

THE CHRISTIAN WORLD

FAITHFUL SERVICE.

Woman Who Has Been Sixty Years a Sunday School Teacher.

"In the teaching of a Bible class lies the secret of longevity and the maintaining of a youthful spirit with gray hairs," says Mrs. Mary A. Wright, who for nearly 60 years has been a teacher in the First Baptist Sunday school in Burlington, N. J. Mrs. Wright, who is now six years beyond the "three score and ten," took her first Bible class in the Baptist Sunday school in Burlington when but 16 years of age, and is still teaching, says Christian Herald. She joined the school when only eight and later, when she was given a class, the girls she taught were almost as old as herself. She continued for some time as an instructor of boys and girls; but in later years she has devoted herself to the teaching of adults, and her Bible class for women has long been the largest in the city. She is a remarkable little woman and her faithfulness and enthusiasm in her work have served as inspirations to the hundreds of younger teachers and scholars in the Sunday school, and to many others.



MRS. MARY A. WRIGHT.

She comes of a family many members of which were prominent as Bible teachers. Her father was a minister of the Gospel and her mother was one of the first teachers in the First Baptist Sunday school, organized in Burlington in 1825. Her husband, the late Noah E. Wright, was also an active Sunday school worker, and for 40 years was connected with the same school where his wife is still teaching, and where he himself was, for several terms, superintendent. Besides being a teacher, Mrs. Wright is prominent in mission work.

Teachers and officers of the Sunday school and members of Mrs. Wright's large Bible class tendered her a complimentary reception recently. Speaking of her career, Mrs. Wright says: "I have made many mistakes in life, but the teaching of the Bible is not a mistake. One would suppose that after so many years' study the Bible would grow old and uninteresting, but every time I read I find something new. When I started as a Sunday school teacher I little thought that I would spend so long a time in the work, but had I my life to live over again I would still teach a Bible class. I will give you a recipe for keeping young. Teach a class in a Sunday school."

Mrs. Sage's Benefactions.
Mrs. Russell Sage continues her benefactions in ways that promise most salutary results. She has given \$200,000 to enlarge the building for the naval branch of the Young Men's Christian association at the navy yard in Brooklyn. The existing building was presented by Miss Helen Gould and has accomplished a highly beneficent purpose. The structure is no longer adequate to the growing needs of the association, and the generosity of Mrs. Sage will meet an urgent want, says Troy Times. The jackies of the American navy, who are greatly profited by the provisions thus made for their comfort and pleasure, properly appreciate the work of these noble-minded women.

Rice Christians.
The Chinese missionaries call those natives who become converts for pecuniary motives "Rice Christians." There are 20 to 40 per cent of these. The missionaries are doing better and more successful work than they have ever done. The Chinese say that the missionaries have made more impression in the last ten years than in the previous 90. The medical and educational branches are especially praised. The Chinese, even of the highest classes, are grossly ignorant of the care of the health and cure of disease. Thus the missionaries have been able to perform wonders in the treatment of the sick.

A Hope of Reunion.
The Reformed church in France—the old Huguenot church—has been divided for many years into Orthodox and "Liberal" sections, with an antagonism so bitter that it has not been practicable to hold a meeting of the synod, and the breach has seemed to be widening up to nearly the present time. The situation had become critical in view of the operation of the separation law. A hope of reunion is at last held out by the results of a conference of representative members of both wings recently held at Jarpa to devise a declaration of principles upon which they might come together.

Elect Secretary.
Rev. Joseph Wilson Cochran, D. D., pastor of the Northminster Presbyterian church, Philadelphia, has been elected to the secretaryship of the board of education of the Presbyterian church in the U. S. A.

Van Dyke Stays at Princeton.
Dr. Henry van Dyke, urged by the faculty and students of Princeton college to withdraw his resignation, has reconsidered his decision, and will remain with the college.

LITTLE CAUSE FOR WORRY.

More or Less Glittering Bait Held Out to Cow Punchers.

Over in the Salmon river meadows country, in Idaho, ranged a wild and woolly bunch of long-haired cow punchers, whose knowledge of the world was confined mainly to trips after cattle into surrounding counties. Into this reckless but verdant community there came the smooth-tongued representative of a wild west show, who hired several riders at a high salary to do a hair-raising act, the chief feature being that they should appear to be thrown from their horses and dragged by the foot.

