

ed Bright's disease. If you have any kidney symptom, begin using Donn's Kidney Pilis at once. Harvey Rogers, Church St., Pine Plains, N. Y., says: "l was often laid up for days with gravel and

serious kidney trouble nd the agony 1 endured when the mes were possing was awful. The st medical attention failed to help e and I grow worse instead of bet-It was then I began with Doan's dney Pills and noticed improve-Soon I was without a trace of trouble.

emember the name-Doan's. For sale by all dealers. 50 cents a Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

QUITE ANOTHER THING.



Fluffic-You must sing beautifully. Dick-Not as a singer, my dear-as a

JURSE TELLS OF SKIN CURES

"I have seen the Cuticura Remedies ed with best results during the past en'v years. In my work as a ninge, av skin disease cases came under observation, and in every in ance, I always recommended the menra Remedies as they always re entire satisfaction. One case in ticular was that of a lady_friend mine who, when a child, was afted with eczema which covered her e and hands entirely, brenking out intervals with severer torture. She uld not go to school as the disfigureat looked terrible. I told her to get once a set of Cuticura Remedies. er the use of only one set she was fectly well

"A grown lady friend was afflicted h salt rheam in one of her thumbs, d she was cured by the Cuticura seties. Still another lady had dry it rhoum in both palms of her hands ery fall of the year. They used to so painful she could scarcely wet r hands until she began to use the icura Remedies which cured her. have also seen them cure children ringworm. The children's faces ald be all circles and rings around cheeks, and the neck and after tment with the Cuticura Soap and atment they were completely cured. husband had rheomatism on his rm and I used the Cuticura Ointient. It made his arm as limber and ce, whereas it was quite stiff before egan to apply the Ointment.

"Last May I had an ingrowing toe all which was very painful, as the ide of the nall was edging right own in the side of my toe. I cut ie neil out of the cavity it made, and course applied the Cuticura Ointest to the part affected. It soothed and in less than ten nights it was healed through constant use of the atment. Ten days ago I had my hand and wrist burned with boilig lard, and Cuticura Ointment has pletely cured them. I have just mmended the Cuticura Remedies another friend, and she is pleased th the results and is recovering ly. I will gladly furnish the ies of the people referred to above anyhody doubts what I say." (Signi) Mrs. Margaret Hederson, 77 Highad Ave., Malden, Mass., Oct. 1, 1910.

Back, Then, to the Farm. Richard Croker, during his visit to w York last month, discussed with

porter the high cost of living. he farmers are all right," said Croker. "It is the people who in at on living in the towns who find ything too dear. In the towns, ou see, the expenses are as bother e as the children.

A little boy in a tiny flat looked up a his drum one day and said: Mother, Adam and Eve lived in tradice. What was it like there?"

'i.the what it is here,' his mother hawered, when you eight children re all at school." Father's Vocal Talent,

Aunt Emma, who had been eling in Europe, was expected to ch the house at midnight, and Edregred to be allowed to stay up to t her. But his mother refused to "No," she said, decid-. It would be five long hours aftyour bedtime, and you couldn't lbly stay awake as long as that." "Oh, yes, I can," Eddle wailed; "I i if papa will sing lullables me. Woman's Home Companion.

Since the Price of Eggs Rose. Hewlit-How did he make his for-

Jewitt-He kept a hen.-Woman's me Companion.

For COLDS and GRIP

If some men were compelled to pay they go they would stay.

PILES CURED IN 6 TO 14 DAYS
redungate will retund money if PAZO OUNT.
Not fails to cure any case of healing, Blind,
eding or Protrading Piles in 6 to 14 days. 50c.

One of the worst things under the n is a shady reputation

Winslaw's Scothing Syrup for Children sellars pain, cures wind colle, the a 1 1 lie.

Many who think they mean right

Two for One Seat

By M. J. PHILLIPS

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"Pshaw! This is no night for elec- | say in the hoarse whisper peculiar .o tioneering."

