on the defensive all at once

What do you want?" demands Mi-

"Anything you'se wanted to gimme

ladi, sternly, without so much as

they wouldn't give me nothin' 'causs I live inside of town." "Where do

sunny mornings bobbing in and

things will speedily find out

are abnormal conditions, but they in-

dicate additional reasons why giving

should be systematized and promoted

well as the higher demands laid upon

us by Him who said, "The poor ye

have always with you." and "Inas-much as ye have done it unto the

ROADS PUSHING TO TEXAS COAST

Assurance That United States Will

Railways Having Gulf Ontlests to Greatly Improve Their Facilities

for Handling Freight and Results

in the Incorporation of Many New

Arthur, Galveston and Other Ship

ping Points on the Gulf of Mexico.

Baltimore, March 22.-In its issue

this week The Manufacturers' Record

says: On to the guif! would seem to

be the slogan in many railtoad enter-

prises in the South to-day. Since the

'nited States gave assurance that a

the owners of our existing in s which

rave been stimulated to improve their

facilities, and the projecties of new

railways are now inspired to prepare

handling freight destined for a marine

route via, the great interoceanic water-

The most notable of these new projec

East Coast Railway to Key West, n .x

onspicuous chiefly because of its dar-

ing engineering and construction which challenge wind and wave, although

the future will probably find it more

notable in facilities for reaching Ha-

vana and the isthmian canal. The

starting of this work, now well under

water outlet for railroad freights via

the Gulf of Mexico were early realized,

and the number of new railroad plans based upon that realization testifies to

its value, which will be greater than

One of the most recent projects for

a line of any magnitude to the guif

is that of the Augusta & Florida Rail-

road Co., which proposes to connect several existing small railroads in

Georgia by building links between them and thus secure a very direct

and advantageous route to tide on the

Birmingham, Columbus & St. Andrews Bay Railway and of the Atlantic &

building lines, one to connect the great

iron center of Alabama with the coast

and the other to give the capital of

sacola Fla there are two or three projects, one for making a connection

from the Central of Georgia and an-

other for building a line from Mem

phis In Alabama there are still other

Birmingham to the gulf, and in Missis sippl several companies have in view southern outlets to the sea. One of

ter State is the Gulf & Ship Island

Railroad, which already has facilities

at Gulfport of no small capacity and which is extending its railroad lines.

The Mobile, Jackson & Kansas City Railroad, which has lately completed its road northward to Middleton Tenn., is also governed by an enter-

prising spirit and may be expected to build other extensions. Its port, as in-

dicated by the name of the company is Mobile. The Mississippi Central is

of the Louisana Railway & Navigation

Co. is fact approaching New Orleans

and, upon its completion, another rail-road there will have attained a gulf

outlet. The Kansas City Southern is also said to be reaching out quietly to

enter the same city, and the construc-

tion of a new line, which is recognized

as a branch for that company, is already under way. The New Orleans Great Northern is another important

project. Moreover, the Colorado Southern, New Orleans & Pacific Rail-way, now building between DeQuincy,

to a point on the Louisana gulf coast

Other companies in Arkansas as well

It goes without saying that not a few of the many incorporations which

and which continues to grow with sur

CLEARS THE COMPLEXION

also extending. In Louisana the

the progressive companies in the

Rallroad, both of which are

for building

gulf. Still others are those of

Georgia a similar connection.

plans conceived

ever on the completion of the canal.

their plans also with a view toward

ports on the Gulf of Mexico

Panama canal would be constructed

Panama Canal

Concerns to Build Lines to

orrespondence of The Observer.

least of these, ye have done it

livelihood some other way.

in order that it may meet

persisted Miladi.

that

J. P. B.

Stimulates

and

pretense at a greeting

EQUADATION OF THE WORLD THE DEFINITE ORIGIN OF TIME

In the Beginning" the Dividing Line
Between Eternity and Time—in All
the History of the Creation There
is No Word Explaining the Mode
of Making the Earth Beneath Its
Surface, Which Strengthens the Belief That the Creation Embraced
supericial Adjustments of Things
Already Existing. Written for The Observer:

The foundation of the world is a tion that occurred before the foundation of the world. The foundation is time, Before, eternity; and after, eternity-but time lies in the great globular sea. From the foundation of and the in-the-beginning. leaving the round

from the foundation of the world, is a the dust of the ground." different idea and fact from, before that point of time. For instance, in the judgment of the living nations on the "Come ye blessearth, the King says: inherit the kingdom ed of my Father, prepared for you from the foundation of the world." This kingdom has existed only from that time. But, before that time we find this: "According." "even as He chose us in Him before the foundation of the world." Matt. Eph. 1.4. He chose us in him before the foundation of the world. council of time. was not a council of time, eternity, before time began. But but prepared for the "sheep" nations dates not so early, but only from that time. This gives the distincsion between eternity and time the past, as we are often shown the distinction between time and eternity, Time is temporary, provisional dispensational, lying on the bosom of eterni-

