

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.	214
AT THE CRADLE OF THE MONOLITH.	215
CHARACTERISTIC SAYINGS OF THEODORE ROOSEVELT.	216
THE LECTURES.	217
EDITORIAL.	
Scientists and Money.	220
A Manly Man.	220
An Israelitish View.	221
AMONG THE CHURCHES.	
Circulating Library at Utica, N. Y.	221
Progress in Spencer, Ia.	222
Church Site Purchased at Colorado Springs, Col.	222
TESTIMONIAL MEETING AT FOURTH CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, NEW YORK CITY.	223
FROM OUR CONTRIBUTORS.	
Shadows. (Poem.)	Annie Marie Bliss. 224
Principle.	Charles E. Orcutt. 224
Underneath are the Everlasting Arms.	G. 224
Lessons.	Etta Helena Chase. 225
TESTIMONIES.	
Healed by Reading Science and Health.	Mrs. B. Ingalls. 225
The Bible became a New Book.	Mary D. McKay. 226
Right Thinking an Effectual Help.	Alice P. Hanson. 226
Operation not Needed.	Mrs. Emma J. Marvin. 226



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Items of Interest.

National.

The first session of the Fifty-seventh Congress began Monday, December 2.

Delaware's two seats in the Senate still remain vacant. The third party men have determined to go into one or the other of the old parties. Of the eighty-eight Senators fifty-six are Republicans and thirty-two Democrats.

In the House there will be 197 Republicans, 152 Democrats, and eight independents, who it is thought will vote with the Democrats. Since Congress adjourned nearly two hundred and fifty thousand dollars has been expended in refurnishing and redecorating the House and its committee rooms and offices.

The report of the third assistant postmaster-general states that for the year ending June 30, 1901, the postal receipts were \$111,631,193.39 and the expenditures \$115,554,920.87, making an excess of expenditures over receipts of \$3,923,727.48. The most important question considered in the report is that of second class mail matter. The publishers' rate of one cent a pound for second-class matter constitutes about two-thirds of the weight of all the United States' mail, but it furnishes only about four per cent of the postal revenue. The net profit to the government from the special delivery business was \$167,727.73.

A bill will be submitted to Congress providing for the revival of the grade of vice-admiral, with four numbers in it. The bill provides also that the number of rear-admirals shall be reduced from eighteen to fourteen and that these officers shall have the same rank and pay as major-generals in the army. At present nine of the rear-admirals have the rank and pay of brigadier-generals and others that of major-generals.

General Wood has bought for the Government the principal portion of the San Juan battle-field, including San Juan Hill, the site of the blockhouse. The tract comprises two hundred acres and cost fifteen thousand dollars. It will be considered a United States reservation, and it is stated that the Government intends to lay out a park on the old battle-field.

The examiner of interferences in the Patent Office at Washington has handed down an opinion awarding to Professor Carl Linde of Munich, Germany, the priority of invention for the self-intensifying process of making liquid air. Professor Linde's method was discovered in 1895.

President Roosevelt has issued an order placing the rural free delivery under the classified service. This order affects about sixty-five hundred agents, clerks, and carriers.

The increase in the postal revenues the past year shows that the free delivery service has become self-sustaining. Of the gross postal revenue \$74,295,394 came from 866 free delivery cities. The total cost per annum for free delivery service is fifty cents per capita.

According to the annual report of the Secretary of the Interior, the total Indian population of the United States, exclusive of New York and the five civilized tribes, is 178,919. They are located on 156 reservations containing 55,127,000 acres.

Congress will be asked to appropriate ten million dollars for improvements in Hawaii.

Foreign.

It is said that the Australian commonwealth will pattern after the United States in that she will select no metropolitan capital. Her reasons for so doing are much the same that in 1790 caused the Federal Government to locate the capital on the present site of Washington rather than in one of the prominent cities of the country. It is said that the jealousies of the States was the chief reason why the American officials decided upon such a course.

A German manufacturer has invented a new process for the production of steel which promises to produce a revolutionary effect on the world's metal industry. The new process imparts to all grades of iron a percentage of strength and hardness nearly double that imparted by the best processes in present use, while the cost of production is decreased about fifty per cent.

The experiments in wireless telegraphy which were conducted by the Swedish navy during the autumn manœuvres were so successful that the Swedish Government has decided to erect an extensive system of postal signal stations. Swedish engineers are credited with several inventions which have greatly increased the efficiency of wireless communication.

The American residents of Berlin, Germany, will erect a union church in the centre of the American colony in that city. The corner-stone was laid on Thanksgiving Day by United States Ambassador White. In his speech Mr. White emphasized the broad and liberal character of the undertaking, which ignored all denominational bounds.

The Philippine commission in their report to the President state that the island contains seventy-three million acres of arable and timber lands. Less than five million acres of these are held by private ownership.

M. Jules Siegfried, in a recent lecture in Paris, predicted that during the present century the United States would become the greatest and most powerful commercial and industrial nation in the world.

It is stated on reliable authority that Germany and Russia are about to unite in assembling an international congress to devise plans for the suppression of anarchy.

The Ludwig Loewe Company, in Berlin, has the finest machine shop in Germany, and possibly in all Europe. It contains nothing but American machinery.

Industrial and Commercial.

It is reported that a system of exchange mileage between the larger railroads east and west of Chicago will be established to replace the passes that are to be abolished on January 1. The proposition is to supply mileage for representatives of the railroads traveling on other lines. If at the end of the year it is found that one road has used more mileage than the one with which it has an exchange, the excess will be paid for in money. It is estimated that the abolition of exchange passes will do away with not less than sixty thousand annual passes.

Cornelius Vanderbilt has just taken out a

patent for an improved locomotive tender. The new tender has many points of excellence which have won the highest praise from competent mechanics and railroad men. Mr. Vanderbilt has practically reconstructed the locomotive, and is without doubt the leading inventor in that line to-day.

The Industrial Art League of Chicago proposes to erect a free workshop to be known as the Chicago Guild of Industrial Arts. It is designed to give the artist the chance of manufacturing his own wares without financial outlay, and selling them with no other expense than the cost of the material and the rent of the tools.

California's oil output for this year will be about eight million barrels. The railroads of California are using upwards of three million barrels of oil a year on their locomotives and in shops. There are eleven refineries in the State which use 1,500,000 barrels a year.

By the consolidation of two lumber companies Chicago now has the largest lumber yard in the world. It has a storage capacity of seventy-five million feet. The amount of capital invested is upwards of \$2,000,000.

An agent of the American Federation of Labor has begun the work of uniting the various industrial organizations in Porto Rico, and will ultimately have them join the American Federation of Labor.

The State of Iowa has 14,819 manufacturing and mechanical industries having a capital of \$102,733,103. The annual product amounts to \$164,617,877.

General.

The Chicago House Wrecking Company has purchased every movable thing on the Buffalo Exposition grounds for \$130,000. The same company bought the World's Fair buildings for \$80,000; the Omaha group for \$50,000, and the greater part of the Paris Exposition buildings for \$70,000. It is possible that either the national or state memorial association will endeavor to secure the Music Hall and erect it in some public place, either as a museum, art gallery, or memorial building. It is stated that the material of which it is made will permit of its being taken apart in sections and erected permanently elsewhere.

In reply to numerous inquiries which have been directed to the members of the national commission for the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, as to the probability of the postponement of the opening of the Exposition, the secretary has stated that the law requires that the exposition be formally opened to the public on April 30, 1903, and that no effort has been made nor is any contemplated, looking to the postponement of the opening.

Jacob A. Riis recently delivered a lecture in Carnegie Hall, taking for his subject "Theodore Roosevelt, an Example of Citizenship." The address was delivered under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association. Mr. Riis said that President Roosevelt's motto is, "Better faithful than famous."

A resident of Richmond, Ind., has discovered a substance which is abundant and easily produced, which will absorb heat rays and hold them until given out again. The method is similar to the making of ice only the process is reversed.

A satisfactory test of the Holland submarine boat, Fulton, was recently made in New York harbor. The boat, carrying six persons, remained submerged for more than fifteen hours without the slightest discomfort to the men.

Dr. William R. Harper, president of the Chicago University, will be the director of universal educational conferences at the World's Fair in St. Louis.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SENTINEL

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

At the Cradle of the Monolith.

Granite Quarries of New Hampshire a Titan Industry.

THE white, dream-like beauty of First Church of Christ, Scientist, corner of Ninety-sixth Street and Central Park West [New York City], that day by day grows in its magnificent proportions as the workmen swing the snowy blocks into place, is a part of the epic of granite. It is the culmination of a strenuous beginning in the quarry, channeling where, to the music of the machine and the thunder of the blast, the granite is torn from the earth, and there begins the marvel which develops to perfect beauty. The New Hampshire cradle of the monolith, near Concord, is a place of massive achievements, supplied with all the magic of modern science, all of which the workers take as prosaic matter of fact, but which is an impressive wonderland to the outsider.

The great increase in the granite trade of Concord this year is due to three large contracts, the first of which is for the stone of the New York church; the second is for the Frick Building of Pittsburg, the largest all granite business building in the country; the third is for the Marshall Field Building of Chicago. The last two contracts are keeping eight large and twenty small quarries and sheds in Concord busy; while to the work of supplying the material for the church structure the company having the contract is devoting its entire force of three hundred and twenty-five men, night and day.

The work for the church involves not only the quarrying of some forty-five thousand cubic feet of granite, but a vast amount of artistic work as well. The stone must be of symbolical whiteness, and in this respect it is a significant circumstance that, not only is Concord the home of Christian Science, but in its granite is found the peculiar bluish tint which gives it a lustre and purity possessed by no other granite in the country.

It is sometimes necessary to go far beneath the surface to obtain stones of the required whiteness and size, and much prospecting is done. Two of the huge blocks now ready for placing in the church weigh no less than twenty-two tons.

An order is received for a monolith, its proportions, say, twenty-two feet long, four feet wide, and four feet thick. It must be pure white and flawless. The order is put into the hands of the boss of the quarry, who, full of the pride of responsibility, goes immediately about its execution.

