

OF INTEREST TO THE WOMEN

WHAT HAPPENED TO JANE

By Virginia Terhune Van de Water

CHAPTER XLIX (Copyright, 1916, Star Company) So the prison doors were opened only a little way—just far enough for Jane to catch a glimpse of familiar green fields—then had clanged shut and were more secure than ever.

But a change had come over her. She no longer had any desire to go out among her former associates. To the person who is by instinct honest and straightforward, the practice of deception of any kind is sure to be followed by a reaction that takes the form of fierce self-reproach. This Jane suffered for several weeks after her husband had issued his ultimatum with regard to her associating with outsiders.

She did not at first feel inclined to rebel against this verdict as she had against his former rulings. For her resentment of his injustice was blunted by her appreciation of her own lack of candor.

A Blow to Jane It also cut the daughter to the heart to realize that her mother believed that she had come to see her only to avoid Ruth. Yet was this not partially true? At least there was so much truth in it that Jane could not deny it.

But she would not keep Mary Baird from knowing it. Nor could the wife herself fail to observe that Augustus grew daily more stern with her. At first he had been openhanded, sometimes unkindly, to the woman. Now he never spoke to her unless it was absolutely necessary, and then in the curt, briefest words possible.

This fact added to Jane's inward perturbation. She felt as if her presence in Augustus' home had become life harder for the faithful creature who had lived here for years. And the only way in which the wife could mitigate the disagreeable condition was to treat Mary with uniform kindness.

She was resolved to do this. Always mindful of her husband's orders that she must not allow Mary to become talkative, she said little to the housekeeper when Augustus was present.

But during the long hours in which the two women were alone in the great house, Mary gradually formed the habit of bringing to Jane some especially nice bit of cake, or

a cup of tea or coffee, and staying to chat on the many subjects in which women are interested—new receipts, ways of using the "left-overs," the changes in fashion as shown in the occasional magazines that Augustus brought home from the village.

Jane was impressed by the absence of reference to personal matters in all these conversations. The hired girl's reserve convinced her that she had no right to ask this woman about her early life.

The reticence on Mary's part was undoubtedly due to some secret whose existence Jane had only dimly discerned. She found herself wondering if Mary ever had news of her husband—if he were really still living. And, if so, what was the matter with him?

Augustus Reeves's wife was alone so much that these thoughts became her only excitement in her humdrum life. She did not dare voice them to her husband.

She never carried out her promise to her mother to invite her and Elizabeth to take a meal with her. Once she timidly broached the subject to Augustus, but he voted it firmly. Once a month he would allow his wife to stop with him at the Hardy's door to ask if all was well with them; but the look of wounded affection in her mother's eyes gave Jane such a heartache that she let the matter alone.

Dull and monotonous as the days were inside the Reeves' home, outside the world was waking to fresh beauty, as Spring crept slowly over the land. While Jane went about the small household tasks that Mary allowed her to perform, she drew in deep breaths of the warm air flowing through the windows she would fling open while her husband was out about the farm.

"We never used to have the windows open till you came," Mary remarked one morning. "He don't approve of it; but I like the fresh air."

"Everyone ought to like it," Jane rejoiced. "When I was at the Normal school I learned how important air and sunshine are. In all the new schoolhouses they make a point of good ventilation. Children need it if they are to be well and strong."

For the 12 year size will be needed, 3/4 yards of material, 2 1/2 yards 36 or 44 inches wide, for the blouse 3 yards, 2 1/4 yards 36 or 44, for the skirt and trimming.

The pattern 8903 is cut in sizes for girls from 8 to 14 years of age. It will be mailed to any address by the Fashion Department of this paper, on receipt of ten cents.

(To Be Continued.)

RUSSIAN EFFECTS WIDELY PREVALENT

Younger Girls Are Charming in Straight Skirts and Belted Blouses

By MAY MANTON



8903 (With Basting Line and Added Seam Allowance) Girl's Dress, 8 to 14 years.

