Brown Eyes or Blue?

By JOSEPH A. PALCAR

he abominated blue eyes in women because they were often tricky and deceitful, it was not to be marveled at that Eloise's big violet orbs widened nd finally in the worst sort of wounded love and pride. How did she know that Royce was color blind?

She would not lower herself to demand an explanation of Royce's rude ess; that it was deliberate and crue! was obvious. Furthermore, such an bservation could have been prompted only by some hidden motive-whether of resentment or pure malice she did not know and did not care. The result was the same, and self-respect left her no alternative but to break the engagement at once and without the basement of words or a scene. This she did by returning by express a dry goods box full of the accumuated presents of six months and the berothal ring by registered mail.

The frigid farewell she had accorded him the night before had prepared Royce in part for what was coming. How had he offended her? They and had innumerable differences durng the brief period of their engageent, but these had been followed invitably by explanations and ecstatic fjustments. She was leaving no avene open to him now. She had disdissed him with a cold formality that gnified one thing-she had made a istake in her choice and wanted it etified before it was too late. She lid not love him-that was manifest. nd nothing else mattered.

For a long time Royce sat in ought. Should be go to her, force



er to show her hand and take his dicine like a man? Or ought he to ept her rebuff as final, maintain ething of her own silent prouds, and go his way?

At this point Fate solved the probm for him in the shape of an urgent gram summoning him west at on important business. He would e to take a 6:10 train for Chicago d there was enough work at the to keep him busy the entire aftm. Perhaps by the time he resed his nebulous thoughts would assumed rational form.

Two hours later, on the way heon, Royce's feelings had underte a change. Passing a familiar ist's shop, he paused almost unconusly and bought a huge bunch of ets. Eloise had worn violets the st time he saw her; he had carried m to her on the night of her berothal and-well, it couldn't matter much one way or the other if he nt her some now, by way of farewell, th a brief line regarding his departthe the would serve to soften the break, thing more, and prove to her that till cherished something of the old timent if she did not.

He scribbled a short message across of his visiting cards, paid for his rehase and left the address for decry. Then, with his heart several rees lighter and eyes less hopeless, swung on down the avenue.

ohe packed her trunk between is of grim silence and irresistible oreaks of tears. It was only too ie protest, some inquiry. He had ig her into the act by a contemptinnuendo and shown further how

come the day previous begging old school friend, and Velma Pres- eyes strangely bright.

When Eloise's lover remarked that | ton's name at the end of it suggested no end of glittering possibilities for a gay-perhaps a desperate-fortnight, mused Eloise. She waited six hours for some shadow of response from first in surprise, then in indignation Royce to the packages she had sent; then, with a broken heart and a brain teeming with reckless resolutions, she began to take out her clothes and pack them for the trip.

At four o'clock she saddenly remembered that she had not time to write and must send a telegram to her friend stating when to expect her. She ran to the telephone only to find that it was "dead." The nearest neighbor was a block away, but that telegram was essential, and, snatching up a scarf, she wound it about her head and hurried down to the Kelceys.

Anita Kelcey met her at the door. She were a mammoth bunch of violets in her belt. The odor of them came in a sickening rush to Eloise's senses, but she trampled down her feeling, as she said, lightly:

"What exquisite blossoms! Where did you get them?"

"The queerest thing," replied the other girl. "A boy brought them up about noon from Milford Royce. seems he's going off on a business trip to be absent some time. But I can't imagine why he should have sent me the flowers except that we used to be good friends and I had a sort of halfway engagement to go with him to the opera next week. But of course you know all about his going-

"Oh-er-yes-yes, of course. But came to ask the use of your phone for a moment, dear. Ours is out or order and I'm rushed to death to get away on that six o'clock train for Cin-

Elotse never knew how she got through with her message nor how she got out of the house without betraying berself. Anita Kelcey! Of all girls in the world she was the very last she would have dreamed of as a

At 5:30 she was ready for the journey. At 5:35 she stepped into a taxicab and was whirled toward the station. She took up her position in line at the ticket office and waited impatiently for her turn to come to secure transportation and get aboard her

As she turned from the window the hot blood splurged to her cheeks; her gaze trembled bewilderingly into the earnest, all-at-once entreating eyes of the man who had yesterday been dearer than all others.