Such a stone as he is ordered to supply must be sought in the ledge far beneath the surface, for the vegetable stain percolates through the granite sometimes to a depth of twenty feet, giving it the "checker board" appearance which the inartistic sometimes affect to admire.

Vegetable matter thus filtering through the stone becomes an active agent in disintegration, and when the stone is exposed renders it much more susceptible to the influences of climate than the absolutely pure stone would be.

Each great stone must be separately sought. It is as impossible to tell what quality of granite lies beyond the vision as it is to foresee the assay of quartz in a gold mine, and the work is said to possess much of the fascina-

tion of mining operations. Therefore the foreman may have to do much "grouting" and developing before the stone for which his eager vision longs lies breast-bare to the sun.

And now the ravishment of the rock begins. The channeling machine sings sonorously as it violates its virgin sides; and the relentless tapping of the air drill as it pierces its flinty heart and the ultimate explosion are echoed from wall to wall of the quarry, until the whole geological world takes up the refrain and rejoices that the mountain writhes and a monolith is born.

About a hundred years ago our ancestors, who, not without reason, had much faith in the virtue of good black powder, used when blasting to bore a hole, fill it almost full of powder and savagely ram the charge home. The result was, when it was "touched off" it shattered things in all directions, and more rock was rendered fit for the "grout" heap than for building purposes.

At such times, too, those who were engaged in the blasting, used wisely to seek shelter behind some convenient tree or boulder. To-day the round drill has taken the place of the wedge-shaped tool of seventy-five years ago.

The genius of man has compelled obedience from the very rock. He decides which way it shall break, and it breaks that way. If a large stone is to be blasted out holes are drilled at regular intervals about five-eighths of the way down. A reaming tool is then driven into each hole, leaving two opposite V-shaped grooves, which indicate the required direction of cleavage. About a gill of powder is poured in and, say two feet above this, or at a distance proportionate to the depth of the hole, some hemp wadding is rammed and the hole then tamped tightly to the surface.

It will be seen that a large air chamber has been left above, and thus the air acts as a cushion when the powder is converted into gas, the pressure rending the stone apart, rather than shattering it. In regard to this, Mr. Hudson Maxim, the expert on explosives, says:—

"It is well known that if a muzzle loading gun be charged with powder and ball, with the powder rammed well home and the ball only a short way down the barrel, the gun will kick with terrible violence, even if it does not burst on firing. The reason for this action is that the burning powder charge and gases are thrown violently forward upon the projectile, and before the projectile has time to be displaced the pressure mounts very high, and a return wave rebounds from the projectile toward the breech of the gun.

"This is what is known as wave action in guns. In blasting stone, this wave action is produced by leaving a considerable air space or air cushion between the explosive charge and the tamping which stops the mouth of the hole. The effect is to lessen the intensity and shattering effect of the explosive, and to vastly increase its propelling or moving effect, which renders this method of loading of great value in breaking granite from the quarry."

Of course, it is necessary to reduce the stone as much as possible before transporting it to the sheds. When one of the huge blocks is required to be split a very simple process, called "deep holing," is resorted to. Holes are driven two

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feet deep at regular distances apart, filled with water and plugged. Between these, holes three or four inches in depth are made, into each of which a sort of split, deep steel collar, called a "shim," is placed to protect the granite. Then steel wedges are driven in, and the mighty block gradually yields its integrity under the insidious operation of this slender instrument in the hand of man.

Conquered, but not crushed, the geological giant now lies helpless in the hands of his enemy, and can exert no resisting force save that usually used by the smallest of human beings—dead weight. But as a fifty ton block would not phase one of the great derricks in the quarry this is not so formidable a matter as the case of an obstinate child has sometimes proven.

When an ordinary stone to be used for building purposes is brought to the sheds a cutter takes it in hand, "points" the surface off, cuts in his plumb holes, takes it out of "wind," and then takes a pean hammer and removes point marks.

The bush hammer is next used for producing the surface usually seen on the exterior walls of granite buildings. If it is to be polished the block is squared up and sent to the polishing mill. Here it is made perfectly level, a wooden frame is put around it which projects slightly above its level and the cracks stopped with plaster of paris, thus forming a shallow receptacle for the slush and other materials used in reducing the surface of the block to a condition of smoothness.

Two brawny armed, strenuous faced, very much begrimed and beaproned men direct this process. A cast iron scroll wheel is lowered face down upon the block and with unerring touch searches out the little points and grinds them down. Then chilled iron, finer than bird shot, and made by spraying molten iron into cold water, is sown over the surface of the rock to add zest to the appetite of the scroll wheel.

Next a powdered substance, called carborundum, which is similar to emery, but of smaller grain and having more of a cut to it, is applied, and this brings the stone down to a fine surface, with a dull gloss to it. The block is now thoroughly cleansed and dried, and a felt buffer, which revolves the same as the scroll wheel, is run over the surface, while putty powder is put on and the highest gloss produced.

Now the great steel claws of the derrick reach into the shed, and the huge stone is swung across the yard and put into the charge of other men, who fall upon it with pneumatic tools which resemble miniature steel drills and make a noise louder than that of a sewing machine, yet not up to the pitch of a lawn mower. This tool is one of the most important of modern inventions.

It is perhaps six inches in length, and is operated by compressed air, with which it is supplied through a small rubber tube leading to the main pipe above. The cutter holds it in one hand, and with the other directs the chisel, the end of which is slightly inserted in the tool.

The little plunger within the tool makes twenty-two hundred strokes to the minute, and the cutter may use as much or little of its force as he desires. When the dust has accumulated so as to obscure the work the operator need only turn the little instrument end for end, and with one breath from its iron lungs it blows the place as clean as a whistle.

When the stone is bushed and bedded a V-shaped hole is made in it with the opening smaller than the bottom, and into this a Lewis bolt is placed, which is so constructed in sections that when the lifting strain is felt the mouth of the cavity so presses the wedge-shaped parts together as to cause it to hold fast.

The ingenuity of the New Englander is manifest on every hand in the quarries and cutting sheds, from the minute carving tools to the great travelling cranes that lift fifty

ton blocks from one corner of a shop, transport them the length of the building, and deposit them in another corner.

Up and down, east and west, these monsters go, waiting upon the demands of the workmen with silent promptitude. In the yard of one of the great granite works is a derrick, run by electricity, that will lift an eighty thousand pound block.

In these works also is a lathe for squaring granite balusters, which does the work of a hundred men. Its neighbor is another lathe, capable of turning a column twenty-two feet long by three feet in diameter. As the weight of Concord granite is one hundred and sixty-five pounds to the cubic foot, the reader can determine the weight of such a column for himself. This giant lathe was made in Scotland.—*New York Herald*.

Characteristic Sayings of Theodore Roosevelt.

FROM *Social Service*, a monthly publication, of New York City, we republish the following collation of sayings of President Roosevelt:—

"President McKinley has had to face the most serious and complicated problems that have been faced by any President since Lincoln, or by any President for more than a generation before Lincoln. I do not see how there could have been any material improvement in the way that he has faced and solved each problem."

"We live in a period of great social discontent and unrest. Every man who, by his actions, fans the flame of that unrest is a traitor to what is best in our national life and deserves ill of the country."

"Peace cannot be had until the civilized nations of the world have expanded in some shape or other over barbarous nations."

"No nation, no matter how glorious its history, can exist unless it practises—practises, mind you, not merely preaches—civic honesty, civic decency, civic righteousness. No nation can permanently prosper unless the decalogue and the golden rule are its guides in public as in private life."

"Money is a good thing. It is a foolish affectation to deny it. But it is not the only good thing, and after a certain amount has been amassed it ceases to be the chief even of material good things. It is far better, for instance, to do well a bit of work which is well worth doing."

"I think one of the greatest dangers is the tendency to deify mere smartness, to deify mere success without reference as to whether it has been honorable or obtained by methods which should scar the soul. We cannot rise to the level of our inherited traditions until public opinion turns so that the man who won wealth or political success by dishonorable means should feel the scorn of every man whose opinion is worth having."

"The successful man, whether in business or politics, who has risen by a conscienceless swindling of his neighbors, by deceit and chicanery, by unscrupulous boldness and unscrupulous cunning, stands toward society as a dangerous wild beast. The mean and cringing admiration which such a career commands among those who think crookedly or not at all, makes this kind of success perhaps the most dangerous of all the influences that threaten our national life. Our standard of public and private conduct will never be raised to the proper level until we make the scoundrel who succeeds feel the weight of a hostile public opinion even more strongly than the scoundrel who fails."

"I wish to preach, not the doctrine of ignoble ease, but the doctrine of the strenuous life; the life of toil and effort, of labor and strife; to preach that highest form of success which comes, not to the man who desires mere easy peace, but to the man who does not shirk from hardship or from bitter toil, and who, out of these, wins the splendid, ultimate triumph."

The Lectures.

At Iola, Kan.

There was a large attendance at the Iola Opera House, Thursday evening, October 24, 1901, to hear a lecture on Christian Science by the Hon. William G. Ewing of Chicago. The audience was very attentive throughout the lecture. The speaker was introduced by Major Forest, a prominent lawyer of Iola, in the following remarks:—

Friends:—From time immemorial, covering all past known ages, among all nations, tribes, and clans—whether in the snow-capped frigid, the mild and genial temperate, or the jungles of the torrid zones of the earth, as far as discovered, from the lowest known intelligence to the highest of intellectual attainments, the great problem, “If a man die, shall he live again?” has been propounded, discussed, and answered, according to the environments and intelligence of the respective localities. We find implanted in every class of human beings a desire to worship something animate or inanimate, real and tangible, or mythical and spiritual, but always as merely typical of something beyond.

