men are directly or indirectly aiming? It is to be free from evil, to put aside limitations,—sin, sickness, and death. All that men count undesirable and fear is included in these three words.

What all men desire, Jesus attained. The example of Jesus teaches how to conquer sickness, sin, and death. His work was wholly practical. He taught no forms, mysteries, ceremonies, or speculative doctrines. His plan of salvation was not to teach men a theory of life, but to free them from sin, sickness, and death. And his own life-work was an illustration showing how this freedom is to be attained.

How then—by what method—did Jesus overcome sin, sickness, and death? By perceiving their nature. His insight revealed them as errors and not truths belonging to God's creation. This understanding exposed their illusory character and they disappeared as a lie disappears when it is seen to be false. In this connection the Master also disregarded and exposed the falsity of the so-called laws of the physical realm, for he finally rose above them all. He healed sickness and sin at one and the same time, those absent as well as those present. "I have given you an example," he said, "that ye should do as I have done to you." He did not aim to reconcile men to their hard fate in sickness and death, nor did he try to make them feel comfortable therein.

"He healed them." Yet the Master did not try to give the impression that he was acting under mysteries or supernatural power, he was not setting aside law and order, he said he came to fulfil the law, and Paul tells us that "the law is spiritual."

Nor did the Master try to represent that he alone possessed this understanding and none should possess the secret after him, for he said plainly, "He that believeth on me, the works that I do shall he do also."

Thus it was that Jesus became the Christ, the Way-shower, the Saviour of men. Of all men he was the most practical, he proved what he said. If Jesus had not done as he did, he would not have shown us the way. He proved his sonship with God, not by argument and theory, but by demonstration.

To bestow upon Jesus religious sentiment and vague emotion is not what he asks of us. His call to us as his professed followers is to do as he did, obey his teachings, and follow his demonstrations. In this way we rise above blind faith into true discipleship. We are able to perceive and appreciate the grandeur of Jesus' mission only as we become partakers of the Truth he taught and proved, and rise daily above sin and sickness,

Lancaster (N. H.) *Gazette*.

Indians will be a Feature.

THE Pan-American Exposition would scarcely be worthy of its name did it neglect to illustrate so important a subject as the aboriginal inhabitants of the new world, their customs, institutions, and daily life. The great Exposition to be held at Buffalo next summer will, therefore, give especial attention to this subject and aim to present it on a more extensive, scientific, and popular scale than has ever been attempted before.

Object lessons in the life, customs, and history of the aborigines of the various portions of the continent will be given chiefly in four departments of the Exposition, in the exhibits of the building devoted to ethnology and archæology, in the Indian congress on the midway, in the Six Nations village, and by means of the mounds intended to reproduce some of the best known and most typical of the works of the mound builders of North America.

The building devoted to exhibits in ethnology and archæology will be filled with relics of the occupancy by the red men of the continent of America. The museums of the United States, Canada, Mexico, and South America will contribute generously of their priceless treasures to make this exhibit the most complete ever collected for a similar purpose, and to the student, and, indeed, every thoughtful person, the remains of the aborigines here gathered will be full of interest and significance.

In the Ethnology Building the collections will be such as to attract and instruct both the student of ethnology and archæology and the average visitor who knows little of such study. That is to say, they will be scientific in character, but popular in their manner of presentation. For instance, there will be an art gallery in which will be paintings representing with as great a degree as possible of historical accuracy the life of the pre-historic peoples of America and the scenes which Columbus and his contemporaries witnessed when they visited the shores of North America and beheld in Central and South America the cities of the Aztecs and ancient Peruvians. Another feature of a popular character will be the large model on the ground floor portraying the historic Niagara frontier and showing the sites of some sixty aboriginal villages. Real water will flow through the Niagara River and the campfires will be represented at night by red incandescent lights. By graphophones and possibly the kinetoscope vivid reproduction of many rites and ceremonies of Indians of the present day may be given. The collections on the main floor will consist chiefly of exhibits from large museums of the United States and from those of Canada and Latin-American countries portraying the archæology of the United States, including Alaska, of British America, Mexico, and Central America and the South American countries which are prolific in the relics of the semi-civilization of pre-historic times.



The co-operation has been secured of such bodies as the Smithsonian Institution, the American Museum of Natural History, the Peabody Museum, the University of Pennsylvania, the University of Chicago, and the Buffalo Society of Natural Sciences. The ministers of the various South American countries are co-operating with the director-general of the Exposition and the superintendent of ethnology, and it is now certain that a large amount of valuable archæological material will thus be secured. Through the co-operation of the departments of agriculture and horticulture exhibits will also be made of the plants cultivated in both North and South America before the great discovery.

It may surprise many readers to learn that within thirty miles of the grounds of the Pan-American Exposition in Buffalo the Indians of the Iroquois confederacy are practised much as they were when what is now known as the Niagara frontier was, so far as the white man was concerned, a wilderness unknown and unexplored.

There is much misapprehension as to the dances of the Indians. Comparatively few understand that they are of the nature of religious ceremonies and are observed in somewhat the same spirit as the different festivals of the church among Christians. The Six Nations dance was observed by the Seneca Indians of the Tonawanda reservation during the week of September 16. There will be many Indians

from this reservation in the Six Nations village on the grounds of the Pan-American Exposition, and the various ceremonies of this festival, as well as of others, will be there reproduced.

The most extensive Indian exhibit on the grounds and the most interesting and comprehensive exhibit of its kind ever shown will be the Indian congress on the Midway, which, by the way, has no connection with the Six Nations exhibit, which is made by the Exposition and is no concession.

Boston Herald.

Sent the First Telegram.

Mrs. Roswell Smith, seventy-three years old, widow of the founder of the Century Company, died at her home in the Tolosa, at New York City, on January 21, 1900. It was Mrs. Roswell Smith who, as Miss Annie Ellsworth, then a girl of seventeen, sent the famous first telegraphic message, "What hath God wrought!" Her father, Henry L. Ellsworth, a son of Chief Justice Oliver Ellsworth, was the first Commissioner of Patents, and has been called "the father of the Patent Office." He had been a college friend of Professor S. F. B. Morse. Together they had endeavored to induce Congress to pass a bill granting \$30,000 for the construction of a trial line between Washington and Baltimore. Morse had been seeking the help of Congress since 1838, but it was not until the last hours of the session of 1842-43 that the bill was passed, by the close vote of eighty-nine to eighty-three, and then went to the Senate. At twilight on the last evening of the session there were 119 bills ahead of it, and, as it seemed impossible that his measure would be reached, Professor Morse, disheartened, went to his hotel and prepared to return to New York by an early morning train. His friend, the Commissioner of Patents, kept doggedly working for the bill, and at five minutes before adjournment it was passed, only one measure going through after it. It was Miss Ellsworth who carried the news of the passage of the bill to Professor Morse the next morning. It was then that he assured her that she should send the first message, and a little more than a year after, at her mother's suggestion, Miss Ellsworth wrote down the words, "What hath God wrought!" and they were sent in triplicate in the dot and line alphabet from Washington to Baltimore. The original message was given to Miss Ellsworth, and has always been in her keeping. The duplicate, which was returned from Baltimore to Washington, is in the Connecticut Historical Rooms at Hartford. In 1852, Miss Ellsworth married Roswell Smith in Lafayette, Ind. In 1870 they moved to New York, where Roswell Smith, in connection with the late Dr. J. G. Holland and the house of Charles Scribner & Co., founded *Scribner's Monthly*, the name of which was changed to *The Century Magazine*, published by the Century Company, in 1881. Roswell Smith, who was the publisher of the magazine from the start, continued as president of the Century Company until his death, in 1892.