Everything that suggests the Russian effect is fashionable. Here is a little frock that is charming. It can be made as it is on the figure, closed at the shoulder with a high collar, or with a square neck. Both styles are good and both are correct, also the frock is a good one for two materials and for one.

For the 12 year size will be needed, 3/4 yards of material, 2 1/2 yards 36 or 44 inches wide, for the blouse 3 yards, 2 1/4 yards 36 or 44, for the skirt and trimming.

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Politeness Wins Legacies For Street Car Employees Elyria, Ohio, Feb. 9. — Politeness and cheerfulness, which rewards are for a number of Elyria residents and others, it was found when the will of Mrs. Adelaide Bryant, widow of a quarry magnate, was probated.

STEVENS MEMORIAL QUARTERLY CONFERENCE THIS EVENING The fourth quarterly conference of the Stevens Memorial Methodist Episcopal church, Thirtieth and Union streets, will be held in the auditorium this evening at 7:30.

EGZEMA ALL OVER CHILD'S FACE HEALED BY CUTICURA SOAP AND OINTMENT

"The first notice we had of my child's eczema was on his chest, and it continued to spread all over his face, hands, and feet. It appeared in the form of a rash which made him cross and fretful and very sleepless. It stopped the growth of his hair as his head was covered with scales. His face and hands were so affected that they itched and burned."

"We sent for a sample of Cuticura Soap and Ointment which afforded almost immediate relief, so we bought more, and by the end of three weeks the child was healed." (Signed) Mrs. Harry Krouse, 323 South 2nd St., Steelton, Pa., July 1, 1916.

FOODS THEY BUILD OR DESTROY

Amazing but Rarely Suspected Truths About the Things You Eat.

(Copyright, 1916, by Alfred W. McCann.)

CHAPTER 15 Inert minerals found in the soil become living vegetable matter and then find their way into animal life, only to be despised.

Found in the commonest of earth things will produce vegetation; found in the grasses and seeds of grasses that spring from that earth, and found in the most familiar and commonplace things that feed upon those grasses and seeds of grasses, the body of the human animal, the sixteen elements to which we have referred, nevertheless possess formidable names.

But, as we eat them every day and are not disturbed by them, it is their presence at the dinner table we shall have little difficulty in studying them to find out just how they affect our lives and how our interference with them results inevitably in disease and death.

Soil that will produce healthy vegetation must contain, let us repeat, oxygen, nitrogen, carbon, chlorine, fluorine, iron, calcium, phosphorus, potassium, magnesium, manganese, sodium, silicon, sulphur and iodine.

These special elements are necessary to crop production, and without them crops cannot be produced. Without phosphorus all the other elements are of no use, though they be present in abundance. The science that treats of the life and health of the soil is so conscious of the fact that it has introduced legislation requiring fertilizer manufacturer to state in specific terms the exact quantity of the phosphates which his commercial fertilizer contains.

The soil obtains nitrogen, hydrogen, oxygen, and carbon from the air and the rain. It obtains its potassium and other elements from many available sources, but the amount of phosphorus in the mines and in the land is very limited and so positively essential, because there is no known substitute for it, that man is ever on the alert for a new supply.

The upper crust of the earth, known as soil, averages from six to twelve inches in depth. This thin film of earth, containing the vitalizing minerals necessary to sustain all our vegetation, is the cradle of the world. The first seven or eight inches of the virgin top soil of an acre of land weigh about 2,000,000 pounds, and contain about 2,000 pounds of phosphorus. Thus we see what a wonderful function it performs in combining with the other elements

that support life. One little part of phosphorus in a thousand parts of earth. Think of it! Nature's most profound laws are qualitative, not quantitative.

Phosphorus in proper combination with the other fertilizing or life-giving elements of the soil, together with scientific cultural methods, means normal crops, means health, buoyancy and vigor in the animal life that feeds upon these crops.

The absence of phosphorus in proper proportion means soil starvation and inevitable loss of vitality. Science recognizes that this subtle substance, which it has taken thousands of years to elaborate, must not be removed from the soil if we do not wish the end to come. All the gold and silver and precious stones of the mines, all the pitiless cries of starving multitudes, cannot recreate this mysterious compound of life. So science warns us against our prodigality and tells us that if we wantonly destroy it or remove it from the earth or from our food we must pay the price in disaster.

