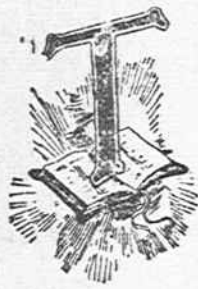


DR. J. WILBUR CHAPMAN, GREATEST EVANGELIST

His Sermons Are Read and Heard by More People
Than Those of Any Living Pulpit Orator.



That galaxy of notables that distinguish Indiana as the most prolific producer of famous men in this generation—Lew Wallace, James Whitcomb Riley, Charles Major and others—must now be added

the name of Dr. J. Wilbur Chapman, for he is the most distinguished evangelist in the country, and his sermons are read and heard by more people than are those of any other pulpit orator.

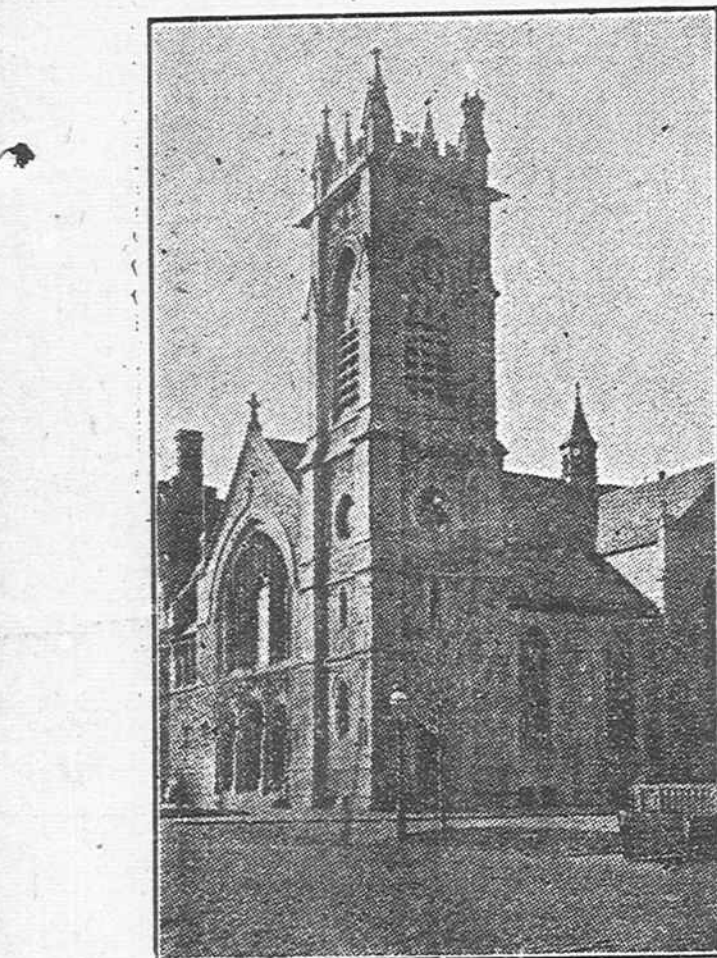
J. Wilbur Chapman was born in Richmond, Ind., on the 17th of June, 1859. His mother died when he was but twelve years of age, and his father when he was nineteen. He pursued his classical studies at Oberlin College and Lake Forest University, and graduated from Lane Theological Seminary, Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1882. While in the theological seminary his earnest spirit led him to engage in aggressive work in some of the neighboring communities. His life as a pastor has been a continuous series of remarkable successes.

In 1883, while on a visit to a former classmate in Northern New York, he was called and accepted the pastorate of the Reformed Church at Schuylerville, N. Y. Here a revival commenced that brought into the church scores of people. In 1885 he accepted the call of the First Reformed Church of Albany, N. Y., one of the most aristocratic and conservative churches in the State. It may be worthy of note that the church had been without a pastor for over two years, and had listened to 110 candidates, when they selected this young man as their under shepherd. In five years this old, formal church was transformed into an aggressive evangelistic body—and 500 people were brought out of the world into its fellowship. While here he responded to invitations to engage in evangelistic services in many places in New York and neighboring States, where his services were blessed in a marked degree.

