

SAINT PAUL.

LOCAL NOTES.

St. Paul cooks will organize soon. St. Luke's day will be observed as a donation day at St. Luke's hospital today.

The funeral of the late Daniel Cashman will be held this morning from the residence, 278 Commercial street.

Rev. J. F. Stout, of the First M. E. church, will be received by the congregation Friday evening.

The Nushka club, for several years past, will meet tonight to wind up its affairs.

Robert Plimburgh died Saturday afternoon at his home, 289 Pennsylvania avenue, aged twenty-eight years. The funeral will be held tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock from his late residence.

J. F. Merrill will sing the offertory solo at St. Paul's church harvest festival "Thursday" evening at 8 o'clock, at the residence of St. Paul's church, 1000 Hennepin street.

The members of Division No. 2, A. O. U. W., will give a ball at Labor hall tomorrow evening. Music will be furnished by the O. H. band, and the proceeds of the affair anticipate a delightful affair and a large attendance.

Officer Dave Hennessy has in his possession a valuable English mastiff dog, which he wishes the owner would take off his hands.

Miss Jennette Peller has returned from a week's visit in Duluth. The Wyandotte club gives its first dance of the season in A. O. U. W. Temple tomorrow evening.

The Knights of St. George give a social hop this evening at C. S. P. S. hall, Seventh and Western.

The Prisoners Social club announces its second hop in Assembly hall Wednesday evening, Nov. 1, commencing with a musical and literary program.

The Ladies' Art class will open at high school the first Monday evening of the month. Burbank will resume the charge of the class. This is the eleventh year, and will be devoted to a review of the work of the past year.

Unity Temple No. 9, Rathbone Sisters, will give a social hop in its hall, Sixth and Seventh streets, Wednesday evening, Oct. 22. The arrangements committee is Mrs. Ruth Edgerly, Mrs. Helen Irish, Mrs. Eva Belcher, Mrs. Ella Cook.

SPEAK OUT IN MEETING. Commercial Travelers Disclaim Financial Unsoundness.

A number of commercial travelers who claimed to be in St. Paul Saturday night met at Central hall to add their endorsement to the sound money cause, E. H. Nyhus presiding.

The following resolutions were adopted, do not come as the action of the Commercial Travelers' association, but were adopted and signed by the full membership of the meeting:

Whereas, It has been reported in free silver newspapers that certain commercial travelers are in favor of the free coinage of silver, and

Whereas, It is deemed advisable to correct any erroneous impressions that may have been abroad regarding the position of the commercial travelers upon this question, it is hereby

Resolved, by the commercial travelers of St. Paul, that we are unalterably opposed to the financial plank embodied in the platform of the Democratic party at Chicago, and we confidently believe that the free coinage of silver, as adopted on that platform, would result in enormous disaster to all classes of American citizens, except the owners of silver bullion, and that the honest and intelligent people of this government in its financial dealings must at all times be steadfastly maintained.

The above was signed by the full committee as follows: George S. Wiseman, A. Heintzmann, E. H. Nyhus, W. J. Spence, Frank A. Clark, J. W. Cook, George W. Goff, W. W. Peck, Owen E. Noble, W. W. Noble, W. C. Nelly, C. S. Brundage, E. E. Dwyer, Edward J. Nelson, J. T. Thompson, Edward Hyde, J. G. Bassett, Henry H. Holden, C. H. Hoyt, J. N. Dresser.

SUNNY ITALY'S HOT SOUS. Get Into a Row and Talk Glibly of Bloodshed.

Paquali Liberti, an Italian laborer, was arrested Saturday night by Patrolman Markie on a charge of drunk and disorderly. Liberti had with him a nickel of \$62 in his pocket, and he was carrying a pocket watch.

It is the usual practice in cases of this kind to allow prisoners to go on bail as soon as they sober up. Liberti, however, had "no money" to post opposite his name, and the result was that he spent the Sabbath in a cell at the central hall.

Lombardo explained to Capt. Rouleau that Liberti had threatened to kill him, and he was fearful that if Liberti was released he might get into a row with execution. His statement was "checked up" by that of his wife, who told the police that Liberti had informed her that she would never see him again, mourning for her husband. It was owing to these statements that Liberti was kept locked up yesterday.

