

RECOLLECTIONS OF MOODY

A "Memory Talk" from the World's Most Famous Preacher.

HOW TO SUCCEED IN THE MINISTRY

The Evangelist's Account of His Greatest Meeting and Most Remarkable Conversation—St. Paul His Model.

It was in Boston, some forty-two years ago, that Dwight L. Moody began his work which has since made his name a household word...



As He Began Preaching.

As He Looks To-day.

DWIGHT L. MOODY.

Since and learned from his own lips many interesting things about his wonderful career.

HOW HE BEGAN PREACHING.

"It was in Boston, Mr. Moody, that your work began," I suggested. "How was it that you came to begin it? Did the determination come to you suddenly as conversion sometimes does to a man?"

"Not at all," replied the evangelist. I was a clerk in my uncle's store at the time, and I began to get into religious work as a Sunday school scholar. I was 18 then. I had had no particular bent toward religious work.

"I had no idea of giving myself entirely to religious work then, or even afterward when I moved to Chicago. I simply wanted to do what I could in the Sunday school and the Christian association, which I had joined. But the work piled up. I saw how much of it there was to do and how few there were to do it. I gave up more and more of my time to it until finally, at the request of some of my Christian association friends, I dropped out of business, where I knew that I should never be missed, and began his work, where I hoped that I could do some good."

FIRST MEETING WITH SANKEY.

"But you had a church in Chicago." "Well, they called it a church. It was an outgrowth of my mission work and not like most churches. Still I had a pleasant time there until the fire came and wiped it out. Then I met Mr. Sankey and we branched out into the work we have been doing ever since."

Annual Sales over 6,000,000 Boxes

BEECHAM'S PILLS advertisement with logo and text: FOR BILIOUS AND NERVOUS DISORDERS such as Wind and Pain in the Stomach, Headache, Dizziness, Drowsiness, Flushing of the Face, Loss of Appetite, Constipation, etc.

A WONDERFUL MEDICINE. BEECHAM'S PILLS, taken as directed, will quickly restore females to complete health. They promptly remove obstructions or irregularities of the system and cure sick headaches. For Weak Stomach, Impaired Digestion, Disordered Liver in Men, Women or Children, Beecham's Pills are Without a Rival.

LARGE SALE of any Patent Medicine in the World, 25c. at all Drug Stores.

15,000 persons were present. I have seldom had an audience that responded more readily to my appeals.

A REMARKABLE CONVERSATION.

"What was your most remarkable conversation?" "It was at that same meeting, I think. It was that of an English racing man named Sturges. He was a man of a very fine track and all that it implies. He was a third owner of the Epsom races and a well known character in sporting circles."

"Did you ever preach to a man out of an audience?" "Sometimes I see a man or a woman who is plainly having a struggle, who has been beaten, but not quite convinced. Then I try to say something that will appeal directly to those persons. Any man who is accustomed to speaking from a platform can tell whether he is carrying his audience with him or not."

"Well, I do and I don't. I am always making notes and clippings and one of them in envelopes. Here is one on these lines which I have just received from my pocket. 'Whenever I want to get up a sermon I go to one of these envelopes and find down a number of points on a little slip which I take out the points which I want to use and follow them closely.'

"St. Paul. He was, I think, the model for all Christian workers—fearless, single-hearted, the most heroic figure in all history."

"You know, Mr. Moody, that there is nothing that interests young men so much as the answer to the question, 'How to succeed?' from one who has himself made a successful success in the world and who has the success for young men going into the ministry."

"DON'T UNDERSTAND HIS POWER. For once the great evangelist was stumped. Moody cannot answer that question in so many words. There is nobody who is so lowly as to understand the reason of his power over men than he. As he once told Prof. Drummond, he honestly believes that there are 10,000 sermons preached every week by unknown men who observe the laws that are better than anything he can do."

"ABOUT 'THE WOOL-SACK.' 'What is the wool-sack?' is the name given to the lord chancellor's seat. It is a crimson cushion, with no side or back support, and not especially comfortable to sit upon."

Mr. Alexander Macdonnell, clerk of the House of Lords, London, has just returned home after a visit of several weeks to this country. In the course of his trip Mr. Macdonnell visited Washington and was thus enabled to make a comparison between the methods of our own aristocratic senate and that of a august body with which he is officially connected.

more disappointed when you came to look into the House of Lords."

