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GEORGE SHAW COOK'S LECTURE

The First Church of Christ Scientist Was Crowded to Its Utmost Capacity.

In Plain and Convincing Terms He Tells His Hearers That "God is Good."

When Frederick Neudorff, president of the Retail Merchants' Association, came at the First Church of Christ Scientist Tuesday night to introduce George Shaw Cook, C. S. B. of the Mother Church of Boston, he faced a crowded church, the handsome edifice in all of its commodiousness being unable to seat all of the throng who desired to hear the lecturer whose fame had preceded him here. It was a truly representative gathering as Mr. Neudorff remarked in his introduction and discloses the interest that the people take in the matter of Christian Science.

Mr. Cook spoke for an hour and a half and made his meaning clear on every point that he essayed. In full he said:

Upon first hearing of Christian Science one will quite naturally inquire: "What does it promise to do for me?" "Does it promise to heal me of disease and to save me from sin?" "Will it give surcease to my sorrow, and lift from me the burden of care?" "Can it break for me the spell of poverty, limitation and fear?" "Is it able to say to the seething waves of mortal tumult, 'Be still?'"

Promises and Their Fulfillment.

Those who have become acquainted with Christian Science in its application to human needs are able to assure the inquirer that it does all of this, and more. Unnumbered thousands are bearing grateful witness to the fact that they have felt the latest touch of Christian Science in their lives and because of it they are being redeemed from the life to which flesh is heir. Weekly in the Wednesday evening meetings of Christian Science churches in practically every part of the civilized world, testimony is being given to the healing and redemptive power of Christian Science. Week after week, month after month, and year after year, a never ending, uninterrupted stream of reliable evidence of the healing power of truth is going out to the world through the Christian Science periodicals. In these ways and in other ways the suffering, the sinning and the sorrowing are coming to know that there is "balm in Gilead."

Unmistakable and irrefutable proof is to be found on every hand of the power of spiritual truth to destroy human error. Any earnest seeker may with comparatively little effort learn that through Christian Science his fellow men have been thoroughly and permanently healed of chronic and acute disease by spiritual means without the use of material remedies. He will learn as the result of investigation that these cases of healing by scientific mental treatment include many diseases ordinarily considered incurable. He will find that those numbered among the beneficiaries of Christian Science have been healed not merely of so-called functional and nervous troubles, but in many instances of those considered organic. He will ascertain that frequently these cases have been pronounced organic and incurable by reputable physicians, but that notwithstanding such pronouncement they have been healed perfectly and often quickly by Christian Science treatment. He will find that sometimes physicians are quite willing to give Christian Science credit for these apparently marvelous cures.

The investigator will also learn that through Christian Science many have been rescued from slime of sin and vice. He will discover that some have been lifted from the very depths of degradation and depravity. He will find that these persons have been restored to their rightful heritage of freedom from evil and have thus become useful members of society. The seeker for facts concerning the effect of Christian Science in human experience will find that many who were not able to succeed in the struggle for existence, believing themselves to be the victims of environment and circumstances resulting in poverty and distress, are now finding their condition greatly improved because Christian Science has given them a new outlook on the world and a new insight into spiritual truth. He will find those who are glad to acknowledge that Christian Science has shown them how to be more honest, just, humble, loving, considerate—in a word, less selfish—than formerly. He will be told that the depressing atmosphere of discouragement and doubt has for many been transformed into an invigorating sense of courage and confidence.

Means of Deliverance.

If the investigator were to inquire how all this came to pass, and could have a concrete answer from all the Christian scientists on earth, that answer would be: "It is because we have come to know that God is good." A simple answer, is it not? And yet no more simple, and scarcely less profound than the declaration of the apostle John that "God is love" (1 John iv. 8.) If as John says, "God is love," then God must also be infinitely good, for all will agree that God is infinite, and surely infinite, universal, divine love is identical with all that is good.

Christian Science teaches that God is not both good and evil, but that He is good only. Therefore, God as understood in Christian Science, is all good and always good. He is never anything less than good, nor ever anything less than infinite. So as a basis for our discussion of Christian Science in some of its phases, we have the fundamental proposition that God is good, not merely in a relative sense, but always and forever immutably and perfectly good.

Mind Is Good.