In the 90th Psalin, 2nd verse, find the expression: "From everlasting to everlasting, thou art God." word everlasting here, is eternity. The we can read: "From elernity to eternsty, etc." Therefore, we make statement that the whole course the time runs from eternity to eternity. And when we speak of the ages, we mean a nortion of time We cannot conceive of an age, or ages in eternty. There is no sun, nor moon, there, nor anything we can conceive of to mark time. No clock can run there, for none of the forces of nature, nor obilosophy, nor day and night, mor unything else, can mark time where there is no time; but all is an eternal pres-

In Psalm 145: 13, we read: "Thy kingdom is an everlasting kingdom, and thy dominion endureth throughout all generations." But the margin "A kingdom of all ages. explains: This is the kingdom from the formthe world. and. atton of throughout all generations of mankind And we cannot locate it in eternity except that "time is lackey of elerni-Now, in-the-beginning, "God created

Now, in-the-beginning.

the heaven and the earth." At that
the heaven and the earth." For thus first creation (Isc. 45:18) "For thus saith the Lord (but created the heav-He is God; that formed the earth and made it he established it he created it not a waste, he formed it to be inhabited. Now this was the made and formed. And we are ex-pected to carefully note the distinction And this last aspect of the kingdom pected to carefully note the distinction between "noide" and "created" in the is an earthly kingdom and will last A point just here, however, is just this: at the first creation if (the earth) was created, "not a waste," and if ade and formed, and established accordingly. All was perfect. Even as to Satun; it might truly be said (Ezek. 28:15): "Thou was perfect in thy ways from the day that thou wast created. till unrightenuse as was found in thee." The tragical history of the earth is not disclosed to us; but all its horrid phenomena he couched in the unrecorded time allowed between

the 1st and 2nd verse 1st ch. Genesis. If we had the history of the earth from the 1st to the 2nd verses here. we know that the Vestiess nor drama-tic features of the volume. We should ther that many ages chapsed; and that "Eden, the garden of God," startevidently grose, and rebellion unwellcreation. The foundations were laid in happy prospect. The foundation of eternity and time, began, "when the morning stars sang together, and all the sons of God shouted for joy" But demolished till off was wasted and fire, 'prepared' for the devil and his than to rehabilitate and lift up?

void and darkness was upon the face angels.

In taking away the privacy Note carefully the distinction: Da-

genesis a tuete act of producing The first Adam began sovereignty upon a material sheedy usade, but created, "by investing with a new character," The second Adam will celebrate his investiture of universal sovereignty, over the curth and all things, recovered from the collapse of the full of man by the 'shakings' of Islah, and and the 'firss' of the terrible day of the Lord, and the action is called the regeneration-tovolving the new heavens and the snew earth.

The Adamic is but a type of the Messianic; but the first succumbed to the enmity of the serment; the second will destroy the works of the devil. Hy the first, the earth, renewed, is given

necessary to a proper apprehension of rest, as well: "for we are not as yet what is written for our edification, we come to the rest," but hope for "a see, from the language of Genesis, city that bath foundations." that there must be something in the use of the world, "made" and "creatil humanity entering into the cternal state. The former is according to Webstate-from eternity to eternity to eternity to be new heaven and Dwight's Theology, "God not only made, but created; no only made the former, still has for its defiavoid the apparent necessity to syno-police the two words But, that the

sa., 18th verse, there is no word ex-plaining the mode of making the earth beneath the surface. This significant observation strengthens to reasonable observation strengt new transfer that the creation, involving the biginning of the present epoch of humanity, so far as the earth is concerned, embraces superficial changes and readjustments out of material aiready existing. And the use of the two supposed synonyms by the inspired historians are so used by him, through the Holy Spirit, as to justly warrant this conclusion. The account gives the change from darkness to light; separation of the waters "Twill be called the 'Age of Giving." account gives the change from dark-ness to light; separation of the waters definite point of time. At least it is by a firmament; appearance of heav-the definite beginning of time. For we enly bodies; production of living creahave mention of at least one transacture out of the water and the air we and man and lower enimals are produced out of, or from, the material earth. This is the six days' work. the original, not of eternity, but of And this work, however verbalized shows to have been mainly construc tive. But the foundation of the world ante-dates this work where the bordeternity as a floating island on a er of eternity touches the first creation

world we may imagine ourselves. There is no conflict between the 1st ocean of eternity and 2nd chapters of Genesis; but it and landing on the shore island, of is thought by some that the 2nd ch, time; and, going directly across to the was written, as a fragment before the opposite shore, we embark again on 1st, and the chapters generally, the same ocean of eternity. By both, however, man was created. Now it is important to notice that, the 2nd chapter he was "formed of