In the fulness of time, by direct inspiration from the Creator, the world received the old dispensation through the prophets of ancient times, and later, the new dispensation of the meek and lowly Nazarene, through his disciples, thus giving to the whole human family that book of books, treasure of treasures, the Holy Bible, which from Genesis to Revelation, is accepted by Christian people, the world over, as the divine as well as the revealed law of Almighty God; as the guide of our faith and the rule for its practice; and all Christian people recognize it as their duty to search the Scriptures. This is one of its admonitions; it is the duty, as well as the highest privilege of every one, to search the Scriptures diligently and honestly in order to ascertain the truth.

The members of the profession of law, of which the gentleman who will address you this evening is an honored member, are, at the very threshold of their studies, taught that “Law is a rule of action,” and that the whole subject of the law is divided into four general divisions; i.e., 1st. The law of nature, which is defined by all the old and eminent law writers: Littleton, Coke, and later by Blackstone, “as a rule of action prescribed by the Creator, and discoverable by the light of reason.” 2nd. The Divine or revealed law imparted by God Himself, as contained in the Holy Bible. Then follow the two other classes, that of “Municipal or Civil Law,” and the “Law of Nations.” The profession is further taught that no law, however formally passed and approved, can have any force or efficiency if it contravene either the law of nature or the Divine law, before defined. Hence, I say, this the common law of England being of full force and effect in Christian United States of America, except as modified by statute, and in this respect, I assure you, it never has and never will be modified, stamps this as a Christian nation, and its foundation is the Holy Bible. As a nation, it has never sought to evade, but on the contrary has stamped upon its coin, “In God we trust.”

These general principles and suggestions are known, and I think recognized, by all; but secondary to these arise other questions among which I would suggest: 1st. That while we, as a Christian people, hold in reverence the Holy Bible, and believe it the result of direct inspiration from God, yet we freely accord to each individual the right, as well as believe it his duty, to study the same, and place such interpretation thereon as his honest, conscientious judgment prompts. 2nd. That as a result of these premises, we have various denominations and creeds, each taking the Holy Bible as the foundation, and placing their own construction thereon, all doubtless equally honest in their views, and certainly entitled to entertain such belief, arising as it does from an honest, conscientious search of

the Scriptures. It is the duty of all Christian people to exercise the broadest charity for the views of others honestly entertained.

We are here this evening upon the invitation of one of the Christian denominations of the world, the Christian Scientists, one that takes as its foundation the Holy Bible. I have been invited by a committee of that denomination to preside at this meeting, and while I am not a Christian Scientist, and have read but little concerning their doctrine and discipline, yet being fully persuaded, and believing that they are a band of Christians, having the Holy Bible as the guide for their faith and rule for its practice, and honestly seeking for the truth, this is sufficient for me, and I have cheerfully accepted such invitation, and deem it an honor to preside at any meeting where the avowed purpose is to seek honestly for the truth.

As we have with us this evening one who is fully informed and advised as to the doctrines of Christian Scientists, one who speaks *ex cathedra*, one who is deeply in love with his church and its doctrines, one deeply in earnest and thoroughly honest in his convictions, one who, for the love of his church, has left a lucrative practise in his profession to further the objects of his church, and realizing that you have come to hear him, I will not further trespass upon your time or his.

Therefore, I take great pleasure in introducing to you my friend, Hon. William G. Ewing of Chicago, Ill., who will now address you.—*Correspondence.*

At Rochester, N. Y.

Carol Norton, C.S.D., of New York City, delivered a lecture on “The Rise and Progress of Christian Science,” at the Lyceum Theatre, Rochester, N. Y., Sunday afternoon, November 17. Mr. Norton was introduced by Rev. W. C. Gannett of the Unitarian Church, who spoke in part as follows:—

It seems to me, friends, that it is a part of the higher religion of our new day to be able to recognize the essential religiousness of systems of faith and thought that are not one's own. It would be a very pitiful sort of Judaism that should say to the Christians of Rochester, “You are not fit to worship the Father in heaven with us, because you make a God of one whom we have to call our teacher, or prophet, or Rabbi.” It would be an equally pitiful kind of Christianity that should say to the Jew, “Although you gave us our Psalms and our Prophets, you are not fit to worship the Father in heaven with us, because you call your teacher or prophet the one whom we call a God.” It would be a very unhappy sort of Rochester, filled, as it is, with our differing kinds of churches, if each church, looking askance at its neighbor across the way, should have a feeling toward it that would be represented by the gesture, “Avaunt!”

Now here is a new candidate coming among the religions for our consideration, our interest, our sympathy. It comes with a good name that combines in itself two things that stand high in our thought,—Christianity and Science. It marries the names, and calls itself “Christian Science.” It comes with certain features about it that seem strange to us of the outside. It comes with a strange philosophy, that apparently denies the existence of the ache and the pain and the gloom, and perhaps of the sin, which all seem so tragically real to most of us. It is a new faith, relatively speaking, a young faith, and so it is possibly too early to ask of it those credentials which we do ask of all the older faiths of the world: “How much do you love your fellow-men? what new form of service have you invented, or secured in a larger realization? this culture of the soul, which we recognize as real culture,—how deep down does it go into unselfish living? how much have you, in your new system, of that love of man which gives up everything for him?”

Perhaps I may hope that Mr. Norton will take up some of these questions and answer them; for these, and other questions like them, we of the outside feel rising in our minds as we think of the words, "Christian Science."

But I repeat, it is a mark of higher religion of our day to be able to recognize the essential religiousness of systems of thought and faith that are not our own. And now, on the other hand, leaving aside all these criticisms or wonderings over Christian Science, here is this fact: that within a generation thousands of people brought up in the churches of the common Christianities have for the first time *realized* the fact of a God living in their midst—living in their own individual being, living in the society around them to which they belong. Thousands of persons baptized in the every-day churches, trained in their Sunday Schools and Bible-classes, received into church membership, have for the first time, I say, realized the fact of a living God,—*thanks to this new faith*; and any faith that can say *that* for itself, and prove it by the devotion of its adherents, is essentially religious,—one with the highest or lowest church of the outside. Of course it is one with them; for that faith in the living God, is it not the essence of all religiousness? Not only that, but this new faith says, "In virtue of this new grip on the hand of God [for it amounts to just that]—in virtue of this new grasp on the Spirit, we claim,—and we offer abounding testimony to make good our claim—that men are healed of all manner of diseases." We may, or may not, believe the whole of these claims, but there is a vast array of them gathering before our eyes and often within our own thresholds.

Now I say, shame on the church, and shame on the minister that does not esteem it a privilege to introduce an apostle of this faith in the living God, this faith by which so many of our friends are getting the hold of God's hand. Shame on the church or the minister that is not glad to stand by the side of one of its apostles and say, "God speed you in your apostleship!" and to give him welcome in the name of the people who are to listen. And therefore it is a very real pleasure that it falls to me (who, let me say, gave fair warning to the inviter that I should have to speak frankly in order to represent myself truly on this platform), it is a very real pleasure that it falls to my lot to introduce to this Rochester audience on this Sunday afternoon, Mr. Carol Norton, one of the official board of lecturers upon Christian Science; one of the official apostolate; one of the men who are going about the country in this Pauline way (Paul took a synagogue, we take a theatre) to announce to the public the principles of their new faith.

I have the pleasure to introduce Mr. Carol Norton.

Correspondence.

At Omaha, Neb.

Edward A. Kimball, C.S.D., of Chicago, delivered a lecture on Christian Science, in the Boyd Theatre, Omaha, Neb., Tuesday evening, November 12. The subject of the lecture was, "The Cause and Scientific Cure of Disease." The theatre was crowded and the large audience listened very attentively.

Mr. Kimball was introduced by Mr. C. W. Chadwick, who spoke as follows:—

Friends, Ladies, and Gentlemen:—In behalf of First Church of Christ, Scientist, of Omaha, I extend to you all a most cordial welcome.

You have been invited here this evening to listen to an official lecture upon the subject of Christian Science by a member of the Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The First Church of Christ, Scientist, of Boston, Mass.; frequently referred to as the Mother Church of our denomination; and knowing how thoroughly practical this gentleman is in his presentation of the subject, I can assure you that your time will be profitably spent.

Your presence is indicative of a desire to know more of what Christian Science teaches, and if you have come with

hearing ears, you will not go away with any sense of disappointment.

Some of you may think you are opposed to its teachings. If such be the case, let me encourage you from the outset to lay aside all prejudices and misconceptions originating from mere hearsay testimony upon the subject, and to listen reverently to the simplicity of its logic as it will be presented to you by the speaker of the evening. Christian Science is more than a theory to be grasped intellectually; it is practical Christianity, and to understand it aright is to love it and to live it; and *all* mankind *would* love it if they only understood it.

The prayer of our church is that this evening's lecture may be the means of quickening many a slumbering thought from its dream of life in matter to the contemplation of the God of Spirit, who, in the language of Scripture, "forgiveth all thine iniquities; who healeth all thy diseases." May it cause us all to think and to think right.

Our first authorized public lecture given under the auspices of our church was from this platform in the spring of 1898, and by the same distinguished lecturer who will address us to-night.

It is again our happy privilege to have him with us to testify of an enlarged faith and understanding, gained from obedience, patience, and experience.

Friends, I now take great pleasure in introducing to you the speaker of the evening, Edward A. Kimball, C.S.D., of Chicago, whose theme will be, "The Cause and Scientific Cure of Disease."—*Correspondence.*

At New York, N. Y.

Rev. Arthur R. Vosburgh, C.S.B., delivered a lecture on "Christian Science is Scientific Christianity," in the Second Church of Christ, Scientist, New York City, Sunday afternoon, November 17. Mr. Vosburgh was introduced by Mrs. Laura Lathrop, C.S.D., First Reader of the church, who spoke as follows:—

My Friends:—No revelation, more pregnant with good to human consciousness can come to it than the possibility of demonstrating, with mathematical certainty, that God is what the Bible represents Him to be.

God has always been omnipotent, omnipresent, almighty, the all-in-all of the universe; but to be in very deed a refuge in every time of trouble, this must be capable of proof.

