

Bellefonte, Pa., March 19, 1915.

THE MEN WHO TRY.

I was never a great believer In the thing men call "luck;" It takes hard, downright digging Ere the vein of gold be struck.

Dame Fortune may be fickle, But none of us can deny That she loves to lay her treasures At the feet of men who try.

I've read the record closely, I've watched life's battle, too: They taught me one good lesson

That I would teach to you; Fate cannot build a barrier So rugged or so high.

By men who try and try.

But it can be surmounted

I honor the man of earning, I honor the genius, too, The strong man, and the brave man, I honor them all-don't you?

But where in the procession Of life they pass me by I lift my hat the highest To the men who try and try.

A SPEAKING SILENCE

Up from the eastern horizon, where midnight sea met starless January sky, a sharp, silent, fiery line leaped zenithward, until it ended in a burst of flaming blue balls. The portent caught the watchful eye of Boat-Keeper Silas Eames, busy over the halyard-coil in the sprayiced box abaft the mainmast of the pilot schooner Number 1, which for four days and nights had been cruising between Bulwark Shoal and Half-way Rock.

burst in white. Thirty seconds more, and the signal appeared in red. It was the familar rocket code of the Allan line. and intimated the approach of the long-

expected Saxon. Eames dropped into the little cabin,

coming! I've just seen her signals." Taking from a locker three rockets, against the V-shaped staples near the pinnacle, and lighted the fuse. Whish! Skyward shot the projectile

drawing a long trail of sparks. At thirty-second intervals Eames sent at the compass to note the bearing of Western Head Light, and went below for hot coffee with the drowsy Somers, leaving the wheel still chalked and the schooner in charge of Look-out Zenas Horn. Half an hour later, when the two came

on deck, the steamer's lights five miles ed, he would not need the boat; if it tailnorth had rolled up a heavy sea, and whistling snow flurries harbingered a winter storm.

Larger and brighter shone the lights, until beneath them loomed a ghostly prow, white-sheeted with ice. Then from the lee of the liner's bridge a blue flare told she had slowed down to await

Eames had already placed a lighted on Grindstone Ledge. lantern in cleats on a temporary afterthwart of the dory, which was now swung over the rail. He sprang aboard, and held the boat for Somers. A stout pull haven under the lee bow of the Saxon.

above, and into the bottom of the dory between the rowers whisked a rope coil. Somers grabbed it, and paid the boat amidships. He then took two or three turns with the line about the bow cleats. while his companion shipped an oar in

Watching his chance, the pilot seized the man-ropes and scrambled up the icy

"Get back to the schooner as quick as you can!" he shouted to Eames. A sailor on the bow of the Saxon dropped the rope overboard, and the dory was free. As the boat-keeper sheered away from the side of the steamer, a bull's eye right above suddenly opened with a cheerful burst of talk and laughter. The occupants of some stateroom were celebrat ing their approach to port. Out whirled an empty pickle bottle, and dropped squarely on the lantern, smashing the

globe to flinders and put out the light. The unconcious mischief doer within closed the bull's-eye again, and Eames jumped to his oars in the darkness. The breakage of his lantern, although annoying, caused him no serious alarm would probably mean a longer row, however, for he now had no means of attracting the notice of the pilot boat. He had plenty of matches, but without a globe his lantern was useless.

As he passed out from the shelter of the stern he looked to leeward for the light of the schooner, which he knew had run down in that direction after dropping the dory. But a shrieking blast, thick with snow, blinded him; he could not see ten feet. Already the steamer had disappeared; he was alone on the stormy midnight sea.

It was no time for aimless drifting. Eames pulled sturdily to leeward, hoping that the squall would soon be over and that then he would find himself close to the pilot-boat.

Gradually the squall went by. As the flakes thinned, the oarsman, who was facing seaward on his thwart, looked from right to left for the cheering light. It was nowhere visible. He glanced over his shoulder. Fully two hundred yards straight behind him a faint greenish blur was traveling rapidly across the face of the wind. It was the port lantern on the schooner.