Liberti is single, thirty-two years old, and for the past four months has been employed as a laborer on the Great Northern road. He was returned to St. Paul last Friday, and has been drinking heavily. Lombardo lives with his wife and family at Eagle and Franklin streets, and Liberti boards in the same locality.

After Prison-Made Shoes. The shoemakers' union, at its meeting Friday evening, decided to take a walk of protest against the legislative candidates relative to prison and labor laws. It is claimed that the employment of more men at one industry than is allowed, is being violated by L. D. Dickens, George Bonquet and Frank Wilsky were elected delegates to the union league. The following are the new officers of the union: President, Louis Peterson; vice president, Frank King; recorder, L. N. Mitchell; financial secretary, Louis Ordell; treasurer, F. Wlosky.

Death of Miss Furlong. Miss Allie B. Furlong died yesterday afternoon at 3:40 o'clock at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Furlong, 382 St. Peter street. Miss Furlong has been a resident of St. Paul since her sixth year and had been educated in the public schools and the teachers' training school, since her graduation having been a teacher in the Scheffer school. She was a member of the Epworth class of '92, and a member of the Boardman's Consumption was the cause of death.

Pastor Burling in Milwaukee. Rev. Angus A. Burling, of this city, presiding elder of the A. S. B. church, has accepted a call to the pastorate of St. Mark's A. S. B. church, of Milwaukee, Wis., and formally took possession of his new charge last week. A reception was given to him at the residence of the St. Mark's congregation Tuesday evening, many of the members meeting Rev. Burling for the first time upon that occasion. St. Mark's is one of the largest A. S. B. churches in the city, and the congregation under the ministry of Rev. Burling.

Warden Wolford read an interesting paper upon "The Reformed Criminal." Once a thief was not always a thief, he said, and by the employment of proper methods many who had been stamped as criminals could be reformed as useful and honorable members of society. All who committed crimes were not naturally criminals. Criminality could only be analyzed in so far as the character of the criminal could be read, but it was beyond question that many who committed crimes were not at heart bad, but were the victims of irresistible temptation.

When a man entered prison, to begin the reformation hoped to be accomplished it was necessary to know something of his former life. His habits were studied and his intellectual ability observed in order that the most effective method might be employed in an effort to prepare him to resume his place in society at the expiration of his sentence. Ordinarily, however, the convict was quick to take advantage of any system prevailing in the prison, and he would become a benefactor, and in this way become an object of self-discipline, an important factor in his reformation. To

strengthen the character of the man was the only hope of reform. Under ordinary conditions it was possible to reform about 60 per cent of convicted criminals. But society must do its part, and when the released prisoner has established that he is on the way to a reform, the state should assist him in helping hand. Simple tolerance was not sufficient. He must be assisted to employment, and he might be protected by a guard, though he had never been behind prison bars. The position of the parent to the erring child was the position which the state should assume toward the reformed criminal, and this way his reformation could be made complete and enduring.

VALLEY OF ACHOR. Topic of Rev. J. F. Stout's Sermon Yesterday. Hosea's picture of the Valley of Achor was chosen for a topic by Rev. J. F. Stout, pastor of the First M. E. church, last night. He said in part: When Israel, escaping from bondage, came a second time to the gates of Jericho, both teach and preach should ground was to them the door of the land which had been already given them by God—an opportunity full of hope and opportunity. A door of hope is a universal need. Israel was in a desperate strait; idolatry and moral corruption had paralyzed the nation. The old and time-honored worship of Jehovah had become debased by the intrusion of the habits and spirit of the surrounding people. The people were eating into the very heart of the state; the people groaned under burdens that made their condition little better than slavery. Cruelty and licentiousness were the order among priests and people; Israel had for years been shut out of doors of hope and opening avenues for despair. These times in Israel represent the universal condition of peoples without God. God's doors of hope are shut. There are two schools of religious thought, having a wide difference in their method of looking at truth. Both teach with the Word of God, but one affirms that it is a gift outright, and that the receiver has nothing to do with it. By the Word of God, the land of promise should be delivered to Israel already conquered and cleansed, and the salvation of the soul given to him who is unconditionally by faith or courage on the part of him who receives it.

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WAS CUT TO PIECES

JACOB SCHORR MEETS WITH A TERRIBLE ACCIDENT IN THE NORTHERN PACIFIC.

