

WOMAN SICK TWELVE YEARS

Wants Other Women to Know
How She Was Finally
Restored to Health.

Louisiana, Mo.:—"I think a woman naturally dislikes to make her troubles known to the public, but complete restoration to health means so much to me that I cannot keep from telling mine for the sake of other suffering women."



"I had been sick about twelve years, and had eleven doctors. I had dragging down pains, pains at monthly periods, bilious spells, and was getting worse all the time. I would hardly get over one spell when I would be sick again. No tongue can tell what I suffered from cramps, and at times I could hardly walk. The doctors said I might die at one of those times, but I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and got better right away. Your valuable medicine is worth more than mountains of gold to suffering women."—Mrs. BERTHA MUFF, 503 N. 4th Street, Louisiana, Mo.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made from native roots and herbs, contains no narcotic or harmful drugs, and to-day holds the record of being the most successful remedy for female ills we know of, and thousands of voluntary testimonials on file in the Pinkham laboratory at Lynn, Mass., seem to prove this fact.

If you want special advice write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidential) Lynn, Mass. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman and held in strict confidence.

The fellow who depends entirely upon luck isn't to be depended upon.

That irritable, nervous condition due to a bad liver calls for its natural antidote—Garfield Tea.

Tact sometimes consists of knowing enough not to know too much.

Its Use.

"Has that prison a laundry?"
"Certainly. Don't they have to wash and iron the convicts?"

His Veracity.

Jim Slocum of Montgomery county, Avers the Kansas City Journal, was called as a witness to impeach the testimony of a man in that county. Jim was asked if he was acquainted with the reputation of the witness for truth and veracity. Jim said that he guessed maybe he was.

"Is it good or bad?"
"Well," said Jim, "I don't want to do the man no injustice, but I will say that if his neighbors were to see him looking as if he was dead they would want some corroboratin' evidence before they would be willing to bury him."

Jewels in a Flower-Bed.

The recovery of a quantity of stolen jewelry from a flower-bed was described at Kingston-on-Thames police court the other day, when a general servant was charged with theft from her mistress, a resident of Iyden, Southborough-road, Surbiton, London. The lady had missed a pearl pin and a pearl and diamond ring. Thinking she might have lost the jewels in the street, she issued printed notices offering a reward for their recovery. When she lost a number of other things she placed the matter in the hands of the police. The detective said that from what the prisoner told him he searched the garden, and in one of the flower-beds found some of the jewelry. The rest he found in the prisoner's bedroom.

When the Appetite Lags

A bowl of

Post

Toasties

with cream
hits the right spot.

"Toasties" are thin bits of corn; fully cooked, then toasted to a crisp, golden-brown.

This food makes a fine change for spring appetites.

Sold by Grocers, and ready to serve from package instantly with cream and sugar.

"The Memory Lingers"

Made by
Postum Cereal Company, Ltd.
Pure Food Factories
Battle Creek, Mich.



The Two Flags



OC CASIONALLY there comes to the writing man a story ready made from actual happenings before his eyes. Or there is told to him some tale that does not require the slightest movement of literary machinery to weave it into shape. The woof and warp are as straight and true and compact as if it had required hours of concentration to produce the fabric. Actual events follow in such dramatic sequence that it almost seems as if art had been brought to bear upon their presentation.

The other day a magazine writer visited the new state house in Boston in order to see the decorations that had been recently placed on the walls. He was standing looking at the picture painted by Mr. Robert Reid, the picture of Otis delivering his fiery speech before the judges, when suddenly a voice spoke at his elbow. Looking round, he saw standing beside him a short, slight man in a blue uniform. It did not take the little bronze button in the lapel of his coat to label him as an old soldier. He was stamped with it from the erect carriage of his head and shoulders to the glance of his keen gray eye.

"You have been through the building?" he asked suddenly. And upon being told that it was the writer's first visit, he politely offered his services as guide. They were accepted promptly. The little man in blue pointed out the old Hessian drum and sword, the first musket captured from the British, and the one that fired the shot at Lexington. He knew stories of the famous portraits on the walls, and after having examined the old senate and council chamber, he led the visitor down to the great octagon-shaped rotunda, where, behind their plates of glass, artfully grouped and festooned, were the battle flags of the Massachusetts regiments—nothing but the bare flagstuffs of some, others mere shreds of bunting hanging in pathetic festoons, only a few with the colors intact, pierced here and there with bullet holes. Stopping before the first corner he began in his low, well-modulated voice to explain about them. There were two shafts, shattered and roughly spliced a few inches below the gilded spear-heads.