With all his strength the boat-keeper bent to the oars. But his efforts were

Wind, waves and tide, his former al lies, were now united in a hostile coalition that he could not overcome. He fought gamely, although all the while conscious that he was losing ground. He knew that Zenas Horne was anxiously striving to pick up his lantern glimmer but there was absolutely nothing the doryman could do to make his position known. He might split his throat with shouting, but against the gale his voice would not carry a hundred yards. The flakes ceased, and the light from

some distance to the northwest. The green glint disappeared for a moment, and was then replaced by red; she was returning on the other track. Swiftly

the single eye shot across the wind. Ding-dong! Ding-dong! Faintly a mile to leeward clanged the bell on the Osind-Stone Ledge. The melancholy notes gave Eames an unpleasant thrill, for they told how rapidly he was drifting out into the Atlantic. Hitherto he had felt no real doubt about getting safe a-

Now as he saw how far to windward the pilot-boat persisted in searching a chill not wholly from the January night stole over him. What if Thorne, vainly cruising back and forth, should abandon

Ding-dong! Ding-dong! A little nearer and louder. How fast he was drifting! Ding-dong! Ever louder, ever nearer, pealed the melancholy bell. Horne had not given him up yet. Far in the northeast the pilot-boat had tacked again, and the green light was coming back. But how much farther still to windward!

Longingly following her course, Eames almost due east, three glimmering points, like stars hung on the corners of an isosceles triangle, yellow above, red and green below. Familiar with the port from one of her trips of inspection. As nearly as he could judge she was about three miles off; it would be twelve or thirteen minutes before she passed. There was not one chance in twenty that disease. she would come near enough for him to hail her. How could he attract her at- and dethrones the reason of its victims.

On Eames's reply to this question his life probably hung. He reviewed all his sealore, gathered from twenty years of piloting, and hit upon a single feasible health and usefulness. In this way we expedient, bold, novel, desperate.

Ding-dong! Ding-dong! The boat-keeper swung his dory straight toward physically than total abstainers. Bulwark Shoal and Half-way Rock.

Thirty-seconds passed. Again, as if traced on the black arch by an invisible pencil, the thin line burned; this time it powerful strokes as he drove down on the clanging bell. Soon the buoy appeared, rocking white with ice-glaze. Beyond it the heavy surf boiled over the black rocks.

nose of the dory from the pitching cylinwhere Pilot Somers was sleeping soundly. der. Eames now alert in the stern with impulse and emotion. Two-thirds of "Turn out, Hen!" he shouted. "Boat's his steering oar, held her course true. such crimes are tracable to alcohol." der. Eames now alert in the stern with impulse and emotion. Two-thirds of Just as it seemed as if the prow were papered respectively red, white and blue his craft from stem to stern, he gave a he returned to the deck, leaned the blue skillful twist. The boat shot by. At the or nervous person or one who has a icy side, he leaped for one of the bell as those who have any kind of strenuous

supports. He caught it with one hand as the off the white and red. Having thus re-plied to the approaching liner, he glanced Clutching with his other hand, he grasped the support, just when the dory

nightglass. A strong breeze from the to his ear swung the bell, almost deafening him with its clangor.

He looked northeast. The steamer was

coming on rapidly. The rushing lights were due north. He could see the "bone" under her prow. The moment had

Ding dong! Ding-dong! Ding— The pilot had seized the ice cold

the bell would speak louder than its sound. It was her duty to care for all with two pairs of oars through a choppy buoys. Grindstone Ledge lay right off half-mile brought them to a windless the channel in the path of the big liners. It had a black record before the placing "Below there!" yelled a red-faced, pea-jacketed officer behind the icicled barrier tender seek the cause of this sudden si-

lence? Sweat-beads formed and froze on boat-keeper's face, as he watched the back, until it was under the ladder end steamer passing. He groaned in despair Just then the boat slowed down, and lay panting. Out shot the pale tremulous beam of her search-light, until the dazzling electric eye fell squarely upon him. Soon a white boat came rowing down the path of light. Ten minutes later Eames was safe aboard the Petrel. -Youth's Companion.