After they had practiced in a corral for a while one of them loosened himself and rising from the dirt, disheveled and dazed, inquired:

"Say, mister, ain't this rather dangerous? We might get killed."

"That's all right," chirped the show's representative cheerfully.

"Your salary will go on just the same."—Lippincott's Magazine.

THE REORGANIZED NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The new Board of Trustees of the New York Life Insurance Company, chosen by the policyholders under the Armstrong laws, has taken charge of the company's affairs and has begun the work of reorganization.

In choosing the principal officers of the company, the Board has adhered to the idea that a life insurance company should be managed by life insurance men. The new president is Darwin P. Kingsley, a college bred man of good New England stock, who has been in the company's service in a variety of capacities for a period of nearly twenty years. In the parlance of life insurance, he "began with the rate book" and has advanced step by step up to his present position.

The first vice president of the company is Thomas A. Buckner, who has served the company for more than a quarter of a century,—indeed has never had any other business connection.

Associated with these men are others long trained in the company's service, each an expert in his own department of work. Wm. E. Ingersoll, who has for many years had charge of the company's great business in Europe, is one of the second vice presidents, and will continue at the head of the company's office in Paris.

Rufus W. Weeks, who has been in the company's service for nearly forty years, ranks next to Mr. Buckner as vice president, and continuous as chief actuary of the company.

The policyholders have expressed their belief in this company in no uncertain terms. The upheaval in life insurance within the last two years has resulted in a great deal of misunderstanding and policyholders, alarmed on matters which were not very clear to them, have been disposed to give up their contracts at a heavy sacrifice. This has not been true in the New York Life to any great extent. The company had \$2,000,000,000 insurance on its books when the life insurance investigation began, and while the laws of the State of New York now do not permit any company to write over \$150,000,000 a year (which is about one-half the New York Life formerly did), the company's outstanding business still exceeds \$2,000,000,000.

Policyholders generally will be still further reassured by this action of the Board, as it places at the head of the company to protect their interests men of thorough training and unexceptionable character.

Home, Sweet Home.

The wife of a naval officer attached to the academy at Annapolis has in her employ an Irish servant, who recently gave evidence of nostalgia.

"You ought to be contented and not pine for your old home, Bridget," said the lady of the house. "You are earning good wages, your work is light, everyone is kind to you, and you have lots of friends here."

"Yis, mum," sadly replied Bridget; "but it's not the place where I be that makes me so homesick; it is the place where I don't be."

Good for Evil.

One Sunday a teacher was trying to illustrate to her small scholars the lesson, "Return good for evil." To make it practical she said:

"Suppose, children, one of your schoolmates should strike you, and the next day you should bring him an apple—that would be one way of returning good for evil."

To her dismay one of the little girls spoke up quickly:

"Then he would strike you again to get another apple!"

Her Disease.

One day Marjorie, aged three, wanted to play doctor with her sister. Marjorie was the "doctor," and she came to make a call on her sister, who made believe she was sick. "Do you want to know what you've got?" the doctor asked, after a critical examination. "Yes," faintly assented the sick woman. "You've got dirty hands," said Marjorie, dropping in disgust the wrist on which she had been feeling the pulse.

Advanced.

"Hiram," said Mrs. Kornkob to her husband, who was reading the Weekly Screech, "they say that Jones man who has taken the farm next to ours is mighty intellectual."

"I guess he is," replied Farmer Kornkob. "He knows four different almanacs by heart."—Milwaukee Sentinel.

When some people tell us they did their best we wonder what their worst is like.

FASHION'S REALM



LIQUID GOWNS

Fashion would seem to have the blues, and yet to suffer no depression therefrom, but indeed, to welcome them with gay enthusiasm. Every shade of blue is worn and many are combined in more or less happy union. Distinctly happy was the alliance of a blue voile gown of deep China blue with a peacock blue hat wreathed with blue roses, the costume being completed by blue kid gloves taking almost a royal tone.

I hate colored kid gloves. I do not think there is any garment upon which fashion could smile which has the power to arouse in me such ire as the sight of brightly colored kid gloves, and yet I have been informed on reliable authority that the colored kid glove is upon us, and that we are to welcome in turn blue gloves, green gloves, violet gloves and mauve gloves.