"Eloise!" The name escaped him involuntarily; he took a quick step toward her, every resolution of the morning forgotten.

But the girl lifted her head with a swift touch of dignity and passed him with a cold nod of recognition. In a second he was beside her. Her indifference maddened him, and casting prudence to the winds Royce blurted out the first thing that came into his

"For heaven's sake, what is it? Why-why aren't you wearing my vio-

Those violets! Could it be possible that they had been meant for her instead of Anita Kelcey? Her mind worked rapidly. Ah! That explained the dozen American beauties sent to her by young Doctor Brean that morning-they were Anita's; the delivery boy had got things mixed. She halfopened her lips to speak, when she suddenly remembered that indignity of the previous night. Then she began to walk rapidly down the platform, Royce keeping imperturbable step at her side.

"Where are you going?" he asked her sternly, "it seems to me that after everything, you owe me some trifling-"

"Cincinnati!" she cut in sharply, 'the green car over there-

"The blue car, with the diner at tached, you mean."

Eloise stood stock still and stared into Milford Royce's perplexed face. "Milford!" she exclaimed, relief and amusement struggling for the mastery

What color are my eyes?" "Your eyes? Why, brown, of course." He looked at her stupidly. "You

of her pretty features, "look at me!

haven't been crying, have you?" A train bell rang. With his hand on her arm, Royce hurried her into

the chair car. "Oh, dear!" cried the girl, as the train pulled out, "this car is going

"So are we, little girl."

"But-but you don't understand. I have an engagement with-"

"You had a prior one-with me. I shall take you straight to my brother's house. He's a bishop, you know ' The world grew suddenly black

When they emerged from the tunnel to come to Cincinnati for the Eloise's hat was not on straight, but wer festival. The letter was from her cheeks were pink and her blue

"Turned Down" a Senatorship

is known all over the country as soil."-Boston Herald. of the largest peach growers in world, is perhaps the only man in Origin of the Word "Quaker." country who ever "turned down" nanimous election as United States | name Quaker "sprang from the lips ator. Mr. Hale owns something 350,000 fruit trees in Georgia. It was one Bennett of Derby. The name him last year nearly \$160,000 ely to put his enormous crop on declared in justice's court that all market, but he is one of the most ought to "quake" at hearing the name ghtfully unostentatious men in of God. The Society of Friends origde has always been interested in

ements for the betterment of his but much less picturesque term. n and state. Some few years ago was tendered the election as sen-"on a silver platter" as La aptly it. When walted upon by the legtive committee Mr. Hale literally up his hands.

Centlemen," he said, "I don't want be elected to your august senate. intelligent-looking woman in the third ly I don't. I'd rather be a farm- row turned to her escort and inquired. Besides there's more money in 'What's the idea in having those And Mr. Hale, who has gained witches?"

A London writer says that the of a local Justice Shallow." This man was a gibe at George Fox, who once inally called themselves Seekers-a more beautiful and also more obvious,

A Student of the Drama.

Infinite Intelligence. the universe. - Rev. T. Edward Barr, People's Pulpit, Milwaukee



NEW CURE FOR ALCOHOLISM

LESSON TEXT-2 Chronicles 15:1-15. Surgeon of San Antonio, Texas, Ro-Memory Verses 1, 2. GOLDEN TEXT—"Be ye strong theremoves Part of Stomach-Called fore, and let not your hands be weak; for your work shall be rewarded.'-2 Chron. Gastro-Jejunostomy.

Sunday School Lesson for Jre. 15, 1911

Specially Arranged for This Paper

TIME-Asa began to reign B. C. 953 (or

919), near the close of Jeroboam's reign in

to Ephraim. Asa's great victory over the invading Ethiopians was gained at Mareshah, 25 miles southwest of Jeru-

Asa was the grandson of Rehoboam.