Christ Jesus, the world's greatest teacher, came to bring *full* salvation; then surely it must be possible to obey all his commands if his teachings are understood. The fact that all these commands have not been obeyed has not been from lack of desire, but from lack of understanding. "Ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free," said Jesus; but how *can* we know the Truth, how can we say what *is* the Truth, unless it be demonstrable.

This is an age of inquiry, an age of scepticism. Christianity must now be something more than sentimentality. The hungry, unsatisfied heart, reaching out for a more intimate acquaintance with its Father-Mother God, can no longer be satisfied with promises of a solution of all problems beyond the grave. The teachings of Jesus must be made applicable here and now, to every need of the human heart. It must be proved that the God of the Christian is more powerful than the god of the materialist, if we would satisfy the awakened thought of the twentieth century.

We believe that Rev. Mary Baker Eddy, in her inspired book, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," teaches how to do this. Our lecturer this afternoon will make clear to us that Christian Science is indeed Scientific, therefore provable, Christianity.

I have the pleasure now of introducing to you Rev. Arthur R. Vosburgh, member of the Board of Lectureship of the Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, of Boston, Mass.—*Correspondence.*

At Denver, Col.

Edward A. Kimball, C.S.D., of Chicago, lectured at the Broadway Theatre last Sunday afternoon (November 10). The theatre was filled and many of those who desired to attend were not able to obtain admission.

The speaker was introduced by Mrs. Frances Mack Mann. She said:—

Before time was, there went forth a command from the Eternal, Infinite One, "Let there be light." It was obeyed and "there was light."

Down through the ages as the children of men have risen above earth's discords in thought, they have caught glimpses of this glory celestial, and attempted to express it in poetry, music, and art. Abraham hears its sweet strains as he sits in his tent door at eventide and listens to the angels. Jacob sees its glory at Bethel as fear is transformed into love for his brother. David feels its impulse divine and sings his pæans of praise.

History records that the primitive Christians so reflected this light that the sick were healed and the dead were raised. It was lost. But to-day there has come to those who sat in darkness and the shadow of death, a great light.

There has been written a book which contains the lost chord and has revealed to mankind its Principle.

He who is attuned has caught its pure rhythm, and commences to step to its stately measure of "Peace on earth, good will to man." "Hear, O Israel, the Lord our God is one." We have had given to us heralds of righteousness, messengers of this coming light. We have one with us to-day in the person of Edward A. Kimball of Chicago, a member of the Board of Lectureship of the Mother Church, who will now address you.

The Denver Post.

At Barre, Vt.

A fair-sized audience gathered at the Opera House last evening (Thursday, November 14), to listen to the lecture by Rev. William P. McKenzie, C.S.B., of Cambridge, Mass. The lecturer was introduced by F. A. Walker, president of the local Christian Science Church, in the following words:

Friends:—The lecture this evening is given under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, of this city, and on behalf of the church I bid you a hearty welcome.

The lecturer is a member of the Board of Lectureship, established by The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Mass., for the purpose of correcting wrong ideas of Christian Science held by the general public. People oppose their own misconceptions of Christian Science and not what Christian Science really is; for through the spiritual interpretation of the Scriptures as given by Christian Science, the sick are healed and the sinful reformed and regenerated.

It gives me pleasure to introduce to you Rev. William P. McKenzie, C.S.B., of Cambridge, Mass., who will lecture on "Christian Science, the Gospel of Love."

The thoughtful attention given by the audience indicated the interest taken in the subject.

The Barre Daily Times.

True Living.

Be what thou seemest; live thy creed;
Hold up to earth the torch divine;
Be what thou prayest to be made;
Let the great Master's steps be thine.
Sow love, and taste its fruitage pure;
Sow peace, and reap its harvest bright;
Sow sunbeams on the rock and moor,
And find a harvest-home of light.

BONAR.

Notices.**Ninth Annual Catalogue.**

Our ninth annual catalogue, containing a descriptive list of all the writings of the Rev. Mary Baker G. Eddy, Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, also all the publications of The Christian Science Publishing Society, is now ready for distribution and will be sent to any address on request.

The Publishing Society carries a full line of Bibles, a complete list of which is given in this catalogue. Many of them are new additions this year, and two are deserving of special mention. Number 01440x, found on page 20 of the catalogue, is a special binding to match the pocket edition of Science and Health. On page 25 is a reference Bible, number 03267x, which is about the same size. Both these Bibles are printed on the celebrated "Oxford India Paper."

Our friends will doubtless find many things in this catalogue which will make very acceptable gifts for the coming holiday season.

Tenets for Branch Churches.

The tenets of The First Church of Christ, Scientist, the Mother Church, printed on folded sheet for the use of branch Churches of Christ, Scientist, with space for the names of the churches and their by-laws, can be had at one dollar per hundred. Not less than one hundred are sold. Postage stamps are not taken for payment.

All orders should be sent to William B. Johnson, C.S.B., 30 Norway Street, Boston, Mass.

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Remittances should be made by post-office money order, express money order, or exchange on Boston or New York. Do not send exchange on Chicago or other western cities. We shall esteem it a great favor if our co-workers throughout the Field will comply with this request.

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

Clerk of the Mother Church.

Correspondence relating to membership with the Mother Church and requests for blank applications for membership, should be addressed to William B. Johnson, C.S.B., Clerk, 30 Norway Street, Boston, Mass.

Church Treasurer.

Per capita taxes and contributions to the Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Mass., should be sent to Stephen A. Chase, Treasurer, Box 56, Fall River, Mass.

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.

Scientists and Money.

THERE is an impression among some outside the fold of Christian Science that Christian Scientists are a money-making people. This impression arises from the fact that Christian Scientists present the appearance of being prosperous. They are, as a class, fairly well dressed and have about them an air of sprightliness which usually pertains to people who are free from financial stress.

The conclusion is, therefore, that they make money because they are Scientists, and that they make it out of their Science work. This will bear examination.

In the first place many who come into Science are of the well-to-do class. They are not, as a rule, among the very wealthy. They, of course, are not less well off because they have become Christian Scientists. Many, nevertheless, become more liberal contributors to good purposes than formerly because, through Science, they have become awakened to a keener sense of the necessity and blessing of so doing. They lose the desire to hoard for the sake of hoarding. With the change from sense to Science there comes a change of view as to the office of money. There is a greater desire to appropriate surplus means toward helping their fellow-beings. Naturally the Cause nearest their hearts, and which they believe to be the best Cause, comes first. The fact that there is a more liberal giving than of old creates the impression that, somehow, through Science, they make more than before, and the inference is that they make it out of Science or through Science work.

The fact is, that many of those who contribute most liberally to the building of churches and various other purposes in connection with the movement realize not one dollar from Christian Science work, not being practitioners. Nevertheless it is often true—no doubt it is the rule—that the net income of the Scientist is greater than before he became such, because his tastes and habits have become simpler. He has dropped many practices, mayhap, which were a source of no small outlay. Often there is much saved to him in the way of drugs and physicians' bills. This, in not a few instances within our knowledge, has made a vast difference in the net income. But beyond all this there comes with the understanding of Science a new sense of trust in the omnipotent care, a lessening of anxiety in reference to the future, an enlarged point of view, and a new-born zeal, which bring with them, as we have said, an increased desire to render aid where aid is truly needed.

This accounts for the generous contributions to the erection of Christian Science church edifices which so astonish our non-Scientist friends.

As to the classes coming into Science whose earthly means are small, sometimes indeed *nil*, the rule above indicated obtains in relative degree. Many of this class have been held in the bonds of poverty and adversity through sickness, sorrow, and despair. With this class the release from the incubus of drugs and doctors' bills, has been truly a freedom which brought with it a complete change of circumstances for the better. Hundreds and thousands who, because of their invalided condition, were unable to obtain a livelihood, have, through their healing in Science,

suddenly become able to earn a fair competence. Naturally they are more prosperous than before; and naturally, too, they show the happy change in improved personal appearance and that peculiar sprightliness which is the legitimate result of such a change. It is an invariable rule also that, as the result of renewed hope and a higher conception of life and its meaning, the convert to Christian Science becomes more careful of his personal appearance than during the days of despondency and hopelessness. Although his wearing apparel may be inexpensive, it is clean and bright, and he looks the well-dressed person.

We may here parenthetically remark that there is not a more cleanly class of people on earth than Christian Scientists, notwithstanding the silly attempts of some critics to make the contrary appear because Mrs. Eddy, in Science and Health, mildly remonstrates against bowing down before bath-tubs, flesh-brushes, etc., and making gods of them as health-giving and health-restoring agencies. For purposes of cleanliness she does not disparage, but advocates, their use, as every fair-minded reader knows. No person will look upon an assemblage of Christian Scientists and sincerely say that they are strangers to the lavatory and bath-tub.

In our own experience we know of persons who have come to Scientists for physical help, so hopeless and careless that they were shabby in dress and uncleanly in person. As the result of a single talk and treatment they became so changed in thought and purpose that upon their second appearance they were scarcely recognizable. Not only in countenance, but in dress and demeanor, they had undergone a wondrous transformation. We have repeatedly seen this, and testimonies to like effect are numerous. We have published not a few.

As to the Christian Science practitioners, it is doubtless true that, as the result of their healing labors, some have improved their material conditions. Yet the charge for their services, or rather for the time devoted to the service—as this is what they charge for—as compared with other professional charges, are modest in the extreme. So much so, indeed, that persons who have been accustomed to paying the bills of the higher-priced physicians, are amazed at the difference.

The habits of the Christian Science practitioner are, of course, simple and inexpensive, and they often present an appearance of prosperity—and in a sense are prosperous—where under old conditions, on a much larger gross income, they might have presented—and correctly too—the opposite appearance.

While it is true that some practitioners and workers in Science realize, perhaps, a larger net income than before they became such, it is also true that many who left their former avocations to devote their lives to Science work, have thereby greatly reduced their financial receipts. They love the work more than they love money. Nay, they are moved to engage in the work by an impulsion above and beyond themselves, an impulsion born of deep religious conviction—a divine impulsion.

A Manly Man.