On the back seat of the car the is strong for you, and they like to chairman and secretary of the county | see the animals stirred up. Go after committee were arguing as to the Frank Scott's record; go after him best sort of speech for Coombs to make at the Bristow schoolhouse, for take by putting his hide on the fence which they were headed. On the out here." front seat the chauffeur steered the car straight into the harvest moon which was rising like a great shield covered when he made his way to at the end of the white road. Beside him Coombs, candidate for congress, was secretly indulging himself in one of the let-downs which come even to the best regulated candidates. He was heartily sick of the campaign; of the dally association with small politicians who treated him with more

same things over and over to audiences friendly, hostile and indifferent. He was tired of the whole business; for the moment be sincerely wished he were back at Demottville pegging away at his law practice, and letting some one else work and fret for political honors. And if he were, se would be enjoying this perfect evening-an August changeling set down in late October. Buggy riding with a pretty girl on a moonlight night naturally appealed to the bachelor Coombs. And there were pretty girls

or less familiarity; of repeating the

in Demottville. The car came upon a group wending its way to the schoolhouse. There were five of them-two boys twelve or fourteen years old, and three young women. "Oh, you candidate!" called one of the boys, as the car was rolling by.

"Stop," commanded Coombs, brief-He had been taught never to "overlook any bets," in the parlance of the politician. Every person had possibilities, no matter how humble. Every one wielded some influencepossibly commanded a vote, and a

vote was a vote, wherever garnered, asked, "All aboard!" he invited, cheerily, as the car stopped.

They came promptly, the boys with whoops of delight. They dragged



Go After Frank Scott's Record.

one of the young wemen, laughing and protesting, between them. They tugged at her like young bears, and before Coombs realized what was bappening the girl was deposited in his lap, the others had bestowed themselves on the running board, and the car was on its way.

"I hope you'll pardon this enthusiastic response to your invitation," said the girl, striving to rise. "I had no option, you see; it was come or get torn to pieces "

"And it seems to be stay for the same reason," replied Coombs, for the boys stood guard, shouting: You've got to stay right there, Cousin Beth!" "Besides," continued the candidate.

'I welcome the opportunity to make a convert. In return for this ride I shall expect your vote election day. "Indeed?" questioned his passenger, restraining herself unwillingly to the situation. "And what special try. qualifications can you urge for conenced? Do you wield influence in you." Are you an orator? Washington?

Coombs considered. Then he replied, with a laugh: "To all your questions I fear I must answer no." They had reached the schoolhouse. The girl smiled at him as she stepped leagues. out of the car. "At least you have schemes to retain the magic letters

the virtue of modesty," she said.

Burial

politicians: "This part of the county personally. You can't make a misas look at that matter a little closer.

Their late passengers had front seats in the schoolhouse Coombs disthe rostrum and waited for the chairman to call the gathering to order. The two boys winked and giggled when they caught his eye, and then leaned over to whisper something to the girl who had sat on his lap. Coombs fancied that she blushed.

Now that he could get a good look at her. Coombs realized that she was very pretty. He wondered idly who she was. Probably the daughter of some wealthy farmer of the neighborhood, who had been able to give her advantages beyond the ordinary.

Coombs arose to make his speech The audience applauded the handsome, boyish-looking candidate. They listened closely while he sketched national affairs and conditions in their own state, then in their own district. The moment had come for the attack on Congressman Scott, but Coombs did not make it. He looked into the eyes of the girl on the front seat. Doubtless she thought him like all politicians-ready to climb at the expense of another; anxious to tear down that other's reputation that he might build up his own. Well, he would show her he was not an ordinary politician.

The Bristow neighborhood was rather disappointed in the tameness of the speech; the chairman and secretary were grumpy. But Coombs didn't care; he walked out with the

"You will ride back with us?" he

She shock her head, and bold out her hand. "No; but thank you for

what you did not say tonight." "What do you mean?" asked Coombs. He was oblivious of the fact that two score voters, whose ballots might elect him, were also waiting to shake hands.

"I mean," she said, "that I am Frank Scott's daughter."

The campaign drew to a close. Coombs was scheduled to spend the last week in this county, and he managed to see a good deal of Beth Scott between meetings. They avoided politics, but found many other subjects to talk about.

Election day came, and Coombs was beaten. He made a good run, better than shrewd politicians had expected, for Frank Scott was deservedly strong.

Coombs, somehow, did not mind the defeat; there was no sting in it. Demottyile gloried in his good showing, and received him almost as a when he came home. He became, almost in a night, a prominent citizen. In two weeks his law business doubled. He had "arrived."