"Those two flags," he began, "were given to the regiment by two sisters, who were engaged to be married to two officers; one a captain, the other a lieutenant. As you see, the flags were both hit in almost identically the same spot, and under them both officers were killed." Pointing to another flag he said, "Beneath this flag seven men were killed and four were wounded. It was decorated with a medal of honor." So it went on. There was a story to almost every one of the timeworn relics of the battlefields. At last the guide came to the case in the northwest corner of the hall. Immediately in front was a silken banner across whose faded red and white strips was a big blotch of brown. It needed no second glance to tell what the blotch meant.

"There is a story here," remarked the visitor, and the little man in blue looked at him keenly.

"Yes, sir, there is," he replied. "Three men were killed carrying that flag at the battle of Appomattox; as one would fall another would snatch it up, and still they carried it forward. As they went on, in the charge, a shell exploded over the head of the last man who had caught it, and a fragment struck him in the arm, between shoulder and elbow, cutting it off as by a surgeon's knife. He clasped the flag to his breast with the bloody stump and staggered on. At last, as he felt himself weakening, he turned about, and seeing near him a man in his company who came from the same town, he cried, 'For God's sake, take it, Frank. I can't carry it any longer.' The visitor was breathless. "Well," he said, "and then—"

"There is a strange ending to that," returned the guide. "I was telling this to some visitor only the other day, and had got as far as what I am telling you when a tall man with gray hair, who was standing about where you are now, spoke up. 'Comrade,' he said, 'you're right! I was Frank.'"

A few minutes later, as they went down the corridor, the visitor asked another question.

"And what was the name of the sergeant whose blood we see there?" he asked.

"His name was Plunkett," was the answer. "There he is!"

A soldierly looking man in the blue uniform of a messenger of the senate came walking down the corridor. The magazine writer and his guide turned toward him. Across his breast was pinned an empty sleeve.—J. B. in Harper's Weekly.

Who Drank the Toddy?

By
Fitzhugh Lee



N August, 1862, the armies of General Lee and General Pope confronted each other on the Rappahannock river, in Virginia. General Lee had determined to attack Pope, and

conceived a plan as brilliant as it was daring. He purposed to leave one-half of his army under Longstreet in front of Pope, and throw the other half, under Jackson, by a circuitous march to a point twenty-one miles exactly between him and Washington.

In pursuance of his plan and to facilitate its execution, a day or two before Jackson started Lee determined to throw his cavalry, under Stuart, twelve miles in Pope's rear, at Catlett's Station, a point on the railroad connecting Pope with his capital. At that place were encamped the reserve, baggage and ammunition trains of Pope's army. There, too, were his personal effects. Stuart captured a number of officers and men, a large sum of money in a safe in one of the tents and dispatches and other papers, but the rain fell in such torrents and the night was so dark that



"It Was Vacant."

It was not possible for Stuart to damage the railroad to any extent or to burn the railroad bridges or the acres of camp wagons that were there.

My command was in advance on that terrible rainy night. I was riding with the lieutenant commanding the platoon which formed the advance guard, when I suddenly saw, between the flashes of lightning, a man run across the road.

Under the influence of the spur my horse in a single bound reached the man, and under the influence of a pistol held to his head he told me that he was a servant of General Pope who was there with his headquarters tents, which, he said, were pitched in a clump of pines close by.

I made him get up in front of one of the troopers and guide a squadron, which I detached from the leading regiment, to the tents in the pines. On reaching the spot I quickly surrounded the federal headquarters, and, seeing a light in one of the tents, I dismounted and with one of my men entered it.

It was vacant, but filled with a large number of papers, showing where some one had been recently writing. There were also two glasses of toddy on the table.

A few days thereafter I captured a squadron of the Federal dragoons, under Major Thomas Hite of the regular army, whom I had formerly known when a cadet at West Point.

The major said that he and Lewis Marshall, the latter being an aide de camp of Pope and a nephew of General Lee, were in one of the tents that night and that he had been working all day over his quartermaster papers, and in view of the fact, as well as the tempestuous character of the night, he proposed to Marshall that they should take a drink.