EVERY one admires manly men. When a man does a thing in a manly, straightforward way, he is always the gainer thereby.

Some time since the Rev. W. A. M'Elphatrick, a Methodist minister of Grand Rapids, Mich., published an article in the *Grand Rapids Herald* against Christian Science. He severely criticised it, expressing his opinion that it was of the devil.

After publishing this article it seems Mr. M'Elphatrick looked more carefully into Christian Science than he had done before, with the result that in the *Herald* of November 22, 1901, he published the following manly apology:—

Editor of the *Grand Rapids Herald*.

Some time ago you kindly granted me space for an article on Christian Science. I now ask space to make some modification of statements contained in that article, which was written without very mature deliberation and in a spirit which was not promotive of Christian brotherhood nor of the advancement of truth. In my zeal for what I conceived to be the truth I went beyond what I actually knew to be true. As to the source of Christian Science, which I confidently affirmed to be from the devil, I will say I am willing that the tree shall be judged by its fruit. If Christian Science makes people healthier, happier, and better, as its adherents confidently claim, then the "fruit" is good and the "tree" must be good. Whether such be the real fruit or not, it cannot be questioned that there are a great many people who honestly believe that it is such, and it does not promote the cause of truth violently to attack their opinions, especially without positive proof that these opinions are wrong. It is the same spirit of intolerance which kindled the fires of the Inquisition and which has always hindered the onward march of truth. While I still might differ from the Christian Scientists on many points, yet I am now willing to tolerate their opinions without calling them hard names or affirming that they are deluded by the devil. I make this statement, not at the solicitation of any one, but because I believe that fairness and justice demand it.

W. A. M'ELPHATRICK.

Herein Mr. M'Elphatrick shows the true Christian spirit. In doing so he has not only won the respect and friendship of all Christian Scientists, but has raised himself in the estimation of good and fair-minded people wherever his act shall become known.

In addition to publishing his apology, Mr. M'Elphatrick appeared at a Wednesday evening meeting of Christian Scientists in Grand Rapids and made a public apology there, saying that he had made his attack without duly informing himself and upon misapprehension.

This act of fairness and real Christianly meekness is indeed to be commended, and for it, and on behalf of all Christian Scientists, we hereby return to Mr. M'Elphatrick our sincere thanks and extend to him the right hand of Christian fellowship.

We trust Mr. M'Elphatrick's manly example will be followed by others who have quite as mistakenly assailed Christian Science. There is here presented a grand example for some other members of the clerical profession. By following such a precedent, they can add to the weight of their own characters as Christian gentlemen, as well as aid in furthering the cause of Christianity.

If the latter class of clergymen would adopt the judicial attitude of Ex-Judge Bell (now member of Congress) of Colorado, they would do themselves and the cause they represent vastly more credit than they have done by their extreme attacks on Christian Science, which were based on utter misapprehension and misrepresentation. In introducing Judge Ewing, when he lectured at Montrose, Colorado, Judge Bell said:—

"I may say in leading up to this introduction, that the greatest obstruction to human progress is human prejudice, and the greatest security for fundamental error is an unwillingness of some people to hear both sides of a question. A just and conservative man never disputes or plays at another's game until he thoroughly understands it. He never takes the tenets of another's faith from an enemy of the creed. He never decides a question until he has thoroughly considered both sides, and never assumes that any great question is wholly one-sided. He never permits insinuating fancy or prejudices incident to old traditions or sacred forms to usurp the god-like functions of imperious reason, which should always be upon the throne."

These sentiments are so broad and generous, so wise and manly, that they well deserve a place in the history of this

age and of the great religious movement with reference to which they were uttered, and we are glad to do our part toward preserving them to history. We commend them to the earnest perusal of all who desire to establish and maintain their character for fairness and Christian tolerance.

An Israelitish View.

THE following editorial in the *American Israelite* of Cincinnati, gives thinking people much food for serious reflection. In a few words the editor sounds the depths of a mighty subject.

The interrogatory is itself a syllogism. The terse propositions following it are worthy the attention of every Christian in the world. No Christian should rest until he has solved them:—

"The Chicago clergyman who is preaching a series of sermons upon 'Colossal Frauds under the Guise of Religion,' and under that head classifies Christian Science, had better study his New Testament. Which of the many Christian denominations has its foundation in the Gospels upon better approved authority? If Christian Science is untrue, then there is no truth in Christianity as it has been taught since Paul took it upon himself to eliminate the Judaism taught by Jesus. Christianity must stand or fall with Christian Science, the two cannot be logically separated. If the one is true, so is the other. The probability of both being false is not under discussion."

Among the Churches.

Circulating Library at Utica, N. Y.

About four years ago a little work was started at Utica, N. Y., under the auspices of the Christian Scientist Association. This work was the establishment of a circulating library for the purpose of loaning Science and Health to strangers. At the suggestion of our teacher, we began with one volume, which was added to as occasion demanded, until now we have eighteen copies of Science and Health, and two of "Miscellaneous Writings" in almost constant circulation. We have used our Association fund to buy books for this library. Each volume is numbered, and has a neat paper cover. A librarian is in charge after service on Wednesday evening, and our text-book is loaned to any stranger for two weeks, with the privilege of one or even two renewals. At the close of the meeting our leader mentions the books and invites strangers who would like to do so, to take one. We keep a record of all books, and so far not one copy has been lost, or even defaced. We are often asked to send Science and Health out of town, sometimes to quite a distance. Frequently we hear the question, "Will you soon have a book for me?"

While we feel that our library work is yet in its infancy, we are very grateful to know that the books have been read by nearly five hundred families, and because of this, Science and Health is a household treasure in many homes to-day. That which was purely experimental in the beginning, is proving a grand success. We thank God for every opportunity to place this message of Truth before the world, and we know that Love giveth the increase,—always.

The history of our four years' work is replete with incidents most interesting, often pathetic, always encouraging. To see the tender love shown for our dear Leader's works, is of itself touching, and cause for thanksgiving. To watch the self-sacrificing spirit of many that they may own the book, to learn that earnest seekers for Truth read early and late, to hear the sincere thanks, and occasionally the ready offer even to pay for the use of our books,—all these encour-

aging facts impel us to say with David, "Now therefore, our God, we thank Thee, and praise thy glorious name."

It is impossible in one short article to give an adequate idea of the progress of this work. The testimonies of moral and physical healing are many. A gentleman who borrowed Science and Health said, "I *need* physical healing, but I am hungering, and thirsting, and *longing* for something better than I have spiritually, and I am sure Christian Science will meet the need."

A lady asked, "Will Science and Health show me how to govern my children? if so, I want it." Another said it helped her to be more patient and manifest greater love toward every one.

A gentleman who was too ill to work, stated that he was healed of a serious form of catarrh and rheumatism. He regained strength and ability to work through reading Science and Health a short time. A lady laid aside glasses after faithful reading a few weeks, and another was healed of dyspepsia of twelve years' standing.

In July, 1901, a Scientist offered Science and Health to a youth who, according to a doctor's verdict, had consumption. His mother said, "To look at him you would not think he could live two weeks." He reads the book faithfully, has gained appetite, peaceful nights, and strength. He is again able to ride his wheel, is working daily delivering dry-goods, and attends night-school. He hopes soon to have a book of his own. Such is the brief history of one little visit of the Love message.

In closing these testimonies I will quote from a note recently received from a lady who says, "I am much helped by the interpretation of the Lord's Prayer, and use it every day."

If we faithfully and lovingly place our literature before the people, God will take care of the full fruitage of this seed-sowing. The sunshine of His presence is never-ceasing; and in proportion as we reflect it, will poor humanity turn from the shadows of mortal belief, to grasp the Love and Light which will lead it Heavenward. Day by day we thank God for "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," which the spiritually illumined consciousness of our dear Mother, Mrs. Eddy, has made it possible for us to have. Love is teaching us *how* to "offer the cup of cold water in Christ's name, and never fear the consequences" (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures by Mary Baker G. Eddy, p. 562). May we be so faithful that we see Love's helping hand, and do not *miss* our opportunities.—MRS. FANNIE S. O'CONNOR.

Progress in Spencer, Ia.

In the winter of 1894 a party of four, who were interested in knowing something of Christian Science, gathered together at the home of one of their number to read the Lesson Sermons as outlined in the *Christian Science Quarterly*.

This move resulted in the organization of the "Christian Science Society of Spencer, Ia.," in 1897. Meetings were held at irregular intervals from that time on; nothing further being accomplished till 1899, when a student from a distant point located here and the work of bringing order out of chaos was begun at once.

In October, 1900, rooms were procured for our own use, and from that time on our work has progressed. The rooms formed at once a church home, reading room, and a centre from which to work. The full order of service was soon carried out, and later, steps were taken to have a notice of our services appear in *The Christian Science Journal*.

This was followed by a lecture, which we feel was one of the greatest of the many blessings that have been bestowed on us. The contributions for the lecture were voluntary, and far exceeded the amount requisite to meet all expenses. The large audience in attendance upon the lecture paid

marked attention to the speaker, Mr. E. A. Kimball, C.S.D., of Chicago, and a general rousing and awakening of the thought has resulted.

As a society whose purpose it is to bring out, as we understand it, the truth about God and man, we are full of thanks for this proof. Indeed, if after our struggles in the dark and the way in which Wisdom and Love have lighted our way out, step by step, we were not now ready to give thanks, we would be most ungrateful children.

FRANCES ROGERS, *Secretary*.

Church Site Purchased at Colorado Springs, Col.

Colorado Springs, the city of beautiful homes and fine churches, will soon have another handsome edifice to sustain its reputation as a city of artistic architecture. The Christian Scientists will soon build a church in this city that will be a credit to Colorado Springs and to the cause which they represent. Wherever the Scientists have erected temples of worship, they have crowned their faith with the highest expression of practical belief. Their churches are the most beautiful and the most simple, architecturally; neither cost nor time have been spared in the erection thereof.