God is also described with equal correctness by the term Spirit, Life, Truth, and the word already used, Love. Likewise we may properly refer to God as infinite Mind or Principle. Each of these terms conveys a different shade of meaning. All taken together serve to enlarge our conception of Deity. It will be seen that that which is infinitely good is also loving, tender, steadfast, merciful and "unutterably kind" (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 317). That which is Love itself must be not only loving and good, but impartial, universal, changeless and enduring. That which is Life, the only creative Principle, is not only good and loving, but also eternal, indestructible, changeless, self-existent. That which is infinite Truth, Spirit, or Mind, is not only good, loving and eternal, but must also be conscious, active, omnipotent, and omniscient. Thus through using some of these definitions of God and of His qualities or attributes, we find that we have greatly amplified our sense of God. Not that words can adequately describe the infinite and eternal, not that the employment of terms or phrases can change God, but the proper use of these terms can help us better to comprehend the divine nature.

God the Only Cause.

According to Christian Science this infinite God, divine Love, eternal Life, incorporeal Spirit or Mind, is the first and only cause of creation. Since there is but one cause, which is infinite and good, there can be but one kind of effect or manifestation, which must also be good and infinite. As the effect, or manifestation, of a greater than is infinite Spirit, or Mind, we can have as creation nothing less than the sum total of those spiritual ideas that express their divine origin. Therefore, we learn in Christian Science that the only real, enduring, indestructible universe is mental or spiritual and exists as the result or effect of the one infinite good cause. This throws new light on the deliberal declarations that God made all "that was made" (John I, 3) and "God

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FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS EACH

Possibly—Just Possibly—That Money Could Have Been Better Spent.

New York, Jan. 17.—What is said to have been the most elaborate and expensive dinner given in New York in many years, the number of guests considered, took place recently at the Knickerbocker. The host was a downtown bank president, and the guests were his wife and four children. The feast cost more than $500 a cover.

The banker told James B. Regan, proprietor of the Knickerbocker, about his intention to give a dinner on his twentieth wedding anniversary.

"My wife has been nagging me for some time of having no sentiment left," he said. "I want to show her she's wrong. Now I'll give you the idea, and you needn't stop at expense. Think you can get up something unusual?"

"With money you can do almost anything in New York," Mr. Regan assured him.

"All right, go ahead. I'll give you the thought. I met my wife twenty years ago in a gondola on the Grand canal in Venice. The name of her gondola, as I recall it, was 'Thea.' Now I'll leave it to you."

Mr. Regan went for A. H. Cromwell, his maître d'hotel, and sketched the idea. When the guests appeared on the evening of the anniversary, they were shown into a big room which was in semi-darkness. In the background was painted a night scene on the Grand canal, with the windows of the palaces and houses showing lights. Below was real water, for on the floor had been placed a canvas tank, and into it had been pumped hundreds of gallons of water.

A gangplank, whose rail was near the entrance, led to a large gondola, with a hood, or loggia, with draped curtains, through which appeared the gleam from a green lantern, lighting up a table underneath. At the bow of the gondola, the figure of a gondolier, a dummy, however, bent over an oar. On the near side of the craft was painted its name, "Thea." Near by was a striped mooring post.

A band was playing the tunes that are heard over the water in Venice, and as it was in another room, the music produced the effect of coming from a distance. A full moon peeped over the top of the scenery. Neapolitan singers gave the effect of singing from passing gondolas by varying the volume of sound. Sparrows, representing the pigeons of St. Mark, flew across the room. The waiters were Venetian fishermen, wearing picturesque costumes and long, drooping mustaches, and the dinner was served on the gondola, under the canopy. A breeze was furnished by four electric fans, and the air was sprayed to produce an imitation of sea atmosphere.

Two other rooms helped in filling up the accessories. In the anteroom was the station, showing the Piazza of St. Mark in miniature and the Campanile. A sign on the entrance leading to the banquet room bore the inscription, "To the Grand Canal." The dinner was served from this room, and in a third room the Seventh Regiment band occasionally played to represent the chimes of St. Mark.

When the guests left the gondola, they went down, not on the gangplank, but on wooden steps. Empty Chianti flasks now surrounded the craft, and the shore scenery having been shifted while they were dining, they disembarked on a quay on which were spread fishing nets, with bundles of rope and seaweed and the inevitable empty water barrel and antique copper water jugs to furnish local color.

The man who gave the dinner has not reported whether his wife has since accused him of being unsentimental.

