

MISSION STUDY AT CONFERENCE

(Continued from Page 7.)

Apostle, embodying sin, justification through the grace of God by Christ. Justification and sanctification received notice. Sanctification is to the man who is in right attitude before God through Christ, according to the statements of the speaker.

Then came an expression: The Imprisonment Letters of Paul, the list including Philipians, Philemon, Colossians and Ephesians, written while the Apostle was held in chains. He declared that the little letter of Philemon, although short and telling of a runaway slave, his conversion and return, was teeming with worthy thought, and revealed the fact that although Paul returned the slave to his master, the relation of Philemon and his slave was thereafter that of brother to brother, and he closed his reference to this letter by saying "The Christian religion makes of the master and slave, brothers."

In this connection, Dr. Williams made a plea for greater reverence for Bible teachings, for Bible truths. He told of the estimate placed upon the Bible by the great Russian philanthropist and writer, Count Leo Tolstoy, in which the latter had said that the letters of the wandering Jew had shown a greater sale by hundreds of thousands of copies above all of the literature of the Roman empire written at the same time, or in the same age. Another interesting incident in which a great man paid the highest compliment of which he was capable to the Bible, was the utterance of Sir Walter Scott, who when he on his death bed asked that his son-in-law bring him "the book." The son-in-law, not knowing which book was desired and thinking perhaps the author had reference to one of his own productions or one of some of his esteemed authors, asked so that no mistake might be made, whereupon the declining writer said: "There is but one book in all the world—the Bible."

The lecture of Dr. Williams closed with an appeal for a more intimate knowledge of the Bible—its teachings, and the proper application of the same. He declared that if the Bible were studied in the proper relation and application of its truths, that there would be a transformation of the world.

Dr. Carter Helm Jones occupied the remainder of the intervening time, closing during the noon hour, and announced that today his lecture will be based upon "The One and Tomorrow." Coming to this discourse he stated that he was based upon the language found in Daniel 6:10: "Now Daniel knew that the writing was signed, he went into his house, his windows being opened in toward Jerusalem, he upon his knees, three times and prayed, and gave thanks to God as he did aforetime."

The opening of the afternoon program was given over to a B. Y. P. U. round table talk conducted by Rev. E. E. Lee of Dallas. This number proved quite attractive, especially to the members of the B. Y. P. U., and those directly connected with the work.

The next number of the program was an address by Dr. John R. Sampey on "Sanctification Through Christ." This discourse was one of great strength, and pointed to the worth of honesty of purpose and readiness to follow, unselfishly the directions of God in all things.

Dr. F. C. McConnell spoke at the close of the afternoon program taking as a theme "Believers' Baptism." This talk was essentially one to the ministry of the church, and deals with a fine definition of the purpose of baptism in which he declared that it is impossible to baptize any one who does not believe. Time and time again he called this statement to mind, and linked with it the declaration that the act of baptism is in testimony of the fact that the person being baptized is dead to his old life of sin and that he rises to walk in newness of life, and also an attestation that Christ who was dead, liveth again.

The figures of the Old Testament were worked out into the scheme as revealed in the New Testament, according to the speaker, with special reference to the system of sacrifices prevailing from the early stages of Bible history. The speaker declared that not every one who is immersed in baptism, and declared originally that consciousness of the object of baptism as he sets it forth must accompany the act to make it valid. This brought forth questions from some of the auditors, and the speaker changed the word, substituting "intelligence," stating that the person must have an intelligent comprehension of the object of the act to make of the same, baptism in the correct sense of the term.

sin and rises to walk in the new way.

The program for today shows the following numbers: 8:20 a. m.—Prayer and praise service. 9:10 a. m.—"Paul, the Theologian," Dr. C. E. Williams. 10-11 a. m.—"Elijah the Champion of Jehovah," Dr. J. R. Sampey. 11-12 a. m.—"Baptist Position on the Communion," Dr. F. C. McConnell. 2-4 p. m.—Mrs. Eugene Salee talk to ladies. 4-5 p. m.—"The One Man," Dr. Carter Helm Jones.

CONFERENCE NOTES.

Rev. Dr. T. B. Pittman of Clarendon was one of the first to arrive to attend the convention, reaching here Sunday, and preaching Sunday night in the First Baptist church. He was heard by a capacity house, on the theme, "The Preeminence and Greatness of Christ."

It is probable that following the close of the conference, a revival meeting may be continued in the First church. This is a matter to be determined later during the meeting.