We have no mean choice between the various tones of biscuit, almond and wash-leather, and, by the way, with a blue serge dress and a black tie, wash-leather colored gloves must be reckoned as superlatively attractive; and talking of blue serge, I will return to the popular craze of blue, and note with much satisfaction that the blue serge dress looks extremely well when crowned with one of the hats of the new bright blue, which may best be described as China blue with a strong dash of peacock in it, trimmed at one side with a rosette of

black satin and at the other with a fluffy feather, soft, downy and light, every girl with red hair should wear a hat of this colored blue.

To turn to consideration of the costumes shown in our large illustration. The figure on the right reveals a dress of the finest ninon, trimmed with thick lace and tassels, and the hat is of crinoline straw with a panache of feathers at one side. It would look well either in a biscuit color or in pale gray. I should say, although I own to a friend who has determined to copy it in dull light pink, and I note parenthetically that all shades of dull light pink are receiving considerable attention, while I remember with gratitude a costume made of this ninon with the ninon worked into rosettes and tassels, bearing a bodice of Japanese outline, with a vest and the under sleeves of very fine ivory net. Crowned with a crinoline hat of brown encircled with brown leaves and pink and red roses the result was pre-eminently satisfying.

But I am forgetting that other illustration, which expresses a costume designed for dress outdoor occasions, held across the front with coral buttons set in gold, fine lace forming the vest, and the ninon skirt. For grace commend me to the well hung ninon skirt! The hat you will see is trimmed with a monster bow of ribbon, and in the tying of the ribbon is there much art.

SOME SUMMER STYLES

One of the peculiarities of the present season's styles is the marked tendency to abolish any definite line of the figure. The ideal line is long, undulating and undefined; and if by any chance a bodice seems more or less tight-fitting, fashion at once throws over it some loose coat or floating



Simple Afternoon Dress.

draperies, which give the required suggestion of mystery. This is exemplified in the accompanying sketch, which represents a simple afternoon dress for the present moment, when the weather is too doubtful to permit of our rallying forth in muslin. The skirt is of foulard, a deep cream ground besprinkled with large violet spots, the trimming consisting of two wavy bands of quilled satin ribbon of the same color as the violet spots.

With this is worn as bodice a shirt of fine lawn with a double frill of lace down the front, and a low-cut waistcoat of violet satin. The desired loose outline is given by the quaint little short-waisted sac coat in deep cream taffetas, the same shade as the foulard, which is trimmed with bands of coarse cream silk braid and tassels, into which a thread of violet is worked delicately, the violet note being accentuated by the turned-back cuffs, which are of violet satin like the waistcoat. This original dress is completed by a big mushroom hat in cream straw, covered with a mass of bows in violet satin ribbon.

Naturally we are turning our attention at this time to all those light and seductive materials which manufacturers and dressmakers have devised for our temptation this year. The voiles and silk muslins are lovelier than ever just now, and so are the ninons and marquisettes, the fine satin cloths and shantungs, the foulards and tussorees; and perhaps loveliest of all in their soft colorings are the shot taffetas, with which the most exquisite effects can be obtained.

Amongst other articles of the apparel the walking shoe bears important relations to the summer outfit. Shoes have assumed a round-toe rather than a pointed one, and the latest method of their adjustment is a lacing of broad glaze ribbon, which is tied in a bow on the instep above the broad tongue. The shoes of the fashionable, which should be made, I will add as a final word, in black, brown or white or gray leather, or suede, and not in colors save and except for evening wear, when I would grant recognition to shoes of any color, but not to gloves of any color; these in bright hues must be eschewed at all times.

Own Their Own Farms.
Eighty-seven per cent. of the Canadian farmers own their own farms.

President Roosevelt Said:

"Texas is the Garden Spot of the Lord"

95,000 Acre Ranch of Dr. Chas. F. Simmons Now On the Market.

Here is Your Opportunity to Buy a Farm of from 10 Acres to 640 and Two Town Lots in This "Garden Spot" for \$210. Payable \$10 per Month Without Interest.