DEATH SEEMS INEVITABLE.

INJURED MAN WAS TERRIBLY MANGLED BY THE WHEELS OF A TRAIN.

HIS SKULL IS FRACTURED.

In Addition to a Number of Frightful Lacerations of the Trunk and Limbs.

Jacob C. Schorr, nineteen years old, residing with his widowed mother at 385 Jenks street, was fatally injured last evening by being run over by a Northern Pacific engine near York and Mississippi streets. Schorr rode on the engine from the union depot, intending to jump off the locomotive at York and Mississippi streets, the nearest point to his home. He did jump off, but as he left the engine his foot slipped, and he was thrown under the wheels and shockingly mangled. He was picked up and taken to the city hospital, and although alive when he reached the institution the physicians say there is no chance for his recovery. His left foot was almost completely severed from the leg just above the ankle and his right hand hung by a shred of the arm. He sustained a fracture of the skull on the right side and there were gaping wounds on the top of his head, while large pieces of flesh had been torn from his arm and right side. Restoratives and opiates were given him, and if he can survive the shock to his system, which is hardly possible, the injuries to his head will be sufficient to cause his death.

Schorr has been employed in the Northern Pacific shops as a helper in the blacksmith shop, but lately has been working on the West side. His mother, who was notified of the accident, was completely prostrated by the shock.

AHEAD OF THE REST. People's Church Anticipates the Prison Sunday Services.

Prison Sunday services were held at the People's church last evening. The observance was in the nature of a special meeting, which was addressed by Rev. W. R. Lord and Warden Wolford, of the state penitentiary.

Lord spoke upon the subject, "The Inevitable Criminal," and asserted in his opening remarks that the only manner in which this class could be reached was by sympathy. This could be accomplished only by the aid of the part of more fortunately situated individuals that they were of the same class to which the speaker referred, only they were not so. Under the same conditions those who were not criminals might become so as readily as those who were; and on the other hand those who fell, if surrounded by the favorable conditions of their neighbors, might never begin the downward career which ended only behind prison bars.

There were two classes of incipient criminals, the speaker said, the first of which was composed of those reared in homes where crime and vice was not only countenanced, but was taught to the children by the every-day lives of the parents. The wonder to those who had heard the speaker was that there were so many criminals, but that there were so few. In this connection the speaker referred to an incident in the local police court, where the parents had been arrested for the theft of a number of doors of railroad cars for which they were charged with the crime. The children of these parents could be expected when they grew up to have respect for the rights of property. The speaker was identical in all cases where any phase of crime was instilled into the mind of the child. The time was coming, however, when there was a need of prison reform as a solution for the problem of beginning to take hold upon a condition of affairs to be righted with a zeal which was the importance of the reform movement.

The second division of incipient crime existed among those who had proper training, but who had fallen under the influence of the temptations of this class never intended to become criminals and were not in reality such, and who were committed to an unlawful and unwholesome life. The reform movement to put such persons in confinement with hardened criminals, as such a course entirely circumvented any effort to retrace their steps. The reform movement should be given to incipient criminals which the speaker endorsed and recommended to the state of Minnesota. It provided for the application of the different courts, and the probationary officials whose duty it was when a man was arraigned for the committing of a crime to inquire into his character, and to determine whether or not he had been previously guilty of any crime, and make a report to the judges. Power was given the court to place a man in probation, and if he was found to have been given the first time he was allowed his liberty, in subsequent cases should be given to probationary officials, however, still looked after the convicted person, even to visiting his home, and made frequent reports to the court authorities. The application of this system Mr. Lord stated that 60 per cent of the criminals of Massachusetts who had been subjected to the reformatory system, he concluded his address with an appeal that the meeting should not end in sentiment, but that actual and material assistance should be given to the Ramsey County Prison association in maintaining the one official whom it had recently appointed to look to the reformation of those in the early stages of criminality in St. Paul.

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TWO MEN SHOW HEAD

WILLIAM J. WALDRON ARRESTED FOR COMPLICITY IN THE BENZ ASSAULT.

SEEMS TO HAVE BEEN HASTY, AND WITHOUT ANY PROVOCATION ON THE PART OF BENZ.

INJURED MAN RESTS EASILY, BUT IS STILL IN A GRAVE CONDITION AT HIS HOME ON SHERBURNE AVENUE.