In 1889 he received a hearty call to be the successor of Dr. A. T. Pierson in Bethany Church, of Philadelphia, the church of which Hon. John Wanamaker is an elder. The Albany church offered him greater inducements to remain by increase of salary and larger liberty to do outside evangelistic work, but finally consented to the separation.

He entered upon his duties at Bethany Church early in 1890, and commenced what is perhaps the most remarkable experience of any American church along the evangelistic lines. In less than three years there were added to the church membership 1100 souls on confession of their faith, more than half of them being men.

The church was so perfectly organized under his direction that it would be difficult for a person to be in attendance at any of its services and not be reached by the members in a social, as well as a spiritual way. During his



DR. CHAPMAN'S CHURCH, THE FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN, NEW YORK CITY.

pastorate in this church he was permitted to engage in evangelistic work in Cincinnati, Cleveland, Jersey City and many other places in several States.

Notes of Progress.
Weatherford (Texas) Cotton Mills, reported recently as organized, held a meeting of stockholders during the week to consider character of plant to be built. It was determined that a mill of 3500 spindles for manufacturing hosiery yarns be equipped. Capital is \$50,000. J. A. Fant is president.
The Newport News (Va.) Knitting Mill was destroyed by fire this week, at a loss of \$20,000. The insurance nearly covers the loss, but it has not been stated if the plant will be rebuilt.

Remarkable Work at Bethany Church.
It is not an ordinary thing for a pastor of a flourishing church of 3000 members, with a Sunday-school of 3200, to resign his charge for the work of an evangelist.

The pressure upon Dr. Chapman to engage exclusively in evangelistic work by eminent clergymen and laymen throughout the country while pastor of Bethany Church, Philadelphia,



THE REV. DR. J. WILBUR CHAPMAN.

became greater than could well be estimated by any one who had not been in a similar position, until he was constrained in the fall of 1892 to tender his resignation so that he could devote himself entirely to this wider field of service.

After being away from the Bethany work three years the congregation, not being able to find a man to carry on the work begun by Dr. Chapman, a most urgent and pressing call was made to him to again take up the work as its senior pastor, having as his associates the Rev. Charles A. Dickey, D.

preacher. As a man he is most lovable, conscientious, consecrated. The fact that he has been for years a pastor puts him in quick touch with ministers, receiving their hearty co-operation.
It is a remarkable fact that wherever Dr. Chapman has held evangelistic services it attracts the attention of the press to an unusual degree.
The Rev. Emil Levy says: "Those who have heard Dr. Chapman are at one in the first favorable impression they receive from his open, frank and earnest manner of address. He never descends to the level of cheap witticisms or offensive sarcasms, or a desire 'to make them feel good and laugh.' He is always earnest and reverent in the treatment of the truth, and he presents it with a clearness of thought and a wealth of illustration which enlists the attention of his hearers and holds it from start to finish. After a cool estimate of his powers it might be safely said that he is never more powerful than at the afternoon meetings, which are largely for the benefit of Christians, calculated to deepen their spiritual lives and make them altogether 'self-surrendered' to God."

At present Dr. Chapman is pastor of the Fourth Presbyterian Church in New York City. He left his Philadelphia charge in the height of his success, and only after great pressure was brought to bear on him for the New York field. It was represented to him that the Fourth Church was moribund and that only he could revive it. So at a great pecuniary sacrifice he took up the work, and the results have been phenomenal. His auditorium is the most consistently crowded in the metropolis.

Many doors in the past two years have been opened to him, both in this country and across the water, to enter other fields and other lines of Christian work, and while many of these calls have been most flattering, Dr. Chapman has stoutly turned his face against them, feeling that God had placed His seal upon him for special evangelistic work.

The present Thames storage reservoirs hold 1,193,000,000 gallons. The new ones will contain 4,983,000,000 gallons.