This review is much in support the theory of two creations. The 1st was not waste and void; the 2nd was, The space interevening the two have drawn out into ages of ages of unrecorded time. The language of the let verse may cover the entire time of the two creations, including all the time comprehended in the unexplained phrase: "In the beginning." This being reasonable enough, the foundation of the world would be cotermin ous with that first creation. Previous to that we have shown that there was time; but all was eternity. Then and there, we beleive The Triune God met in council. There Christ was forcordained before the foundation of world." There was the choosing of the "Elect according to the fore knowledge of God the Father, through sanctification of the Spirit, unto obe dience and sprinkling of the blood of Jesus Christ." There, "he bath chosen us in him before the foundation of the world, that we should be holy and without blame before having predistinated us unto the adoption of children by Jesus Christ to blueself, according to the good pleasure of his will." That was all before the foundation of the world.

But, while this given irreversibe destiny in the heavenly inheritance to life-long partner, know when he was those so chosen; there is another class bestowing an alms. The whole thing of saved persons whose inheritance, was managed in the most delicate as equally etrenal, will be locally and often deluding fashion. Someearthly, like the estate of Adam; ex- times Dexter would be so reticent cept in the particular that he fell, and and stealthy in doing his charitable that they cannot; having entered in- deeds that even the beneficiary didn't eternal life in an earthly human constitution

Now the foundation of the world becomes, in Scripture, a fixed point of time, dividing between two classes of tersons, who although saved, occupy complicated that if a benefaction is stations of heavenly the different and earthly inheritance.

considering And by a further the current dispensation are chosen in Christ before the foundation of the beneficiary. heavenly world to an while the earthly kingdom was prepared for the earthly saints, since that time. To the first proposition is quot-ed. Eph. 1.4 ep.; to the second, Matt. 25:34, where, in the judgment of the nations (see, Ibid, Matt. 25:31-46), When the Son of man shall come in his glory, and all his holy angles with him," and "when he shall sit upon first creation, Gen. 1:1, and was then the throne of his glory," the blessed work of time. The earth was then inherit the kingdom prepared for them

for one thousand years. It is both tional and comprehensive, lodividual and detailed. Without fuller explanation, it is the burden of this review of Scripture, that election was founded in eternity, and selection, on merit, in the realms of time; each adjudging to eternal life, enjoyed, respectively.

the two classes—the one in beaven, the other on earth. This observation must be made: while there is evidently but one kingdom the kingdom of God the con-vention filles of man endervor to agree upon many aspects thereof; and among the latter there is this one from the foundation of the world." And while moreover, it had its initial in prospect on the border line of thre, where it touches upon eternity, that "Eden the garden of God," start- and is cotormhous with the first cre-ed well. But some sinister definence ation, its realization is postponed. It the beauty of original up in onliver form, Day, 2:44; and, in that sense it is future. And let it prospect. The foundation of he impressed, by the way, that all the dividing the between the nations of the earth should be reminded that in this judgment (above) ing more largely to-day than ever they shall answer for all the crimes before, is a significant fact that But they have suffered to be committed mendicancy is on the increase. the course of the ages and the on the Jews, And, as the kingdom for ages, the light of this once glorious those on the right hand is "prepared," oreation and formation went out, so for the guilty nations; "Depart ever was before. Can it be that our Darkness enveloped and can strophe from me, we cursed, into everlasting methods tend to pauperize rather

It is not invoctant to value speccount when it firsts the debth of the ulate as to where in-the-beginning stroying the ethical motive of giv-first creation. "And the earth was ourselves to by the foundation of the ing." Can a gift given in public waste and vold and darkness was unon the face of the deep And the Spirit that there are three renderings to the good to the giver that it would if of God moved upon the face of the word "world." I. Alon, used much by histowed according to the Master's the New Testament, and, with refers specific I command? Surely in an error to time, duration, eras, and distage so given up to giving, if there have been the first.) it was "not in its widest extension, external brackests," Meen that the earth was fushion, etc. 3. But there is another waste and yest. This makes the crest Greek word for world which means pensations, 2, Cosmos, and is the world were not something radically wrong in its wides; extension, external order, with the method and motive of doing

ternal orb which we inhabit. Foundation apples to all, and for convenience, certainty we can safeview between the 1st and 2nd verses of the 1st elepter of Genesis; juxtaposing or synchronizing, the actual introduction of the epoch of humanity, and memory. She was a delicate, middle-under the vanishing line of eternity, aged widow woman, who had a home under the vanishing line of eternity, and while the stars in their course

sing together over the birth of time. Then the foundations-a sort of substruction that upon which the world is built. From the original, they have been unsetteld, and, as the prophet sees all the foundations out of course, and that these foundations are those of the earth laid by "the Lord thy over to again became waste and void.