Some dinner, that—five hundred dollars a head for five people—that is $2,500 all told.

Now that banker said that his wife had told him that he "had no sentiment left." He told the truth—and the people at large know that his wife had and has none.

The press dispatches say that there are 100,000 unemployed men in New York City this blessed minute, and that there are double that many women and children there who are suffering for the necessities of life.

Now then, just suppose—suppose that banker who was said to have no sentiment—suppose that woman who said that he had none—suppose that the two of them had taken that $2,500 which was worse than burned up—suppose that they had said to each other—"let's take that $2,500 and go down among those poor creatures and buy some of them some coal—some of them some food and medicine—some of them a few clothes—some of them some of the real necessaries of life—some of the needed things that will keep them from wave and hunger for a day or two"

And then suppose that they had done so—and then don't you suppose that after they had disbursed that $2,500 which meant so little to them but so much to so many unfortunates—don't you suppose after they had reached home and sat down and thought over the events of the day for a few minutes she would have glanced up, looked him squarely in the eye and said something like this—"John, I have seen that you had no sentiment—I was mistaken—what you have done today for those unfortunates shows that you have the truest and most noble of sentiment—that of sympathy for the unfortunate and suffering human beings who cannot help themselves."

Criminal court has opened for the January term. The case of George H. Wyatt is set for today.

A THIRD COMMISSIONER.

The Excise Board to Have An Addition to Its Membership.

The deadlock which now prevails in the excise board over the question if the granting of drug shop licenses will be prevented in the future by the appointment of a third commissioner who will be there to cast a deciding vote. He will be appointed by the governor.

A bill will be introduced in the next few days which will solve the problem. It will provide for the appointment of a third member of the board and this will prevent further trouble in such matters. As the bill will apply only to St. Joseph which operates under a charter which affects no other city there is no doubt but that it will pass.

It will have the support of the entire Buchanan county delegation.

HOW PROHIBITION PROHIBITS.

What the Papers of Dry Gallatin and Dry Grand City Report.

"So far as we know there is no law to prohibit you from drinking home, if you are so inclined. That's a question you are to settle for yourself. But if you want to drink it, go off some place where you can enjoy yourself without disturbing other people. A woman should be as safe and secure from the insults and loud curses in Grand City on Saturday nights as she is on Monday mornings—but she's not. Last Saturday night proves the observation. The streets of Grand City are for the use of decently acting people—decent mothers, decent daughters, decent sisters. Anything that prohibits them using them at any time they choose in perfect safety and security is going to be dispensed with."—Grand City Times, Jan. 14.

"But we need go no far from home to cite instances almost as bad. Gallatin also had a New Year's celebration that was marked with drunkenness and rioting. At 11:30 whole a public place was full of men and boys in all stages of intoxication. The air was heavy with the odor of beer, whisky and tobacco smoke, and here with maudlin sentimentality, there in loud oaths and vile language interspersed ever and anon with lewd songs and ribald laughter. The orgy kept up until its force was spent from sheer exhaustion and so hard is sin to kill, it revived in protest."—Gallatin Democrat, Jan. 14.

SHE NOW BELIEVES

The First Wife of the Kenosha Preacher Is Now Convinced

Chicago, Jan. 21.—Mrs. Daisy H. Darnell, wife of the Rev. James M. Darnell, who resigned as pastor of the Henry M. Plummer Memorial church at Kenosha, Wis., after his tangled marital affairs had come to the attention of the church trustees, has filed suit for divorce. She made statutory charges and named Ruth Roper, with whom Darnell is said to have lived in Kenosha.

The bill charged that the complainant married Darnell November 3, 1914, and that shortly after the marriage she learned of his infidelity and she refused to live with him since that time.

It is further charged that subsequent to the marriage until January 8 of this year, the defendant and the co-respondent lived together in Kenosha.

WHAT MISSOURI OWNS.

Over $19,000,000 In What Its Property Invokes.

The first inventory ever made of the property owned by the state was completed by State Auditor Gordon. It accounts for property to the value of $19,865,167.73. The state owns 160 city lots and 4,886 acres of land, valued at $1,735,310.79.

The list includes twenty-six state institutions of various kinds. The buildings thereof are valued at $17,714,374.66; machinery, implements, etc., at $1,092,222.21; miscellaneous building foundings, $2,812,816.74.