Counting by Tens.

Did it ever occur to you as strange that while we count by tens we buy so many articles by the dozen? If we ask the price of apples, oranges, oysters, eggs, collars, handkerchiefs and many other hings we will be told so many cents or dollars a dozen, or if large quantities are wanted so much a gross, which means a

dozen dozen. How do you suppose this has come about? It was this way: Nearly all savage people count by their fingers—that is, if they want to tell you they have seen two wild beasts they will hold up two fingers, and if ten they will hold up both hands, and if twenty both hands twice, and so on. Babies also learn to count by their fingers and toes, and to many people it seems as if that were

the only possible way. It is, however, rather a clumsy way, as you find out when you try to divide ten. Say, for example, you have ten apples. You can make an equal division only among two or five persons, while if you have twelve you can give an equal number to two, three, four or six. We find the same inconvenience in dividing a dollar and often have to pay 13 cents for

what should properly cost 12½ cents.

If we had been born with two, four, six or eight fingers or toes, like some animals, it is possible that we should have counted differently, but it does not now seem likely there will ever be any change in the ten or decimal system, as t is called, especially since the Arabic numerals now used nearly everywhere are based on this system.—Brooklyn Eagle.

Suspicious.

Father (trying to give the concealed lose)—Well, well, you are a funny boy. May I ask why this sudden extraordinary dislike for jam? Chip—'Cos I b'leeve it's mined.—London Sketch.

" 'De squirrel, he jumped from limb to 'possum sot and looked at him: Den said dat 'possum to himself:

'Dat fool squirrel's gwine to kill his -Put your ad. in the WATCHMAN.

Following is another of the essays read in the W. C. T. U. contest in the High school for a prize of five dollars in gold.

ALCOHOL AND TOTAL ABSTINENCE.

[By Eleanor E. Bower.] Alcohol is a very dangerous narcotic. It is a pure, highly rectified spirit obtained from the distilling of various fruit and vegetable juices. It is, also, the intoxicating element of distilled liquors. It is very dangerous to the mind and char-

acter of the user as well as to his body. Persons using alcohol are more susceptible to disease than total abstainers. They are also unable to retain any posi-

tion implying trust. Whether or not the use of alcoholic liquors should be wholly forbidden in this and other countries is the all-prevailing question of the day. The Temperance societies are placing this great question before the public eye in many convincing ways and are steadily gaining more ground. The wet and dry maps are continually showing an increase in

the dry territory. The first argument in favor of total abstinence is this: Total abstinence from movements of coast-wise craft the dory- the alcoholic liquors promotes the growth man felt sure that this was the govern-ment buoy-tender, Petrel, returning to The continued use of alcohol as a bev-

erage produces gradual but radical changes in the body resulting in a condition known as alcoholism. This condition is now generally recognized as a

This disease weakens the will-power The nature of it, is to urge the person. even against his will, to indulge in alcan easily see that persons affected by alcohol are less efficient mentally and

lead to crime, although not all persons are effected alike or to the same extent. Not every man who drinks commits a crimes of the country are charged to alcohol to make it a menace to society and human life as well. A noted alienist Soon only a few feet separated the on being asked what kind of crimes alcohol inspired, replied, "The crimes of

Alcohol and danger to a healthy mind about to splinter on the steel, splitting are synomymous terms. It is frequently same instant he sprang forward, painter family tendency to insanity, should be in hand; and as the gunwale rubbed the especially careful to avoid its use as well

are insane due to the use of alcohol. Official reports from six Massachusetts ed the support, just when the dory painter twitched away, and the boat was swept off into the gloom.

hospitals in 1906 attribute 20% of the admissions to "King Alcohol." It was also held responsible for 58% of the adswept off into the gloom.