By the second (O what a Redeemer') of time and the world of external or
"The restoration of all things," by

der and fashion. And in this compo
armipotent lave and power, is an site form the world is only ripening." eternal end to all catagrophe. God is for the awful cataclysm of fire and attendant and unparalleled phenomena. And the sons of Adam are ever in un-

to form of materials." but says the completion of the new heaven and at's Theology. "God not only the new earth. Time moves in direct work, but the materials." "God made bosonm of eternity, shall rest from the materials of the earth and of all her labours there. All is over, God is The latter, very much defined all in all. "And He shall wine away every tear from their eyes; and death "To produce: to make or form shall be no more; neither shall there by investing with a new character. be mourning, hor crying, nor pain any fand there is difficulty, indeed, to more: the first things are passed JAMES I. OSBORNE.

may feel confident; when we note that the work of the creation of seath, as given in this book from at to the six days, includes exclusively the Divine action on earth's face, and of the creation of pheses yiewable from the earth, and improver, in all the accounts of the may over, in all the accounts of the creation of Genesis; the chapter of Exodus, being the Jordan & Co. DO NOT BE IMPOSED UPON.

GIVING, PAST AND PRESENT PHILANTIROPY AS A BUSINESS

ome Reasons Why Giving Should b More Generally Practiced—Cnoe a Quiet, Unobtrusive Sort of Thing it is Now Thoroughly Systematized, and the Gathering and Distribution of Gifts is Done by Complicated and Ponderous Machinery.

Written for the Observer.

We live and give and yet the call is not for better living: We may live in any old way Just so we keep on giving.

It matters not how the gift we got Just so enough is given,—
Those left behind will surely find
Passage for us to Heaven.

So every one who lives and gives And makes his gifts quite ample Will be for those who follow him A great and good example.

Giving is undoubtedly a great busi ness. It has come to be a fixed institution, systematized and organized to meet all possible demands. Leaving out the relief that giving affords to coffers and consciences of millionaires, there is another reason why it should be very generally practiced. even by the well-to-do and needy, and this is because it has come to be recognized as the measure of our re ligious, as well as our ethical worth Another reason why giving much more popular than it used to be is because nowadays we are effectually assisted and directed this otherwise desicate and dubious matter; not only on Sundays, but wetk days as well, we are duly instructed as to when, where and how much to give. This instruction would certainly be very useful to most of us if it were not for limitations which often render these helpful suggestions entirely useless.

Then there are letters of advice begging letters some people would call them, which greatly promote the business of giving. Valuable as they are for this reason, they are not less so as illustrating the socialistic tendencies that animate so large a portion of the world when it comes to the matter of disposing of other people's possessions.

There was once a time when giving was a very quiet, unobtrusive sort of business. when Dexter never dreamed of letting Sinister, his own suspect him, and anonymous munications were not held unworthy nedla for the bestowal of gifts. Nowadays the machinery used the gathering of gifts is so big and not specially large, it is necessary to put it into an cuvelope and label it with the giver's name and otherwise tions is the extension of the Florida se we will note, that the saints of differentiate it, or it would get lost in the shuffle and never reach the

This and other devices for the propagation and growth of the pracof giving make it virtually possible for Dexter to do secret aims any more, unless forsooth, he should pick his chances and slip a dole into way, has been followed by divers the hand of some old darkey. who, nouncements of schemes to build other humble and unexpectant, crunches in lines to points on the gulf, none, the corner of the street car, and even course, so far seaward as Key West then, there is danger that his sur- but each and every one presenting inprised and effusive gratitude will tell ducements more or less inviting to per-Dexter's secret to a wondering and suade railroad construction thither, incredulous world. Even the luxury But there are also other transportation being faked by a professional tion plans looking gulfward, and dead-beat and of giving once in a which are not yet carried out, that snatched from us. Organized charity the extension of the Flagler line be-has taken charge of the whole business, and will apprehend you as an open aider and abettor of mendicancy if you chance to slip the professional beggir le at the back way and feed and clothe hime. There is little possibility that giving will ever to be the natural, elemental, spontancous expression of ourselves that it once was. Like everything else in modern life, it has taken on undreamed of complexities. Regulated, organized and directed as our charities are in this day and generation, one would as soon compass the destruction of the decalogue as to try to evade the prescribed way of doing the giving act. And yet much of the joy of giving, and perhaps of its blessedness, too, is taken away in having to give by law and rather than from the promptings of our own hearts. But for all that the world is giv-