New York Tribune.

Wanted.

A good florist, who is a Christian Scientist, and will present a written recommendation from a loyal student. Address G. F. W., care of Thomas W. Hatten, 68 Westland Ave., Boston, Mass.

Do not be discouraged at your faults; bear with yourself in correcting them; as you would with your neighbor! Lay aside this ardor of mind, which exhausts your body, and leads you to commit errors.

FENELON.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SENTINEL

Editorial.

MRS. EDDY TAKES NO PATIENTS.

The author of the Christian Science text-book takes no patients, does not consult on disease, nor read letters referring to these subjects.

The Testimony Meetings.

THE Wednesday evening testimony or experience meetings, rightly conducted, are a most valuable means of bringing the practical results of Christian Science to public attention.

Strangers in scores attend these meetings to learn if it indeed is true that people are daily being healed through a power above the ordinary material or physical methods, and that, too, not in isolated cases, as if by accident, but in multiplied hundreds of cases, as if by a fixed and certainly applicable law.

No sincere, unprejudiced listener can long attend these meetings without becoming convinced that there is being daily proven a fixed and certain law of healing that can only be accounted for on the ground that it is above and beyond the ordinary; that it is, in fact, a law or method which may well be called Divine. Christian Scientists consider every effect as flowing from a Cause—a Law—which, although above the comprehension of those not conversant therewith, is nevertheless a natural Cause, or Law, in the sense that the Spiritual is the only truly natural.

We should bear in mind that many attend these testimony meetings for the first time; that, maybe, they hear their first word of Christian Science there; that they have come to learn whether they can consistently give their assent to what is said; that they may be favorably or unfavorably impressed by what is said and the manner of its saying; and that this impression may remain with them indefinitely.

Those who speak, then, should be thoughtful of their expressions. They should, as it were, put themselves in the place of the stranger who comes to hear for the first time, and while fearlessly speaking the truth, should so temper their speech as neither to shock nor offend. Is it not well, also, to avoid the use of terms which are unfamiliar to strangers, and may be misunderstood by them, while the more familiar or commonly used expressions will answer as well and be as fully understood by Scientists?

They should avoid extravagance or the making of over-drawn pictures, but should let a simple, unostentatious recital of the facts tell their story. They should avoid stating things in such a way as to tax unnecessarily the credulity of the stranger. Indeed, the barest recital of the simple facts often does this, so marvelous, from the ordinary standpoint, are many of the cases of healing.

While the physical healing should be well brought out, the spiritual benefits, with all their attendant joys and upliftings, should not be neglected.

Let the wisdom of the serpent and the harmlessness of the dove especially govern in these meetings, and let us know assuredly that there is but one Power and one Wisdom that can have sway or presence there,—the divine Power and Wisdom.

The Lectures.

THE large audiences that have recently assembled to hear lectures on Christian Science, tend to emphasize the

great work which is being accomplished by this branch of the movement.

The attendance at the lectures, from the start, has been most gratifyingly large. The crowds that greeted the lecturers in greater New York last year are yet fresh in our memory.

Thousands listened intently to the different lectures there. In the less important cities, numerically, the proportionate attendance has not been less than in the greater ones, while in the smaller places, even the villages, the relative numbers attending and the interest manifested, have been such as to indicate, in a striking manner, the depth of interest of the general public in the healing Truth.

To the outside world the claims of Christian Science are so extraordinary as, naturally, to cause astonishment mingled with incredulity. To re-assure themselves, and learn if its claims be true, is, no doubt, the controlling motive as to many who attend. A sincere desire to know more of God, more of spirituality, and to have explained, from a broadly rationalistic point of view, the mysteries of life and death, attracts many. The love for good platform-speaking also plays its part. The causes which combine to make up the great audiences are doubtless somewhat varied, but mere idle curiosity seems to be reduced to a minimum.

So far as our knowledge goes, or so far as we have ever heard, no more orderly, sincere, or respectfully attentive audiences have ever assembled, than those that it has been the privilege of our lecturers to address. Let us rejoice that this is so. It speaks well, not only for the ability of the lecturers themselves, but evinces unmistakably the fact that they have a deep and helpful message to give. Nay more, it proves that there is in these gatherings an atmosphere peculiarly their own, an atmosphere of sacredness which drives flippancy and frivolity away.

We do not claim too much for these meetings, and other Christian Science meetings, as a rule, when we say, that there is truly felt there a deep and heartfelt presence of God as the Holy Spirit, the all-present Mind that is Love. This accounts for the cases of healing of persons of whom we hear, as the result simply of being present and, as it were, absorbing *the Presence*.

Here, indeed, we may say with Whittier, we feel

The spirit, over-brooding all,
Eternal Love, remains.

More and more is being proved the wisdom that provided this helpful means of propagating the Gospel which, in its ultimate reach, truly heals and wholly saves.

"Light Without Heat or Waste."

UNDER the above caption we published in the *Sentinel* of September 27, 1900, an article setting forth the wonderful discovery, by a woman, of a substance called "Radium."

It seems that the article, which was taken from the *Enquirer* of Cincinnati, Ohio, very considerably overdrew the picture, as inquiry at the Smithsonian Institution has revealed. Among those who made inquiry was Professor Hermann S. Hering of Baltimore, Md. He received in reply the following letter from W. W. Karr, Acting Aid in Charge:—

Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C.,
October 10, 1900.

Dear Sir:—In reply to your letter of October 6, I am authorized by the Secretary to inform you that the statements you refer to are much exaggerated. The substance, radium, while interesting, by no means emits light in any degree comparable with sunlight, or even with candle-light. The light is indeed more nearly of the intensity of that given by the firefly. Information regarding this substance has appeared at different times for several years in

physical and chemical scientific periodicals; one having been printed in the *Popular Science Monthly* for July of the present year.

Very respectfully yours,
W. W. KARR,
Acting Aid in Charge.

Mr. Hermann S. Hering, The St. Paul, Mt. Royal Avenue,
Baltimore, Maryland.

In further modification of the claims as published, we herewith republish the following from *The Great Round World*:—

"When this discovery was brought to our attention, we had our doubts of its full truth. It seemed incredible that a piece of radium the size of a half dollar could, without waste, light a room, 'even though left to itself for centuries.' Accordingly we wrote to the Smithsonian Institution at Washington, asking the government scientists whether the accounts were true.