Marbles used in Britain are imported chiefly from Italy, France, Belgium and Africa. Sicilian is the cheapest and commonest.

Minor Mention.
Ouachita Cotton Mills, Monroe, La., which was completed recently, has a portion of its machinery in operation producing yarns. Its equipment is 2500 spindles and 75 looms, which will all be producing as soon as the necessary operatives can be secured.

The steamer Claudius cleared from Mobile last week for Liverpool, England, and Belfast, Ireland, with a banner cargo of timber and lumber consisting of 6,223,532 superficial feet.

In this three years of his pastoral relation with Bethany something like 1000 persons were added to the membership, a majority of them men.

ASymposium of Appreciations.

The Rev. Dr. Lucock, of Bloomington, Ind., in writing to a friend about Dr. Chapman's work there says: "His work is scarcely begun until he has the confidence, affection and cordial support of those associated with him. Pastors realize that an excitement for the honor and glory of the evangelist is studiously avoided. Flashy results are not sought after, but the laying of foundations for work in this special line by pastor and church for months after the evangelist has closed his work. His methods employed are such as to encounter the least resistance and criticism."

A clergyman writes: "Dr. Chapman is a most magnetic, spiritually minded

THE PROCLAMATION

President Roosevelt Concerning
Philippine Affairs

A GENERAL AMNESTY IS GRANTED

Peace Declared to Exist in All Parts
of the Island Except Territory Occupied By the Moros.

Washington, Special.—The President has formally declared the restoration of peace in the Philippine archipelago, has placed the islands under complete civil control, and has extended general amnesty to the Filipinos who have been in rebellion. These three things, marking one of the most important chapters in Philippine history, were accomplished through the issue of three separate orders and the proclamations, one by the President over his own signature, extending amnesty; one through Secretary Root, by the President's order, relieving General Chaffee from his duties as military governor, and a third, which takes the shape of a general order, addressed to the entire army of the United States, in which Secretary Root takes occasion to express the President's high appreciation of the work it has accomplished, both in Cuba and in the Philippines. The amnesty proclamation is as follows:

"By the President of the United States:

"A PROCLAMATION.

"Whereas, Many of the inhabitants of the Philippine archipelago were in insurrection against the authority and sovereignty of the kingdom of Spain at diverse times from August, 1896, until the cession of the archipelago by that kingdom to the United States of America, and since such cession many of the persons so engaged in insurrection had recently resisted the authority and sovereignty of the United States, and

"Whereas, The insurrection against the authority and sovereignty of the United States is now at an end, and peace has been established in all parts of the archipelago except in the country inhabited by the Moro tribes, to which this proclamation does not apply, and

"Whereas, During the course of the insurrection against the kingdom of the United States, persons engaged therein, or those in sympathy with and abetting them, committed many acts of violation of the laws of civilization, warfare, but it is believed that such acts were generally committed in ignorance of these laws, and under orders issued by the civil or military insurrectionary leaders, and

"Whereas, It is deemed to be wise and human, in accordance with the beneficent purposes of the government of the United States towards the Filipino people and conducive to peace and order, to have not already effected arrangements, shall not be held criminally responsible, but shall be relieved from punishment for participation in these insurrections and for unlawful acts committed during the course thereof by a general amnesty and pardon.

"Now, therefore, be it known that I, Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the power and authority vested in me by the constitution, do hereby proclaim and declare without reservation or condition except as hereinafter provided, a full and complete pardon and amnesty of all persons in the Philippine archipelago who have participated in the insurrections aforesaid, or who have given aid and comfort to persons participating in said insurrections, for the offenses of treason, or sedition, and for all offenses political in their character committed in the course of such insurrections pursuant to orders issued by the civil or military insurrectionary authorities, or which grow out of internal political feuds or dissensions between Filipinos and Spaniards, or the Spanish authorities, or which resulted from internal political feuds or dissensions among the Filipinos themselves, during either of said insurrections;