At the head of the list in the state capital with accessories acres and a total valuation of $4,811,516. The state university comes second with 50 acres of land and a valuation of $1,117,743. The penitentiary includes prison into and about sixty-seven acres with a total valuation of $1,954,876.

EXCELSIOR STAYED WET.

With All the Imported Talent and "Workers" Drys Failed to Win.

Excelsior Springs, Mo., Jan. 18.—Something went wrong with the plans of the "drys" here today. Everything went right for the "wets." When the votes were counted in the local option election, after the polls closed at 8 o'clock tonight it was found that Excelsior Springs had voted "wet" by thirty-six majority of approximately a thousand.

The "drys" used every method in their power to win and they made a great start. They had their workers out early and the streets were a-flutter with prohibition ribbons. Women swarmed on every corner and earnest men kept on the move getting the vote out.

"Wets" Voted Quietly.

The "wets" had a brass band, but as far as the eye could reach that was all. They did little talking and much voting. They made no claims. They set out to attack the "drys" machine and they did it. The "drys" suspected their if crooked work, but if anything of that nature occurred there is no one to swear to it. The "wets" influence more than they obtained. They say if there was anything wrong with the election the "drys" are to blame.

"Wet" workers complained that were harassed by women, and they undoubtedly were. The women were with their accusations. The workers came as they promised. Prohibition and Liberty were their mottoes with us.

HE WAS A SCARED LOBTOR.

There was a scared lobster in St. Joseph last night and he let it out. Some of the men in Hotel [illegible] say that he was so scared that he "killed" his position of the Depot.

A DESPERATE RACE

Nat Peters Chased Train Clear to St. Joseph—In a Dream.

Nat Peters, of the United Railway company, South St. Joseph, returned home from a business trip to Omaha yesterday morning at three and. Not really made the journey to Omaha but he dreamed and the way to St. Joseph that he gave holding a desperate effort to catch the train.

"Running the Pullman at Omaha was fun in telling the story. I went to my berth and went fast asleep. Then things began to happen. Joe going along, the train rolls to a stop at a small station, or dreamed it so, so in my dream. I went out in the platform and asked the porter how long we would be tied up there and he informed me that it would be about half an hour.

"Long enough for me to get wonderfully refreshed, so I decided I entered a nearby refreshment parlor, bought a glass of buttermilk and was standing there taking in the fun I mean the water—when I heard that train pulling out. Well I reached into my pocket for the change to pay for my drink when I found I had left my pocketbook in my berth. Then I knew it was up to me to catch that train. So I started after it. I saw the track the train ran on and the direction it was a-traveling. That dark train kept just a little ahead of me all the way to St. Joseph. I remember passing a dozen stations along the road but it was that train was just pulling out when I got there. When I went on I was perspiring freely and darned. I felt almost as tired as if I had really chased a train from Omaha to St. Joseph.

AS TOLD BY LEW GARRETT.

But It Might Be Remarked Was Not On Himself.

"Now, relax," said the speaker. "I want you to be present when I deliver this speech."

"Lemme."

"I want you to share the laughter and applause. Every time I take a drink of water you applaud, and when I wipe my forehead with my handkerchief you laugh."

"Why, fellow, we're dead tired, anyway. Yer a heap too hard habit to break, an' ought to see you another time for deliberately stalin' a drink of water."

HENRY MAY TELLS THIS.

"What your hair cut?" asked the [illegible].

"Shot" answered the witness, who had seated himself in the chair. "My eyes hurt and I can't read the paper. I want to know what's going on."

SECRETARY HOUSTON TO THE FARMERS

FOR THEM HE PREDICTS A VERY BRIGHT FUTURE.

EVERYTHING POINTS TO GREAT DEVELOPMENT

The Missouri Secretary of Agriculture Wishes That Many Things Might Be Different But He Cannot See Where It Is Possible That There Could Be a Break to the Prospects of a Splendid Future for Those Who Sow and Reap the Fields of the Great Agricultural States of the Country.

Secretary of Agriculture David F. Houston, of Missouri, who now holds that important portfolio in the cabinet of President Wilson, passed through St. Joseph this week en route from Kansas City to Ames, Iowa, where he addressed the students of the Iowa state agricultural college. He made a talking address at Kansas City and also at Columbia while he was in Missouri. While not quite as forceful and interesting as he would be if he had been a newspaper man and when the latter left him at the city it was with the impression that the Missouri stock of which he spoke, in speaking of conditions in mind.