[The reply received was very similar to the above letter to Professor Hering.]

"The scientific interest of radium is therefore great, but the practical interest is at present slight. The discovery of such unthought-of properties may, however, lead to ultimate further discoveries which will prove of definite value. Scientific discoveries must be judged dispassionately on their merits. No mere speculative enthusiasm should be permitted to carry away the sober thought of the student."

We are glad to publish the above corrections, and in doing so feel that we are not detracting in any degree from the real merit of the discovery, for it seems that, even according to the modified statements, it is an important one. As stated, it may yet develop into something very practical in the way of illumination.

Among the Churches.

Reading Room at Baltimore, Md.

A Christian Science reading room has been opened at 322 North Charles Street under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist. A large number of members of the First and Second Churches were present, and after some religious exercises Mr. Edward H. Hammond, First Reader of First Church, made a brief address, in which he alluded to the growth of Christian Science in this city, as well as in the whole world. He said:—

"Christian Science will be found to be the foundation of all reforms, as its leaven of Truth is at work in all directions. Christian Science is the healing religion of our Saviour, the Science of which was discovered by Rev. Mary Baker G. Eddy and given to the world by her. One object of this reading room is to make the authentic literature of Christian Science more accessible to the public."

The rooms are in the best portion of the city. They consist of the second floor suite. From without, a large window, almost half of the entire front, radiates in gold letters: "Christian Science Reading Rooms. Open to all. First Church of Christ, Scientist." The entrance door also bears the same words. In full view of all passers-by will be a glass case containing Christian Science literature. The rooms are very beautiful, the walls hung in crimson silk tapestry, with ornate ceilings. The handsome portieres, the Turkish rugs, tables, easy chairs, and pictures were all contributed by the congregation. Back of the main reading room is a large room equally beautiful for distributing literature. There will be a circulating library of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" and all the other works of the Rev. Mary Baker G. Eddy, together with other Christian Science publications. Pamphlets, lectures, etc., will be generally distributed free. An

attendant will be always in charge and the rooms will be open several evenings in the week.

Morning Herald, Baltimore, Md.

A few days after the opening of the reading room the following letter was received from one who evidently knows from experience what Christian Science can and will do for humanity, and desires to have a part in the grand work of presenting it to the world.

Baltimore, October 5, 1900.

Superintendent of the Christian Science Reading Rooms,
322 N. Charles Street, Baltimore.

Dear Madam:—I am more than gratified to learn that First Church of Christ, Scientist, of Baltimore has opened a reading room in the centre of the city, where all citizens and also visitors to the city may have an opportunity to acquire a correct understanding of Christianity as taught and applied to the life of man, here and now, by Christian Science. Humanity *needs* and *wants* a Christianity that will enable man to assume and realize his dominion and sovereignty over error, evil, and sin, and all their train of baleful effects,—sickness, sorrow, pain, suffering, poverty, death,—so that man may *know* that the kingdom of God—Love—is come on earth as it is in Heaven.

This Christianity is revealed in the Bible, as clearly seen, when read in the light of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," the text-book of Christian Science, by Mary Baker G. Eddy.

Her book, "Miscellaneous Writings," is also a book of Light and Life, and your reading rooms should be well furnished with them.

I deem it a great privilege to hand you fifty dollars, which please use in procuring several volumes of the two books, Science and Health and "Miscellaneous Writings," as a foundation for your library, and may 322 North Charles Street be indeed a candle lighted and set on a candlestick, so that the light of it may be seen of all.

Very truly,
BUSINESS MAN.

The Work in Sacramento, Cal.

First Church of Christ, Scientist, of Sacramento, Cal., was organized October 25, 1899, with a charter membership of thirty-four. Since that time its growth has been steady and encouraging, showing such progress as is most gratifying to those, who through twelve years of struggling experiences, as a small band of faithful adherents to Truth, kept their lamps trimmed and burning, determined that the light of Christian Science should prove a beacon of hope and courage to others. "How beautiful upon the mountains are the feet of him that bringeth good tidings, that publisheth peace."

We are filled with a joyful pride, as we look back over this year's record of our advancement, our demonstrations over the thought of fear and its limitations. Since our organization every expense, necessary and incidental, has been met, with a balance always in the treasury. A lecture by Hon. William G. Ewing was an important event, and now we have a crowning feature of our success to report: the establishing of a free reading room, in the most pretentious building of our city, adjacent to the post-office. Our room is on the third floor, and an elevator carries the visitors to it. The bow window looks out upon the post-office lawn. Its furnishing is neat and tasteful, and beautiful plants in jardinières and the bouquets of flowers daily contributed, have a most inviting and pleasing appearance.

New copies of the late editions of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" and other literature by Rev. Mary Baker G. Eddy, were received from one of our members. Two copies of "Miscellaneous Writings," were given by others. Bibles, the *Journal*, *Sentinel*, supplements,

pamphlets, and tracts are supplied. Many necessary articles aside from the literature have been given.

A fine portrait of our beloved Leader is conspicuous on the wall, and its smiling, loving countenance, is the first thing one sees as he enters the door.

MRS. EMMA DUNCKHORST, *Clerk.*

From Highland Park, Ill.

After years of seeming opposition to the beautiful Christ teaching, the work is fairly started here, and the Christian Science Society of Highland Park is an organization, with nine charter members. We hold services Sundays and Wednesdays at the usual hours in the new and beautiful Hotel Moraine. We have furnished a little hall which is used exclusively for that purpose. It seats seventy-five people, the largest attendance thus far was forty-five.

The service was started last winter in the home of a student who with three or four other loyal and true ones, stood bravely and stemmed the tide of opposition. The reward for their fidelity is now being realized in increased interest and numbers. Love, full-orbed and radiant, has dawned and is shining into the heart ready to receive.

In the hotel a number of the guests and many of the employees are Christian Scientists, and an atmosphere of love and harmony pervades, which is frequently noticed by those who know not whence it emanates.

E. J. C., Highland Park, Ill.

The Lectures.

At Oshkosh, Wis.

"Christian Science, the religion of Jesus Christ," was the subject of a very interesting lecture given by Hon. William G. Ewing of Chicago at the Opera House (Monday, October 1), and so enthusiastic were those believing in this comparatively new religion, and so curious were the unbelievers to know something about it, that the theatre was not large enough to seat the entire assemblage, and extra chairs were brought into service in the rear of the house. While the Christian Science sect in this city is a growing one, it is comparatively small as yet, and it therefore can be said that a majority of those who listened to the remarks of the eminent speaker did so not with faith but with a desire to learn. Many went away perhaps as much prejudiced against Christian Science as ever, but with vastly more respect for its teachings and its followers.

Judge Ewing was formerly conspicuous as a member of the Superior Court of Chicago, but he gave up active work in his profession to expound the doctrines of Christian Science to those who hitherto have scoffed at it. He proved himself a forceful and deliberate speaker, delivering his lecture in a quiet but perfectly distinct way, and his eloquence and earnestness held the closest attention of his audience throughout the evening.