PEER AND SENATOR AT WORK

Clerk of the British House of Lords Draws Some Contrasts.

"The law lords sit as a court of appeal from the judicial ranks, but any of the members who have held high judicial positions. It is provided over by the lord chancellor and sits as a court four days in the week when there is business for it to consider. The lord chancellor does not sit on the wool-sack on these occasions, except when he delivers judgment, when he resumes that place."

ANNOUNCING THE QUEEN'S ABSENCE. "Of course the peers have certain offices and certain formal functions which are in-herently theirs and which require a great deal of ceremony. For example, the formal notification of the royal assent is one of these, and when the assent of the crown to any bill is given, it is formally expressed the lord commissioners attend the chamber in state—that is to say, in their robes—and sit together at one side of the room. The speaker of the commons, his attendants are also present in the same robes."

"The wool-sack is the name given to the lord chancellor's seat. It is a crimson cushion, with no side or back support, and not especially comfortable to sit upon. The name comes from the fact that the longest and most finely-combed fleeces in England was once used for its covering. There are several other terms peculiar to the House of Lords which are not generally understood. For instance, the painted chamber is not a picture gallery. It is the room where the peers and commons are supposed to meet when they come together in conference."

"The House of Lords is the supreme court of England, is it not?" "The House of Lords is the supreme court of England, is it not?" "The House of Lords is the supreme court of England, is it not?"

LAID AND INDUSTRY.

New York's "L" roads have 5,520 employees. Manitoba farmers are shipping large quantities of stock to the Yukon. The Ottawa (Que.) woolen mill is running at full capacity with forty hands. Employee of the woolen mill at Blackinton, Mass., last week received 5 per cent increase.

HOW THE PEERS DO BUSINESS. There are certain peculiarities in the manner of conducting debate in the House of Lords not found in most legislative chambers. For instance, a member on rising to speak does not address the chair, but invariably begins 'My lords.' Thus, if two members wish to speak at the same time, the lord chancellor does not decide which shall have the floor. On the contrary, he usually allows each to speak in his own order, or else some other member calls out which shall continue. In a body like the commons or your own congress this arrangement would not be practicable, but the peers there is never any difficulty over it."

"Another peculiarity of the lords is that the sittings are very brief compared with those of either house. The peers do not convene till 4:15 in the afternoon and rise in time for dinner at 6. This is because the lords have a small amount of business to consider compared with the vast bulk that passes through the hands of the Commons."

"When the lord chancellor himself wishes to speak he steps aside from the wool-sack to a small table at the side. There is a curious reason for this. It is that the wool-sack is technically considered as outside the House of Lords. It has happened on one or two occasions that it has been occupied by one who was not a peer."

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pleasure gallery. It is the room where the peers and commons are supposed to meet when they come together in conference. As the commons usually sit in morning dress, and the lords in evening dress, and they speak as you senators do, like barristers, trying to bring out their points clearly, rather than with any attempt at eloquence. The lords usually sit in evening dress, and the commons in morning dress, and they speak as you senators do, like barristers, trying to bring out their points clearly, rather than with any attempt at eloquence. The lords usually sit in evening dress, and the commons in morning dress, and they speak as you senators do, like barristers, trying to bring out their points clearly, rather than with any attempt at eloquence.

WHO FEARS TO SPEAK OF '98?

John E. Redmond's Calendar of the Famous Irish Rebellion.

ABRIDGED HISTORY OF THE REVOLT Record of a Fierce Struggle for Independence, the Centennial of Which Irishmen Will Celebrate This Year.

During the current year 1898 Irishmen all the world over will celebrate the centennial of the last great armed struggle for their country's independence. From America, from Australia, and from every corner of the globe where the children of Ireland dwell visitors will, this year, return for a brief commemorative visit to the scene of the 1798 insurrection."

As a result, indeed, in that fierce struggle against English supremacy in the green isle has acquired a renewed interest. For the benefit of Irish-Americans a bird's-eye view of the incidents of the insurrection has been prepared. The "Calendar of '98," as it may be termed, has been carefully revised by John E. Redmond, M. P., Mr. Redmond's successor in the leadership of the Irish nationalist party. The review is accurate and impartial and will be a useful and handy guide for those preparing to visit Ireland during the year.