"I do not want to give a speech, but there are certain tendencies in agricultural development in our country that are not as satisfactory as they should be and I am glad to give an hour to them."

A Bright Future.

"We go forward with the farm road. The American farmer has chosen for him a better home, a more healthful home with more attention to sanitation. He will have better schools. Closer consolidation with the centers of population is a feature of the near future with good roads the rule rather than the exception. Country life will offer increasing attractiveness and grace. There will be more conveniences for the farmer's wife and the farmer will be more independent and prosperous. Better living is in the wind for the farmer, for prosperity and he will not derive more out of his toil.

"There seems a fateful play in the spirits in the midwest a strange fatalism in some ways which made things seem to differed.

"Prices have gone down, changes to make the farmer. Mr. Houston said, "but so it and really frightened. They did fear that the tariff schedule would help him. I have always contended the tariff on agricultural products was the direct thrust to the farmer, to my for support but it did actual disappointment.

How the Trade Went.

"Take the last fiscal year. Not for an exposition of farm and forest products amounted to $1,117 million dollars. Our importations were $1 million, a balance of trade for the American farmer of 116 million.

"Of the imports a large part were non-competitive products, such as coffee from South America, which amounted to 180 million dollars last year, the tropical fruits, hides, precious gems on the free list, rubber and silk. The competitive products imported were silks and some animal products, including cheese.

"It is true we imported some 18 million bushels of Argentina corn last year. That was seven-tenths of 1 per cent of our domestic crop of 1,892,664,000 bushels. The greater part of the Argentina corn went into corn syrup products and never left the seaboard. On the other hand, we exported 11 million bushels of corn, leaving a net import of 5 million bushels, or two-tenths of 1 per cent of our total production.

What the Farmer Have Done.

"We imported 165 million pounds of Argentina meat, but we exported 1 billion pounds, and our total domestic meat product is 15 billion pounds. Under present conditions the chances are we will export very much more meat and corn.

"It is a striking fact that although the cotton exports of the South have been shut down, which ordinarily amounted to about 600 million dollars a year, we have paid off in the last six months 160 million dollars of our debt to Europe, considerable of it in produce from the Western farms."

Discussing the reason for high meat prices, Mr. Houston said that while our population had increased by 13 million in the last two decades, the number of meat animals had actually decreased. Since 1910, however, in nearly all sections there has been a gradual increase in the number of meat animals, due to the fact that farmers were taking up meat production as a profitable side line and part of diversified farming. The movement had only begun and with the business would increase the meat production.

"The abatement of animal disease will do much to aid," he said. "We have cleared up an area of 211,000 square miles, about the size of the state of Texas, of the cattle tick. We have 110,000 square miles yet to clean. We are taking hold now of the war on hog cholera. Moreover, poultry will receive more attention. Iowa averages 110 birds to a farm, while in the South there are only about thirteen birds to the farm. That is a field of most profitable, quick results and to cellar marketing for what will be with an incentive to produce.

A DARING ROBBERY

A Lone Robber Walks Away With a Thousand Dollars of Paris Mill Money.

[illegible]

THIS IS SOME [illegible]

[illegible]

WHY TALK OF WAR?

Congressman Hay Says Warring Nations Have Ample Fuel.

After an all-day discussion of the national defense [illegible] eight completed [illegible] the [illegible] million dollar army. Accordingly [illegible] bill.

The feature of the debate was a speech by Representative Hay of Virginia, chairman of the military committee, deprecating any talk and declaring that it was not necessary to add a single man to the standing army of the United States.

"How people can contend," Representative Hay said, "that the great nations now at war, which are exhausting themselves financially and physically, as soon as the war is over, are going to turn around and attack the strongest nation on earth is beyond my comprehension. The United States has a latent power greater than any other country, or of any other three countries in the civilized world. It is going to maintain peace with all the world. That is the policy of this country, not only of the administration, but of the entire country.

"Nobody wants war. We are not going to be anything to talk about war. All this talk of not being prepared for war and of countries having allies in Europe which make it necessary for us to go into large military expenditures at the expense of the peaceful arts, harbors, public buildings, roads and other activities, is absurd. I am not in sympathy with those who would add twenty-five thousand men and one thousand officers to the regular army now. It would cost 17 million dollars a year. There are other ways of building up the national defense."