His grandmother, the queen-mother at

the beginning of his reign, was Maa-

chah, an idolatress who had set up

an idol and its debased worship in

Jerusalem. Apparently Asa was quite

a young man when he came to the

Asa lived in a corrupt court, under

the influences of an idolatrous grand-

mother, surrounded by idolatry, flat-

tered by courtiers. His father and

his grandfather were neither of them

good characters for a boy to look up

to. There were also some good influ-

ences from godly men and the temple

worship, the good priests and their

He looked out upon his father's

kingdom, and upon the northern king-

dom, and saw what was going on; the

idolatries and the evils that followed

in their train, and the heathen na-

tions and the fruits of idolatry in

them. His heart burned within him,

There are two possible effects of

the presence of great and prevailing

evils. Some are overwhelmed by their

power and attractions, and become a

part of their downward tide. Others

are repelled by them, hate them with

a perfect hatred, and arouse all their

being to destroy them. We all know

instances of this. One of the best

business men of my acquaintance

lived when a boy amid the vilest sur-

roundings. But he had open eyes.

He saw the effect of laziness, and re-

solved not to be lazy. He saw the

effects of drinking and smoking, and

resolved not to drink or smoke. He

saw the degrading effects of profaulty,

and he determined not to swear. And

so through the whole list. So Asa

"did that which was right in the sight

Asa immediately began his reforms.

There was a period of ten years of

rest from external attack. In these

years Asa himself did right and

obeyed God. His example stood out

before all his people. It is a great

thing to have rulers who are true ex-

amples of goodness. This is the

source of the greatest power any per-

He taught his people the word to

God, to seek God, to keep His com-

mandments. Education, knowledge of

right and wrong, are the guides of the

From Egypt in the southwest there

came up an immense host, one million

strong, with three hundred charlots,

and like all early Oriental armies,

living on the country, consuming the

crops, burning the houses, capturing

families, and leaving devastation and

ruin behind them. His a fire on the

farm. They had reached Mareshab,

twenty-five miles from Jerusalem. No.

wonder the people were terrified. But

Asa used both faith and works. He

went out with his army, and like

Cromwell with his Ironsides, "cried

unto the Lord his God, and said, 'Lord,

it is rothing with thee to help,

whether with many, or with them that

have no power; help us, O Lord our

God; for we rest on thee, and in thy

name we go against this multitude.

O Lord, thou art our God; let not man

prevail against thee," It was God's

cause as well as the people's, and they

were strong in that trust. The Ethi-

spoil fell into the hands of the Jugah-

opians were overthrown, and their

The people entered into a covenant

to seek the Lord. This was like the

public profession of serving Jesus

Christ when joining the church. Some

seem to think that they can be as

good and as useful without a profes-

sion as with the covenant relation

with others, and public vows to obey

Jesus Christ and our Father in heaven

But this is a mistaken feeling. A

public covenant gives one a far

greater influence for good. It makes

known your valuation of the cause.

modern life. "The church is an army

conquest of the world by loving faith-

fulness." There are great evils to be

of civic righteousness. There is al-

ways need of awakening new reform-

ing zeal. For every step we gain gives

us views of new needs, and new ideals,

His kingdom is needed not only for

ourselves, but for our country. Pres-

ident Garfield in his inaugural ad-

dress says: "To fail to give our young

men a sense and appreciation of the

dynamic force of religious faith in the

progress of human affairs, is to leave

them ignorant of the greatest and

Today religion lies at the founda-

tion of our national hopes and of our

individual character. It was Carlyle

who said that the most important

thing in any person or nation is his

The Good Man.

The man who has falth in the integ-

rity of others in the face of irrespon-

sible accusations is assumed-and in

nineteen cases out of twenty justly as-

sumed-to have the confidence in

others' goodness because he is a good

most profound fact of history."

religion.

Religious consecration to God and

It makes each individual stronger.

son can have over another.

impulses to seek God.

of the Lord, as did David his father."

teaching of the Word of God.

and urged him on to reform.

throne, perhaps twenty years old.