Visitors upon the conference are being entertained by members of the Baptist and other churches. The most of these will be guests in private homes, and every possible comfort has been provided.

In cases where those scheduled to take part in the conference cannot attend, substitutes are being supplied in such manner that there will be little change in the program.

Some of the leaders on the conference program, will be engaged to do speaking in behalf of state-wide prohibition during the present meeting. Dates and places for this work will be announced later.

MARKETS

Kansas City Livestock.

Kansas City, Mo., June 7, 11 a. m. CATTLE—Receipts, 8,000. Market closing steady.

Texas steers, \$4.00@5.90. Texas cows, \$3.00@4.25. Texas calves, \$2.50@3.80. Native steers, \$5.00@6.10. Native cows and heifers, \$3.25@6.00.

Stocks and feeders, \$4.25@5.50. Bulls, \$4.00@5.00. HOGS—Receipts, 18,000. Market steady to five cents lower.

Heavy, \$5.80@6.00. Mixed and butchers, \$5.85@6.05. Light and butchers, \$5.85@6.10. Pigs, \$5.00@5.90. Bulk, \$5.95@6.02.

Estimated receipts tomorrow, 32,000 head; fair clearance. SHEEP—Receipts, 10,000 head. Market steady to unevenly lower; lambs 10c to 15c lower.

Lambs, \$6.50@6.90. Ewes, \$3.00@4.55. Wethers, \$3.25@3.75.

Chicago Livestock.

Chicago, Ill., June 7, 8:30 a. m. CATTLE—Estimated receipts today, 17,000. Market steady to shade higher.

Heaves, \$5.15@6.50. Cows and heifers, \$2.40@5.85. Texas steers, \$4.50@5.85.

Stocks and feeders, \$3.85@5.75. Western cattle, \$4.70@5.65. HOGS—Receipts yesterday, 10,714 head.

Shipments yesterday, 1796. Estimated receipts today, 3000. Number left over, 1971. Estimated receipts tomorrow, 25,000 head. Market weak at yesterday's average.

Bulk, \$6.00@6.10. Light, \$5.85@6.20. Mixed and butchers, \$5.80@6.20. Heavy, \$5.65@6.15. Rough heavy, \$5.65@5.80. Yorkers, \$6.10@6.20. Pigs, \$5.50@6.10.

SHEEP—Estimated receipts today, 20,000 head. Market steady. Native, \$3.00@4.55. Western, \$3.25@4.65. Yearlings, \$4.25@5.40. Lambs, \$4.25@6.90. Western lambs, \$4.25@7.20.

10 a. m. Good cattle strong, others weak. Hogs—Market weak to shade lower than yesterday's average. Bulk, \$7.95@8.10. Light, \$5.80@8.17 1/2.

SEES GREAT FUTURE FOR LOWREY-PHILLIPS

The following letter relative to the Lowrey-Phillips schools, was received recently by The Daily News: Editor Daily News, Amarillo, Texas.

Dear Sir: Having been engaged in normal school and college work both as a teacher and as president for a number of years, I naturally drifted out to University Heights soon after arriving in your wide awake little city. I have had much to do with schools and following a natural instinct "ran down" the men who are responsible for this magnificent public enterprise; and, who did I find by my old college chum and classmate, F. F. Phillips. It is certainly glorious after twenty-two years to "catch up" with him again, and to see that these years have been crowned with success as complete as his college career was brilliant.

I am wonderfully impressed with the beautiful location and the very sane plans of this school whereby your boys and girls may enjoy all the advantages of co-educational training and yet avoid the constant strain of sex contact by having separate classes for girls and for boys. This is a splendid plan and assures the parents at once of proper relationships between the boys and the girls without the natural atmosphere of the exclusive boys' school or girls' school.

I know from the public spirit and enterprise shown on every hand and your beautiful little city of the Plains that you will give this school the support and encouragement it so richly deserves. It is a lucky place that enjoys such school privileges. Many pupils who do not do well in our public schools, are stimulated to splendid mental action by placing them in just such an environment as this school creates, and to have these facilities right at home, will attract hundreds of our best citizens here for the advantages.

I believe Amarillo will be a city of 25,000 before the next two years pass by; and I see in this very school, with its coming equipment, with its splendid men back of it, and with a hearty public sentiment helping develop it, one of the leading factors of its growth.

Sincerely yours, D. S. ROBBINS, Ex-president Stanberry Normal School.