The church will be located on the southeast corner of Cascade and Boulder Streets. It embraces five lots, with a frontage of one hundred and twenty-five feet on Cascade and one hundred and ninety feet on Boulder Street. It is one of the most desirable sites in the city, as this part of Colorado Springs will always remain in the heart of the fashionable residence portion. The church will directly face the mountains, and the location is such that nothing can ever be erected to obstruct the view. No definite plans for the church have yet been made, and it is not likely the plans will materialize very soon. Although the cause of the Scientists is growing very rapidly, not alone in Colorado Springs, but all over the west, it is thought to be more fitting to wait before the church is erected. The site for the future church cost fifteen thousand dollars.

The Scientists will continue to hold their place of meeting on Pike's Peak Avenue until the church is erected.

Colorado Springs Gazette.

A Word from Lima, O.

We are always delighted to hear from any point of the vast territory covered by Christian Science. That the Field may know, in part, the progress Christian Science is making here, we desire to contribute our mite to the *Sentinel*.

The directors of our church have made an effort recently to place "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," the *Journal*, *Sentinel*, and other Christian Science publications in the Public Library established here not long since. A letter of late date from the library association explains itself and reads as follows:—

"The members of the library association wish to extend their hearty thanks to the members of First Church of Christ, Scientist, of Lima, O., for the literature they have given to the library and for their good wishes for the success of the same."—M. E. BOYSELL, *Clerk*.

Make sure that, however good you may be, you have faults; that however dull you may be, you can find out what they are; and that, however slight they may be, you would better make some patient effort to get quit of them.

RUSKIN.

We talk about the telescope of faith, but I think we want even more the microscope of watchful, grateful love. Apply this to the little bits of our daily lives, in the light of the Spirit, and how wonderfully they come out.

FRANCES R. HAVERGAL.

Weekly Testimonial Meeting at Fourth Church of Christ, Scientist, New York City.

THE regular Wednesday evening testimonial meeting held at Fourth Church of Christ, Scientist, New York City, October 30, was especially interesting, both to Christian Scientists and to inquirers and visitors present. The range of testimony, experience, and remarks was wide, and the different aspects of Christian Science set forth the significance of its universal application in the affairs of life.

After the usual opening exercises the First Reader, Mrs. Caroline W. Frame, C.S.D., opened the meeting by giving two interesting cases of physical healing through the operation of Christian Science. One an instance of an elderly woman, upwards of eighty years of age, who had been blind for about three years and who regained her eyesight through the treatment. The other case was that of a gentleman who in an attempt to adjust an electric revolving fan had a thumb virtually severed from his hand. The bone was cut straight through and the end of the thumb hung by a small portion of the flesh. Two other fingers were badly lacerated. A surgeon was called who expressed great fear of blood poisoning unless the thumb was entirely removed. The gentleman's sister was a Scientist and to her he went for help. Notwithstanding the great fear expressed by the surgeon as to the fatal results of any attempt to put the separated portion of the thumb in position to knit, the gentleman put his case in the hands of the Scientist and had the physician sew the wounded member, with the result that in a few weeks not only the lacerated fingers were healed but the severed member assumed its normal and natural conditions, and to-day, five months after, the thumb is as perfect as the other.

The testimonies given by the First Reader were followed by some remarks on the growth and work of Christian Science in the Field by a member of the Board of Lectureship, who made some significant observations of work as observed during a recent lecture trip. The growth of the work and church at East Aurora, N. Y., was spoken of, and the fact mentioned that the Chapel Hall of the famous Roycroft Book Shop, located in that town, was freely put at the disposal of the Scientists for a recent lecture, though it was not large enough for their use. He also referred to a telling incident connected with a recent lecture given at Bracebridge, Ont., where there is a faithful band of Scientists at work, who now own a church lot and expect in the reasonably near future to commence the erection of a church building thereon. At the close of this public lecture given in the Town Hall and presided over by a Canadian barrister, the judge of that judicial district, a prominent man in that section of the country and sitting in the audience, arose and proposed a general expression of appreciation and thanks to the lecturer and to the Scientists of Bracebridge for the valued efforts made by both to put Christian Science before the people. His Honor spoke with deep appreciation of the generosity of the Scientists expressed toward the people of the community. A leading business man of the city seconded the motion and the entire audience united in unanimous approval of the motion.

The Town Hall was packed and this public manifestation of interest in Christian Science and appreciation of the Scientists' efforts to promulgate their ideas in a dignified way was in striking contrast to the indifference often met with in the early days of the lecture work.

A Christian Science business man testified of the practical value of Christian Science in the details of daily life. He told of the successful healing of a finger wounded by a hammer and a forehead scratched and lacerated by unexpected contact with an electric fixture.

A member of the Third Church of Christ, Scientist, of Chicago, spoke of having the almost age-abiding "chip on the shoulder" attitude of thought cured by Christian Sci-

ence, and of being cured of lung trouble. He also referred to the practical results that he had seen in denominational church work, and especially the harmonious building of a group of churches through an understanding reliance on metaphysical methods of work.

A former clergyman of the Methodist Episcopal Church told of seeking Christian Science and its text-book in an hour of great need, and of being so stirred by the book that he cast it to one side for the time being and gave up any attempt to investigate the subject further. In the mean time his physical sufferings increased and nothing availed. He broke down in health and was forced to give up his ministerial duties. He traveled and tried the usual methods for cure. All these failed him and he again took up "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" and entered into a persistent, prayerful perusal of the same, with the result that he received a great spiritual illumination and experienced the healing of certain troubles which had afflicted him greatly. He spoke of his determination to persist until Truth is demonstrated as victorious. He paid especial tribute to the self-interpreting power of the teaching of Science and Health.

A member of the church spoke, quoting "Miscellaneous Writings," of "true health as synonymous with the true consciousness of life;" and showed in a clear and concise way how a physical change is of necessity a mental change, and that strictly speaking there is no physical realm antagonistic to or apart from the mental, but that all diseases are to be cured by mental processes, and that the body is to the mind what a sensitized photographic plate is to the objects that it receives to be reflected upon it.

A member of the reading room committee spoke of the growth of the reading room work of the church, and expressed the wish that all Christian Scientists would put the interests of the Cause above all personal considerations and personal interests.

The meeting was closed as usual by brief selections from Mrs. Eddy's book, "Miscellaneous Writings," read by the First Reader. In listening to the trend of the remarks and testimonies, it was both happyfying and inspiring to hear of the dignified progress of this world-wide scientific sense of Christianity, and a genuine baptism of gratitude and brotherly affection swept over the entire audience as the general indebtedness to the selfless and Christianly persistent work of Mary Baker Eddy was thought of.

May these Wednesday evening object-lessons in Christian Science continue to tell the public that Christian Science stands for Principle, not person; for faith manifest in works rather than faith manifest in opinions, and that Love, the Healer and Transformer, is the governing genius of Christian Science.

Getting Our Dominion.

Man was made to lead, to rule, to dominate. There is nothing cringing, sneaking, or apologizing in the normal being made by God. A weak, discouraged, disheartened, discordant being is no more the man God made than is the harshest jargon sweet music.

Man was made to hold up his head, to assert his God-given birthright,—to be a man. Success is as much his normal element as water is the normal element of a fish. He was not made to live in an atmosphere of doubt, to be haunted and dogged through life by fear and uncertainty.

Let us be masters of circumstances and surroundings, not their slaves. Let us fight poor, weak, sick thoughts as enemies of happiness and success. The thought that one is a victim of circumstances, that his success and happiness depend on chance,—the habit of looking on oneself as a poor, miserable, fallen creature,—is demoralizing to mind and body, and absolutely destructive of all noble character-building.—*Success*, November, 1901.

From Our Contributors.

Shadows.

BY ANNIE MARIE BLISS.

IN my path a shadow lay,
Stretched before me long and dark;
And I feared the next step onward,
With a heaviness of heart.

And I tripped and stumbled blindly
Over stones I could not see;
When a voice of silver sweetness
Called from overhead to me:—

"Turn about, O weary traveler,
Face the sunlight of God's day;
'Tis yourself that casts the shadow
That is darkening your way.

"Face the light, so shall the shadow
Lay behind thee,—seen no more;
And the stones o'er which you stumbled
Shall lead up to Heaven's door."

As I turned to hear the message,
Slowly moved the shadow, too.
"Could it be," I thought in wonder,
"That the angel voice spake true?"

Yes, 'twas self that cast the shadow,
I have proved it many a time;
For I'm facing God's bright sunlight,
And the shadow lays behind.

Principle.

BY CHARLES E. ORCUTT.

I APPRECIATE SO much the help received from the *Sentinel*, that I desire to express my gratitude, not only to that paper, but also to Christian Science for the blessings which have come to me through the study of the Truth as revealed in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures."

It is four years since this book was placed in my hands. At first my comprehension of its passages was obscure, but after a few weeks of reading, I experienced an instantaneous healing of a severe physical trouble of long standing. Before turning to Christian Science, I had not given the attention and time to reading the Bible that all men should give, not only for their own spiritual enlightenment, but also for the good influence that that enlightenment in themselves would have upon all with whom they associate; but reading Science and Health impelled me to read the Bible, and by studying the Bible in the light of Christian Science, I find the Truth that makes me free from sin, disease, and sorrow.

The teachings of Christian Science have placed the standard of morality on a much higher plane in my consciousness. The spiritual uplifting is greater than all else. I now see that in the degree in which I live in harmony with Truth that I not only gain that peace of mind which brings health and happiness, but also those near and dear to me are benefited by the love which is reflected by this harmonious state of consciousness.

I will relate an incident which proves that God is our help on every occasion. A young friend of mine, a boy, appeared to me quite suddenly one day in a much shaken condition. I did not know that he was in the room with me until he spoke, and as I turned to look at him his appearance was quite startling. He was trembling and looking very pale. His face and hands, and his clothes on one side, were covered with mud and dirt from the street. He said, "I have been run over by an express team, two wheels

went over my ankle." I immediately but silently denied the accident and treated him. This occurred about noon, and three hours later he went home. I saw him the next morning at eight o'clock and he said, "I did not even limp when I went into my house yesterday, and there is no soreness, pain, or inflammation; what has cured me?" I explained to him that Christian Science treatment healed him. He was very grateful and I heard him remark several times afterward, "Christian Science cured me when I was run over."