"Providing, however, that the pardon and amnesty hereby granted shall not include such persons committing crimes since May 1, 1902, in any province in the archipelago in which at the time civil government was established, nor shall it include such persons as have been heretofore finally convicted of the crimes of murder, rape, arson or robbery by any military or civil tribunal organized under the authority of Spain of the United States, and by special application may be made to the proper authority for pardon by any person belonging to the exempted classes and such clemency as is consistent with humanity and justice will be liberally extended, and further

"Provided, that this amnesty and pardon shall not affect the title or right of the government of the United States or that of the Philippine Islands to any property or property rights heretofore used or appropriated by the military or civil authorities of the government of the United States, or that of the Philippine Islands organized under authority of the United States by way of confiscation or otherwise, and

"Provided, further, that every person who shall seek to avail himself of this proclamation shall take and subscribe the following oath before any authority in the Philippine archipelago authorized to administer oaths, namely: 'I, _____, solemnly swear or affirm, that I recognize the authority of the United States of America in the Philippine Islands and will maintain true faith and allegiance thereto, that I impose upon myself this obligation voluntarily without mental reservation or purpose of evasion, so help me God.'

"Given under my hand at the city of Washington this Fourth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand, nine hundred and two, and in the one hundred and twenty-seventh year of the independence of the United States.

"THEODORE ROOSEVELT,

"By the President:
"ELIHU ROOT,
"Secretary of War."

THE CANDIDATES

Names of Those Who Aspire to Serve
the State.

The following is a complete list of the candidates for the Senate, the State offices and Congressmen in the various districts, given in the order in which their pledges were filed with the chairman:

U. S. SENATE.

A. C. Latimer, D. S. Henderson, Geo. Johnston, Wm. Elliott, J. J. Hemphill, J. G. Evans.

GOVERNOR.

W. H. Timmerman, M. F. Ansel, D. C. Heyward, W. J. Talbert, J. H. Tillman.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

C. L. Blease, J. T. Sloan, F. B. Gary.

ATTORNEY GENERAL.

W. F. Stevenson, U. X. Gunter, Jr.

STATE TREASURER.

R. H. Jennings.

SECRETARY OF STATE.

J. T. Canty, J. H. Wilson, J. Thos. Austin.

SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION.
O. B. Martin, J. J. McMahon.

COMPTROLLER GENERAL.
W. H. Sharp, A. W. Jones, G. L. Walker, N. W. Brooker.

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL.
J. D. Frost, G. D. Rouse, Paul E. Ayer, J. M. Patrick, J. C. Boyd.

RAILROAD COMMISSIONER.
Jas. Cansler, A. C. Jepson, B. L. Caughman, H. J. Kinard, J. G. Welling, W. B. Evans, J. G. Mobley, H. H. Prince, Thos. N. Berry, J. C. Wilborn.

CONGRESS.

FIRST DISTRICT.

T. W. Bacot, Geo. S. Legare.

SECOND DISTRICT.

G. D. Bellinger, J. Wm. Thurmond, Geo. W. Croft.

THIRD DISTRICT.

I. H. McCall, Wm. N. Graydon, Wyatt Aiken, Geo. E. Prince, Wm. J. Stripling, E. M. Rucker, Jr., R. F. Smith.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

Stanyard Wilson, Jos. T. Johnson.

FIFTH DISTRICT.

W. B. Wilson, D. E. Finley, J. W. Floyd, T. J. Strait.

SIXTH DISTRICT.

R. B. Scarborough.

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

A. F. Lever, J. B. McLaughlin.

The Schedule.

The campaign schedules are as follows:

SENATORIAL.