Coombs had come to say good-bye. Likewise he planned, as he had been planning for a month, to say somehing else. But it was hard to get it out; Beth was so unconscious of what was going on beneath the surface of his mind.

At last he plucked up courage to speak

"Ever since that night at the Bristow school I've been wondering how you'd like Demottville " "It's a pretty little city, isn't it?"

she asked, with interest. "Yes I have a little home there, surrounded by fifty-year-old maples. There's a fireplace in the living room, and a deep-padded leather chair that I like to draw up helore

the fire. That chair would hold two just as easily as-as an automobile Reut.

Dh," brenthed Beth Scott, comprebendingly.

"But there's no use talking about it I suppose," went on Coombs, wistfully. "Your father has won and you are going back to Washington, the most wonderful city in the coun-That's the only reason I'm sorry I loat. If I'd been successful, gress? Are you competent or expert there'd have been something to offer

"Do you think," said the girl soft-Can you do better than the man who ly, "that would make any differhas represented this district for ten ence, if one-cared? And I've seen Washington. But I've never seen De-

mottvile and-and that chair!" When the next session of congress opened Frank Scott was bailed as a Napoleon of politics by his col-They had tried many "M. C.," after their names. But to The chairman and secretary had marry one's daughter to one's most arrived at a conclusion, and the for dangerous opponent-that was more mer now took the candidate aside to than scheming; it was genlus!

Chauffeurs in Germany

must present his birth certificate, and (\$1.19 and \$1.79), respectively. anmounted photograph of himsel!, a loctor's certificate as to his physical condition, especially with reference to his sight and hearing, and evidence that he has finished a course with some person or at some institution officially qualified to teach the driving of motor vehicles,

If the application is otherwise aceptable the party is referred to an become so pientiful in the last few expert especially designated to exam. years that the farmers asked to have me such applicants. The examination the laws taken off ferrets in order is oral and the applicant must sise that they could be partially exterminagive a practical demonstration of his ted, as they were doing considerable ability to drive a motor vehicle. The damage to their peach and pear trees. fees for his first examination, if held The change in the laws was made and et the residence or office of the expert, ferrets can now be used for hunting are 10 marks (\$2.38) for the driver of purpose. There is such a demara motorcycle and 15 marks (\$3.57) for for ferrets for hunting purposes the the driver of an automobile; if held their retail price has increased over elsewhere the fees are 15 and 20 nalf, and dealers are reaping a hemarks (\$3.57 and \$4.76), respectively, vest, males selling for three dollet The fees for subsequent examinations and females for \$3.50 .- Newburga of the same applicant for vehicles of News.

A person making application as a different class or different kind of driver of a motor vehicle in Germany motive power are 5 and 7.50 marks

Hunting With Ferrels.

Rabbits and partridges have been more pientiful this year in this section than in many years. Every day hunters can be seen returning to the city with their hunting coats and bags fairly loaded down.

The rabbits around the country have

A Christian

By REV. W. BEHNKEN Paster of Trinity Lutheran Church Houston, Texas

3 We would ask, then, to whom alone ought a Christian burial be granted? Our answer is short and concise-a Christian's burial ought to be granted only to Christians and to no one else, even if he were the mightiest ruler on earth. Is that answer not clear, plain and concise enough? Now, let

heathen priest, I conclude that the deceased was a heathen. When I see Jews, headed by a rabbi, in funeral deceased was a Jew. When a company of men wearing aprens or badges or other paraphernalia follow a coffin. I conclude that the deceased was a lodge member. When I see a coffin decked with the country's flag, accompanied by military men, and when I see military rites performed at the grave, I can safely conclude that the deceased was a soldier. And when see the Christian congregation, with their pastor, at the grave and hear them sing or pray or use the word of God, I ought to be able to conclude

died a Christian death. Is that not right? Ought we not to be able to conclude that? Yes, we ought to, and years ago we could, but nowadays you cannot. Almost daily you can see where so-called Christian ministers officiate at the graves of open unbelievers, suicides, criminals and the like. Is this not true? They are not abashed to grant such who have died in open unbelief a Christian bur-That is shameful, unspeakably horrible.