The audience was one that must have gratified the speaker, as it was a representative one, composed of thinking people, to most of whom Christian Science, as Judge Ewing said, had been shrouded in mist and myth. In the audience were many of the leading followers of the religion in this city, who were instrumental in securing the lecture. Judge Ewing was introduced by Judge C. D. Cleveland, who in a brief speech, told of the life of Christ and of the birth and growth of the new religion of Christian Science. Judge Ewing was greeted with applause.

Oshkosh Daily Northwestern.

Judge Cleveland's introductory remarks were as follows:

Ladies and Gentlemen:—Nineteen hundred years ago there came into this world one who said of himself, "I am

the way, the truth, and the life," and from that day 'to this, men have sought to know that way. Many of the brightest intellects, many of the best thinkers and most profound scholars, as well as millions of the poor and lowly, have sought to know the way, and, believing that they have found it, have walked therein confidently, with a faith and courage that shrank not from martyrdom. Many millions have found it to be their peace and comfort in this life, and have passed over what we call the river of death, cheered and comforted by the belief and assurance that they were in the right way, and entering into a blessed and joyous immortality.

But to the eye of mortal man, these have not all walked in the same path. Sects and beliefs almost innumerable mark the pathway of the human race during these nineteen centuries; but notwithstanding these diversities, Christianity has been a mighty, moving, and dominant force throughout the world.

There are others who have not found the way, some, apparently, have no desire to find it, while others—and their name is legion—have cried out and are still saying, as of old, "Lord, show us the way that we may walk therein."

In these later years a new sect or faith, or belief has arisen. As the disciples were first called Christians at Antioch, so in the latter part of this nineteenth century this belief or faith was first called Christian Science.

I shall not attempt to explain it, as I know very little about it. We are all seekers after truth and desire to know of this belief, and we are exceedingly fortunate in having here a man educated, eminent, and well versed in law and literature, an acknowledged exponent of this belief, who will now address you.

I have the great pleasure and honor of introducing Judge William G. Ewing of Chicago.—*Correspondence.*

At Independence, Ia.

Judge Ewing, formerly of the Superior Court of Chicago, addressed an audience of three hundred at the Gedney Opera House Sunday afternoon (October 7), in the interest of Christian Science. He was introduced by Mayor W. F. Miller, who spoke briefly in a comprehensive way of the great progress of the American people during the nineteenth century. Judge Ewing is a living witness to the truths of the teachings of the Science, as, according to his own statement, he owes his life and health during the past fifteen years to this religion. Judge Ewing is a most pleasing speaker, his gentle yet forceful manner carries conviction with every sentence. He was thoroughly conversant with his topic, and his strong and concise terms commanded the undivided attention of his hearers. He endeavored to show that Christ is as ready and willing to heal the sick as when he was upon earth nineteen hundred years ago.

Independence Bulletin-Journal.

At Ogden, Utah.

Mrs. Annie M. Knott of Detroit, Mich., one of the foremost lecturers on Christian Science, delivered an address to a large audience at the Grand Opera House yesterday afternoon (Sunday, October 7), and her remarks were listened to very closely by the people present. Mrs. Knott was brought here by the membership of the local church, and her lecture was free, the purpose being to clear the public mind of the false conceptions of Christian Science and the prejudice arising therefrom.

The speaker was introduced by County Attorney George Halverson.—*Ogden Standard.*

Lectures at Other Places.

Kankakee, Ill.—William G. Ewing, September 30.

Salt Lake City, Utah.—Mrs. Annie M. Knott, October 7.

Testimonial Meeting at Fort Worth, Tex.

AFTER the usual opening exercises the First Reader said in part:—

"We as Christian Scientists are so accustomed to the daily, yes, hourly, demonstrations of Love which come to us through the understanding of Christian Science that we almost forget how great the claims of sin and sickness once seemed to us.

"The past week a boy of fifteen, working in the yard, was stung by a scorpion, about four inches long. He came in crying, suffering terribly. Two Christian Scientists were sitting there, and immediately realized the Truth, and instantly the boy was healed, and went back to his work.

"A few days later as I was going away from the house in a hurry, he came again crying, saying he had cut his hand very deep in two places. I said, 'You are all right; go in the house and wash the blood off.' I drove away treating him as I went. Error said, 'If any one should see that boy's hand they would call you heartless and cruel,' and I was tempted to turn back, but Truth whispered, 'The boy is all right, he is in God's hands; he does not need you,' and he was healed immediately."

Another lady told of her child who had fallen, striking her head on the corner of the step. The father called to the mother to come, as the child was insensible. The mother treated her, and in a few minutes she was all right.

A girl of eleven told of cutting her foot badly. Her mother treated her and next day she was able to wear her shoe and walk without pain.

A child of twelve told of stepping in a yellow jacket's nest. She ran crying to her mother to treat her and in a short time all pain was gone.

A boy of nine, told of being stung in a dozen places by yellow jackets, and was healed by Christian Science.

A lady then told of her child who had gotten a grain of popcorn in his windpipe. Her first thought was to get help, she being very much frightened. As she could not leave the child, she commenced to declare God's allness. The child, who was literally black in the face, was then relieved. She also said that she was healed of consumption six years ago in three treatments.

Another lady spoke of her gratitude to God for giving us this great blessing of Christian Science which enabled her to make many demonstrations.

A visiting boy of nine told of being badly hurt by being thrown from a merry-go-round; he also was healed through Christian Science.

A lady said she had been healed of a severe sore throat by a child twelve years old, and was thankful that this Principle was so plain that it could be demonstrated by children. The demonstration recalled the words of Jesus, "I thank Thee, O Father, Lord of heaven and earth, because Thou hast hid these things from the wise and prudent, and hast revealed them unto babes."

A lady told of healing a child twenty-six months old, who had been under the doctor's care for months, and was wasted almost to a skeleton. The doctors had given the child up, even the grandfather, who was a physician, said there was nothing to do but wait for the child to die. It is now well and hearty.

A man then spoke of a miner who had broken a limb about a year before the speaker commenced to treat him. The medical decision was that an operation was necessary to have the broken ends of the bone cut before it would heal. He treated him nine months, and healed him. The doctors said they never knew a case like it to get well. The man is now working in the mines.

A lady told of being cured of hereditary insanity. She also had worn glasses for years. Through this great Truth she was healed. Thus the wonders of Christian Science go on, and the half is not told. There is no end to this wonderful Truth.—MRS. L. E. McCABE.

From Our Contributors.**"Let there be Light!"**

BY SIDNEY H. HATCH.

"LET there be Light!" this great command
Comes ringing down the years;
Thundered by God, and since proclaimed
By prophets, bards, and seers.

"Let there be Light!" God's children hear;
Gladly, without delay
They trim their lamps, they gird their loins,
And hasten to obey.