The shameters professional beggar is surely greatly more in evidence than he in taking away the privacy and delicacy of giving, are we not dethere would be greater moral re-

sults. Relief to sorrow and suffering means much to those relieved; what does it mean to those relieving it? In the old days there were no colored beggars amongst us; from the nature of conditions existing at that time this was practically impossible. The only white beggar I ever knew stands out in bold relief in and a small piece of land attached, but who "had no folks," as she expressed it, so she was quite justi-flable in going around and asking alms from those able to assist her She did not live very near to my suppose she traveled over considerable territory in her semi-annual trips for supplies. When semi-annual trips for supplies. she came, neat and tidy and always self-possessed, she was treated as any other visitor. After the civilities, which she never omitted, she would always make the same little speeches that somehow did not seem exactly like begging, though what she came for. procured her her faded blue eyes on my mother's face, she would ask with the most friendly concern, but with apparently no reference to herself. 'How's you off for lard these times Have a good killing of hogs winter?" She seldom waited to She seldom waited to hear all the particulars her inquiries would have elicited, but passed on, asking in the same monotonous drawl. "An' how's you off for 'taters; raise a good crop? An' sugar an' coffee, you ain't scace of them, are ye?" And so on through the whole catalogue of housekeeping necessities. When she switched off and began to talk of

other subjects, my mother would take

her basket and slip out and when it came back if held a generous sup-ply of all she had inquired about. The delicacy with which everything was managed was very noticeable, and I can well remember wondering Orino Laxative Fruit Syrup stimulates the liver and thoroughly cleanses the system and clears the complexion of almost and blotches. It is the best matter for women and chifdren as it is mili and pleasant, and does not gripe or sicken. Orino is much superior to pilipoperion waters and all ordinary extractions as it does not irritate the stomach and bowels. R. H. Jordan & Co. whether she were not as much en-titled to the family bounty as I my-self. Her expressions of gratitude were quite as dignified and imperson-

rexas coast.

prising rapidity.

say, "You'se been mighty kind an good an' the Lord will bless you, for ain't He said in the Good Book "Freely give, freely give," Meaning, as I afterwards learned, "Freely ye have received, freely give."

If the manner of aims-seeking has changed, not less has the manner of perfoying them changed. Should the said the Result is a Ship Without

Effect—Soul, Mind and Knowledge Should be Held in Respective Im-portance—Reverse is Now True and the Result is a Ship Without a Rudder—Knowledge and Mental Power Without Reliability of Char-acter Are Worse Than Uscless. bestowing them changed. Should the poor unfortunate clude the servant at the door and get into Miladi's presence, she is prodded with ques Written for The Observer. searching, so unsympathetic, that it is no wonder Miss Alms-seeker In an argument about sending his

son to school, a certain man took the view that his boy knew about enough and concluded with the remark: "Why the feller is as sharp as a briar; why 'cause I am plum out of everything."
"Have you applied at the Associated you can't cheat him." This was obviously an occasion where reasoning was futile. He had his idea about the Charities?" demanded Miladi, with no show of relenting, "Yes, ma'am, but aim and object of education and satisfied with it. It was in brief that "Where do the boy might be prepared to defend himself against aggression and there was an additional provise to the effollows a rigmarole that is plainly intended to mislead and mystify, for fect that in a trade he might be just Miss Alms-seeker knows if her exact a little sharper than the other party. whereabouts are located, she will be If I had answered his statement at all, spotted and the probabilities are she it would have been with this: won't be allowed to spend the bright, may be right in your opinion that I cannot cheat your boy, but that mereof smart looking residences, taking ly demonstrates my education—no chances at getting the articles she is his." There really seems

"plum out of." There really seems to be a fascination about getting a living in this precarious way, for any must be of practical value must simone who looks closely into these ply have the dollar marks stamped all over it. Anyone readily perceives that many of our most persistent beggars knowledge of typewriting, stenogreare amply capable of making a good phy, book-keeping, canpentering, and phy, book-keeping, carpentering, and many other similar things, is a financial asset. On the other many people can see no good in time spent in the study of history, science English, and kindred branches knowledge that constitute means which to obtain ends. One is directly of some value, and the other is indirectly of greater value; and the old proverb that "a bird in the hand worth two in the bush" gets in its deadly work. Such an ideal may be best for a weak-kneed, faint-hearted creature, but it will not suffice for any man worthy of the name. Suppose all should be offered a certain guaranteed income for life with the agreement that they should have no more and no tess? who would accept it? a large number of people would. but among them would who would earn it. Mankind inevitably looks to the future with hope and prepares to-day for a coming day, and this aspect of all true life needs exercised in education as well as ev

erything else. A man who is employed in the collection of taxes, once told me that he went to school until he could work every problem in every arithmetic, that he could do it now; that he stopped school because he knew that his knowledge was all he would ever need, and that his only trouble in his work was that often right in the midst of a column of figures he would lose count and would be obliged to go over it all again. He had the practical knowledge without the mental train ing. He had the implements for his work but did not know how to use them. Again it was no use (it was too late) to argue, but it was never theless true that his deficiency would have been overcome by the proper study of science or Latin or Greek or geometry. He did not look ahead. He kept the bird he had and missed the two others he could easily have secured.