MIR. REDMOND'S CALENDAR OF 1798. The following is the calendar: May 27—Recapture of the insurrection. On the previous day (May 26) a brigade of yeomanry and militia had burned the church of Ballyvaughan, of which Rev. John Murphy was rector. This act precipitated the rising. On May 28—Father Murphy mustered a large force and led it against Enniscorthy. Battle of Enniscorthy, in which the British were again defeated and the town captured. On May 30—Flight of Three Rock mountain. British routed with heavy loss. Town of Wexford surrendered to the Irish. Beauchamp Bagenal Harvey of Barry castle elected commander-in-chief of the insurgents, with Father Murphy second in command. On June 1—Capture of Newtownbarry, under Captain Keogh, and subsequent recapture by a large force of British regulars during the night. Heavy loss on both sides. On the same day the insurgents under Rev. John Murphy were badly defeated at Ballyvaughan. These were the first serious checks received by the insurgents. On June 2—Capture by the Irish forces of Lord Kingsborough and several British officers. Additional forces arrived from England, General Walpole assuming command. On June 4—Battle of Tobermory. The Irish, armed chiefly with pikes, utterly routed General Walpole and captured his cannon. Pursuit of the British to the town of Gorey. After an ineffectual attempt to capture the place by assault, the insurgents retired to the mountains. On June 5—Battle of Ross. Three times the Irish captured the town after great loss. General Harvey showed incompetence as a leader, and allowed drunkenness and plundering. As a result, the British returned with reinforcements during the night and recaptured the stronghold. The struggle for its possession had lasted altogether thirteen hours, and had been attended with extraordinary bloodshed. General Jones commanded the British. On June 8—Formal deposition from the insurgent leadership of Harvey, and election of Rev. Philip Murphy in his stead. Harvey's weak command had, however, done so much to demoralize his men that Roche found almost insurmountable difficulties

enough to marry two wives is compelled by law to live with both of them in the same house. When it comes to the refinements of torture the Hungarians are not so slow. It is stated that the archbishop of Canterbury has resolved to allow no more licenses to be issued in his diocese for the marriage of divorced persons. The bishop of Bristol has directed that none be issued by his chancellor; thus making the fourteenth bishop who has taken this step.

One hundred and seven witnesses were summoned to appear in the court of common pleas at Rarvenny, O., in the case wherein Mary Ellen Rogers and Volney Rogers for divorce on the grounds that having lived with her for forty years he never took her anywhere for forty years to church.

The engagement of Mr. George J. Zolnay, a sculptor of New York, and Mrs. Bettie Newman, an artist of Nashville, Tenn., is announced. Mrs. Newman had three pictures in the Paris Salon of 1897. She is from Westchester county, N. Y., and will return in the spring, when the marriage will take place.

A man in Birmingham, N. Y., out of the kindness of his heart, said recently that he would be a father to the children of a destitute widow, meaning that he would help them to the extent of his power. But the widow attacked him for the meaning of her remark, and has sued him for breach of promise.

The contention of some modern scientists that matrimony is conducive to longevity is strikingly exemplified in the case of Isaac Zeevi, who died in Jersey City at the age of 97. Such strong faith had he in the superstitious belief that matrimony is conducive to matrimony, that he married four times, and he was blessed with twenty-nine children.

From a recent issue of our esteemed contemporary, the "Lancet," we learn that a question of matrimony is being argued in Warsaw. The case is that of Mrs. Helena Marcello-Czarskowska, the celebrated Polish actress, to Mr. Wladyslaw Palling, an actor. They will not "marry" in the United States.

Miss Laura A. Daly of Greenup, Ill., and Edward Cromette were married at that place on Saturday. They were strangers, or, at least, they had never met before. Miss Daly attracted Cromette's attention as correspondent of a church paper. That led to an interchange of letters, and soon both announced their intention to marry. The marriage was celebrated on Sunday last.

At what age does a woman cease to think of matrimony? This is a question often asked, and the true answer is not as long as she continues to breathe. That, at any rate, seems to be true of a certain lady of 115, who has lately married. Mrs. M. The venerable person has, it is stated, a habit of marrying whenever she becomes a widow the oldest man in the village, and no record can be found of the number of times she has wedded. Her last husband was an old man of 98 and he had no hankering after the matrimonial widow, but she married him for all that.