Eames cared little that the loss of his also held responsible for 58% of the adressed at the exposition missions in the New York insane hospitrip tickets will be issued. craft fastened him on the rocking buoy tals. As one insane person costs our for better or worse. If his plan succeedevery year, the loss in money alone is away sparkled red and green through the ed, nothing else could save him. Close nearly two million four hundred thousand dollars to the State of New York and to the United States over twelve millions. And all this, which does not include the number of lives forfeited, is due wholly or partly to "King Alcohol." Alcohol also effects the user's bodily

health making him more unfit to cope with the disease germs which are daily passing through his body. Many persons tongue, and only the breakers boomed have died at an early age because when Eames's sole hope was that to the phoid fever, diptheria, and similar diseaswatch on board the Petrel the silence of es invaded the body their systems were unable to fight them off.

The general health of the body is also impaired, the lungs and heart being es-

pecially affected. The long-continued use of alohol may produce important changes in the structure of the heart. The most important of these changes is the replacing of muscular tissue by a fatty deposit. This diseased condition known as "fatty degeneration may seriously interfere with the heart's power of contraction. The walls may ecome thicker and the lower chambers of the heart smaller and thus the overtired organ may fail in its efforts to pump forward the blood which rushes in from

he upper chambers. overgrowth of adipose tissue upon the of its kind in captivity, would ever guess surface of the heart which may seriously that the specimen contains the most

interfere with the normal cardiac action. Again the lower chambers may become too large, and from lack of proper elasticity may be unable to pump the blood from the heart. All these conditions are apt to cause the valves to lose their suppleness and may cause death by what is known as sudden heart failure.

Alcohol dilates the minute blood vessels or capillaries of the lungs. This distension of the capillaries, if long continued, tends to reduce the size of the air sacs and affords less space for the air. The result is that less oxygen is supplied to the blood. The walls of the capilla-ries, in time, become thickened and hardened, causing the breathing capacity to become diminished. This dilation of the capillaries makes the uses of alcohol less able to resist the attacks of different

Thus it is proved that by the use of alcoholic liquors the drinker undermines his health both mentally and physcially. Another strong argument in favor of total abstinence is the fact that drinkers cannot obtain or keep a trustworthy

Approved stastistics show that 25% of all the wrecks on the Pennsylvania railroad in 1912 were due to the use of alcohol by some of the railroad's employees. So many lives were endangered or lost, so much property destroyed and so much money paid out by the railroad that now only total abstainers are employed. Nearly all the other important

railroads have followed the same plan. The railroad companies are not the only business concerns who refuse to employ drinking men. As many govern-ment positions as possible are filled by

total abstainers. The professions of civil and electrical engineering, surveying, contracting, architecture, and similar occupations demand a quick, clear brain and a healthy body. These necessary requisites can only be obtained by total abstinence. Nearly all other good positions require some requisite of body or char-acter which the user of the spiritous liquors does not have.

The next argument is the fact that the wives and children must suffer for their husband's and father's indulgence. Even f the father is only a moderate drinker, his liquor bills amount to enough to keep his children in shoes and his wife in hats and gloves. Then they are continually growing larger. Many a mother is sit- the WATCHMAN Office.

the schooner brightened. She was now Essay Submitted in W. C. T. U. Contest. ting in a dim room patching her children's garments or perhaps remodeling her last year's hat or gown when she could be out in the fresh air, because of the father's ever-increasing appetite for alcoholic

It is said that if all the money which is spent each year for strong drink in the United States, were coined into silver dollars it would fill two ordinary schoolrooms. In other words nearly ten million dollars is paid each year as tribute

to "King Alcohol." The time of national prohibition has almost arrived. Although the Senate has not come to a decision as yet, prohibition is sure to win them over. business man of large interests is known to have said, "I would not think of voting for State prohibition, but let National prohibition come up and it shall have my vote in a minute.'

An Irishman said, "Alcohol has been the curse of my people. I have stopped taking it after forty years of occasional drinking. My vote is ready for National A physician endorsed it thus, "Medi-

cine can do without it; science is against it; the old idea of alcohol is exploded as I am ready to vote for National prohibition.

