TEXT-My soul is weary of life.-Job

At one time Job, with a large happy family, had lived in comfort surrounded by flocks and herds and great abundance. But calamity after calamity fell upon him. The Sabeans carried off his oxen; the lightning fell upon his sheep; the Chaldeans took away his camels; a storm buried his sons under a fallen building; he bimself was smitten from head to foot with loathsome sores. And Job began to wish that he was dead-perhaps he even thought of committing suicide.

But calamity stricken Job is only one of a vast multitude who, crushed to earth by the relentless weight of adversity, have eked out a miserable existence, while perhaps the mind has been crowded with thoughts of selfdestruction. We are moved therefore to ask, with Job of old and with the poor wretch, the tragical ending of whose life is noted in last night's pa-

Now one's answer to this question depends, not so much upon the experiences, painful and pleasurable, through which he passes, as upon the significance which he attaches to those experiences. This is conclusively shown from the fact that from no quarter are the answers uniform.

Out of similar conditions one bewails existence while another rejoices in it. From the fires of persecution there comes back to our question, now a positive negative, now as possible an affirmative, and again a mere question point. Such different estimates of life grow out of a man's fundamental beliefs-they seem often to depend absolutely upon his experiences the experiences often affect the beliefs; but a man's philosophy of life is the determining factor.

One man declares there is no God: another believes in the Christ revelation of God-and they reach different conclusions as to whether life is worth living.

Take the first man who denies the existence of a personal God. Then, for hlm, there's no conscious, intelligent volitional cause for his existence. His own mental and heart powers are simply unique products of such materials and forces as food, water, light, air, heat and electricity. He is but a creature of circumstances, developed from a material thing-call it a protoplasmic germ-into a sentient being that hungers and thirsts, suffers physical pain, writhes in mental agony.

Moral responsibility is excluded; there's no moral source for it-no higher moral to be held responsible to. en there's no obligation resting upon the strong to regard the weak; the duight ruman is as innocent as the habe he murders, groveling minions ist suffer to no purpose, for no dicting God means no directing pur-To endure for a time is of no ivail, for immortality has no mean. he soul is but a figment of the imagnation; imagination is but a bubble ding out of brain tissue; human ove merely the effervercence which sses off from chemical reaction.

The baid pessiminism of Von Hartan and Schopenhauer is a widely acpted doctrine of life today man finds no purpose in history; gress simply increases man's conmness of the vanity of life. Schopmuer says: "To live is to desire, desire is to want, to want is to sufhence, to live is to suffer.

but the average man cannot escape conviction that God lives and cas. What answer, then, does the n make who knows only the stern, miless God discoverable from na-? This man admits a controlling ese. The apparent invariableness atural law seems shut out the posity of special Providence, Though

whole nature cries out to God in yer, he has no assurance of being rd. And he feels the burden of with no hope of mercy. Conscience es out his guilt; swift penalties faliwhen physical law is violated sugat dire consequences for the violan of moral law.

To square himself with an angry he mutilates his body, consigns children to the flames, expects to the an ixyon bound to a revolving a Tantalus with an insatiable rat. To drown the voice of conence he plunges into dissipation or ws himself into the turmoil of de, and yet conscience speaks. ries to fulfill its behests, but the in tempted in all points like as he, without compass or rudder, he ggles in turbulent waters to enter bor of safety.

nd that harbor may be the very x of a whirlpool, for he knows s own destiny. To this man who vs not Jesus Christ, it is a realon whether life be worth living. never doubted the existence of but he knew him not as a fathand in the hour of calamity he sed the day of his birth.

the Christian man, however, e can be only an affirmative anto our question. God is Christ aied to him; and he is borne irrebly onward through all circumes, murmuring: 'All things work ther for good, 'Not a sparrow fall-Whom the Lord loveth he chas-Adversity yieldeth the peacefruits of righteousness, 'Surely hath borne our griefs and carried sorrows."

Germ of Republic.

germ of a republic is the purto so govern that each citizen be protected in his right to govimself without government interce to the fullest extent that he lling and able to do so .- Rev. A. illey, Reformed, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Need of Today. e need of today is a creed with a It big enough to worship with heart and soul and strength. ain postulate of our creed must believe in God, the father al-Murdoch McLeod, yterian, Tacoma, Wash.



GREAT ILLS OF ALCOHOLISM

Professor Strumpel, Leading Authority on Nervous Diseases, Gives Interesting Experiences.

Professor Strumpel, a leading authority on nervous diseases in Europe, has been giving his medical colleagues some interesting experiences of his researches in the field of "Alcoholism as Viewed From the Medical Standpoint," says a correspondent of the Chicago Daily News. In a private talk before the most noted medical scientists in Vienna the professor outlined in an impassively judicial manner an appalling number and variety of physical and mental diseases resulting from the excessive use of alcohol. He confined himself chiefly to the subject of chronic alcoholism, as acute alcoholism was generally the result of isolated cases of intexication, the effects of which were usually only temporary and without any lasting consequences.