15. Orangeburg, Thursday, July 10.

16. Bamberg, Friday, July 11.

17. George's, Saturday, July 12.

18. Charleston, Tuesday, July 15.

19. Walterboro, Wednesday, July 16.

20. Beaufort, Friday, July 18.

21. Hampton, Saturday, July 19.

22. Barnwell, Tuesday, July 22.

23. Aiken, Wednesday, July 23.

24. Edgewood, Thursday, July 24.

25. Saluda, Saturday, July 26.

26. Lexington, Monday, July 28.

27. Newberry, Tuesday, July 29.

28. Laurens, Thursday, July 31.

29. Pickens, Saturday, August 2.

30. Walhalla, Monday, August 4.

31. Anderson, Tuesday, August 5.

32. Abbeville, Friday, August 8.

33. Greenville, Saturday, August 9.

34. Union, Tuesday, August 12.

35. Spartanburg, Wednesday, Aug. 13.

36. Gaffney, Thursday, August 14.

37. Yorkville, Saturday, August 15.

38. Lancaster, Tuesday, August 19.

39. Chester, Wednesday, August 20.

40. Winnsboro, Thursday, August 21.

STATE.

16. Abbeville, Thursday, July 10.

17. Anderson, Friday, July 11.

18. Walhalla, Monday, July 14.

19. Pickens, Wednesday, July 16.

20. Greenville, Thursday, July 17.

21. Laurens, Friday, July 18.

22. Union, Monday, July 21.

23. Spartanburg, Tuesday, July 22.

24. Gaffney, Wednesday, July 23.

25. Yorkville, Friday, July 25.

26. Chester, Saturday, July 26.

27. Winnsboro, Tuesday, July 29.

28. Lancaster, Wednesday, July 30.

29. Camden, Thursday, July 31.

30. Chesterfield, Saturday, August 2.

31. Bennettsville, Tuesday, August 5.

32. Bishopville, Wednesday, August 6.

23. Darlington, Thursday, August 7.

24. Florence, Friday, August 8.

35. Marion, Saturday, August 9.

36. Conway, Tuesday, August 12.

37. Georgetown, Thursday, August 14.

38. Kingstree, Saturday, August 16.

39. Monk's Corner, Tuesday, August 19.

40. Manning, Wednesday, August 20.

41. Columbia, Thursday, August 21.

Spencer Adams Made Judge.

Washington, Special.—The President has nominated Spencer B. Adams, of North Carolina, chief judge, and Walter L. Weaver, of Ohio, and H. S. Foote, of California, associate judges, of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Citizenship Court. Also Seymour W. Hancock to be postmaster at Newbern, N. C. These nominations were confirmed by the Senate, as also were the nominations of B. E. Beeson as postmaster at Kernersville, N. C., and L. St. Burdick as postmaster at Sea Breeze, Fla.

Buys Two Railroads.

Roanoke, Va., Special.—The Norfolk & Western Railway Company has bought and took charge of two railroads, adding 25 miles to that system. The first is the Leger & Southern Railway, which runs from Leger to Rutter, W. Va. It is completed for the length of five miles and reaches into a valuable timber belt. The other road is the Hillsboro Railroad, which connects the Norfolk & Western with the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern at Sardinia, O., and is twenty miles long.

Killed By a Ball.

Midlothian, Tex., Special.—Pitcher Charles Harrington, who until recently was a member of the Dallas team of the Texas League, was killed by a batted ball here. Harrington had pitched a ball which was hit back to the pitcher, striking him in the stomach. Harrington fielded the ball, made the assist in putting the runner out and then dropped dead.

MILLIONS FOR CHARITY

Aged Bachelor Gives a Fortune to
Found a Public Benefaction.

Aid For the Unfortunate and a Splendid
Provision For Poor Convalescents—
Deed in Mother's Memory.

New York City.—A modest millionaire, John M. Burke, who lives in this city, has conveyed \$4,000,000 in real and personal property to the Winifred Masterson Burke Relief Foundation, a corporation he has founded with a view to honoring his deceased mother and to caring for poor persons who have been discharged from hospitals before regaining sufficient strength to resume their occupations.

Besides Mr. Burke, the trustees are Abram S. Hewitt, William Hubbard White, Edward M. Shepard and Frank Sturgis. The property has been conveyed with the sole provision that the income less the cost of administration be reserved to Mr. Burke during his lifetime. After his death it is all to be devoted to the purpose of the foundation. By the conveyance in his lifetime Mr. Burke, who has only distant relatives, has made impossible a fight for his estate after his death. Mr. Burke is a bachelor, who made his fortune in the South American trade.