I find that the study of Christian Science leads to the source of all science, or the Principle upon which is based all thought, all force, and all action; and that this Principle can be applied to all things and is for our use in all walks of life. The question is asked, Why do you call that which teaches us about Principle and the all-governing power, Christian Science? According to the definitions given in dictionaries, science means an exact knowledge, truth ascertained. Christian means pertaining to Christ (Truth). Our text-book, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker G. Eddy, says on page 17, "Christian Science is pre-eminently Scientific, being based on Truth, the Principle of all science." We learn by demonstration that there is one law, one power, governing all life and action, and if we conform to this law we shall obtain perfect results.

We learn also by demonstration that this same Principle understood and applied will bring about perfect results in healing sickness. The cause or Principle that always produces perfect results must always be good. Therefore we call this great cause God, which means Good. This same Principle heals men morally, destroying sin in all its forms, including profanity and the use of tobacco and liquors, lying, hatred, envy, revenge, malice, and the whole long list of evil acts, words, and thoughts. This Principle can be carried into all the details of business, hence the value of Christian Science to business men.

Christianity is based on Love. The two greatest commandments are "Thou shalt have no other gods before me," and "Love thy neighbor as thyself." If these two commandments were obeyed by every one all differences and strife between men, families, communities, and nations would be no more, and peace and harmony would be established on earth.

I can only show my gratitude for what Christian Science has done for me, by striving every day to be obedient to our Leader, and to keep the commandments of our Master.

Underneath are the Everlasting Arms.

BY G.

"LEANING on the sustaining Infinite, to-day is big with blessings,"—Mary Baker G. Eddy in the preface to "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures."

This morning I have filed away in my desk six hundred dollars worth of notes given by myself to personal friends for temporary loans in a business way, which this week's mail has brought me cancelled and paid. Five rather oppressive debts to personal friends, which represented in amount nearly or quite one half of a year's income; debts which had come down to me as heir-looms of the old mortal-mind period of my life; debts which were the sole remains of business transactions undertaken before, through Christian Science, I learned to consult divine Love in all my business matters. Five such obligations have been lifted in the past ten days, and I am deeply moved with an awesome sense of the power of God, when I acknowledge here and now that I owe my present freedom from the chains of this old financial claim, to the strength and power and courage that have come to me in the endeavor to *practise* the faith and understanding of the true Scientist, as taught by Mrs. Mary Baker G. Eddy.

I am constrained to bear witness to the all-power of God in caring for this sort of human need, because I am convinced that mortal mind obtains its hold on the thought of most people in our day through the failure of our old-time teachers to recognize and teach to others the power of God (Love) in smoothing out the question of how to pay for what we need. If one is frugal, watchful, industrious, and with it all unselfish and Christian, one will not be extravagant, careless, vacillating, mean, or envious. The first state is that of the true Scientist, and is bound by the unchanging law of Good, to produce harmony, peace, tenderness, and joy. It has been tried. The second state is that of mortal mind, and it produces debt, discord, and frantic attempts to recover lost ground by senseless efforts, which only plunge one deeper in the mire of trouble and invites disaster. This also has been tried. Frugality, watchfulness, and industry, *without* unselfishness, will not produce the fruits of which I speak. Our work will fail without that Love which clothes our operations in such a mantle of sweetness, that no suspicion of self-seeking shall be manifest to those with whom we labor. This understanding came to me only through the study of Science and Health, and the attempt to practise what I read. The endeavor to *obey* brought such results as to encourage me to lean more and more upon that Immortal Mind in which men truly live, and move, and have their being. What had been a half-hoped-for good in the old way of thinking, became, through the study of Christian Science, the vitalizing, pulsating energy of every-day life. With no desire to call attention to personality, but that I may voice the impersonal Truth as it has become known to me through experience, I wish to bear grateful testimony to the fact that a family of five persons has for over two years been led through Christian Science, without medicine, into health never before known, into a remarkably improved conception of life and what it really means, and into a wonderful realization of the truth as quoted above, "Leaning on the sustaining Infinite, to-day is big with blessings."

Lessons.

BY ETTA HELENA CHASE.

"How can Christian Science help me when the doctors have failed?" "How does Christian Science cure the sick?" "I have read Science and Health, but I do not understand the book." Such were some of the remarks of a woman who was willing to try Christian Science treatment if she could know in a moment just how she would be helped.

The woman was educated and cultured, and these thoughts came to me: Suppose a pupil should say, "I am willing to study algebra if you will show me now how to solve this quadratic equation. I have looked over the algebra, but I do not understand it." Or, suppose the pupil said, "I will begin the study of Latin if you will show me how to translate this passage in Virgil." The teacher is not at fault if she cannot comply with her pupil's request. If one is willing to begin at the beginning in the study of mathematics or of a language, ought not one to be ready to take the first steps in the study of Christian Science?

"And they sung as it were a new song before the throne: . . . and no man could learn that song but the hundred and forty and four thousand, which were redeemed from the earth." Man must be redeemed before the new song can be learned. He must realize that he is healed, before he can know fully just how the victory was won.

We must take far more time to prayer than we have ever yet taken. I am certain that the secret of much mischief to our own souls and to the souls of others lies in the way we stint and starve and scamp our prayers by hurrying over them.—ALEXANDER WHYTE.

Testimonies.

Healed by Reading Science and Health.

In October, 1895, my husband was urged by our daughter, then living in Owosso, Mich., to try Christian Science for a disease that had troubled him for many years. He suffered greatly at times. The doctors had operated on him and he had used every kind of medicine that was recommended to him, but all did no permanent good. Finally he consented to go to Owosso and see a Christian Scientist, but, as he told her, without any faith whatever in the work. She remarked that he was interested enough to come and express the desire to be healed, that he had taken the right course. She gave him treatment and some reading matter, which he brought home with him. He was healed in a very short time. I at once began to read the Journals and tracts. I soon began to see that a new religion was being revealed to me. I had been a member of the M. E. Church between twenty-five and thirty years, and during those years had been trying to live an honest, consistent, Christian life. Soon after conversion there was a better and brighter side to mortal life, but after long years of Christian labor, I could not realize that any real progress had been made. At times I experienced a clearer view of divine ideas, and there seemed to be a reaching out for something that would give me a better understanding of God. I read my Bible and loved it dearly, but the greater part was difficult to understand.

After I began to study Christian Science there was a great change. The God of the Bible was a God of love, and not a revengeful God. As soon as I could I purchased "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures." I have never for one moment doubted a statement in that book. I have been healed of many ailments,—sick headache in its worst form, neuralgia, stomach trouble, rheumatism, and corns, by reading Science and Health.

Soon others became interested. Two or three met at my home to read the lesson. We have purchased a number of copies of Science and Health, and all Mrs. Eddy's other works are being carefully and prayerfully studied.

I have seen almost every form of error destroyed by the power of divine Love. I will mention two or three cases. A young man who was cutting logs in the woods, was taken with a terrible pain in one of his feet. It soon became so severe that he could not step on the foot and he crawled on his hands and knees to a house nearly half a mile. Two men brought him to my home in the evening, and his suffering was great. The third day he was walking apparently as well as ever. He said he had the same trouble two years previous. The doctors called it inflammatory rheumatism, and he was laid up with it a number of weeks.

My husband was taken with what the doctors called gravel. He was treated by a physician two weeks. Two years after we came into Christian Science he had another severe attack and was relieved in less than two hours.

A few days ago one Saturday morning I called on a lady who was suffering with pain in her right foot. She had not worn her shoe with any comfort for three years, and most of the time was obliged to go hobbling around with her foot done up in cloths. I talked with her a little while, and mentally denied that error had any power. The following Monday afternoon I met her at a neighbor's house, and she said that morning she put on her shoe without any trouble, and did her washing. She was greatly surprised and did not know what to make of it. I explained to her as well as I could that it was the result of the little talk we had the Saturday morning before, and that it was the still small voice of the ever-present Truth which healeth all our diseases. She is reading Science and Health and attends the services.

I cannot close without saying something in favor of our

Journal and Sentinel. They are true messengers of Love, and I always find in them many helpful thoughts to encourage me in this beautiful work of Truth. I could not get along without them. May the all-wise Father bless, strengthen, and encourage, our beloved Leader, our Lesson Committee, and our Publishing Society.

MRS. B. INGALLS, Swartz Creek, Mich.

The Bible became a New Book.

I wish to acknowledge, with grateful thanks, the many blessings that have come to us through Christian Science. When we first heard of it my husband was suffering severely from what some doctors called gall-stones, others suggested appendicitis, and gave him no hope of immediate help. The attacks came as frequently as every four weeks, then ten days. He suffered intensely and was confined to the house for days.

At this juncture, at the solicitation of a St. Louis friend, we attended a Wednesday evening testimonial meeting. While everything seemed strange, brought up and accustoming as we were to the Presbyterian Church, yet we were impressed by the genuine ring of the many wonderful testimonies of healing which were given and the bright, hopeful faces all around us.

My husband then determined to give Christian Science a trial. He obtained the name of a practitioner, and in one week he was cured. We then purchased Mrs. Eddy's wonderful book, *Science and Health*, and commenced studying it, in connection with the Bible. Since then many of my own ailments have disappeared, among them sick headaches, to which I had been a martyr since girlhood. But the greatest blessing of all is, that since we have commenced reading *Science and Health*, and trying to put its teachings into practice, the Bible has become a new book, and has revealed God as nearer and dearer, a very present help at all times. I am trying to overcome hate, selfishness, pride, and all other errors of mortal mind, which are uncovered to me.

I am thankful to God for giving us this wonderful Truth, which we can prove and make our own, and which is able to solve all the problems and perplexities of life; and to Mrs. Eddy for her unselfish and tireless efforts in behalf of the world. I cannot close without mentioning the pleasure and benefits received from the *Journal and Sentinel*, which come with their many helpful articles and words of cheer.