KNOWLEDGE.

That the acquirement of knowledge is essential in education is beyond all peradventure. It is the frame-work of the whole structure around and in and This knowledge should be about it. such as to enable the learner to properly care for his mind, soul and body. It should feed his whole being and in doing that make his whole being better and stronger. Many taught in the schools now that occupy time which should be given to more important things. Each study much as possible so as to tend toward all the aims. Arithmetic, for instance, is essentially practical, though in its effect on mind-training and hence on reason and judgement. It influences be selected with regard to its usefuland moral activities. the mental Grammar is considered not practical though we are beginning to realize that correct expression and proper language are not without direct value. Reading is of no practical value, but without it the other things would be almost impossible. So with all studies we can determine a direct or indirect value and often the latter is to be desired. The actual knowledge contained in the text-books 4s of no force without an active mind to use it, and is of no good without a righteous character for oldered its use. The seed put in the ground will never afterward be of direct value, but the harvest will represent a great increase. A mistake is being made in making the elementary schools too practical. They profess to prepare for college of fife—in plain English for a large life or for a small one. When one of the chief aims should be to stimulate the pupil to desire to learn, he is being endoured the the college and enter his life work mentally and morally inadequately equipped. The colleges have their faults and they are, but it is one of the foremost duties of the elementary schools ton be much better than they are, but it is one of the foremost duties of the elementary schools to have the priest leat. O. H. Dockey, Jr., Third infantry, put a busch of applicant is morally inspected by the decarding morally to strive for all the education is not of the right nature it is done to the right nature it is education is not of the right nature it is will be a we can determine a direct or indirect tion that is possible for him, and if the education is not of the right nature it ought to be made right. It is claimed that the higher education is only for lawyers and doctors

and teachers: this simply argues that breadth of mind and culture are use less to farmers and machanics and others though these latter are ninetenths of our population. Such a false view is surely a relic of the ancient bellef that the slaves must not be educated lest they demand their free

MIND. No man in this life is ever judged by

what he knows: It is by what he does

or how he uses what he knows Knowledge is a necessary instrument

La., and Baton Rouge, is authorized to build a branch directly southwards but in the general reckoning it is power and culture of mind and soul that determine results. The best educated man is not the one who has ac Louisana which propose to build cumulated the most lessons of the exlines likewise aspire to reach tidewater through the latter State. In Texas it periences of the human face, but one who best uses the accumulation he has in fitting himself to new expethe new railroads mostly endeavor to riences. An encyclopedia contains more knowledge than any mind could reach. In fact, the St. Louis, Brownsville & Mexico Railway, or Gulf Coast Route, has just completed its extenhold, but the knowledge is potentially dead without the mind. Education must develop and cultivate the mind sion to Galveston, and there are numerous projects incorporated which so that it will be possessed of force and precisions With these two attributes and a little learning, it is better than it aim to reach tide at some point or other, one of which has its contemplation. according to recent announcements, a could be without them and with all the learning of the world. To think to think strongly, to think rightly, is a great ideal for which the school a great ideal for which the school should prepare the students. Most of the so-called educated people who fall by the wayside do so not from lack of have been made will never carry out in their charters, but sufficient will be fulfilled to largely increase transinformation but because of vocillating minds. On the other hand, many unportation facilities between the inte-rior of the country and the gulf ports. minds. On the other nanu, many educated people succeeded because they have the proper mental force and in spite of the lack of knowledge. And many who do not fatl openly are minerable failures because of the the business of which has increased so wonderfully within the last 10 years And many who do not fail openly are yet miserable failures because of the fanality of their intellects. It is remarkable how very few people are capable of abstract thought. They who are not must follow or drift or he driven: there is nothing else for them. Scholarship means much more than knowledge: It means a studious conscientious mind capable of continuous, coherent thought always active in seeking the truth. There are not many

are sacrificing thinking ability for physical dexterity; 'as a result the wold is afflicted with "educated" men who can not or do not do anything