One of the most recent contributions to medical literature deals with the 20th year of the kingdom of Judah.
PLACE—The kindom of Judah, and
Jerusalem its capital, with excursions inan original method of treating chronic alcoholism. The writer, Dr. J. W. Kenney of San Antonio, Tex., declares that the only means of curing alcoholics is by surgery. In proof of his contention he cites a series of cases so treated by him, asserting that in a majority of them a cure was effected. His article, entitled "The Alcoholle Case and a Surgical Operation for the Cure of Chronic Alcoholism," appears in the current issue of the Texas Medical Journal.

Doctor Kenney's method is to make an artificial opening in the stomach loop up the jejunum (a part of the intestine), make an artificial opening in the jejunum, and unite the two artificial openings. The operation is called gastro-jejunostomy. Here are Doctor Kenney's reasons for resorting to this operation:

"1. Because medical treatment fails in a majority if not all cases, and must necessarily continue to fall because it does not remove the cause of the gnawing or craving for alcohol.

"2. Because the pathological condition caused by alcohol is almost identical with pathological conditions produced by other causes which are relieved by surgical treatment.

"The drunkard in giving a history of his case usually points to his stomach as the cause of his drinking. Very few claim that the taste for liquor has anything to do with it. In the stomach will also be found the first evidence that the physical basis of lifeprotoplasm-has been injured and the physical structure of that organ is the first to present pathological condi-

"It has been proved that alcohol stimulates the action of the senses and organs of the body for a short time. This supranormal condition is quickly followed by the infra-normal, which indicates a partial paralysis of the nerve ends, and eventually of the nerve centers.

"Continued repetition of this proc ess results in hardening and partial paralysis of the muscular coat of the stomach, and an inflamed or ulcerated condition of the mucous coat. Such a condition produces a vitiated appetite and impairs the action of the stomach, which is the most important of the digestive processes. To relieve this condition, when produced by any agent other than alcohol, surgical measures are demanded. Why not apply the same principle in the alcoholic case?

"Reasoning along this line convinced me that all hope of curing a case of chronic alcoholism lay in a surgical direction, and I resolved to try the operation that I had in mind upon the first case that would grant me the privilege. An ideal case soon presented itself-a young man of high degree, who had descended to the lowest depths of salbondom, and floundered about prairies, or the grasshoppers on a cral years, presented himself with the request that I do something for him.

"After a two weeks' preparatory treatment, a posterier gastro jejunos tomy by simple suture was performed upon him. He left the hospital thirty days later. This patient was about thirty-five years old, and had been drinking for about ten years. During the last three years business had so interfered with his drinking that he quit business and drank day and night, consuming from one to two quarts of whisky during the twentyfour hours. He was one of the bestknown drunkards in the city, and no one could remember having seen him sober during the three years preceding this operation, and he was looked upon as past redemption and absolutely valueless, from a business standpoint. Today he is assistant manager of a large mercantile establishment in this city and a sober, re-

spected citizen. "Case No. 2 is that of a young dentist about thirty years of age. He stated that for several years he had consumed all the liquor he could get during the day and took a bottle to bed with him at night. His constant drinking had made a veritable neurasthenic of him. He consulted me re garding the operation, and was advised to have it performed.

The principles in the work of King "He finally came to the sanatorium Asa apply to our own times, but are and had the operation performed. to be worked out in ways adapted to From a vagabond dentiat, hounded by dozens of people whose money he had on duty an army for the Christian taken during half-sober intervals as advance payments on work which he was never able to perform, he is now, driven out of our country. The whole and has been ever since the operation, land is waking up to realize the need a sober man, and no one hesitates to trust him with his work.

"Case No. 3 is that of a traveling man about thirty-five years of age. He had been drinking at irregular intervals for a number of years. The intervals had gradually grown closer together until life became just one long drunk. He entered the sanatorium and had the same operation per formed.

"It is not my purpose to advocate so grave a surgical procedure in all cases of chronic alcoholism, but only in those apparently hopeless cases where everything else has failed, and the patient is still in fair mental and physical condition and wants to be cured. The result at my hands has thus far exceeded expectations."

Use of Alcohol.