"The whisky was brought out," continued the major, "sugar was put in glasses with the proper amount of water, to which a liberal allowance of whisky was added. I was just pouring the toddy from one glass to the other, thinking how soon the situation would be improved by swallowing it, when I heard the noise of horses' hoofs, and the report of one or two pistol shots. I quickly put the glasses down, saying, 'I believe that is some of that d— Confederate cavalry.'"

At this point of the narrative the major paused, and after looking around, added, "Gentlemen, if you believe me, I do not know whether I drank that toddy or not. The 'Rebs' were on us so quick that Marshall and I lifted the side of the tent and rolled down into a friendly ravine, and remained there shivering in the drenching rain until they rode off."

It only remains to say that Hite and Marshall did not drink the toddies they mixed, but that they rapidly disappeared down the throats of the two wet Confederates who found them.

INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

(By E. O. SELLERS, Director of Evening Department, The Moody Bible Institute of Chicago.)

LESSON FOR MAY 26.

TRUTHFULNESS.

LESSON TEXT—Matt. 5:33-37; James 3:1-12.
GOLDEN TEXT—"Putting away falsehood, speak ye truth each man with his neighbor; for we are members one of another."—Eph. 4:25.

In this lesson Jesus makes a still further application, or rather gives us another illustration of the righteousness of his new kingdom, which must be greater than that taught by the Pharisees. We have studied the sacred relations of the righteous life, now we are to consider the matter of truth. We have first a paragraph from Jesus, then an ethical teaching and application from the writings of James the apostle.

Under the old law men swore by heaven which is God's throne, by the earth which is his footstool, by Jerusalem which was his peculiar chosen city. They swore by the head and yet they could not change one hair white or black. Jesus contrasts all of this with his new kingdom in which absolute simple veracity in our speech is all that is to be required. This makes all oaths profane. When men live in these new relations, with this new consciousness of God they will speak the truth naturally and of necessity. To such there will be no need for any form of speech or oath, for the simplest, plainest speech will be the only necessary and the altogether satisfactory medium of giving and of creating assurance. How about oaths in court? Jesus is speaking to the members of his new kingdom. Between them yea and nay is sufficient, but as between them and others we must adjust ourselves and therefore we do not read into this any admonition not to take an oath in court.

Should Be Swift to Hear.

"Be not many teachers." We now turn to a paragraph from the Epistle of James which has its peculiar value and interest as showing the difficulty of mastering the tongue. In the church of Christ there must of necessity be a great many more disciples (learners) than teachers. Every man should be swift to hear, but the position of teacher carries with it such a burden of responsibility that no one should audaciously assume it, see Eph. 4:11, etc. With this responsibility is also a correspondingly heavier judgment if we stumble. He that stumbles not in teaching, in the use of his tongue, is indeed a perfect man and one that is able to bridle the whole body; to guide the ship of life, of state, and of the church, amidst the fiercest storms.

"The tongue is a fire." It is indeed for it inflames with anger the whole body, the family, society and the nation. History is ablaze with the conflagrations that are a consequence of untimely words and of unbridled tongues, Prov. 15:1, etc. The tongue giving utterance to the thoughts of the heart (for out of the abundance of the heart it speaks), will inflame lust, wither purity and consume strength. It fires jealousy and burns the sweet bonds of friendship. It will sever the ties of home, burn away the foundations of character, of commercial integrity, social purity and destroy the bonds of civic righteousness. It is indeed "a world of iniquity among our members." Let us quote from Dr. R. A. Torrey: "The fires of hell are kindled by idle words that set men thinking wrong about God and sin and Christ and the Bible. Men usually careful in handling fire are careless about the tongue. Whence come the words that inflame the imagination and the passions? Whence come the words that undermine faith and the credibility of the Bible? If any man question James' words that 'the tongue can no man tame' he has evidently never tried it himself." This does not mean, however, that the tongue can not be tamed, for what is impossible with man is possible with God. James draws a frightful picture of the untamed tongue and of its evil consequences.

Profane Men Classified.

"These things ought not to be." No more can a fountain yield fresh and salt water at one and the same time, or a fig tree yield olives, than for a Christian to bless God and with the same tongue curse his fellow men. Not only is it unkind but it is unchristlike. Sarcasm means literally "to tear flesh like dogs," the charioteer's whip tore the flesh, so we use the tongue as a lash, biting the sensitive spirits of men; verily these things "ought not to be." Phillips Brooks said, "Tell me the words a man uses and reproduce his tone of voice and I'll tell what sort of man he is."