Yet phosphorus is only one of the mineral elements without which life on the surface of the earth would become extinct. But because the available supply of phosphorus is so small it possible picturesque significance as well as the absolute necessity of minerals not only in the land, in the vegetable and fruit and grain which the land yields, but also in the life processes of man and animals.

Iron, potassium, calcium, sulphur, silicon, chlorine, and the other elements are just as important as phosphorus. When we remove any one of them from the earth we produce soil sickness and the fruits of that soil are correspondingly dwarfed or do not appear at all.

Just how our art and unto dust thou shalt return," is a profound utterance containing many lessons which the twentieth century has been too busy and too materialistic in its tendencies to heed.

That grim annual parade of nearly 400,000 little children under ten years of age with which the "four-foot graves" of the United States are fed, and the starvation of human intelligence were to heed for one serious hour on a nation-wide scale the gravity of its indifference to the laws of life.

These food minerals are clamoring for an opportunity to assist in heading off that parade. Let us not continue to despise them.

30 Cases Listed For Trial During Week of Feb. 28

Thirty cases are listed for trial at the special term of common pleas court that will be held during the week of February 28. The list follows:

John B. Rider vs. York Haven Water and Power Co., trespass; Kate Greenwalt vs. Rudy S. Herr, issue; Harry J. Harmon vs. Annie Harmon, assumpsit; E. J. Fogarty vs. I. R. Newcomb, appeal; Robert E. Cameron vs. Andrew Redmond, assumpsit; Louis Sobel vs. William B. Schlesner, assumpsit; Peter Maszaro vs. L. W. Kay, assumpsit; Hattie S. Bralnard vs. Commercial T. M. A. Association of America, assumpsit; E. L. Frankem vs. Samuel Capin, appeal; William C. Bolton vs. Clarence H. Miller, trespass; H. H. Strayer vs. Oliver F. Strayer, assumpsit; E. L. Frankem vs. Samuel Capin, appeal; Anast Belehaz vs. Charles McCall, trespass; Harmony Talking Machine Co. vs. Spiridon Furch, appeal; John H. Bowman vs. Samuel Z. Shope, assumpsit; Charles Peyre Perree vs. Samuel Z. Shope, trespass; George W. Armbruster vs. Elizabeth Armbruster, appeal; Charles F. Messinger vs. Massachusetts Bonding and Investment Co., assumpsit; Sleepy Eye Flour Mills vs. Fred Lauster, assumpsit; George C. Matter vs. Caleb C. Graybill, appeal; Goodyear Tire and Rubber Co. vs. George L. Meryman, appeal; Frank R. Downey vs. Valley Railways Co., trespass; Charles H. Scott vs. Harrisburg Railways Co., trespass; Charles F. Sheffer vs. E. W. Case, assumpsit; R. L. Gertner vs. Footers Dry Works, appeal; John K. Carstetter vs. S. A. Wilson, trespass; Anna R. Matter vs. Bell Stevenson, assumpsit; George W. Keilman, vs. Albert Arnold, appeal; Calvin A. Kramer vs. John A. Severino, appeal; Isaac Marcus vs. Joseph P. Severino, assumpsit.

LECTURE ON "IRELAND"

Special to the Telegraph Hummelstown, Feb. 9.—Thomas McCutcheon, of Harrisburg, will give an illustrated lecture on "A Trip Through Ireland," in the Methodist Episcopal Church to-morrow night at 7:30 o'clock.

The Easiest Way To End Dandruff

There is one sure way that never fails to remove dandruff completely and that is to dissolve it. This destroys it entirely. To do this, just get about four ounces of plain, ordinary liquid arvon, apply it at night when retiring; use enough to moisten the scalp and rub it in gently with the finger tips.

By morning, most if not all of your dandruff will be gone, and three or four more applications will completely dissolve and entirely destroy every single sign and trace of it, no matter how much dandruff you may have.