Earth and the fullness thereof were created for the preparation of man-kind for the life to come. Everything terrestrial has some effect upon the determination of character which is to be the final test. In reality, life is simply one complete school. Educa-tion is comparative and can never be absolute. It begins with birth and ends with death. What we call 'school" is an important part of this ducation because it comes at an imconsidered as a separate thing from natural and logical development. It must help towards a larger and fuller life and must train that life to grow toward light and truth. It must fill its place in God's design for the preparation for eternal life. It must install into the minds of the students a deep reverence for sacred things and a design for mable and Godlin Union. desire for noble and Godly living. It was said of Rugby in the days of Dr. Arnold: "Moral thoughtfulness is its chief characteristic." It is this we need to-day—that the men and women be started in life with a never failing fegard for the moral effect of every thought and act. With this they are safe, and knowledge and mental power with them will inevitably result in good to the world; but without this lighest aspect of education, all knowledge and all mental life will voted to base and altogether unworthy uses. The three aims should be linked inseparably together, but if preference must be given it should be respectively to soul, mind and knowedge. Unfortunately the reverse now the condition and the result is men with knowledge of many books, with varying power and astuteness of in the hope of ten or twelve cent cotmind and with even less reliability character. The ship is substantial but the engines are weak and the rudder is broken. What else can we expect but for it to drift aimlessly and have an unprofitable voyage or to go to wreck on the sand and rocks.

comprises the substance of the textvarious departments of special traindiscipline, development and culture of intellect so that we may be capable of using knowledge with wisdom and effect—as an individual, as a social factor, as a worker, as a citizen and in all other vocations. The moral aim completes these two by providing an abiding sense of moral thoughtfulness which seems to keep right the mind in directing the use of knowledge. When these aims are realized, educa-tion fulfills its purpose in helping mankind to make the best use of the talents the Creator provides.

BRUCE CRAVEN. P. S.—The next article of the series the fourth) will be "The Course of Study." The fifth will be "Requisites for Teaching."

HOW SOLDIERS ARE SELECTED.

Care and Thoroughness Displayed in Choosing the Recruits Intended for Service in Uncle Sam's Army.

Duluth (Minn.) News-Tribune. Few civilians understand the care and painstaking thoroughness which accom-panies the examinations of young men desiring to enter the United States army.
It is often a subject of wonder how fall and winter.
American soldiers can pass through so many hardships, especially in the killing to schools and closing exercises, Your things are tropical climate amid the eternal snows of Artice Alaska. It is little realized that the army ex-aminations of recruits is more rigid than examinations of "risks" by life insurance

cepted for service.

The slightest blemish disqualifies an applicant. Many are turned away for reasons that might seem insignificant to the world.

This is not mere braggadocio. It is a man. In this examination the applicant is subjected to a volley of questions from a printed form, covering everything from the disease that killed his great-grandthe disease that kined his great-grand-father to when he took his last drink.

The applicant must be able to speak, read and write the English language, and be a citizen of the United States. If he passes the ancestral, moral and intellec-tual qualifications he is sent to a hotel to take a thorough bath with hot water and wan to prepage for the physical ex-

oise. If the organs are not found to be normal and sound after this, out the applicant must go.

If he finally succeeds in passing this close scrutiny, then his "marks" are taken-every little scratch or blemish on his body being noted. The color of his eyes and hair, his weight, his helghther everything is noted to the fraction of an inch and ounces, with as much precision as is used in taking Bertillion measurements for a rogue's gallery.

Then the "rookie" which in the army is synonymous with tenderioot, signs the papers of collistment and the recruiting officer in a most impressive and formal manner administers the oath. This is the final step and marks the beginning of the three years which the young man must serve in the service of Uncle Sam.

This physical examination of recruits is both interesting and, instructive to the patrotic civilian. It means that the young men seen on the streets of Duluth in army uniform are carefully picked and are as nearly perfect physical socious of the clipenship of this country as can be found anywhere in the land.

The real minister, who is educated and can preach, has a fellow-feeling for a teacher. He does nut regard it as n sh to laugh; for a teacher. He does nut regard it as n sh to laugh; or make some-loody else laugh; nor does he wear his face long enough to eat outs out of a churn.

But some ignorant hypocrite wiso had a "cail" and is never happy except when misserable, and is never happy except when misserable and is n

CORN CRACKER'S CUMMENT

DISCUSSES COTTON SITUATION The Proper Thing to Do Not to Plant
Too Large a Crop—The Fleety
Staple May Become a "Little Old
Man of the Sea"—One Trouble a
Selfish Spirit—The Perversity of
Human Nature.