It is a literal fact that the truthful man is he who usually exemplifies all other virtues and we cannot emphasize too strongly that no gentleman swears. Profane men are of three classes; those who are thoughtless, those who are ignorant of language and have a paucity of expressions at their command, and those who use profanity to emphasize a lie, and generally the greater the lie the more and stronger the oaths. We must not forget, however, that by our silence we may bear false witness and that a positive obligation rests upon us to speak words of praise.

"ONE MILLION LEAGUE FOR MANITOBA."

The purposes of the "Million for Manitoba League" are set out in the fact that Manitoba wants more people. Today the population is less than five hundred thousand, and the determination of the representative men of the Province to devote their best energies to increasing this to a million is a worthy one. There is already a widespread interest in every municipality; committees are appointed, whose duties are to secure such a thorough knowledge of local conditions that, whether the applicant for information be a laborer for the farm, a would-be tenant, a probable homesteader, the buyer of a small improved farm or the purchaser of a large tract for colonizing farmers, the information is at hand, free.

The advantages that Manitoba possesses are many, and with the exploitation that will be given them by the birth of this new acquisition to the settlement and immigration propaganda that is being carried on by the Dominion Government, there is no doubt that the establishment of the bureau will very soon bring about the results looked for. Manitoba is practically the gateway of the great grain belt of the West. Its farm lands have demonstrated time and again that they have a yielding value that practically makes them worth over one hundred dollars per acre. Added to the yielding value of the land, there is an increased value on account of its nearness to markets, and the matter of freight rates is carefully considered by the cautious buyer. But the information more valuable to the incoming settler is that it still has an immense amount of vacant fertile land open for homesteads. This dispels the idea that free homesteads in Manitoba are about exhausted. In addition to this, the territory recently added to the Province will open up a homesteading area which when filled should fully satisfy the "Million for Manitoba League." Within the old boundaries there is an area of 47,360,000 acres, less than six million acres of the 16½ million acres occupied being under cultivation. At present there are over 20 million acres of available land capable of being put under the plough. If in every one of the 195,000 vacant quarter sections of the Province an average family of four persons were placed, there would be added a rural population of nearly 800,000. So there is room for additional hundreds of thousands on the farms of Manitoba, without any possibility of congestion. The population per mile in Iowa is 39.4, in Minnesota it is 23.5. That in Manitoba is only 7.1.

A glance at the map, copies of which will be forwarded upon application to any Canadian Government Agent, shows that Manitoba is wonderfully well supplied with railways. There are but few farms that are more than ten or twelve miles from a railway line; elevators are convenient, and markets are always good. The growing of grain, while a big feature in the inducements held out, is well reinforced by the great possibilities that exist in all portions of the Province, for the raising of stock, for dairying, for hogs, and for a successful class of mixed farming, and what gives additional interest is the fact that there is so much land in the Province open for free homesteading that improved farms in almost all of the 98 municipalities can be purchased at very low figures. Many of the owners of these have made sufficient upon which to retire and are becoming residents of the cities. In addition to the export market for the produce of the farm, Manitoba has a number of large cities and towns providing a splendid local market. Truck and garden farming are highly profitable branches. Winnipeg is a city bordering on 200,000. Brandon is a splendid centre, Portage la Prairie is the hub of an excellent district, and Yorkton, Minnedosa, Dauphin, Morden, Manitou and a dozen other towns are important help as consumers.

The Dominion and Provincial immigration officials are working in strong sympathy with the "Million for Manitoba League," and in addition to the general literature sent out by the Government, the League has prepared pamphlets giving useful and concise information, which on addressing the Secretary, Million League, Winnipeg, Manitoba, will be forwarded free.

Kind of Things to Buy.

"I'm thinking of going on a tour on the Rhine this summer, and I should like your advice about the best things to buy there. You've been there, haven't you?"

"Yes, but it's a long time ago. I shall have to refresh my memory. Walter, bring the wine card."—Fliegende Blaetter.

Garfield Tea helps clear a muddy complexion, dispel foul breath and sweeten the temper.

Never exaggerate your faults; your friends will attend to that.

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