THIN FOLKS TURN FOOD INTO FLESH

Report Weight Increases of Ten To Twenty Pounds When Sargol Was Taken With Daily Meals

If you are thin, rundown and under normal weight and would like to put on from ten to twenty-five pounds of good healthy flesh you must make your meals do you more good than they are doing now.

Flesh, fat and muscular tissue must come from the food you eat, but if your organs of assimilation are defective and you lack the power to turn food into flesh and fat much of the body of your meals must leave your body as waste.

If you are ten pounds or more underweight try eating a Sargol tablet with every meal. Sargol is a splendidly balanced combination of assimilative aids designed to increase the nourishment you obtain from your food and so to make your food develop healthy fat, flesh and muscle.

Resinol Soap

makes clear skins and good hair

The regular use of Resinol Soap for the toilet, bath and shampoo, can usually be relied on to keep the complexion clear, the hands white and soft, and the hair healthy, glossy and free from dandruff.

If the skin or scalp is already in bad condition, a short treatment with Resinol Ointment may first be necessary to restore its normal health. Resinol Soap and Ointment are sold by all druggists. For samples free, write to Dept. B. F., Resinol, Baltimore, Md.

What to Do For Eczema

Greasy salves and ointments should not be applied if good, clear skin is wanted. From any druggist for 25c or \$1.00 for extra large size, get a bottle of Zemo. When applied as directed, it effectively removes eczema, quickly stops itching, and heals skin troubles, also sores, burns, wounds and chafing. It penetrates, cleanses and soothes. Zemo is delicate, and inexpensive. Try it, as we believe nothing you have ever used is as effective and satisfying.

Starvation Will Not Cure Dyspepsia

But Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets Will Give Your Stomach the Rest It Needs Without Starving It.

SEND FOR A FREE TRIAL NOW. Every person knows that to live in a healthy, happy manner we must eat. Diet starvation, predigested food, etc., are not the correct methods of eliminating digestion disorders.



"No, that steak isn't large enough. I eat like a horse since I'm using Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets." In cases of dyspepsia, catarrh of the stomach, gastritis, heartburn, rash, foul breath, bowel complaint, stomach trouble, etc., a Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablet taken after each meal will do more good than anything you have ever tried.

FREE TRIAL COUPON

F. A. Stuart Co., 223 Stuart Building, Marshall, Mich. Send me at once free trial package of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets.

Name Street City State

COAL FROM Mammoth Veins

The reason there is so much slate in some coal is because the vein being worked is thin and the operation too close to the edge of earth and other matter surrounding it.

Kelley's Coal comes from so-called mammoth veins, from 10 to 12 feet thick, which yield nothing but coal.

H. M. KELLEY & CO.

1 North Third Street South and State Streets

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and not so that it must be replaced in a few years. "Cheap" lumber may reduce first costs but it is mighty expensive in the end.

Of course if you prefer "cheap" lumber we can supply you, but we much prefer to sell first-class material.

Stock Transfer Ledger

The Pennsylvania Stock Transfer Tax Law (Act of June 4, 1915) which is now in effect requires all corporations in the State, no matter how large or how small they may be, to keep a Stock Transfer Ledger. We are prepared to supply these Ledgers promptly at a very nominal price.

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Advertisement for Bacon's Cough Drops. Features an illustration of a child and the text: 'Bacon's Cough Drops - NOW! D.B. on every drop'.

Advertisement for Stock Transfer Ledger. Text: 'The Pennsylvania Stock Transfer Tax Law (Act of June 4, 1915) which is now in effect requires all corporations in the State, no matter how large they may be to keep a Stock Transfer Ledger. We are prepared to supply these Ledgers promptly at a very nominal price.'

Advertisement for Sloan's Liniment. Features an illustration of a woman holding her neck in pain and the text: 'NEURALGIA BRUISES KILLS PAIN Why bear those pains? A single bottle will convince you Sloan's Liniment Arrests Inflammation. Prevents severe complications. Just put a few drops on the painful spot and the pain disappears.'