Paul E. Benz, who was assaulted in Waldron & Grady's saloon Saturday evening, was reported as out of danger last evening. The young man's condition was said to be physicians in attendance night, and that the blow which he received had caused a fracture of the skull. It was a report to this effect that caused the arrest of Robert N. Grady, one of the proprietors of the saloon, on a charge of assault with a dangerous weapon, as stated in the Globe yesterday. In the case, which was increased yesterday by the arrest of William J. Waldron, the other member of the firm in whose saloon the assault took place. He was locked up at the central station on a charge similar to that preferred against Grady.

Waldron came to the station yesterday at noon, accompanied by Anthony J. Kampmann, local agent for the Schlitz Brewing company, to have a talk with Grady. He was somewhat surprised to learn that he was wanted on the same charge as his business partner. Instead of making a visit of condolence and sympathy to Grady at the position in which Grady found himself, Waldron spent the balance of the day as a prisoner, and together the two partners discussed the situation.

Previous to the arrest of Waldron a member of the Benz family called at the central station, accompanied by William Post and another member of the persons who were with Paul Benz at the time the assault was committed. The companions of young Benz stated to the police that a mistake had been made, in that it was Waldron who struck Paul Benz with a bill instead of Grady. Robert N. Grady had a talk with Lieut. Boernsen and afterwards with Chief Goss. Following this the order was issued for Waldron's arrest and a couple of detectives were sent out for him. It was while the detectives were out looking for Waldron that he was arrested, and was placed under arrest.

At 3 o'clock a telephone message was received at the central station to the effect that the physicians were of the opinion that Paul Benz was out of immediate danger, although he was in a very serious condition. A number of Grady's friends had been endeavoring to make arrangements for his release on bail, and it was expected that Judge Twoby had promised to call at the central station at 10 o'clock to arrange for Grady's release on bonds. Up to noon Judge Twoby had not put in an appearance, and as Waldron was locked up at 1 o'clock, the programme to secure Grady's release was not carried out. During the afternoon William Johnson, president of the Retail Liquor Dealers' association, and John P. Smith, vice president of the same organization, called at the station and had an interview with both Grady and Waldron. Johnson holds the position of secretary of the association, and Johnson and Smith are officers, and at 5 o'clock it was agreed that the best thing to be done was to secure attorneys for the prisoners and endeavor to secure their release on bonds. P. J. Bowlin, who also visited the prisoners, stated that he was willing to give bonds in any amount for the appearance in court today, but up to 9 o'clock last evening the prisoners were both at the station.

Waldron and Grady did not care to talk about the case yesterday when seen by a reporter, but Grady said that as he understood the charges against him, he decided that it was best to talk to the police, and that he had struck Benz, and that he was not a physician, not seriously hurt, he saw no reason why he should be held at the station as a prisoner. Waldron said a couple of the men who claimed to have been with Benz when the alleged assault occurred, were at the saloon Saturday night before the arrest of Grady and had informed the police that they accompanied them, that he, Waldron, was not the one who struck Benz.

The officers of the police learned that neither Grady nor Benz was struck at all with anything but a bill, and if any blows had been given, they were so slight as to have been a general witness to the affair, the six men, including Benz, came to the place at the time and as young Benz was in the bar and went to the lunch counter, Grady stopped behind the bar and taking hold of Benz's coat, asked who was to pay for the beer. At that time one of the men with Benz grabbed Grady by the arm and pulled him away from the bar, and Grady, according to this witness, shook himself loose and made a dash for the door, without making any arm. Just then some one, the witness did not or could not say who, struck Benz, knocking him down. He was assisted to his feet by his friends, and after paying for the drinks, left the place.

Both Grady and Waldron deny that Benz was struck by weapon or bill, and neither of them had any acquaintance with Benz or any of the men who were with them. It is claimed that a number of young men have been in the habit of visiting the saloon, ordering drinks and after drinking them sauntering to the lunch counter and sitting at the bar, without making any settlement. Whether the trouble grew out of the misapprehension on the part of the saloonmen that this was done by Grady, or whether it was done by his party is not known, as the prisoners are not inclined to talk about the case. It is possible, however, that this is the true solution of the case, although those acquainted with young Benz say such an idea never entered his head, and if Grady or Waldron had this in mind they were grossly mistaken.