Dr. Andrew H. Smith of New York, while stanchly defending the use of alcohol as a medicine, says: "I contend that like morphine, it has absolutely no place in health. Every drop of alcohol, as well as every particle of morphine, that a well man takes, makes him less a well man. I believe that clinical facts will bear out this statement in every case. Those who use alcohol and still remain in good health are enabled to do so by a reserve of vital power which would otherwise be available in another direction."

God's Covenant of the Law

By PASTOR RUSSELL of Brooklyn Tabernacle

TEXT-The Lord, whom ye seek, shall suddenly come to his temple, even the Messenger of the covenant, whom ye delight in, said Jehovah of Hosts; but who may abide by the day of his coming?— Malachi III, 1-5.

Six thousand years ago in Eden our obedient children to death, intimated that ultimately the seed of the woman would bruise the serpent's head. This tion of the divine mercy which our gracious Creator purposed in himself from before the foundation of the world. Ever noble, kind and gracious. our Creator restrained his mercy for the good of his creatures-that they might learn to appreciate the exceeding sinfulness of sin. For the good of the angels also, and that they might of his wisdom and power, God insistfrom the standpoint of exact justice. They had sinned and thereby had forfeited all claim upon the eternal life which he had given them conditional-

Eternal torment, as we have already seen, did not in any sense or degree enter into the divine intention. His sentence upon man, plainly stated, was, "Dying thou shalt die," not, Living thou shalt live in torment. "The soul that sinneth it shall die" (Genesis ii, 17; Ezekiel xviii, 4). God intended to exemplify in his dealings with our race a principle of divine government to be made operative everywhere-ultimately among all his creatures on the spirit plane, as well as upon the earthly.

Israel's experiences of tribulation and bondage in Egypt were probably necessary to prepare them for God's great proposition—that they should keep the law and as a reward have life everlasting. As it is written, "He that doeth things shall live by them' (Leviticus xviii, 5). Israel greatly rejoiced in this manifestation of divine preference for them more than for all others of humanity. The law covenant was mediated. The sacrifice of bulls and of goats made a typical atone ment for them for a year, so that they might enter into the covenant relationship with God. But when they at tempted to keep the law they were disappointed. They failed. The law of God being the full measure of a perfect man's ability, and the Jews, like other men, being imperfect, found that they had undertaken an impossi-

Not a Jew kept the law perfectly Not a Jew, therefore, gained eternal life during the first year. But God foreknowing this, had made preparation for a repetition of the atonement day every year, so that the people might continue striving to attain eter nal life. Year after year, century after century, they failed, and discouragement took the place of hope. God was teaching them a great lesson respecting the need of better sacrifices than those of bulls and of goats, and also teaching them that there is no other means of justification in his sight. They got blessings under the covenant-educational blessings, but not the blessings hoped for, not life eternal. Hence they were not in a position to become, as they had hoped, a national Messiah, a national seed of Abraham, for the blessing or all the

The first-begotten of the Father, as his glorious agent in the great work of creation, had the honor granted blm of becoming the great messenger of the covenant, the great prophet, priest and king of Israel, the great Michael of Daniel xil, 1. But there were tests connected with his attainment of this high position: (1) By faith he must lay aside his heavenly glory, in obedience to the Father's will to become a man-not a sinful man, but a perfect man-holy, harmless, undefiled, separate from sinners. (2) Thus prepared to become the Redeemer it was his privilege to make full consecration of his earthly interest and the Father's pleasure to beget him of the hely spirit at Jordan to the spirit nature on the highest plane. For three and a half years his sacrifice burned upon the altar. It was indeed better than the sacrifice of bulls and goats, for it was a corresponding price for Adam; un eve for an eye, a tooth for a tooth; a man's life for a man's life. (3) When Jesus had thus sacrificially parted with his earthly life he experienced a resurrection change from human nature to spiritual, like what he was originally, only higher and more glorious. Thus he was at once both a sacrifice and the spirit-begotten priest who offered

completed her sacrifice in and under the merit of the great priest, then every arrangement for the blessing of Israel as Abraham's seed and of all pations through Israel will have forth with commenced. Thus seen the revelation of Israel's great messenger of the new covenant is very important not only to the Jew, but also to the world of mankind, who must receive their blessings under Israel by a compliance with the same new law cove-

STATE CAPITAL CHAT

Harrisburg Correspondence. \$750,000 In Six Minutes.