Investigation will show that this 95,000 acres comprises one of the finest bodies of Agricultural and Truck Farming land in the entire state, commencing about 36 miles south of San Antonio and about two miles south of Pleasanton (the county seat of Atascosa County), and extending through Atascosa and a part of McMullen Counties, to within 17 miles of my 60,000-acre Live Oak County Ranch, which I in four months last year, sold to 4,000 Home Seekers, on liberal terms, without interest on deferred payments, which gives the poor man, from his savings, a chance to secure a good farm and town lot for his home in town. I will donate and turn over to three bonded Trustees, \$250,000 from the proceeds of the sale of this property to the purchasers, as a bonus to the first railroad built through this property on the line which I shall designate.

This property is located on that middle plain between East Texas, where it rains too much, and the arid section of West Texas, where it does not rain enough.

Its close proximity to San Antonio, the largest city in the State, with a claimed population of over 100,000, enhances its value as a market for Agricultural and Truck farm products far beyond the value of similar land not so favorably located.

Topography.
Level to slightly rolling. Large, broad, rich valleys, encircled by elevations suitable for homes; 90 per cent. fine farming land, balance pasture land.

Forestry.
Ash, Elm, Gum, Hackberry, Live Oak, Mesquite, Pecan, abundant for shade, fencing and wood.

Soil.
About 60 per cent. rich, dark, sandy loam, balance chocolate or red sandy loam, usually preferred by local farmers, and each with soil averaging from 2 to 4 feet deep, with clay subsoil, which holds water.

Climate.
Mild, balmy, healthy, practically free from malaria, few frosts, no snow, no hard freezes; continuous sea breeze moderates extremes of heat and cold, producing warm winters and cool summers. Average temperature about 62 degrees.

Rainfall.
From the Government record, it is safe to assume that the rainfall on this property has been fully 35 inches per year, which is more than some of the old States have had, and is plentiful for ordinary crops properly cultivated, and for Grass Growing.

Improvements and Water.
This property is fenced and cross-fenced in many large and small pastures, with four barbed wires, with posts about 12 feet apart. Also a number of fine shallow wells.

Also a number of fine Lakes and Tanks.

Also, a number of fine flowing Artesian Wells, whose crystal streams flow for miles and miles down those creeks, whose broad, rich valleys, irrigable from those continuously flowing streams, make it the ideal place for the Marketing Gardener who desires to raise from two to three crops of marketable produce on the same ground every year.

Farming and Truck Farming.
Seasons never end.

This land is adapted to profitable culture of Beans, Cabbage, Celery, Cucumbers, Lettuce, Tomatoes, Beets, Carrots, Onions, Radish, Squash, Strawberries, Cauliflower, Okra, Oyster Plant, Peas, Raspberries, Turnips, Apples, Cantaloupes, Grapes, Irish Potatoes, Onions, Sweet Potatoes, Bananas, Dates, English Walnuts, Figs, Melons, Peanuts, Barley, Blackberries, Broom Corn, Lemons, Plums, Tobacco, Alfalfa, Rye, Oranges, Peaches, Pecans, Corn, Cotton, Oats, Wheat, Apples, Pears.

Page 63 of the book entitled "Beautiful San Antonio," officially issued by the Business Men's Club of San Antonio, dated May, 1906, says:

"It is readily conceded by all those who know anything about Texas that the most prolific agricultural section is that which recognizes San Antonio as its logical center, particularly that portion directly south of San Antonio, with the Gulf of Mexico bordering on the southeast and the Rio Grande bordering on the south and west."

"Within the last four or five years, in the territory named, special attention has been given to growing vegetables, they maturing at a time when they secure the maximum prices on Northern markets, which markets they virtually invade without a competitor. The profit in growing vegetables in this territory will be seen by an examination of the following figures, secured from reliable sources, showing

Net Earnings Per Acre:
"Watermelons from \$75.00 to \$200.00.
"Cantaloupes from \$40.00 to \$75.00.
"Cabbage from \$125.00 to \$225.00.
"Cauliflower from \$75.00 to \$225.00.
"Beans and Peas from \$100.00 to \$125.00.
"Tomatoes from \$125.00 to \$400.00.
"Potatoes from \$60.00 to \$150.00.
"Onions from \$150.00 to \$800.00.
"Tabasco Peppers from \$500.00 to \$900.00 per acre.