With lamps well filled with Love divine,
And guided by the Word,
In every deed their light will shine,
Reflection of their Lord.

Since Life is Light, their pathway glows
Brighter to perfect day,
And leadeth where his feet have trod;
The Life, the Truth, the Way.

"Let there be Light!" throw open wide
The entrance to thine heart;
Bid source of Light therein abide
And never more depart,

And thus obey the great command
Which changes faith to sight,
And to a waiting, anxious world
Reveals that God is Light.

Casting Bread upon the Waters.

BY WILLIAM J. KUPPER.

ABOUT thirteen years ago a lady visitor from Illinois, whom we were entertaining, spoke of being well and of having become so through Christian Science treatment. We believed she owed her recovery to something else. After our visitor had gone home we had many a good laugh, thinking she had been led to accept some strange doctrine. However, my wife could not forget what was told her about Christian Science. The germination of the seed was slow but sure, for it fell on good ground. Nearly five years ago after having been told by a friend about Christian Science once more, my wife was healed of several pronounced incurable diseases.

About three years ago we had as guests at one of our hotels a man and wife who were in anything but harmony. We told them of Christian Science, but met with a cold rebuke. We never mentioned the subject again. A year or more later I received the following letter from the husband, which will show that our talk was not in vain.

Oak Cliff, Tex., May 21, 1900.

Mr. and Mrs. K——.

Dear Friends:—Mrs. C. and I have taken up the study of Christian Science. You know how bitter we were against it. We were simply wrong. We were at the Christian Science Church in Dallas yesterday. They have a fine church.

You remember us, we boarded with you a long time ago.

Respectfully yours,

H. A. C.

A little less than a year ago a family of four from Texas stopped with us, the mother being a confirmed invalid. I spoke to the husband about Christian Science. He looked at me and reasoned with himself that as I could read and

write and seemed perfectly rational, there must be something real and substantial in my method. He finally asked if my wife would go to his room and talk Christian Science to his wife. Mrs. K. accepted the opportunity with great pleasure. The wife was advised to take treatments, which she did for a short time, and was healed of severe headaches.

About two months ago the family went to several eastern seashore resorts. The wife felt that if she would return to Kansas City and talk Christian Science it would do more than an intended trip to California. So they all came here and remained two weeks, the wife taking treatments. The result was that the seed fell on good ground, and all returned home well and happy.

The following article from the *Kansas City Times* of August 8, will show their appreciation of the power of Truth.

This is a Christian Science story that was brought to light recently by a breastpin.

Mrs. W. J. Kupper, wife of one of the three proprietors of the Centropolis Hotel, possesses the breastpin. The story hinged on how she came to have it. It came about in this way:—

For ten years Mrs. Kupper was an invalid—a good part of the time confined to her bed. The best doctors that could be secured worked on her case, but nothing seemed to help her. Then some one interested her in Mrs. Eddy's book; and Mrs. Kupper read and was persuaded. She thereupon gave over all doctoring, all taking of medicine, and in no time she began to mend and was soon perfectly well and strong, as she continues to this day. Whether it was Christian Science that worked the cure or not may be a question, but that is neither here nor there, for Mrs. Kupper herself is absolutely satisfied. She "knows" she was cured by Science. Naturally she is an exceedingly zealous member of the Scientist Church.

Well, a year ago P. W. Greenwall of Fort Worth, Tex., put up at the Brunswick Hotel with his wife, who had been a nearly helpless invalid for twenty years. Mrs. Kupper took a great interest in Mrs. Greenwall's case, told her of her own experience, induced her to read Mrs. Eddy's book—and now this year Mrs. Greenwall is back in Kansas City absolutely well and strong. And as a token of grateful appreciation she brought with her a handsome breastpin for Mrs. Kupper. The pin is a cross and crown of gold, set with pearls and surrounded by a wreath bearing the monogram "C. S." It makes a very pretty emblem, and Mrs. Kupper is very proud of it—and that was how she came to tell its story.

Rejoice.

BY E.

My first months in Christian Science were joyous ones, but, of late, I seemed to lose the note of joy. A kind Scientist rebuked the error, and I turned to my Bible to find, "Ye shall rejoice in all that ye put your hand unto." "Let the heart of them rejoice that seek the Lord." "Let all those that put their trust in Thee rejoice," for "in thy presence is fulness of joy."

From cover to cover, I found one joyous song and found it sung during tribulation, not peace. As our Leader has written,—

I will follow and rejoice
All the rugged way.

Then—

Thou wilt bind the stubborn will,
Wound the callous breast,
Make self-righteousness be still,
Break earth's stupid rest.

Truth will do the work, we are to rejoice that the work is being done.

As one has well said, "When the Christ Truth first finds us it takes us on the mount of transfiguration, but like the disciples of old, we cannot stay there. We must descend in order to ascend in proof of its power," but let us not leave our joy on the mount, but keep it with us to use in climbing.

Paul is a grand example, telling of "unspeakable joy," and being "exceeding joyful in tribulation." He also tells us that the kingdom of God is "righteousness, and peace and joy in the Holy Ghost" and that "the fruit of the Spirit is love, joy, peace."

Jesus, in the parable of the talents, gives, as a reward for well doing, an entrance into the joy of the Lord. This joy needs no material cause or condition, but is that joy which no man, or material condition, can take away. As expressed in Jeremiah, 15 : 16, "Thy word was unto me the joy and rejoicing of mine heart." At all times and under all circumstances, we can meet the material seeming with the Truth of God's perfect word wherein evil has neither place nor power and in this word rejoice.

"Rejoice in the Lord alway; and again I say, Rejoice."

Reflection.

BY C.

If you take two pieces of metal, one a polished plane, the other a rough unpolished piece of the same material, and place them in the direct rays of light, coming through a small aperture in a darkened room, you will see, not the polished metal, but an image of the sun reflected from its surface with dazzling brilliancy, while the unpolished metal is plainly visible, with all its angular outline in bold relief. The reason for this phenomenon is that the polished metal is a perfect reflector, turning back every ray of light which falls upon it, thus forming a perfect image of whatever is placed before it; while the other, having a rough surface diffuses the light in such a manner as to make itself alone visible.

This is a fair illustration of individual consciousness. If through Science or suffering the rough surface of thought is made smooth, the mountains of selfishness laid low, it is thereby prepared to reflect the image of ever-present Mind, in loving thoughts and deeds. Such an one knows no self but gives all glory to God.

To mortals in the darkness of material beliefs, who know not the presence of God, such a manifestation of goodness, purity, and Truth, in the midst of sin and selfishness, seems a miracle. Though the light of God's presence was shining all about them, they knew it not until they saw its reflection in their brother man. Thus are they led to seek the Source of this light, and, in proportion to their desire to give up selfishness and sin, they in turn become reflectors of, not their own, but God's glory.

The rough, unprepared thought gives back no hint of the presence of infinite Mind, "the light which lighteth every man that cometh into the world," but asserts its own selfhood as the only real, tangible substance.