"WHAT MIGHT BE DONE." "Charles Maskey." What glorious deeds, my suffering brother, would you do? Would they unite the warring nations? Would they bring peace and brotherly love to all men? And ease their scorn of one another, All slaver's, warfar, lies and wrongs, All vice and crimes might die together, And fruit and corn Be free as waifs in summer weather, The meadow's wreath that ever trod, The deepest sunk in gull and sorrow, Might stand erect In peace and brotherly love, And share the beaming world tomorrow, What might be done? This might be done, And more than this my suffering brother, More than the tongue Of a great man's words, If men were wise and loved each other, The world would be a better place.

CONVULSIONS. Mrs. Minnie Cushman daughter of Chapman Bateman of the United States army, and Garratt White, a full-blooded Pagan Indian, were married at Dupper, Mont., Thursday.

Miss Richardson of Kentucky, who was cheated out of a bottle of forty-year-old whisky, has announced her engagement to marry a Louisville newspaper poet.

Andrew Wheelock of Lowell, Mass., aged 78, has filed an affidavit of marriage with Margaret McKeen, his housekeeper, in the city clerk's office of that place. Mr. Wheelock is a millionaire and this is his first venture.

Lord Bute offers to give \$90 to any young girls of the town of Rothersey who are anxious to marry and yet have no means to go to housekeeping. The first recipient of the bounty was Miss McKay, whose name was announced to him a few days ago.

Bogany is punished in a peculiar manner in Hungary. The man who has been foolish

in the way of restoring order and discipline. Numerous skirmishes occurred, notably one at Castlecomer, county Kilkenny, between the rebels and a large force under Sir Charles Asgill and the earl of Ormonde. The Irish defeated, and their leader, Captain John Brennan, killed. (The imported English muskets in the Castlecomer collection fell into their hands against the rebels.)

BEGINNING OF THE END. June 9—Battle of Arklow, county Wick. Several hours of severe fighting, resulting in a drawn battle, the insurgents running short of ammunition and retiring in good order. The rebel leaders, Rev. M. Murphy, killed by a cannon ball. The Irish firmly entrenched, repulsed a night attack with heavy loss.

June 12—Death of the insurgents at Barrow, county Carlow. Skirmish of Tinahilly, the Irish victorious.

June 19—Second flight of Three Rocks mountain. The insurgent division of 7,000 men, under the leadership of General Philip Roche and Edmund Ryan the Irish, were routed at Tinahilly, and were pursued with considerable loss.

June 20—Heavy defeat of the insurgents after four and one-half hours of severe fighting. The insurgent division of 7,000 men, under the leadership of General Philip Roche and Edmund Ryan the Irish, were routed at Tinahilly, and were pursued with considerable loss.

June 22—Battle of Vaneau hill, British, fully armed and numbering 20,000 men, surrounded the Irish forces, which consisted of only about 2,000 with firearms and less than 10,000 with pikes and spears. The British, under the leadership of General Philip Roche and Edmund Ryan the Irish, were routed at Tinahilly, and were pursued with considerable loss.

June 25—Remnant of the insurgent army crossed the river Barrow into Kilkenny county. Battle of Greveling in which the Irish, under Rev. John Murphy, won a temporary victory.

The rising in the south ended with the capture of Rev. John Murphy, Beauchamp Bagenal Harvey and many others, including the insurgent chiefs. Most of them, including the two mentioned, were summarily executed.

All this time the French, with whom Wolfe Tone had formed an alliance on behalf of the insurgents, had been leaving their descent upon the Irish coast. At last they ventured, during the early autumn, to land at Killisnoo in Sligo, under General Humbert, with Tom Hynes as commander-in-chief. For a time the invasion prospered and a large force of British was routed at Bellinagh, but Lord Cornwallis surrounding the French with his superior force, Humbert was obliged to surrender. The French officers captured were treated as prisoners of war, but Tone, and the other Irish in the army, were sentenced to death.

This ended the Irish rebellion of 1798—a struggle remarkable, indeed, when one considers the brave effort made by a handful of badly armed volunteers against a large, well-equipped and well-organized army of regulars. Any Irishman should therefore be proud to see any Irishman should "fear to speak of '98."

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Sold throughout the world. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Sole Props., Boston. British depot: F. NEWBERRY & SONS, 1, King Edward-st., London. "How to Cure Skin-Tortured Babies," free.



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