In the beginning he pointed out that persons who regularly indulged in large quantities of alcohol suffered from chronic catarrh of the throat, stomach and intestines, but, serious as these were, they didn't usually develop further complications and. therefore, to the doctor, were of less interest. But it was another thing altogether when it concerns that organ which first introduces alcohol into the blood-that is, the liver. As sufferers from liver diseases are for the most part alcoholists one may with justice assume an original connection between such diseases and the use of alcohol; all the more so as the patients are usually imbibers of 'schnaps" and spirits and not of beer or wine, so that is evident the connection depends largely upon the quantity and intensity of the alcohol consumed. Through the liver the alcohol enters the great arteries and circulates through the whole body. Thus it begins an insidious attack upon the vast network of blood vessels, developing later into calcination of the arteries and blood vessels. This discase is frequently found among drunkards. But it would be scientifically wrong to attribute the calcination of the arteries solely to alcoholism, as it may also result from excessive smoking, extraordinary overwork, chronic infections, insufficient nutrition and other causes.

A second symptomatic disease among drinkers is the "beer heart." This consists in an extraordinary enlargement of the heart, with all the indications of heart disease. Men with "beer hearts" almost invariably die at an age in which healthy men have scarcely attained full power. By intemperate consumption of nourishing matter fat is produced which cannot be got rid of in the same degree, consequently it accumulates internally and is responsible for the bloated corpulency of beer drinkers. Respiratory diseases and cases of suffocation are the next consequence.

Professor Strumpel passed over the effects of alcohol upon the nervous system and the horrible mental disorders, delirium tremens and the like, a year and building operations have as these, he said, had been so frequently and emphatically set forth. He went on to discuss the effects of alcohol in disturbing the general functional workings of the body manifested in such complaints as gout, diabetes and kidney diseases, all which, he said, were found largely among

Among the indirect consequences of alcoholism were an increased sensitiveness with a weakened power of resistance in the physical system, renering the subject liable to a number of ravaging diseases, chief among which is tuberculosis. It had been abundantly proved that, whereas in ordinary cases of inflammation of the lungs normal persons recover, to hard drinkers the disease almost always proves fatal.

Story of Drinking Man.

Chaplain McCabe tells the story of a drinking man, who, being in a saloon late at night, heard the wife of the saloonkeeper say to her husband "Send that fellow home; it is late." 'No, never mind," replied her husband; "he is shingling our roof for us." This idea lodged in the mind of the drunkard, and he did not return to the saloon for six months. When passing the saloonkeeper in the street the latter said: "Why don't you come round to my place any more?" "Thank you for your kind hospitality," replied his former victim; "I have been shingling my own roof lately

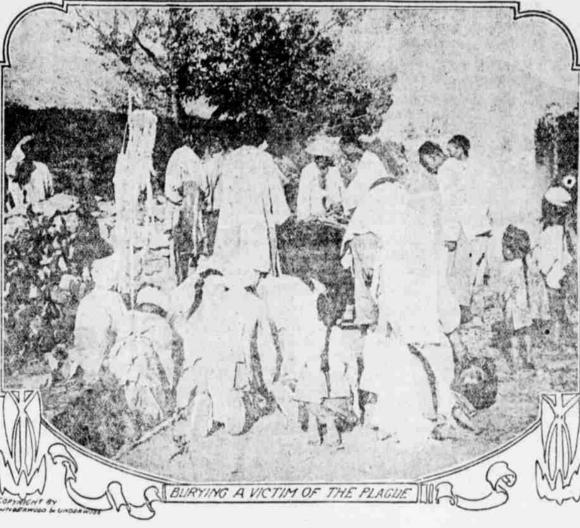
Whisky Trade Degrading.

"A trade which flourishes upon the ruin of its supporters; which derives its revenues from the plunder of omes, from the defrauding of helpless childhood and from the degradation of manhood; which requires for its prosperity the injury of the community; which ministers to every vile and vicious passion and propensity; which makes drunkards and thieves, and embezzlers and gamblers, and wife beaters and murderers; which brutalizes and degrades all who are brought in contact with it, cannot claim the respect, and assuredly ought not to be able to claim the encouragement of the community."-New York Tribune.

Russia's Revenue From Drink.

Russia received last year from revenue of intoxicating liquors \$275,000,-000; enough to pay the cost of her army and navy. In the meantime she is coming to an unhappy pre-eminence as the most drunken nation in the world. The dire need of the whole nation for drastic measures of reform along the line of temperance was volced by the Anti-Alcohol Congress which met a short time ago in St. Petersburg. Several members of the Douma also have been outspoken against the drink evil within the empire, and temperance reformers in other parts of the world will now look for the first unmistakable signs of the temperance awaking which these activities seem to indicate.

WHY THE BUBONIC PLAGUE SPREADS IN MANCHURIA



This photograph shows perhaps the chief reason why the bubonic plague is working terrible havoc in Manchuria. The natives of the district refuse to allow the bodies of the victims to be cremated on the ground that their so doing would destroy the identity of the dead in the life hereafter. For the same reason they oppose the burning of infected houses in which are lying neglected and putrefled corpses. Instead, they prefer that the dead are buried in the trenches that the authorities have been compelled to prepare in consequence of the appalling mortality. The result is that the earth and the air are reeking with the disease germs; whole villages have been wiped out, and the plague is spreading with fearful swiftness. It is of a very virulent type, the recoveries being only about one per cent, and death usually occurring within 48 hours.