Dr. Brimhall, who was sent to ascertain the extent of Benz's injuries by the police Saturday night, reported that the man who had grabbed Benz on the right side of the head, just back of the temple, by some instrument. He was of the opinion that the blow was given by some one rather than by man's fist. Seen last evening, Dr. Brimhall stated that the young man, whom he last saw yesterday morning, was much better and seemingly out of danger.

Van Demmitt—So that's what they call a tailor-made job, eh? Why, yes, Van Demmitt, eh? Don't wonder their fathers would be so quick to respond to the call.

GOSPEL OF PEACE

MILITARY MEN HEAR IT AT THE SHRINE OF ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST.

REV. DR. DUDLEY W. RHODES ADDRESSES EIGHT COMPANIES OF THE FIRST REGIMENT OF MINNESOTA MILITIA.

Even the Exercises of the Church, Which Stands for Eternal Rest and Peace

St. Luke's day was observed at the Church of St. John the Evangelist yesterday by special afternoon services for the members of the First regiment, Minnesota national guard, eight companies of which, attending in a body, listened to a special sermon by Rev. Dudley W. Rhodes. The companies present were C. D. E. and H. of St. Paul, and A, B, F and I, of Minneapolis. Col. C. McC. Reeve, with the field and staff officers of the regiment, was also in attendance. In addition to the militia-men, a special sermon by Rev. Dudley W. Rhodes. The companies present were C. D. E. and H. of St. Paul, and A, B, F and I, of Minneapolis. Col. C. McC. Reeve, with the field and staff officers of the regiment, was also in attendance. In addition to the militia-men, a special sermon by Rev. Dudley W. Rhodes.

Previous to marching to the church the rendezvous of the regiment was at the armory, on Sixth street, where the St. Paul companies formed, in waiting for those from Minneapolis, which came over on chartered interurban cars, at 3 o'clock. Watson's First Regiment band accompanied this division, which marched from Seventh and Wabasha streets to the armory, where it was met by the St. Paul companies, the regiment then marching to the church, Portland avenue and Kent street. Only one section of the edifice had been allotted to the public at large, and this was crowded long before the arrival of the regiment, while those seeking to gain admission after the militia-men had been seated, and the organ was playing and the choir singing. The members of the regiment filed slowly into the church, while the band, which had entered first, rendered Beethoven's "Hope Celestial." When the members of the regiment had been seated the combined choirs of St. John the Evangelist and St. Luke's churches entered singing with splendid effect the processional hymn, "Stand Up for Jesus." At the conclusion of the scriptural reading by Rev. Dr. Chittenden, formerly of St. Paul's church, Wisconsin, who assisted in the services, the congregation, led by the choir, sang the hymn, "The Soldier's Prayer." It was a grand chorus of male voices, whose power and spirit was an inspiration in keeping with the occasion, and seldom in times of peace is a more feeling tribute paid to patriotism than was evidenced by the sincerity of the citizen soldiers as they sang their country's national hymn.

Dr. Rhodes announced as his text, the words of Paul to Timothy, "Endure hardness as good soldiers of Jesus Christ." He said in part: "It might be thought that the soldier's life is a life of contradictions, of life to see a body of men drawn together by the spirit of war assemble in a Christian church, whose mission is to destroy peace, and a factor in civilization, yet teaching has done more to bring about universal peace than those enrolled in the armies of the world. The soldier's life is not a life of contradictions, but a life of peace through the agencies of war. The soldier on the field of battle are free will offerings to the cause he holds dear, and the peace of God is established by the acceptance of the means which He offers, yet the duties of a soldier of Christ and a soldier of his country constitute a striking parallel.

It is interesting to note what makes a Christian soldier and what makes a soldier a Christian. The first attribute of a soldier is obedience. Obedience is likewise the foundation upon which the Christian life is built. Disobedience on the part of a soldier in times of war means death. The soldier has but to do and die and not to ask the reason why. When one looks at a regular on the field of battle, or a soldier in the trenches, or a soldier in the command of the officer, it is then that the secret of the Christian life is revealed. The order of the Great Captain has been seen every day. They issue from the sky, the stars, the moon and all phases of nature. They are the reveille of the morning, the march of the day, the noonday of the day, the evening of the day. The fool may read the orders of God, yet the duty of the soldier is the instinct of the soldier of Jesus Christ.