that the deceased was a Christian and

But, they say, "you cannot judge others, you cannot see into their heart whether they were Christians or not, whether they have died in the faith or not. God says: "Judge not. that ye be not judged," and that is what you do when you deny them a

Christian burial. Now, my dear friends, it is true that we cannot look into other men's hearts to see whether they are upright Christlans or not. But we do know, and that most assuredly, what kind of people are not Christians, namely, those who despised the word of God and the sacraments and refused to make use of the means of grace and that such people are not Christians, we know from the word of God that cannct lie. Christ says in unmistakable words: "He that is of God heareth contain. This dangerous drug has a God's word."

And God also says: "Because thou hast rejected knowledge, I will also reject thee." Think of this a moment. There is a man who knows our rows that the ringing of the bells invite him, but he passes by

I ask everyone who still has spar's of conscience in him, ought such a man to have a Christian burial? person, who refused to enter them | ford to tamper with alcoholic drinks. look forward to his resurrection into teaches. When doctors have tested faith, denying Christ as the only hope Miss Scott was going home, and of salvation? Do we not know that God says, "Blessed are the dead who died in the Lord" Shall we alter or change this? Let us remember that God said: "He not decrived, God is

not mocked." It is just this gross deptal of faith at the graves of the ungodly that causes men to become indifferent in religious matters. Christianity is therefore laid bare to open ridicale, Men will ask, "Why should I run to church? When I die they can casily get a preacher who will bury me for ten dollars and will preach as fine a sermon as for those who constantly go

to church!" But some will say, "He will not men tion the deceased at all. We do not want to have the impression that the deceased is blessed and eternally saved." That makes matters worse still. Then they become hypocrites By the fact that the deceased is not mentioned in the prayers they show he is not worthy of it.

They stand there as Christlan minsters and yet so not dare to mention the deceased, because they and every one present knows that he was not a Christian, and that a Christian minlater has no business there

But they say, "We are preaching to the living and not the dead." What, are we burying the living? Is it not the dead to whom the honor of a Ch-lation burial is given? And do they say that they want to comfort the surviv ors? How shall they comfort? If they say the deceased is saved, they are guilty of a fa'sthood or if they speak the truth and say the deceased did not die a Christian and cannot be saved, then they have aroused a storm of hatred against themselves. Or shall they preach repentance there' That will fall also. Are they not officlating at the burial of an unbeliever! Will not the prople say, "If what you say be true, why are you here granting a Christian burlal to an unbeliever?"

Oh, my friends, let us remember Blessed are the dead (and only they) who die in the Lord." And to them alone ought a Christian burial begranted. If they have been hypocrites and deceived us, they will find their judge whom they cannot deceive. But as for us, may God grant us gracthat we may not deny the faith nor deny the Saviour by granting Christian burials to such as have not died in the Lord.

Fixedness.

We want fixedness and certainty in ur religion; for only when our reigion is a fixed certainty can it domnate and rule us, and fill us with the eat and peace of God.-Rev. David regg. Presbyterian, Allegheny, Pa.

to is far botter to spend money in reventive measures, in constructive York, then it is to spend it afterward maintaining charit b'e justitution d houses for critetian's -Pev. A. !

et ell. Baptist, Chiengo, Ill.



EFFECTS OF STRONG DRINK

Alcohol Consumed Stimulates and Excites Body and Deceives People Who Drink It.

1. Every workingman is bound to consider what is best as food for himself and his family. If he falls to do this, he may spend his wages upon articles of little use in building up strong, healthy bodies, and so practically waste his hard-earned money, When I see a funeral procession says Temperance. A great many composed of heathers, headed by a workingmen only earn a bare livingwage; while many more only get sufficient to live decently with no room for extra expenses of any kind; and processions, I rightly conclude that the | only a small number obtain money allowing of enjoyment of luxuries. So the strictest economy is necessary in spending wares.

2. Now the average amount spent upon intoxicating liquors by each man. woman and child in the United States is something over \$23 per year. Of course, this sum includes what drunkards spend, as well as what is paid by sober folks. Perhaps the amount spent in this way by a good many would be less than fifty cents per week. Still, it is very important that what is bought should be really helpful. If the workingman is wasting his wages on alcoholic drinks, when it ought to be spent on food, or clothing, or other useful objects, then both the man and his family are not getting the full advantage from his earnings, and health and comfort will suffer.