"The new House" busied itself for exactly six minutes on its opening day, with the task of voting itself a generous slice of \$750,000.

The job is not finished, the bill only passing second reading, but the Representatives adjourned with the understanding that they would return on January 16 and complete it, so far as the House is concerned. Then the Senate will take up and

pass the "supplemental appropriation bill providing for the payment of talaries of Senators and Representatives and the expenses of the General Assembly for the six months ending May 31, 1911." All this is necessary because the

Legislature that met in 1909 passed bill doing away with the old avarem, or lack of system, of paying the legislators a good slice of their saltries on the first day of the legislation. The law of 1909 provided that this could not be done till a specific appropriation has been made, and Attorney General Todd recently an-

the House will vote themselves their salaries for the session in advance tmounting to \$210,625, also \$14,00 worth of railroad mileage, and \$20, 700 in postage stamps and \$10,350 worth of stationery.

Officers and employees of the House will get \$85,000 in the form of salaries and mileage to the amount of \$3,500.

There are 50 Senators, whereas there are 207 members of the House so it is only equitable that the Senate should vote itself less from the State freasury than the House. The Sen tte will begin where the House leaves off, as regards the formality of read ng the appropriation bill.

The Senate will vote itself \$75,121 n salaries, mileage to the total o \$2,500; for stationery, \$2,500, and \$5,000 in postage stamps. Officer: and employees of the Senate will be roted \$68,000 in salaries and \$2,700 in railroad mileage.

If all goes well, the signature of lovernor John K. Tener should be a he foot of the bill by the evening o January 18, or before he has fairly tdjusted himself to the Governor' thair, to which he will be inducted or January 17.

Drapery On Capitol Statues.

The classic statues which George 3ray Barnard executed in marble fo the main entrance of the State Capi ol, are to be chastely draped. This announcement was made by G. Pic tarelli, head of the firm which is precting the groups, in confirmation of statements made from Paris and New York by the sculptor, after the lling of objections to the naturalness of the figures.

Piccarelli, who comes from New York, said that rough marble would be used to drape the statues and that t would be fastened with bronze pins n such a manner as to fit the lines of the figures. He believed, how ever, that such treatemnt was mar ring the heauty of the forms. He also remarked upon the fact that the Pennsylvania official idea of the hu man form divine was somewhat dit terent from the Ideas of European titles, and also of New York, which and nude figures on its new Custon

None of the figures has been erected and the drapery may not be attached until they are in place.

Guardsmen At Inaugural.

The National Guard will be repre sented by a provisional regiment of infantry and the Governor's Troop of cavalry at the inauguration of John K. Tener as Governor on Jan mary 18.

This plan was determined upon at conference of State officials and nembers of the Inaugural Commitee, and the arrangements will be worked out at once. The plan is to rave the regiment composed of companies in communities which are within a few hours of Harrisburg, the organizations being drawn from the Fourth, Eighth and Twelfth Regiments and including those in Harrispurg, York, Chambersburg, Carlisle Lewisburg, Sunbury, Lebanon, Lanraster, Reading and Allentown.

Examining Poorhouses.

The commission appointed by the ast Legislature to investigate the condition and management of poor-Jouses in Philadelphia county and the townships of Bristol, Oxford and Lower Dublin, held the first meeting of its final lot of activities in Senaor Clarence Wolf's office, Philadelohin. The meeting was behind closed doors, and was devoted to hearing vitnesses.

Senator Wolf, the chairman, exclained that the commission will shortly wind up its work and will then report its findings to the present Legislature. It consists of Senaors Wolf, E. H. Vare, E. F. James. W. C. McConnell and M. C. Rowland

Many American farmers are setding in Mexico, their numbers fast hereasing.

New York Leads in Eats. New York's restaurant business is said to be five times greater than London's.

Penguin Egg Industry. About 600,000 penguin eggs are gathered from nearby Islands and sold for food in Cape Colony each year-

Watercress Industry.