"Next to obedience the essential quality of an efficient soldier is discipline, which means the sinking of self in the great mass. So that when the order comes, the man is driven as one man even as are the ingots of the iron in the furnace. The great secret of Napoleon's success as a general was the discipline of his soldiers individually. No man can be a good soldier who is thinking of his private concerns, his family, his comrades, endure hardship, anguish, disease and death. Only by being willing to give up the luxuries of life and depart to the front, the soldier can become a good soldier. All of this comes as the result of discipline, that the soldier may be in the field when receiving their first baptism of fire and bullets, but discipline changes their natural fear to courage and bravery. Discipline must think of the end in the Christian's life. The Christian must be willing to be sunk in the great mass of humanity. He must give himself to others, let him put his feet on luxury, sin and vice, and by these stones rise to higher things. This is a Christian's discipline.

There shall be no courage as in the Christian's life? In the soldier there may be physical disabilities, but the soldier who has not courage is never great. When you read of a great man infusing courage into troops which are wavering, it may be said that he is a man of courage, but it is possible for their names to be written among the stars, but in the Christian life this is not so. Christian courage is not like the courage of a general, but it is the courage of the Christian is harder to attain than that which enables men to face thundering guns and storms of lead. It is the power to say no and yes in the strength of conviction; it is the power to say one's prayers when there are those about him who are laughing at his courage; it is that which manifests itself where there are none to manifest itself.

"Faith, too, is an element in the life of a soldier as well as in the life of a Christian. How is it that armies will follow one man rather than another? It is faith which enables them to do so. They know in whom they believe. The men in the field have the same faith as he who stands upon the entrenchment, and they trust him. I need not tell you of the faith that a Christian must have in the invisible Commander. The faith of a young man in Christ is the power which inspires the hardness of a good soldier of the Great Commander. When he looks upon this body of men before me today, I

TO HIT

AN INDIAN TO BE SHOT MUST BE TAKEN UN-AWARE AND THIS SAME QUICK INTUITION IS EVER PRESENT WITH HIM, WHETHER HE IS IN DANGER FROM THE BULLET OF AN ENEMY, OR THE EQUALLY DEADLY GERM OF SOME FATAL DISEASE. IN THE FORMER CASE, AT THE LEAST MOVEMENT OF THE FOE HE DODGES, DIVES, PLUNGES OR JUMPS AND ESCAPES UNSCATHED. IN THE OTHER INSTANCE HE IS QUICK TO PERCEIVE BY A LOSS OF FLESH, SLEEP OR APPETITE, UNNATURAL RESTLESSNESS AND PAINS OR LACK OF ENERGY, A SALLOW OR BLOTCHED SKIN, A BAD BREATH, INDIGESTION, SUSCEPTIBILITY TO COLDS AND NUMEROUS OTHER SYMPTOMS, THAT HE IS IN THE TOILS OF SOME MALADY THAT WILL TERMINATE FATALLY UNLESS EVERY PRECAUTION IS TAKEN AT ONCE, AND HE LOSES NO TIME. HE TAKES SUCH MEDICINES AS HE KNOWS WILL EFFECT A CURE, REMEDIES USED FOR CENTURIES BY HIS PEOPLE, CAREFULLY COMPOUNDED FROM ROOTS, HERBS, BARKS AND GUMS OF THEIR OWN GATHERING, AND THE RESULT IS A SPEEDY RETURN TO HEALTH AND A LONG LIFE OF HAPPINESS. THE MOST FAMOUS OF THESE INDIAN MEDICINES WHICH HAS EFFECTED THOUSANDS OF MARVELOUS CURES IS THE WELL KNOWN

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think of the meeting nature of this life, and remember that we are all possessed of immortal souls, which, by the power of God, shall live on through all eternity; and, soldiers of Minnesota, I call upon you by your allegiance to your state to be good soldiers of Jesus Christ. The time will come when the cry will no longer be heard, and when the torn flag will be furled in the parliament of man; then a still later time will come when war shall be no more, but those who have learned the lesson of obedience here and have endured hardness as good soldiers of Jesus Christ will live on in peace and in the presence of the Great Commander."