May we all, who love the Truth which has been revealed to us in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," be willing to eliminate from consciousness everything that would prevent us from reflecting God, Good.

Bubbles float on the surface. Thistledown will rise to a great height because it has no substance; but gold gravitates to the earth's centre. It is so with character. Solidity penetrates the depths of divine Wisdom and excellence.

ANON.

Remember, always and everywhere, that conscience is the best success-maker on earth.—*Success.*

Testimonies.

Awakened to a New Life.

"Wherefore, if meat make my brother to offend, I will eat no flesh while the world standeth, lest I make my brother to offend."

This morning I took up my Bible and read the eighth chapter of First Corinthians. It seemed very good and inspiring to me, especially the verse quoted. It reminds me of a little incident of my life.

It was on the night of the last day of 1899, as I lay restless in my bed and could not sleep, that I began to look back over my past life and realized that after all I had not had any real pleasure, but that "all is vanity," and began to think of how I might, now for the beginning of this new year, make improvement.

I had at that time read "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" for about nine days, and attended a few Christian Science meetings, and attribute this incident to the influence this brought to bear on my mind. I had up to that time indulged in liquors of all sorts which had previously been prescribed for me by my physicians as medicine. I thought then of my dear wife, how sometimes she, in the past, had spent many an evening, yes late into the night, alone with our little boy of four, and I thought of the little one now growing up, perhaps to imitate his father's habits. I thought of the boys who perchance were partaking of the cup because I was, thinking if I could do it, they could, for I was previously a trustee in our Presbyterian Church.

These thoughts, and a great many like ones, began to work seriously on my mind as I lay there restless, weary, and heavy-laden, until I finally woke my wife and said to her: "Remind me in the morning of a resolve I have just made for the new year."

Little realizing how much this meant to her and myself she said she would, and went to sleep again. My promise to God was that I would never again indulge in any intoxicating liquor, if I found that it injured my fellow man, and that all substances of that kind in the house should be cast overboard in the morning. As soon as I had made this resolve, there at once came to me a rest and peace that it would be impossible for me to describe. Everything seemed bright, and in joyous tears I went to sleep to awake in the morning a little earlier than usual, but in a better frame of mind than ever before.

I arose, went out and got a barley sack, and began to gather up all the bottles in the house containing liquors, a demijohn half full of wine, and besides this all medicines went along. When my wife saw me doing this, she asked me what I was doing that for. I told her that it was carrying out my resolve of the previous night. She had really forgotten all about it. Out went all the liquors and medicines that were in the house. Although it has been but a short time since I took this stand for Christian Science I am glad to say that I have never been so happy and contented in my life.

From that time I took up the study of Science and Health and other writings of Mrs. Eddy in earnest, and can truly say, that it has proven to me a light dispelling the darkness. It is to me the Comforter leading into all Truth.

Prior to this I cared but little for the Bible, for I could not understand it, but since studying the works of Mrs. Eddy it has become a delight to me, for I now find promises innumerable and it inspires me day by day to live a higher and purer life filled with love to God and my fellow-man. I find also that the promises of our Master are daily being fulfilled in Christian Science, and that it is not a religion of mere words but that the works follow, which Jesus said should follow them that believe.

M. P. MADISON, Palo Alto, Cal.

Completely Healed by Christian Science.

Two years ago this summer, a lady called for treatment. She said she was in great trouble; had buried her husband and two sons, and at that time was living alone. In addition to this, she had lost her health. She had been a great sufferer from sciatica and had been able to walk only by stepping on the fore part of the foot. For two years she had had an internal disease that the physicians said was a cancer. They advised a surgical operation, but she would not submit to it.

Her great desire was to go to a friend who lived two hundred miles away. After listening to her story, I told her of God's love, how it healed the sick and broken-hearted. With this realization she lost her sense of suffering, for she exclaimed, "There is something here I never felt before; it is God with us, isn't it?" I said, "It surely is, and He is always with us. She promised to get Science and Health and do all she could to help herself. When she arose to go she exclaimed, "My foot is well, for I can put it down naturally and I feel sure I am healed of that trouble." She walked down the street as well as any one.

In a few days I received a letter saying that after riding two hours in an electric car she reached home feeling so well that she went to the Publishing House (five miles distant) and bought Science and Health and decided to start the next morning for the country. She slept all night and arose feeling assured that God was still with her. After traveling all day (riding several hours in a carriage over the hills), she reached her friends. To her astonishment she had felt no pain or weakness internally since her first treatment. Every letter stated, "I have not had a symptom of the old trouble. Am gaining in flesh and am perfectly happy." I treated her two weeks. She then said she would come and see me on her return. Two months later she called; I could scarcely believe it was the same person. She expressed such youth and vigor, and with it a sweet look of peace and rest.

I saw her a few weeks ago. She said she was perfectly well and happy.—JULIA E. PRESCOTT, Reading, Mass.

An Experience with Dental Work.

I had some dental work to be done, and I dreaded going, as the dentist knew I was a Christian Scientist and I feared I could not overcome the pain. There were two upper and lower bicuspid teeth to be treated and I supposed both on one side would be crowned. The work began after first having time to read the ninety-first Psalm, praying to be able to demonstrate the power of God through Christian Science over the seeming power of pain. I also had the assistance of a dear Scientist friend. The dentist worked three mornings on the tooth, as instead of a crown he had to make a pivot tooth. Quite often he would ask if I felt any pain, explaining that it was most difficult, tedious work, as those two delicate roots were quite sensitive and he would have to drill to their end and then insert the two pieces of steel attached to the pivot tooth. The work was completed without one twinge of pain.

The tooth on the opposite side had caused me some trouble as the nerve was exposed, and it was crumbling. I determined this work must be done without assistance. So I went full of fear. Again I had time to read the ninety-first Psalm, and work mentally before he was ready; but I did not conquer my fear. As soon as he began work the entire side of the tooth crushed, touching the nerve. The pain (or fear) was intense. I cried mentally for strength and to be left alone a moment. He was called away for a few moments and when he returned I for the first time realized in part that "the eternal God is thy refuge, and underneath are the everlasting arms." Every particle of fear was gone, and the holy presence of Love even

now fills me with awe. On again beginning work, he said, "I greatly fear I shall not be able to save that tooth." It is needless to say it *was* saved and even when working around the nerve there was absolutely no pain.

M. J., Wabash, Ind.

Many Reasons for Gratitude.

A concurrence of circumstances having made it necessary for me to be without our text-book, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," for a few days, I am awakened to a renewed sense of what a guide, counsellor, and friend we have in its words.

How many times this day have I turned to open it, for a little light in one way and another; each time with surprise, remembering it was gone.

I am grateful for the experience, for it has roused me to a sense of the blessings without number that have come to me since first hearing of God as Good.

First of all came freedom from sickness and the fear of being sick. Then love and kindly interest and guidance and sympathy that I had never known before.