Written for The Observer: While the Spirit is upon me I want to say something on the cotton situation. Conditions are now something as in the days of Solomon, and there is

nothing new under the sun. But it does seem passing strangs that farmers cannot realize that the pressionable period and because it compresses in a few years the wisdom of ages. School, however, to fulfill its mission, must be true to the life of which it is a part, and must not be to depreciate in value, and this cerit to depreciate in value, and this cer tainly marks a hardship on the plant-er. In the next place, the more acres of cotton the farmers of this section tries to cultivate the more he neglects corn, peas, wheat, oats, potatoes, and other food crops that are both necessary and profitable. Too much cetton causes roads to be neglected and the cause of popular education to lan-guish. Many small boys and girls who should be in school are kept out from having to hoe all summer and pick all winter. While cotton, kept under proper lim-

stations, is certainly king and binds the nations over to keep the peace, it can also become a "little old man of the sea." At a remunerative price it is a blessing, but at from five to six cents it is the harbinger of disaster. For three years, this staple has commanded fancy prices. As a result the price of horses, mules, land, iron products and cereals have soared ward.

Many mules have been bought at from \$150 to \$200, on time, that could have been bought for half of that sum three years ago. This was,

With a curtailment of 25 per cent of acreage, these prices will again prevail. But any man of sense can see that with a full crop and propitious seasons the price will fluctuate to six cents. The farmer has the conditions Knowledge as an educational aim of his own destiny. The very ones who made hill and dell vocal with books as a value in itself and also the of the calamity brawler in the days of recent monetary panic, now want ing: it embraces the necessity for the earth and want every rood of it plant-work of life. The mental aim is the ed in cotton, Franklin gave even fools credit for learning at the dear school all the functions and graces of the of experience and Patrick Henry spoke of judging the future by the But some fools seem to be of the species spoken of in Proverbs of Solomon as being brayed in their own mortar and still being fools. Why, men and brethren, would it of be better to sow more

er to sow more peas, oats, plant more neta-toes, goobers, melons, garden vegitables; any thing but too much cotton. One trouble is a selfish spirit. Two men, last year in this region, went to cotton meetings, raised all kinds of a howl, signed pledges to decrease acreage and curtail use of commercial fer-tilizer; and then planted twice as much cotton as ever. Enough honest men, however, lived in the South to voluntarily reduce the acreage 15 per cent, and the May rains helped bring it down about 10 per cent. more; making just about what the Southern Conton Growers Association decided was about right. Had it not been for voluntary reduction on the part of farmers, and providential reduction on the part of the Almighty, Jordan have been a hard road to travel this

winter as usual, and when it closed be had an old-time entertainment, as usexaminations of "risks" by life insurance ual. He does not have "commencecompanies, that the uniformed soldiers of ments." If he parted his hair in the middle, wore gilt spectacles, and con-versed with a cultivated lisp, he would doubtless have a commencement. But being a coarse, ribald, pagan, he gets up speeches, dialogues, drills, tableaux etc. and has fiddlers who pat their feet and play dulcet measures by main for strength and awkwardness. sult is always a large crowd, genuine an ordinary observer, but which are looked upon by the War Department as serious obstacles to a man's development into a useful factor what is held to be the staunchest body of nighting men in Take a boy a girl, of however meaenjoyment, and good behavior. One that both amuses and disgusts me, 18 gre talent, and prepare that boy "Charge of the Light Brigade," and "The Burial of Moses."

In this region there is a decadence of oratory. Twenty five years ago, every boy wanted to speak, and every girl to read a composition on "Spring" "Friendship," "Love Your Mother," "Be Kind," or something else she did not mean. The girl who wrote a sad homily on "Love Your Mother," gentual qualifications he is sent to a hotel to take a thorough bath with hot water and soap, to prepare for the physical examination.

The physical examination is wonderful in its scope and thoroughness. First, the eyes are examined with optic test cards. The least vital defect bars a man, for in this age of long-range rifles, a man must have eyes that will allow him to see the enemy as soon as the enemy sees him. The majority of applicants fall on the cye test. Next the ears are tested—one at a time—and a man must be able to understand a whisper at about twenty feet distant. Then the teeth are looked over with more care than ever a horse-trader examined a thoroughbred troiter. Every missing or decayed tooth is noted on a blank for that purpose.

Every missing or decayed tooth is noted on a blank for that purpose.

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Every inch of the body is gone over with the same persistent and critical thoroughness, from the little serateh on the scalp to the corn on the little serateh on the scalp to the corn on the little serateh on the scalp to the corn on the little serateh on the scalp to the corn on the little serateh on the scalp to the corn on the little serateh on the scalp to the corn on the little serateh on the scalp to the corn on the little serateh on the scalp to the corn on the little serateh on the scalp to the corn on the little serateh on the scalp to the corn on the little serateh on the scalp to the corn on the little serateh on the scalp to the corn on the little serateh on the scalp to the corn on the little serateh on the scalp to the corn on the little serateh on the scalp to the corn on the little serateh on the scalp to the corn on the little serateh on the scalp to the corn on the little serateh on the scalp to the scalp t

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