"The Chicago Record-Herald publishing the following individual experiences in South Texas:
"Men who came here with \$500 and \$600 a few years ago are now independently rich.
"A young man who came to this

country for his health, bought 19 acres and in one year cleared over \$6,000 from it, which was \$333.33 per acre.

"Another man, 65 years old, from 79 acres, sold \$5,000 worth of produce, from which he realized \$63.29 per acre and then raised a Cotton crop on part of it, which made him \$35 per acre, which made the same land net him \$98.29 per acre for that year.

"Another man from 80 acres in 1904 realized as follows: From Onions, \$2,220.91; from Cotton, \$1,800; 200 bushels Corn; 12 tons Hay; 5,600 pounds Sweet Potatoes.

"Another made \$3,200 from five acres of early Cabbage, which was \$640 per acre, and grew a second crop of Corn and Peas on the same ground that year.

"Another realized \$27,000 from 90 car loads of Cabbage, averaging \$300 per car, which was \$300.00 from each of the 130 acres he had planted.

"Another netted, above all expenses, \$60 per acre on Potatoes, and planted the same ground in Cotton that year from which he realized \$35 per acre, which made that ground yield him \$95 per acre.

"Another realized \$32,966 from 233 acres in Melons, which was \$141.32 per acre.

"Another netted \$21,000 from 35 acres in Onions, which was \$600 per acre.

"Another netted \$17,445, or \$79.23 per acre from nine cuttings of 220 acres in Alfalfa, which yielded in one year 2,475 tons and sold at \$11 per ton.

"Another received \$900 from one acre in Cauliflower; sown in July, transplanted in August, and marketed in December."

The same authority quotes the following statement from the Hon. Joseph Dally, of Chillicothe, Ill., who owns thousands of acres in the Illinois Corn Belt. He says:

"I am one of the heaviest taxpayers on farm lands in Mason and Tazewell Counties, Illinois, and I have been familiar with the conditions around San Antonio for 12 years. Any thrifty farmer can get rich, and make more money out of this cheap land, acre for acre, than any land in the State of Illinois, that sells from \$150 to \$225 per acre."

Come to the land of beautiful sunshine and almost perpetual harvest.

Where the people are prosperous, happy and contented.

Where the flowers bloom ten months in the year.

Where the farmers and gardeners, whose seasons never end, eat home-grown June vegetables in January, and back in mid-winter's balmy air and glorious sunshine.

Where the land yield is enormous and the prices remunerative.

Where something can be planted and harvested every month in the year.

Where the climate is so mild that the Northern farmer here save practically all his fuel bills and three-fourths the cost of clothing his family in the North.

Where the country is advancing and property values rapidly increasing.

Where all stock, without any feed, fatten winter and summer, on the native grasses and brush.

Where the same land yields the substantial of the temperate and the luxuries of the tropic zones.

Where the farmer does not have to work hard six months in the year to raise feed to keep his stock from dying during the winter, as they do in the North and Northwest.

Where there are no aristocrats and people do not have to work hard to have plenty and go in the best society.

Where the natives work less and have more to show for what they do than in any country in the United States.

Where houses, barns and fences can be built for less than half the cost in the North.

Where sunstrokes and heat prostrations are unknown.

Where sufferers with Asthma, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Hay Fever and Throat Troubles find relief.

Where, surrounded by fruits and vegetables, which ripen every month in the year, the living is better and less expensive than in the North.

Where the water is pure, soft and plentiful.

Where the taxes are so low that the amount is never missed.

Where Public and Private Schools and Churches of all denominations are plentiful.

Where peace, plenty and good will prevail.

Where it is so healthy that there are few physicians and most of them, to make a living supplement their income from other business.

\$1,000 Reward will be paid to any one proving that any statement in this advertisement is not true. Write for literature and name of nearest agent.

C. F. SIMMONS,
215 Alamo Plaza - San Antonio, Texas

Yes, But Will She?
Wedderly—"Can the girl you are engaged to swim?" Singleton—"I don't know. But why do you ask?" Wedderly—"Because, if she can, you ought to be happy. A girl who can swim can keep her mouth shut."—Sunny Stories.