The trust deed by which Mr. Burke conveys his millions specifies that "the benefits of the foundation shall be reserved for intelligent and respectable men and women, who in consequence of sickness, or discharge from hospitals before they have regained strength sufficient to earn their livelihood, or in consequence of other misfortune may be in need of temporary assistance."

Plans for carrying this into effect have already been devised. An office is to be maintained where applicants may make their wants known, and arrangements will be made for the prompt relief of every case which may seem to require assistance. The special object of the founder being, however, to benefit convalescents, provision has therefore been made for the establishment of a convalescent home upon part of the real estate conveyed to the trustees, which is "in the immediate vicinity of New York City."

All persons needing rest as a means of cure will be eligible for admission to this convalescent hospital, and that, as far as possible, the self-respect of the applicants will be carefully considered. A moderate charge may be made. In case the patient prefers, this will be regarded as a loan to be repaid without interest and without security.

NEWPORT BANK A WRECK.

The Shortage of Cashier Sherman Amounts to \$326,093.

Providence, R. I.—Albert S. Sherman, who committed suicide in Newport a fortnight ago, had completely wrecked the Merchants' Bank of that city, of which he was cashier. The shortage is \$326,093. Depositors will lose practically everything. They had \$150,000 in the bank.

Liabilities include deposits subject to check \$122,550; due depositors \$28,630; due banks and trust companies \$49,300; certificates of deposits outstanding \$12,900; cashier's checks outstanding \$15,100.

Aside from the bank property, valued at \$8900, scarcely \$1000 worth of securities remain. The cash on hand out of the \$322,565 capital stock and deposits was only \$150.04.

The complete wreck is believed to be due to Cashier Sherman's extensive bucket shop and other speculations. His methods of obtaining money for the purpose were varied. Deposits would be entered on passbooks and not on the bank books; amounts would be deducted from balances due depositors; loans were effected without sufficient security; notes were handled in a peculiar manner.

A four per cent. dividend was declared as late as January and paid in part out of the assets of the bank.

CARRIED UP BY A BALLOON ROPE.

Man Dangled 3000 Feet in Air and Came Down Safe in a Treetop.

Milford, Mass.—Louis Ward, of this town, was holding one of the guy ropes of Professor Hellman's hot-air balloon at Hoag Park when the balloon was released. He became entangled in the rope and was jerked into the air head downward. He remained in that attitude only a minute or two. Professor Hellman, leaning over the edge of the basket, gave him directions how to act, and he put himself in an upright position.

The balloon went up 3000 feet and Hellman, after telling Ward to keep cool and hang on, dropped in his parachute and made a safe descent.

The balloon slowly collapsed and began to settle. It brought up on top of a tree, and Ward, none the worse for his flight, reached the ground a mile from where he started. A crowd of 3000 persons at the park saw him carried up.

PAY FOR MCKINLEY'S DOCTORS.

Congress Appropriated \$45,000 and \$30,000 For Mrs. McKinley.

Washington, D. C.—The General Deficiency bill, which was passed by Congress and approved by the President, contained a provision appropriating \$39,000, the remaining amount of President McKinley's salary for the last fiscal year, which is to be given to Mrs. McKinley, and \$45,000 to cover the bills of the physicians who attended President McKinley at Buffalo. This sum also includes the claims for burial expenses. As soon as President Roosevelt signed the bill word was sent to Mrs. McKinley that the payment had been authorized.

Volunteers in South Africa.

The British War Office has issued plans for the demobilization of the army in South Africa, which show that there are 70,000 volunteers, colonial troops, yeomanry and reserves to be sent home before any of the regulars are moved.

Instructions to Governor Raff.

Instructions have been sent to Judge Raff at Rome that if the United States buys the Friars' lands in the Tuscan Apennines the orders will be allowed to return to the parishes.