OFFERS NEW THEORY ON MAINE EXPLOSION

New York, June 7.—When Rear Admiral George W. Melville, U. S. N., was engineer in chief of the navy in 1902, a year before his retirement, Speaker Reed, of the house of representatives, who had never believed that the battleship Maine had been destroyed in the harbor of Havana with the knowledge and consent of the Spanish authorities, wrote to him for an expression of his views on the cause of the disaster.

Rear Admiral Melville's letter, in reply, since buried in the archives of the navy department, is published with the consent of Secretary Meyer in the current number of the North American Review. The writer said that "the terrific havoc that was wrought to the ship could only have been caused by an internal explosion."

At the outset Admiral Melville said that a year previous a distinguished admiral of the American navy had interviewed naval authorities in the leading disinterested foreign countries and found that virtually no experts on the continent and but few in England believed that the Maine had been destroyed by the Spaniards, but that it was due to internal causes.

U. S. Ships Not Wanted. For twenty years previous to the visit of the Maine, Rear Admiral Melville said, the Spanish officials had substantially informed both our diplomatic and naval representatives that visits of our warships were not particularly desired, but when it became necessary for our warships to enter Spanish ports it was the inevitable experience that the Spanish officials tried in every way to make

the visitors welcome. The leading cause of friction was the Spanish belief that Cuban revolutionists had been for years supplied with arms and ammunition by filibustering expeditions fitted out in the United States.

There is every reason to believe that in the winter of 1898 neither Madrid nor Havana authorities believed war was imminent, since the Viscaya had been ordered to proceed to territory at a time when the Spanish representatives had no intimation that this government would send a vessel to Havana.

Admiral Melville says that the Maine steamed into Havana harbor before the Spanish officials had consented to welcome her. "The Spaniards were too proud and too courteous to show any expression of regret, but too humiliated to extend any other than the most formal of official courtesies. The buoy used by the Maine was very desirable because the harbor is so small and Spanish merchant vessels had been secured to it up to the time the Maine arrived.

No Evidence of Mine Laying. "As only a massive mine could have blown up the Maine, some longshoremen's work would have been required to lay it down. If either soldiers or sailors had done the work, the undertaking would have attracted attention. It is remarkable that no evidence has ever been presented that any work of this kind was done either by laborers, soldiers or sailors around this buoy previous to the destruction of the Maine."

The writer remarks that powerful financial forces had been working for peace in Cuba, including nearly all in official authority in the United States. The Spanish officials knew this, and even if they had had no higher motives, the loss of their salaries and substantial perquisites would have impelled them to continue existing conditions. The laying down of a mine could only have been accomplished by some military or naval expert.

Admiral Melville thought it significant that with all the enemies that General Weyler and his associates had in Cuba, the American army officers who had been in the island for three years at the time the letter was written had not been able to get even an indirect accusation at a single Spanish official. If the Maine was destroyed by a mine, our divers never found a trace of the fragments of the shell.

Admiral Melville concluded, after a minute study of the wreck of the Maine, and of the effects of explosive forces upon a battleship, that the destruction must have been due to an internal cause, and wrote:

"Extended investigations show that there have been explosions of magazines and coal bunkers which have been inexplicable, and which took place under circumstances that seemed impossible to account for. Such is probably the case with the Maine."

FARMER BENEFACTOR OF KANSAS STUDENTS

Toneka, Kas., June 7.—In the last twelve or thirteen years eighty-four men have been educated at the State Agricultural College largely through the philanthropy of a Frenchman who made Kansas his home for a quarter of a century, then returned to his native land. The Frenchman, Charles Silly, was of the same philanthropic tendencies of his fellow countryman, Dehobolster, and it is a coincidence that both of them located in Franklin county when they came to this country.

There is now a fine 240-acre farm down in Franklin belonging to Silly, the entire proceeds of which are used to assist young men through the State Agricultural College. The owner is in France, his former home. He never sees the money derived from the operation of his big farm. But he knows how it is being used and so long as it is used as he stipulated twelve or thirteen years ago, he is perfectly willing that the earnings should remain in this country.