To-day I feel I have received much and given little, and this inspires me to make a grateful acknowledgment for all I have received from reading Christian Science publications. "Miscellaneous Writings" enters directly into one's every-day affairs and seems to comprehend all difficulties. Each work of our Leader fills its own place, and it would seem a sacrifice to part with any. The *Journal*, *Sentinel*, and *Quarterly* are, as expressed by hundreds of others, eagerly looked for; the *Journal* being especially attractive in its new cover.

I am grateful for every testimony given and every article written by the Field and more grateful than I can express for our beautiful Lesson-Sermons.

And now, for the first time through the columns of the *Sentinel*, though I have known of Science nearly four years, I wish to thank our Teacher, Mary Baker G. Eddy, for having given to the world the Key that has opened to men the treasures of loving-kindness, sweet forbearance, gentleness, humility, brotherliness, truthfulness, and honesty all for their very own.—F. K. R., Spencer, Ia.

Christian Science a Present Help.

I have received so much help from Christian Science I want to tell of some of the demonstrations we have had in our family. One day last June I met with an accident. I had just finished frying cakes, and going to lift the kettle of hot fat from the stove, I spilt it over my right hand and wrist. My little girl, ten years old, was by me, and we both declared that God was All-in-all, and there was no other power. The back of my hand and wrist were all a blister, but I was better soon and finished some of my work. I felt that I ought to send to our healer and did so. The accident happened about half past ten o'clock, and at noon, I did not have the least pain. My hand is as smooth as ever, and there is no scar whatever. It was the most severe case I have witnessed since I have been in Christian Science.

My oldest boy suffered from blood poison last summer, the effect of stepping on a nail. We sent for our healer. She came at noon and that afternoon he walked about, and the next morning all swelling had gone and he wore his shoe.

How thankful I am for Christian Science and that my whole family have been led to this Truth. We have been able to overcome many troubles, such as colds, chills and fevers, sore throat, headache, stomach and bowel troubles, and many other ills. I was also healed of rheumatism by reading "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures." Christian Science heals all our diseases and raises up the

sick and sinful as nothing else can. I enjoy the *Journal* and *Sentinel* very much. The Bible and Science and Health are my daily companions. There is no physician like Christian Science for it is always with us and all-powerful.

MRS. L. G. W., Watertown, S. D.

Study of Science and Health brings Many Blessings.

It has been three years since Christian Science was brought to my notice. I then felt that it was the Truth and would bring freedom from disease and suffering. After reading the *Journal* one afternoon and evening, I retired, knowing I had found the Truth which would set me free. After a peaceful night's sleep I awoke very much refreshed, and as usual started to put on my glasses, which I had been obliged to wear for nearly eight years. I had scarcely taken them in my hand before I realized that all supply was in Mind, and as I could not see how glasses could aid the sight God gave me I put them away and found I could see perfectly without them. Since that time I have had no further trouble with my eyes.

After reading Science and Health for nine days I found I was no longer the suffering, depressed, and heavy-laden person I had been previous to that time. I was absolutely well, being free from all the weaknesses with which many women have been bound, as with chains, these many centuries.

Many rich blessings have since followed the careful, prayerful, and systematic reading of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures." My Bible, first of all, is a new and open book to me. God is an ever-present help in every time of need. Financially He has been my supply, in times of seeming danger to my children He has been their protector.—F. E. R., London, Eng.

Some Proofs I have Seen.

It is not hard to believe that divine Mind can heal all the ills that flesh is heir to. I have seen a high fever stopped in ten minutes by Christian Science treatment. I have seen acute cases of grip healed in an hour by the same treatment, but better still, I have seen men and women transformed morally by daily living this Christian Science. I have seen sour-tempered people made sweet and lovable. I marvel when I visit a man, whom I knew a few years ago to be a rank infidel who would not allow the Bible mentioned in his presence, and find him reading that book and "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures." Oh, that men would praise the Lord and give Him the glory and honor due Him!

F. S. BELLEVUE, Brooklyn, N. Y.

A Girl's Appreciation of Science and Health.

I would like to add my testimony to the healing power of Truth. I am a schoolgirl fifteen years old. This afternoon in school a bad headache came upon me. After school, at my earliest opportunity, I went to my room and studied the lesson on "Unreality" for September 23, 1900. When I finished the lesson, I suddenly realized that not a trace of the trouble was left. None of my family are Christian Scientists, so I could not turn to them for aid. I am so thankful for this beautiful Truth, and my greatest desire is that I may become worthy of the name of a true, loyal Christian Scientist. Science and Health is the dearest book I own.—H. S., Chicago, Ill.

No man or woman of the humblest sort can really be strong, pure, and good without the world being the better for it, without somebody being helped and comforted by the very existence of this goodness.—PHILLIPS BROOKS.

Religious Items.

The *Chautauquan* prints the following: "Our Puritan ancestors regarded the worthies of Scripture with such reverence that they gave to their children as Christian names Ebenezer, Nebuchadnezzar, Obadiah, Hannah, Abigail, and Mehitabel. That this custom is not entirely obsolete is shown in the fact that only a generation ago, when to a proud father of seven sons and two daughters came the crowning joy of his life in the birth of a third daughter, he chose her name from the Puritanical standpoint. A close student of Scripture history, he recognized the coincidence that in sex and numbers his family was the same as that of Job; therefore, regardless of all protests, he followed literally the words of the Old Testament. He called the name of the third, Keren-happuch."

The *Christian Register* publishes a sermon by Rev. Alexander T. Bowser from which we extract the following: "Little good will come to us to believe that Jesus shared the God-life, unless we see that we, too, as his brethren, may share the same life, and become the channels through which it shall pour into the hearts and souls of all with whom we come in contact. All are partakers with him in this life more abundant. All may become, like him, the mediators of this divine fullness. Even the prodigal, who has spent all, and is perishing with hunger, needs only come to himself to have this divine energy flow into him in cleansing, healing, renewing, life-giving current."

The (Baptist) *Watchman* says editorially: "The excommunication of Count Leo Tolstoy from the Greek church is probably consistent enough from the point of view of the Holy Synod; but it is a fresh witness to the hardness and rigidity of the doctrinal system of that communion. Every year has witnessed an advance in Tolstoy's mind toward the spiritual apprehension of Christianity. He is a man who is always moving onward toward the light; but the Holy Synod, like a good many ecclesiastics, is unable to sympathize with a man who is advancing toward the truth. If he has not reached it so as to stand where they stand, they will have none of him."

In an editorial article on "Unwelcome Duty," the (Baptist) *Examiner* says: "Who among us treats his fellows quite as if they were brothers? We have our standards of taste and propriety. Those who conform to these are agreeable to us. It is easy to fellowship with them. But there are disagreeable people—swinish in manner and habit, narrow, coarse, censorious people. How shall we treat them? Just as Paul did the Macedonians. He idealized them. He thought of them, not as they were, but as they would become when in their divine grace should have its perfect work."