3. When a gallon of beer is split up into its several parts, 86 parts are found to be water, 7 parts alcohol and parts solid matter. The nutriment depends upon the solids, but only sixtenths of these are food, the rest is waste. To get half a pint of nourishment a man most drink 104 gallons of beer. This is like eating a sack of chaff to get a grain of wheat. The famous Doctor Liebig said if you drop the point of a knife into flour, the quantity you obtain represents as much nourishment as you get in a quart of ale. In wines the proportions are: Water 78, alcohol 18, solids 4 Spirits are simply alcohol (50) and water (50). This, then, is what selence tells us. It is evidence that every chemist is bound to give, and it shows that intoxicating drinks can do noth ing to make flesh or bone, muscle of nerve, for they do not contain the necessary food. They are useless. therefore, to the wage-earners.

4. Intoxicating drinks are really made for the sake of the alcohol they powerful effect enon the body. It stimulates and excites it, and so deceives people that they fancy they are better for its use, when it is actually destroying them. No man in health church doors are open to him, he needs stimulation. A stimulant is like a whip to a horse. Alcohol may be a good medicine in the hands of a docfor, but it is not food, and it is a dangerous article in common use, often leading to disease, intemperance and Ought we to open the door to such a other evils. No working man can af-

5 Experience proves what scie ever asting life? Is that denying the alcohol on equal sets of men engaged in hard work against time, amongs sections hands on the railroad. forced marches and long campaigns amongst soldiers, in the exhausting labor of foundries and forges, and in the hard training of athlet's, abstinence from intoxicating drinks is always found the best. It is the patural resuit. These drints cannot strong hen No matter how a man feels unde their influence, he is surely losing and not gaining energy. What folly It is then for our American people to spend \$2,106,476,850 yearly on alcohol-

6. They are largely drunk for pleasure, but even if such pleasure were right, the amount spent is very excessive, and is the cause of much drunkenness and wrong. Even the makers and sellers of these drinks admit that many millions are wasted on intemper ate drinking. As a matter of fact, the money spent per week by the average workingman is almost, if not quite, a useless expenditure, and take from his earnings what is wanted for other purposes-to properly feed and clothe the family, to give it the comforts of home, or to provide against the time of sickness and old age. It does not then pay the workingman to use in toxicating drinks. Such a practice is ap economic waste, and tells against his efficiency as a worker, and against the well-being of his family.

Less Drinking in New Zealand.

Lady Stout, the wife of the chief justice of New Zealand, made the following encouraging statement as to the temperance movement in her own progressive land, during the course of a recent speech: "The temperance sentiment has become so strong and the practise of temperance so universal that one seldom sees any but nonalcoholic beverages at hotels or steamer tables. No tea shops or restau rants are licensed to sell drink to their customers. In fact, the temperance sentiment has become so strong in New Zealand that some hotel keep ers refuse to sell drink to women or allow them in the bars. Bottle licenses, though still granted, are becoming very rare, and will very scon all be discontinued."

Abstainers in British Parliament. An English social journal has undertaken the special task of compiling a list of those members of the present

British Parliament who are total absteiners, and after careful investigation has now reported. Every effort, it seems, was made to obtain a complete list; but the task presented some difficulty. The investigators, however, have positive assurance that there are at least 128 members wholly committed to the tectotal principle. They report that this estimate may not be considered as exhaustive owing to the present difficulties of investigation. This, however, is a not able showing as against times past, and is a striking improvement upon

the record of even 20 years ago.

REIGN OF JEHOSHAPHAT

Sunday School Lesson for Jan. 29, 1911 Specially Arranged for This Paper

LESSON TEXT-2 Chronicles 17:1-13 Memory Verses 3, 4. GOLDEN TEXT-"Seek ye first the kingdom of God, and his rightsousness; and all these things shall be added unto you."—Matt. 6:32.