Silly came to Kansas from France in 1874. A great many Frenchmen came to this section about the same time. Several of them located in Franklin county, several in Douglas county and many in Marshall and Nemaha counties. In almost every instance these early-day Frenchmen were successful where they embarked in farming and the history of

S.S.S. PERMANENTLY CURES BLOOD POISON

One reason why S. S. S. is so successful in the treatment of Contagious Blood Poison is that this medicine strengthens and builds up the stomach and digestive members while it is purifying the blood. A great many medicines used in treating Contagious Blood Poison are composed largely of mercury and potash, and are recommended to the sufferer because they are intended to dry up or remove the humiliating outward symptoms. But such treatment cannot cure the disease, and its continued use will often so weaken and disease the stomach as to make a nervous wreck of the patient. And too, when these mineral medicines are left off the smoldering



poison takes on new life and soon the old symptoms of ulcerated mouth and throat, brown, scaly spots, falling hair, sores and ulcers, etc., return with increased virulence. Then the disease makes more rapid headway because the weakened system offers less resistance to its ravages. S. S. S. cures Contagious Blood Poison and it does so by purifying the blood and keeping the stomach and digestive members in perfect condition all the while by its fine tonic effects. S. S. S. is a purely vegetable remedy, made entirely of roots, herbs and barks of recognized virtue as blood purifiers. It does not contain a particle of mineral and is therefore absolutely safe for any one. S. S. S. cures on the principle that not only must the poison be removed from the blood, but the circulation must also be enriched and vitalized with nourishing powers. S. S. S. is known everywhere as the greatest of all blood purifiers and a safe, certain cure for Contagious Blood Poison. Home Treatment Book and medical advice free. S. S. S. is for sale at drug stores.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., ATLANTA, GA.

Kansas as compiled some day from the records belonging to the State Historical Society will show that a greater percentage of these Frenchmen assisted their fellowmen than of any other nationality setting in Kansas.

This Frenchman farmed and saved his money. He was a good farmer and a good saver. At the close of the last century he had made money enough to take him back to France to live, a lifelong ambition, and enough more to allow the 240-acre farm to stand without any return to him in a financial way. He drew up a legal agreement and appointed a trustee to have charge of the farm and its earnings. F. L. Williams, of Agricola, in Coffey county, was named trustee. Mr. Williams still serves in that capacity.

Mr. Silly's plan was to loan the money earned by the farm to young men who wished to take a course at the State Agricultural college. He provided that it should be loaned at five per cent interest, on personal notes, and that it should become due the year following the completion of the course. Hence each student would have a year in which to earn the money to pay off the note. However, the old Frenchman provided that if the student was able to pay off the note earlier he should be required to do so and that the money should be loaned to some other student.

The farm in Franklin county is well improved. It is farmed scientifically and the farm buildings are well arranged and well constructed. The big barn stands on a rise in the ground and upon it is a big sign reading "K. S. A. C. Boys."

Eighty-four men—not all of them still young—can thank the old Frenchman for their chances to make good and most of them do.

Notice Railroad Men. See Aten, The Tailor, for standard union made uniforms. 85-2c

Railroad men let Aten, The Tailor, save you money on your uniforms. 185-2c

PAVILION THEATRE. Sixth and Harrison Streets. PERCE R. BENTON'S COMEDIANS. TONIGHT THE ROARING FARCE COMEDY "Smith, Smith and Smith" New Vaudeville Between Acts. PRICES 15 and 25c. Doors Open 7:30. Performance 8:30.

DO YOU WANT A HOME? If so, then read this ad. A real nice bungalow cottage in south part of city, four rooms and bath room, cement foundation, interior finish the best. Good barn. Price \$1600. Terms \$100 cash, balance \$25.00 per month until one half paid out, then \$20.00 per month, 8 per cent interest. Come in and see us or phone 762. GILVIN & GILVIN, Bargain Breeders. 186-1c. Free Baths. Not 26 for \$1, but free baths at Eagle barber shop. See Dutch. 186-2c

FOR SALE! New, modern house, just completed, corner Nineteenth and Taylor; southeast front, 5 rooms; modern, has electric lights and gas. House storm sheeted and plastered. Book cases and cabinets built in. PHONE 464. INQUIRE A. EBERSTADT, Owner

A STRAIGHT CAR LOAD OF FURNITURE IS BEING RECEIVED BY US TODAY. Tables, Chairs, Rockers, China Closets, Chiffoniers, Dressers, Chifferobes, Dining Chairs, Buffets, Library Tables, High Chairs, Kitchen Cabinets, Cots, Baby Cribs, Iron Beds, Pedestals, and other useful articles of Furniture. THIS IS A MIXED CAR and is made up principally of articles our stock was low on. Come down and look the goods over. You will certainly find what you want and at prices and terms sure to suit you. DON'T FORGET YOUR CREDIT IS GOOD WITH US. USE IT. Green Bros Co INSTALLMENT HOUSE FURNISHERS 611 POLK STREET