The *Congregationalist* has the following: "Some newspaper reports have intimated that the work of the American Bible Society is decreasing, and that its headquarters in New York are offered for sale. These reports are misleading. The society is not in debt. It owns its very valuable plant, the Bible House in New York City and its appurtenances. Its invested funds amount to about \$700,000. It issued last year 1,406,801 copies of the Bible in whole or in part, of which considerably more than one-half were distributed outside of the United States."

The tablet in memory of Phillips Brooks, recently placed in the Brooks House at Harvard University, contains the following beautiful sentence written by President Eliot: "A preacher of righteousness and hope, majestic in stature, impetuous in utterance, rejoicing in truth; unhampered by bonds of church or station, he brought by his life and doctrine fresh faith to a people, fresh meaning to ancient creeds; to his university he gave constant love, large service, high example."

In an article published in the (Baptist)

Standard, J. B. Weber, D.D., says: "Every scheme for bettering ourselves without bettering our inward nature is sheer folly. Civilization comes by getting that which is better than civilization. Phœnician traders were once the most honorable in the world. They cultivated the lower and found the lowermost. Only their memory is with us to-day. They left us no literature and not an inspiring character for our uplift."

Regarding "Faith in Human Nature" the *Universalist Leader* says: "The starting-point in self-improvement in any department of one's nature is belief in the possibility of such improvement. Whether it be in the line of physical, mental, moral, or religious cultivation that advancement is desired, the progress is conditioned upon two things—belief that progress can be made and a wise use of available means."

Charles A. Church says in the (Baptist) *Standard*: "Paul tells his Galatian brethren to stand fast in the liberty wherewith Christ has made them free. Man has not come into the full possession of this heritage of liberty until duty has become transfigured into privilege. In so far as duty is a burden just to that extent does man fall short of the perfect liberty of the gospel. Every great work has been done in a sense of freedom."

"There are many friendless and lonely and discouraged people who do not need gifts of money or cast-off clothing, but they are starving for human fellowship, for wholesome recognition of the personal worth," says the (Baptist) *Watchman*. "The social life and atmosphere of a church that meet this want are the handmaids of the richest spiritual service."

An article in the (Methodist) *Christian Advocate* contains the following: "Perhaps some men have a harder struggle than others to come into harmony with God in prayer and life. One who by nature is intensely selfish, ambitious, sordid, and tricky will do well to accept the challenge of the Almighty early in life and have done with the struggle forever."

The *Universalist Leader* says: "Discouragements may come, sorrow and affliction may beset from every hand, yet those who swerve not from the plain path of right, the nations that debase not their high calling, nor abuse their just rights are ever marching onward to success."

"The people who use every moment to advantage do not consider life a drudgery, rather they enjoy the world more than all the rest," says the *New-Church Messenger*.

Notices.

Rules to be Observed.

We request our co-workers throughout the Field carefully to observe the following rules in sending in their orders to the Publishing House:—

All remittances should be by express money order, post-office money order, or exchange on *New York* or *Boston*, but not on *Chicago*. Individual checks cannot be received, as a charge is made by the Boston banks for their collection.

All orders for Journals, Sentinels, Quaterlies, Hymnals, Manuals, Bibles, "The Mother Church," "Communion Hymn," "Mother's Evening Prayer," tracts, pamphlets, personal cards and Church notices, should be sent directly to The Christian Science Publishing Society.

All orders for the publications of our Leader, Rev. Mary Baker G. Eddy, should be sent directly to Mr. Joseph Armstrong, Publisher, 95 Falmouth Street.

Remittances for goods ordered from The Christian Science Publishing Society should be made payable to The Christian Science Publishing Society. Remittances for the publications of our Leader should be made payable to Joseph Armstrong. Remittances should always accompany orders, and

should not be made payable in any case to the Editor or the Editorial Department.

Do not mix orders belonging to The Christian Science Publishing Society with those for the publications of our Leader or *vice versa*.

Articles for publication and communications relating thereto, belong to the Editorial Department and should be addressed to that department.

The Christian Science Publishing Society does not receive money for Church dues or per capita tax; this should, in all cases, be sent directly to the Treasurer, Mr. Stephen A. Chase, Box 56, Fall River, Mass.

The Clerk of the Mother Church, William B. Johnson, C.S.B., receives many letters of inquiry, etc., relative to matters not within his knowledge or line of duty. It is obvious that, with his onerous duties, he should be relieved of this. We bespeak for him but fair, brotherly consideration, when we request the Field to write to him only upon matters pertaining to his duties as Clerk of the Church.

We again ask that no money remittances whatever be made to the Editor or Editorial Department.

Literature for Distribution.

SUPPLEMENTS TO THE SENTINEL.

No. 1.—Christian Science, the Religion of Jesus Christ. By the Hon. William G. Ewing of Chicago, Ill.

No. 2.—How Men of Affairs View Christian Science. Composed of selections from among the many introductory speeches of prominent men who have introduced the official lecturers of the Mother Church.

No. 3.—Christian Science: a Lecture. By Joseph R. Clarkson of Omaha, Neb.

No. 4.—Christian Science: Its Worth and Work. By Rev. Arthur R. Vosburgh of Rochester, N. Y.

No. 5.—Christian Science: Its Promises and their Fulfilment. By Edward A. Kimball of Chicago, Ill.

No. 6.—Christian Science: Is it Christian? By Mrs. Sue Harper Mims of Atlanta, Ga.

PRICE:—Single copies, two cents each, postpaid; ten or more copies to one address, one cent each; one hundred copies, seventy cents; five hundred copies, \$3.25; one thousand copies \$6.00. Orders for supplements may be assorted as desired.

PAMPHLETS.

Pamphlets may now be procured singly at what was formerly the wholesale price. The intention is to enable those who wish to disseminate the teachings of Christian Science by the distribution of literature, to do a wider work.

PRICE:—One copy or more, six cents each; twelve copies to one address, 60 cents; twenty-five copies to one address, \$1.15; fifty copies to one address, \$2.25.

TRACTS.

Practical Demonstration. Expressions Concerning Christian Science. Rich Blessing. Beauty of Christian Science. Love. Are Christian Scientists Cranks? Is Christian Science an Opinion? Practicability of Christian Science.

PRICE:—One hundred, fifty cents; two hundred, seventy-five cents; five hundred, \$1.25; one thousand, \$2.00.

REPRINTS FROM THE JOURNAL AND SENTINEL.

The True Law. Healing the Sick. The Brotherhood of Man. The Real and the Unreal. Services and Stipend. The True Orthodoxy. There is Rest and Peace on Earth. Resigned to the Will of God.

PRICE:—Ten copies, five cents, prepaid; one hundred copies, fifty cents; two hundred copies, seventy-five cents; five hundred copies, \$1.75; one thousand copies, \$3.00.

Notice is also given that back numbers of the *Christian Science Journal*, for free distribution, may be procured at five cents a copy. Orders for special numbers of the *Journal* cannot be filled at this price.

Address all orders for above literature to The Christian Science Publishing Society.