Even a wholesale dealer in liquor made

this statement about it, "We are seeing the handwriting on the wall. We wholesale dealers don't have five years of life ahead of us. Strange as it mey seem to you, my vote is ready for National Prohibition. It is the best all around. Not one dissenting voice! Truly the day of National prohibition is dawning.

Some Panama Exposition Facts.

The Panama-Pacific International exposition opened on February 20 and closes on December 4, 1915. The exposition covers 653 acres and extends for two and one-half miles along

San Francisco Bay.
Forty-two great nations are participat-Brain cells disordered by alcohol often ing officially and every country in the

the exposition; Canada, \$600,000; France, crime yet a large enough per cent of the \$400,000; China, \$800,000; Japan, \$600, 000; Australia, \$400,000; New Zealand, \$200,000; Siam, \$250,000; Cuba, \$250,000 Holland, \$400,000; Turkey, \$359,000; Italy, \$400,000; Sweden, Norway and Denmark, \$150,000 to \$200,000 each. An international Peace conference of

> women workers will meet in San Fran-More than 400 great congresses and conventions will bring more than 1,500,-

000 delegates to San Francisco. More than 550 special trains are sched-

uled to visit the exposition city.

The exposition represents an initial outbrain work to perform.

An army of 30,000 in the United States hibits and displays exceed \$350,000,000. lay of \$500,000,000. The value of its ex-"The Rone" is the costliest and largest amusement section ever built at a world's exposition.

Every transcontinental railroad is represented at the exposition and low round

Rombays' Animal Hospital

In far-off Bombay is probably the largest and most elaborate hospital for animals in the world, says every living Creature. It has both its in-patients and outpatients, and it ministers to animals of all kinds as carefully as human beings are ministered to in the hospitals of the

Over two thousand animals are taken into the hospital each year, and well on to one thousand are treated as out-patients. In all, there are some forty buildings, large and small, connected with the hospital, which is in some ways superior to

many of our regular hospitals. This splendid hospital for animals was founded by a native India, a Paree merchant, Sir Dinshaw Manokjee Petit. Not only domestic animals of every kind are treated and cared for in it, but animals of the jungle and the wild birds which are found wounded or suffering from any cause are taken to it and nursed back to health and then set free again.

A Valuable Stuffed Giraffe.

Few tourists who visit the Smithsonian Institution at Washington and gaze upon the mounted giraffe therein exhibited, Alcoholic excess may also cause an which at the time was the only one that the specimen contains the most costly stuffing that could be imagined.

This is owing to the fact the papier mache used in the construction of the mounted specimen is simply the groundup pulp of thousands of one-dollar, twodollar, five-dollar, ten-dollar and twentydollar bills furnished the institution by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, where the worn bills redeemed by the Treasury Departmet are macerated. It is estimated that old money to the amount of two hundred thousand dollars was employed to make the pulp which went to fill the dead giraffe.—Harper's Weekly.

Activities of Women.

Mixed marriages are forbidden in **Vashington** Belgrade, Servia, has two women phy-

Indiana has over 30,000 women employed in its industries. Over 30 per cent. of the school teachers in Washington are affected by the new anti-marriage rule made by the

Board of Education of that city. The savagery of the Turcos from Algeria who are fighting for France is illustrated by the act of one of these terrible warriors who was brought wounded to a temporary hospital of the French. He had the head of a German soldier in his knapsack, and he was angry when it was taken away from him. He considered it a precious souvenir of which he ought not to be deprived. Well, if we are going to murder one another, need we be too

nice about the trophies of war? War is-

loathsome, no matter how civilized its

A physician always in the house; a physician whose knowledge comprehends the whole of medical science and experience from the day of Galen down; that is practically what is offered in Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser. This work containing 1008 pages and over 700 illustrations and is sent free, on receipt of stamps, to pay expense of mailing only. Send 21 one-cent stamps for paper-covered book, or 31 stamps for cloth binding, to Dr. V. M. Pierce, Buffa-

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CHEAPEN PROCESS OF DYEING

English Experts Have Discovered Advantages in the Use of Sulphur.