TIME—Jehoshaphat's reign of 25 years was from B. C. 222 (or 878) to 837 (or 833). The 61st to the 86th years of the kingdom. PLACE-The reform extended to the hill country of Ephraim. The battle against Syrians took place at Ramoth-Gilead to the east of the Jordan; the "hallelujal victory" near Tekon, south of Bethlehem

This lesson covers the entire reign of the good King Jehoshaphat. His name means "Jehovah judged." name given by his religious father. His parents were Asa, the good king, and Azubah, about whom nothing more is known. His age at his accession was 35 years, and he reigned for 25 years. his character was plous, prudent, enterprising. He was a skilful general, a wise statesman, a courageous reformer. He "was alone counted worthy in later ages to rank with Hezekiah and Josiah among the most plous rulers of the Davidic line.

His reign was among the best and most prosperous in all Judah's existence. His great error, equally with his success, points out to us the way of true prosperity. He had a great advantage in having a religious father, who had done much toward reforming his kingdom, and uplifting his people. A good inheritance of virtue and religion is one of the greatest blessings ever bestowed upon a young

Jehoshaphat strengthened himself against Israel because there had been wars with israel, there having been a long rivalry between them, which was renewed in a border warfare during the last days of Asa. Baasha king of Israel had not only attacked Judah, but had fortified Ramah, a town only a few miles north of Jerusalem. The warrior Ahab was on the throne of Israel when Jehoshaphat began to reign. He placed forces, "arsenals for the supply of war material," as well as soldiers, in all the fenced, fortifled, cities, set garrisons, probably food supplies with leaders to take charge of obtaining and caring for

The Lord was with Jehoshaphat, because Jehoshaphat stood for the things which God loved and wished to do for the nation. The Lord cannot in this sense be with those whose whole life and conduct are opposed to all God wants to accomplish. This was shown by the fact known to all that he walked in the first ways of his father Bayld. The Greek translation omits "David." The reference then might be to the beautiful life David lived before his fall and restoration, but probably to his father Asa, who began his reign by devotion to Jehovah, and sought not unto Baalim, the false and impure idols of the beathen.

His heart was lifted up in the ways of the Lord; lifted up above worldly. considerations and fears, filled with high motives and enthusiasms, in the cause of God, as in the case of the apostles who when filled with the Spirit joyfully went on in their hard task against all the powers of Jewish Sanhedrims and Roman emperors He was lifted up into union with

Jehoshaphat, like all other men was not perfect. All God's work through men is done with imperfect instruments, but the nearer perfection they are, the better work God can do through the . The great mistake of Jehoshaphat's life was not his being a friend to Ahab, and seeking to live at peace with him, but his making so close an alliance as to injure both kingdoms. He joined Ahab in an unnecessary war; and he married his son to the heathen daughter of Ahab and Jezebel. It was doubtless done with the good motive of uniting the divided nation into one kingdom again. It was a beautiful vision and glorious hope. "The church and the world were delightfully at one." But it was an almost fatal alliance, for it led to religious and moral declension, and to the almost total extinction of the royal family.

Jehosphaphat took away the high places. Altars and places of worship on wooded hilltops, where there were also idols for worship. These places were near towns, and convenient for the gatherings of the people for pleasure, and social worship, which was often of the most licentious character. And the groves, more correctly as in R. V. Asherim, wooden poles or posts representing the female goddess Ash-

It must be remembered that there were two ways of using these high places, one for heathen worship with its impure rites, the other for the worslip of Jehovab. But the use of these beathen places with their evil associations, for the worship of the true God, tended to debase that worship, and corrupt it with heathen ites and immorality.

Jehoshaphat dwelt at Jerusalem: and he went out again through the people from Beersheba, in the southern part of his kingdom 40 miles couth of Jerusalem in the less populated districts, to mount Ephriam within the boundaries of the northern kingdom; and brought them back into the Lord God of their fathers. He cade as thorough work as he could. for not only did the people need this rivic and religious reform, but their reformation beloed his own people to be true to the God of their fathers Missionary work for others is the salvation and progress of the church.

The Word.

The word is a storehouse of spirit ual knowledge. It is wiser than its friends and stronger than its enemies. without it we should not know very much about ourselves,-Rev. E. G. Cryer, Methodist, Aurora.

Golden Era.

The golden era is always before un and never behind us. Now, in the dawning of the twentleth century, I is brighter and nearer than ever be fore.-Rev. D. G. Downey, Methodist

DYSPEPTIC PHILISOPHY.