MARY D. MCKAY, Chicago, Ill.

Right Thinking an Effectual Help.

I had been an invalid for over ten years from dyspepsia and liver trouble, and for six years I lived on the simplest diet and drank nothing but hot water. My trouble took a very peculiar form. I consulted many physicians and they all told me a different story and all failed to cure me. They told me that if I was not more particular about my diet I would become paralyzed. I lived in constant terror all the time.

I began to investigate Christian Science in October, 1900. It came about in this way. I had a friend who was a Scientist, but as I never heard her say anything about it, I concluded that there was not very much in it. One evening I was telling her about my liver trouble and she smiled and said, "Perhaps if you did not think in the way you do you would not have any liver trouble." It struck me at once as being a very strange and new idea, and I asked her if she really meant it. She replied that she certainly did. We did not say anything more about it that evening. In the morning I asked her to tell me something about Christian Science. She did so, and I knew at once it was what I wanted. I soon got "*Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures*" and commenced to study it. In less than two months I was free from stomach and liver trouble. Now, when I am at all out of harmony I ask

myself, "What condition of mind produced this?" I know that food has no power to harm one, and when Truth corrects my thought my physical condition is changed. "As a man thinketh in his heart, so is he."

I have been able to help my brother, who believes in Christian Science because he sees what it has done for me. He had an abscess which had caused him a great deal of suffering for more than ten years, and his physicians told him that the next time it gave him any trouble he would have to have an operation performed. We tried Christian Science and there is no more abscess, he is completely healed.—ALICE P. HANSON, Seattle, Wash.

Operation not Needed.

A person who had been told by the physician that there was no possible help for him unless he submitted to an operation for appendicitis, was asked by his employer if he would try Christian Science before giving up hope. With very little faith that he would receive help, he finally consented. Without going into the particulars of the case he was entirely healed in less than a month, and during the time of treatment never lost a day's work. He is a well man and has been ever since. This was three years ago. He can be found any day at his post of duty in Beverly where he and also his employer will verify this statement.

Many years ago a case of consumption was treated by Christian Science. The patient was pronounced by the doctors to be in the last stages. She began to recover at once. In six months she was a well woman and is living to-day.

Last spring the mother of an actress went to a Scientist requesting her to go at once to see her daughter, who lay at the point of death. She had been attended for a week by a physician who had that day said he could do no more. She was suffering from acute pneumonia. The Scientist went at once to the hotel and found the daughter as the mother had said, quite unconscious. After giving treatment, as the Scientist was about to leave, the mother said, "I will see you to-morrow." True to her word she came the next day and joy beamed in her face. She said, "My daughter is up, and singing, and well, and we shall travel this afternoon with the company."

A week later a letter was sent asking treatment for her youngest daughter, whose voice left her suddenly while singing. In one treatment it was restored. Many more recent demonstrations could be given, as evidence of good work which is being done in Salem.

MRS. EMMA J. MARVIN, Salem, Mass.

I had been a faithful worker in the Congregational Church for twelve years. I held the position of deaconess, and in this capacity made many calls on the church members. I was greatly impressed with what an unwell and unhappy set of people they were. Every home seemed to have a tale of woe. In the mean time I had become interested in Mental Science, and for a time that seemed to satisfy; but finally a friend led me to see that Christian Science was the Science of religion.

I have been in Christian Science not quite two years, but the Truth that has been revealed in that time is marvelous, especially the understanding of the Bible. Though I had read the Old Testament through twice, and the New many times, there was much I could not understand, but with "*Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures*," even the parables were made plain.

As I look back on my search for Truth I see at first it was a drifting from one path to another, but since I came into Science it has been a climbing up out of the material into the spiritual, and the way grows brighter and brighter unto the perfect day.

MRS. SARAH B. KENYON, Hartford, Conn.

Religious Items.

THE FEEDERS OF INIQUITY.—The *New York Tribune* in a late editorial on "Civic Righteousness," in which it treated of the horrors of wickedness to be found in our great cities, brought out the point that the villages of the country and its purely rural communities are the sources from which the cities are fed, and that the terrible forms of wickedness which flourish in our great municipalities are only the full development of what in more moderate form is allowed to begin and maintain itself unrestrained in the smaller places. Only by an aroused sentiment in every town and hamlet can the evil of the cities be effectually cured. It thus sets forth this idea:—

"The same apathy which is responsible for evil government in the large cities is to be found in the village and rural life of the country. Little or nothing is done for the suppression of nuisances that retard the moral and material life of the community, for the removal of untoward conditions that tend to produce the village hoodlum and idler, for the repression of drunkenness or other allied forms of vice, for the securing of better sanitary regulations or for the promotion of civic pride and nobler ideals of citizenship. In the village and rural community, just as in the city, the good people are often unorganized for the promotion of the general welfare, and are sometimes found working at cross-purposes."

But these most true words apply equally to the individual who, while he shrinks in unaffected horror from the awful crimes that find expression in the lives of abandoned men and women, yet practises little forms of selfishness whose logical outcome is in these very iniquities which so shock him. Little transgressions which do not transgress the law, and the little injustices which yet do not bring one into the courts, are the sources from which come, as children from a parent, the vast wrongs of the criminal world. If we would have righteousness on earth we must begin at home; we must begin at the beginning. If we would not have wolves and tigers, we must destroy the cubs of these animals. He who would not have robbery and murder in the world, must put away from his own heart the envies and the hatreds of which these crimes are the ripened fruit.—*New-Church Messenger*.

THE FLOOD OF NEW BOOKS.—A man of much intelligence was asked a few days ago if he was reading any new books. He said that he was not; his mind was entirely exhausted and his eyes blinded by merely reading the names and the summaries of the contents of the multitudinous flow of books that have sailed out into the currents since the first of September. "My son, be admonished: of making many books there is no end; and much study is a weariness to the flesh."

In the midst of the outflow Lord Rosebery, of England, lifts up his voice: "At present the mere fact of holding an open book on which eyes are fixed covers a multitude of sins. Fond parents are proud and satisfied if only they can see their children reading. A reading adult is an object of regard, a middle-aged adult is an object of veneration, but what does it all amount to? In many cases very little."

Robert Southey, poet, historian, literateur, raconteur, explained to a Quakeress how his time was divided up, showing that he was reading twelve or fifteen hours in each twenty-four, and when he finished she said, "But when do you get time to think?"

The Christian Advocate.

If the purest form of religion in any of the churches could be united with the perfect freedom which exists in the world outside the churches, and if some religious organization could be made strong enough to become the natural home and working-place of all those devout souls who are hoping and praying and willing to bring religion into its rightful place as the supreme interest in human affairs, a church would arise such as the world has never seen; and religion would come to honor and exert a power which would make all previous epochs of

religious progress seem barren and unfruitful. We do not say that our Unitarian church has any divine commission to bring about this happy union of religion and liberty; but we do hold that it ought to have this for its aim, and should be content with no achievement which will fall short of it. No Church has now any excuse for being unless it can do something which no Church has ever done and which no other Church can do so well as itself.

The Christian Register.

As civilization advances, we tend toward what is conventional in conduct and ideas, to what is artificial in manners, and, therefore, to what is insincere in life. In the early times of our country, men were far more generous, spontaneous, and natural than they are at the present; and they were more sincere, more in earnest, and perhaps more honest and just. With increase of wealth, with the enlargement of the means of culture, with progress in refinement, there has come degeneration in moral aims and deterioration in intellectual sincerity. That the pioneers were more generous and brotherly in conduct toward each other than men are now, more willing to share all that they had, no one can doubt who knows anything about them. Nor can we doubt that they were more outspoken, less willing to compromise themselves in conduct and character, and more willing to bring profession and deed into harmony with each other.

The Christian Register.

The *Boston Herald* says that Professor Adolph Harnack, one of the foremost theologians of Germany, in an article entitled "What is Christianity?" "insists that religion is an individual, and not a corporate, characteristic, and that thus it is easier to say what a Christian is than what Christianity is. To him Christianity is the kind of religion Jesus lived, and a Christian is one who believes that God is his father and he himself God's child, and, with this, that religion consists in love, forgiveness, and brotherliness—a state of heart and a deed as well. The presence of such people in the world is the presence of Christianity in it."

The Christian Advocate editorially says: "The worst forms of self-indulgence show themselves frequently in the pulpit. There may be precomposed rant as well as extemporaneous, and there are preachers whose moods enliven them. In the morning they are 'sweetness and light,' in the evening lurid flames; or, again, in the morning they reveal an unction of damnation, followed in the evening by an attempted reparation and an excess of pathetic persuasion. 'The spirits of the prophets are subject to the prophets,' and men should constantly endeavor to save and not to destroy."

We cannot too firmly resolve nor too steadily enforce upon ourselves the resolution to give due honor to all offices, whether in State or Church, which represent righteous authority and public service. It is for the interest of all the people that their ideals have worthy representation, and that, without reference to the persons who fill them, offices that ought to be revered should be held in reverence.—*The Christian Register*.

We must learn to take our faults humbly as proofs of our weakness, and use them to increase our trust in God and our mistrust of self. Neither must we be discouraged at our own wretchedness or give way to the thought that we cannot do or bear any special thing. Our duty is, while confessing that of ourselves it is impossible, to remember that God is all-powerful.

JEAN NICHOLAS GROU.

We speak of the ministry of suffering, of disappointment, of sorrow, and speak truly; but none of these minister, not one, until they have been mastered. First our mastery, then their ministry. We say, "The Lord hath chastened us,"—yes, but by summing us up to a wrestle in which it is our part never to let go. . . . It is not the mere difficulty that exalts. It only gives the opportunity.—W. C. GANNETT.

Men need religion now as never in the world before,—need it as the premises of logic the conclusion they involve. The religious attitude is the supreme necessity to which all knowledge, science, and experience run as rivers to the sea.

JOHN W. CHADWICK.

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