At the Huddersfield Technical college, England, a discovery has been made which, it is claimed, will revolutionize the dyeing trade and obviate the necessity of importing aniline dyes. The plan is to utilize sulphur dyes for dyeing wools and fabrics other than cotton, for which sulphur dyes have been hitherto exclusively prayer-meeting directly afterward is necapplied, and the experiments have dis- essary. You see my years in a mission covered that they may be used with bungalow has opened my eyes to many success for wool, silk, artificial silk, things, but I judge it would not be wise hemp, and other fibers, which can be dyed either separately or in combination. Sulphur dyes are cheap and will, as opposed to aniline dyes, add to the properties of milled cloth. Additional advantages claimed for the new process is that wool, silk, artifigether in one bath, thereby saving the cost of separate dyeing and the cost of dyeing by the present two-bath process. Another economy that is effected is in regard to the use of steam, as by the new process wools are dyed at a temperature of about 180 degrees instead of at boiling point, as under the present process In this connection it is curious to note that the invention entails a reversion from costly machines to cheaper ones. The process is already in partial operation. Materials that have already been dyed have been subjected to all the ordinary tests, which they have stood satisfactorily.

LESS DEMAND FOR PEANUTS

world is represented by exhibitors.

Argentina has expended \$1,700,000 at Japanese Growers Alarmed at the Withdrawal of American Buyers From Market of Japan.

> Producers of ground nuts in Chiba, Shidzuoka, and other eastern provinces of Japan are alarmed at the complete withdrawal of American buyers from the market. The United States has been thus far the best customer for Japanese farmers, taking over 80 per cent of the whole output annually, with signs of a steady progress. Toward the close of November, when in ordinary years the season is in full swing, negotiations for business with America were suddenly dropped and no inquiry has since even

> been received. The causes for the business deadlock are, according to the generally accented interpretations, the bumper crop of ground nuts in the United States itself, a sudden decrease in demand, owing to the commercial depres-According to a cablegram received in goods is quite dislocated, no prices being quoted even for a nominal pur-

numbers of young miners, many of them athletes, have been enrolled in the ranks. It is probable that they will be organized into a special regiment, in which old acquaintances will have the privilege of marching and much of that kind of thing. I thought fighting together.

Ancient Weapons of War.

Austrians tried a modern version at to the "mem-sahib;" but we drove on Belgrade, was, strictly speaking, an and made about fifteen calls in two hours. engine that threw darts—a sort of You can't do better than that in Bellemachine-gun. The engine that threw fonte. stones, weighing from two pounds up to three hundredweight, was the balista. But the two terms were in time ed and I'll probably write to you from confronted and loosely used. Accord- Cawnpore, as that will be my first stoping to Josephus, the balista could ping place. I enclose a new price list of throw stones a quarter of a mile. All boxes as I feared I had rated my things these machines were worked by twist- too high and the duty would be too high ed hair, thongs and vegetable fibres. for me in the U.S. And the most tantalizing passage in the classics is Aristotle's allusion, in day but he had no cobras, and I was speaking of acts for which a man cannot be held wholly responsible to "the man who let off the catapult by accident."

Sorrows of the War.

They tell a story about Mme. Schumann-Heink's engagement in Philadelphia recently that shows how the war in Europe brings trouble to many people far from it. The fiance of her daughter had just had his jaw shot off and had sent word to her to break the news to her daughter and also to notify her that he released her from her engagement. The great singer put more feeling into her songs, those who heard her said, than ever before, her breaking heart proving no bar to what she considered her duty.

Help Widowed Mothers.

Twenty-two states now help women who have lost their husbands to support their children. The legislatures of these states have decided that the widow without means is as much in need of help as the man who has lost a hand. The state profits in the end, because the children become in time dress Dr. V. M. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y. self-supporting, if properly brought up, and an asset of the state.

FROM INDIA.

By One on Medical Duty in that Far Eastern Country. Just a Potpouri of Incidents in Getting Ready for the Home Coming.

JHANSI, JANUARY 7th, 1914.