Forty persons are employed on one English farm in the picking and preparation of watercress for the market

FREE **ADVICE** TO WOMEN

Women suffering from any form of illness are invited to promptly com-municate with Mrs. Pinkham at Lynn, Mass. All letters are received, opened, read and answered by women.

man can freely talk of her private ill ness to a woman; thus has been es-tablished this confidence between Mrs. Pinkham and the women of America which has

) never been broken. Never has she published a testimonial or used a letter without the written consent of the writer, and never has the Company allowed these confidential letters to get out of their possession, as the hundreds of thousands of them is their files will attest.

Out of the vast volume of experience which Mrs. Pinkham has to draw from, it is more than possible that she has gained the very knowledge needed torney General Todd recently an sounced that the law meant what it said.

On the principle that the inborer is worthy of his hire, the members of class of the said to take advantage of this general torney of the principle that the inborer is worthy of his hire, the members of class of the said to take advantage of this general torney of the said to take advantage of this general torney of the said to take advantage of this general torney of the said to take advantage of this general torney of the said to take advantage of this general torney of the said to take advantage of this general torney of the said to take advantage of th ous offer of assistance. Address Mrs. Pinkham, care of Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass.

Every woman ought to have Lydia E. Pinkham's 80-page Text Book. It is not a book for general distribution, as it is too expensive. It is free and only obtainable by mail. Write for it today.

WAITING FOR TROUBLE.



for a kiss if you were there, dear

Due Precautions

In a town in Georgia there was an old preacher whose knowledge of the world was not wide nor deep, but who conceived it to be a place where, if one should trust his fellow men, he should at the same time keep an eye

on his own interests. said, regretfully:

Youth's Companion.

Bo'sun and Sir John Fisher.

Sir John Fisher. When Sir John was at the bend of the British admirally he was most inaccessible. One day an old boatswain appeared. He would not take "no" for an answer. Finally a secretary went into Sir John's office, leaving the door afar. He told the admiral that a sailor demanded an interview. "Tell him to go to hell," roared Sir

e that he had stopped caring for after all, else the salutary step to Chicago." had taken would have elicited itly she had fallen into the trap. He is glad of it, glad to be free.

As luck would have it an invitation

I. H. Hale, the millionaire fruit | considerable prominence as a public wer of South Glastonbury, Conn., speaker, says he is still "close to the

It was at a recent performance of 'Macbeth," and the three weird sisters had just made their first appearance and chanted their uncanny incantations, when a handsomely dressed,

man himself .- Dr. A. T. Hadley, Presbyterlan, New Haven. The pattern of the infinite intelligence is shown in the workings of

Maker, in justly sentencing his dishidden promise was the first intimafully know of his justice, as well as ed upon dealing with his creatures

that sacrifice. Then why did he not at once begin his great work as prophet, priest, king and new covenant mediator for Israel and through Israel for the world? It was because there was to be more than one sacrifice in the divine plan on the day of atonement. When this bride class shall have

Peaceful Conditions.

Some day war shall cease, but if we are to wait for the war experts at The Hague to agree we will lose our patience. Labor unions will bring about negceful conditions. Their members will agree to refuse to go out and shoot each other and then war will cease. Rev. Charles Stelzle, Apostle of Labor,

More reforms have been prevented by friends who demanded them immediate and complete, than by foes who did not want them at all.

One hot day he pulled off his cost and preached a vigorous sermon, under the pines, in his shirt sleeves. At the close of the open-air service one of his admirers approached him and

"I don't suppose that you knew that the editor of one of the big New York Sunday papers was here when you

pulled off your coat." "I reckon I knew it well for I'd been told of it," said the preacher, calmly. "I don't believe he's as bad as he might be, and anyway, I put my coat on the chair close by and had it right under my eye all the time."-

Admiral Potter told a new one on

"Ave, ave, sir," piped the boatswain, who stood in the doorway at a respectful salute; "I know I'll meet you there, sir, but I want to talk to you now, too.

John.

For Breakfast ??????? The Happy Reply-Post Toasties

.A crisp, dainty food that pleases young and old.

Wholesome Economical Convenient

Serve with cream or milk (hot or cold).

"The Memory Lingers"

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