What the theater really needs is Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Audiences.

Why are we supposed to have more respect for gray hairs than for a bald

A man can face the world with a good heart if he can also face it with a good liver.

From a masculine point of view would it be heresy to question the sex of the devil? Some fat men are meaner than other

of them. Many a man who thinks he is im love lives to discover that second

er men simply because there is more

Some men are born great, some soquire greatness, and others have greatness thrust upon them, but it doesn't seem to take any of them long to get

Scrupulous.

thoughts are best.

"What did Mr Hibrow say when be found you standing under the mistletoe?" asked Maude.

'He said it was not genuine mistletoe," replied Maymie, "and that he could not think of taking advantage of a botanical error."

> INSIDE HISTORY. Some Self-Explanatory Letters. Battle Creek, Mich., Jan. 7, '11.

Dr. E. H. Pratt, Suite 1202, 100 State St., Chicago, Illinoin.

My Dear Doctor: "Owing to some disagreement with magazine several years ago they have become quite vituperative, and of late have publicly charged me with falsehoods in my statements that we have genuine testimonial les-

"It has been our rule to refrain from publishing the names either of laymen or physicians who have written to us in a complimentary way. and we have declined to accede to the demand of attorneys that we turn these letters over to them.

deem to be friends to permit me to reproduce some of their letters over their signatures in order to refute the faireiloods "We have hundreds of letters from physicians, but I esteem the one that you wrote to me in 1906 among the

very best, particularly in view of the

"I am asking a few men whom E

fact that it recognizes the work I have been trying to do partly through the little book. The Road to Wellville." "I do not sell or attempt to sell the higher thought which is more important than, the kind of food, but I have taken considerable pains to extend to

humanity such facts as may have come to me on this subject. "In order that your mind may be refreshed I am herewith enclosing a copy of your good letter, also a copy of the little book, and if you will give me the privilege of printing this over your signature I will accompany the printing with an explanation as to why you permitted its use in publication in order to refute falsehoods. and under that method of treatment E feel, so far as I know, there would be

no breach of the code of ethics. "I trust this winter weather is finding you well, contented and enjoying the fruits that are yours by right. "With all best wishes, I am,"

Yours very truly,

C. W. POST. Dr. Pratt, who is one of the most prominent and skillful surgeons in America, very kindly granted our request in the cause of truth and fus-

Chicago, Aug. 31, 1908_

Mr. C. W. Post, Battle Creek, Mich.

My Dear Sir: "I write to express my personal aypreciation of one of your business methods, that of accompanying each package of your Grape Nuts production with that little booklet "The Road to Wellville," A more apprapriate, clear headed and effective presentation of health-giving auto-sugges-

tions could scarcely be penned. "Grape-Nuts is a good food in itself. but the food contained in this livite article is still better stuff. I comment the practice because I know that the greed and strenuousness, the consequent graft and other types of thievery and malicious mischief generally can never be cured by legislative ac-

"The only hope for the betterment of the race rests in individual soul culture.

"In taking a step in this direction, your process has been so original and unique that it must set a pace for other concerns until finally the whole country gets flavored with genuine, practical Christianity.

"I shall do all that lies in my now er to aid in the appreciation of Grape-Nuts, not so much for the sake of the food itself as for the accompanying suggestions.

"Visiting Battle Creek the other day with a friend, Dr. Kelly of Evanston, Illinois, while I was consulting with Mr. Gregory, my friend visited your factories and came away greatly amazed, not only at the luxurious furnishings of the offices generally and the general equipment of the place, but with the sweet spirit of courtery and kindness that seemed to fill the sir with a spiritual ozone that was good to breathe.

"The principles expressed in the little booklet, "The Road to Wellville,' I well know are practical and they work in business of all kinds, including sanitariums, as will be fairly tested before time is done.

"I know you will not regard this letter of appreciation as an intruding one. It is simply the salutation of good fellowship to you from a man who, although he has never seen you, feels drawn to you by the kinship of thought.

The only thing that makes a man live forever in the hearts of his counrymen and his race is the good that te does. Your position in this respect is an enviable one and I wish to exand my congratulations."

Yours respectfully E. H. PRATE