Dear Home Folk: I have but just come from prayer meetng and again I was the leader. I guess I am always the one to lead when Sunday night comes, but tonight I feel irritated, as when one has gone to church for an hour and a half I don't think

to put one's ideas too fully on paper. Still my boxes stand here for I find it is going to cost a whole lot to get my things to Philadelphia, even without your horrible duty, so am hunting the cheapets rate. You will understand that all cial silk and hemp can be dyed to- my clothes, instruments and accessories were brought out with me and only the household things and fancy stuff was bought and used here. I shall be glad when I am finally started for although I don't want to say good-bye to all the nice people, yet the fuss and fun of packing and living in a turmoil has made me

long to be up and away. I am now going to think where next I shall locate. I don't know, but am almost certain I won't again leave the United States, but may try to find a good place in the West, since I always wanted to go out there to live; but perhaps first I could be of more use helping you all at home, if you would like me to, but if you think I would be of more use out of the way, I shall first do a wee time in study, and then I'll be off again. Yes, it is only yesterday I came away, but how many things I have seen, and how many years I have added to my age and experience. I can't tell you; tonight I feel as though ninety-no, I am not tired, only think-

ing of the many tomorrows I have seen. Have I told you that last week one of the women here, who has been so kind to me, asked me for dinner and two days later said, "my husband wishes you to come and have breakfast with him," and I went, of course, which along with other dinners, will soon make me long for an elephant's skin to hold my food, as my own is entirely too small. They are the very funniest folk to invite one out you ever saw; they are always on the go and

think you should be also. Three days later—the boxes have started and will likely land there in three or four months from January 6th. I will pay all charges in India, but will you sion in the United States, and the ex- please tell them to pay ship charges and acting rates collected for war risks. duty for me, in Philadelphia, and I will pay them, since the people out here concertain quarters of Japan the market sider it safer to pay after one gets the in America for this particular kind of box than before; they say they don't take

as good care of them if paid for. What can I tell you that will be interesting, for even India grows monotonous The main topic of conversation today is Lord Kitchener, it appears, has in "no water," and it is a fact. The wells the course of his service become deep- are all being made deeper by blasting ly impressed with the value of the and another well believed fact was knock-Northumbrian miner as a military as- ed out the other day when the sky had set. His good opinion is founded on been hanging out dark looking signals his observation of the work done in and we were all walking along, stubbing the field by the Northumbrian fusileers. He told Lord Grey that he those water carriers. Then the battery, for the new forces which he is organizing. Thereupon Lord Grey, visiting practice and the air fairly shook with the mining centers in the north, explained Lord Kitchener's desire to afraid, those big black clouds scampered the miners themselves, with the result away and in less than an hour old "King that recruiting local committees were | Sol" was once more riding in clear pathformed by the older men throughout way across the big turquois bowl. Well, the mining regions, and that large at least I can watch where I am walking now, even if we were so woefully disap-

pointed. Today I have been making calls with Dr. G., and I am glad I don't have to do box-calling was such a farce but nearly said naughty words today when a box would not be out, for that meant that we The ancient catapult, of which the would have to go in and say nice words

By next week I will have gotten start-

I saw a snake charmer and his pets to-Having given him many "pice" for his show, I did not want to be disappointed. (Continued next week.)

Women are to Blame.

In a great measure for home unhappiness. Not always the woman who helps make home unhappy, but her mother perhaps who let her daughter assume the obligations of marriage in ignorance of the consequences. When a woman is careless of her appearance, too tired to "fix up" for her husband; when she scolds the children and neglects household duties, there is discord and misery to come. Why not use Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and be a healthy woman and have a happy home? There's no excuse for the majority of women who are so dragged down with suffering. "Favorite Prescription" relieves ninetyeight per cent. of all "female diseases even in their worst forms. More than half a million women have been benefitted by it. "Favorite Prescription" will benefit you too, if your case is curable. It has cured hundreds of cases pronounced incurable by doctors.

You can consult Dr. Pierce by letter,

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