HOMES FOR TOILERS

and Budapest.

Halt in Building Operations Causes Great Dearth in Houses of Less Expensive Kind-Huge Sum to Be Expended.

for more small apartments, but also stop the persistent increase in rents.

cheaper districts. The city has been growing at the rate of 40,000 persons not kept pace with this increase, high prices of land, high prices of building materials of all kinds and higher wages for labor all combined to stop lords took advantage of these condithe cheaper flats, and the wage earn-

ers have suffered greatly. capital has increased by leaps and area and these were mostly high- cats prices have doubled. class houses. For the last ten years a general commercial depression has to find proper house room, the workof Hungary.

According to the last housing staings consisted only of one room, and 115 persons, almost half of the entire ing scarcity of apartments brought a son in any Maine district. corresponding increase in rents. Single-room apartments-that is, one

extent literally appalling, It produced also an entirely new de Monroe and Frankfort. velopment in the renting business, the

May Be Widely Distributed, Says

New York.-Sandfly fever is a disease

which may be found in sections of this

lish physician's opinion that it prob-

ably is widely distributed is correct.

Apparently this ailment is just begin-

ical Journal.

widely distributed.

English Physician.

Provided by Authorities in Vienna gether under indescrible conditions. Budapest is the enormously high tax leaving no hole or corner from attic ation of property. In no other city in to 16 ement empty. Rents are put at Europe are taxes as high as in these any notice.

Vienna and Budapest, have forced They have from one to three rooms, persons to build. both the Austrian and Hungarian au- with kitchens, etc. The single-room only supply the present urgent need price will be even lower, about 60 lation.

ployees, but now they are open to all One of the principal reasons for the lack of new houses in Vienna and

the highest possible figure, payable two capitals. In Paris the taxes on weekly, and detaulters are shown no house property amount to eight per consideration, but are evicted without cent, of the rents. In Berlin to 15 per cent, and in Vienna to 41 per cent. To remedy such evils the city au- Small wender that capitalists prefet thorities decided to build workmen's to seek other forms of investment dwellings on a large scale, and as a The best classes of house property in Vienna.—Exorbitant rents, coupled beginning 1,623 of these have already Vienna yield the landlord a bare four with a growing scarcity of small been finished. Another 1,200 will be per cent. per annum on his outlay. apartments, in the two capitals of ready for occupation early in 1911. which is hardly enough to tempt many

apartments were let to municipal em-

And so it has become necessary for workers. The ministry in Vienna has at \$100 and three rooms at from \$180 fund to encourage local authorities voted 25,000,000 kronen (\$5,000,000) to \$220. Besides these houses, so and building societies to erect work and the municipality of Budapest 35, called barrack buildings have been men's dwellings, so as to put an end 000,000 kronen (\$19,000,000) for the erected in which single-room flats to the present house famine and pro-

years suffered from a veritable famine in apartments, especially in the

Trappers Compelled to Work Harder Than Ever Before and Secure Fewer Animals-Profits Big.

Banger, Me.-Trappers who spend the erection of new houses. The land- the winter in the Maine woods work much harder than they did 20 years tions to raise the rents, especially of ago. They get up earlier, travel, farther, and take greater pains in attending their traps, and earn about as much In Budapest the situation is even as they did when fur-hearing unimals worse than in Vienna. Since the union | were twice as abundant. They bring of the two cities of Ofen and Pest in | in lighter loads and take greater pains 1872 the population of the Hungarian in skinning and preparing the pelts. They bring out muskrat and skunk bounds, completely outgrowing the skins that formerly they did not conhousing accommodation. New build sider worth hauling, because with the ings were erected only in a limited scarcity of minks, otters and fisher

Profils, however, are very extensive, often amounting to 100 per cent, or put a stop to building work. Unable more on rare furs, though prices for skunk, raccoon and muskrat are noteing people have had to make shift inal. The pe'ts of New England and with the most limited quarters until Canadian foxes are the finest, thickest no city in Europe has come to suffer and most desirable found in America. so from overcrowding as the capital Ten years ago the office of the Maine that from 50,000 to 70,000 foxes were tistics 52.8 per cent. of all the dwell- captured every year, more than half of which were poisoned. Fur buyers population of the city. The increas- been 10,000 fox pelts sold in one sea-

In many of the old country towns of the city were rented at \$90 to \$100 like manner without any desire for lord \$250 or \$300. Such prices re- Fur club, although hounds are run in time by five minutes. sulted in overcrowding rooms to an in Skowhegan, Dexter, Pittsfield and, until a few days ago, in Bucksport.

Since the price of a fine fox pelt appearance of a middleman who rents has advanced to \$5 each many hunters whole buildings comprised of many have saved the best for wives, daughwith all sorts of occupants, herded to will bring 15 to 20 per cent. more this here.

disinelination to do things; rigors are

uncommon, vomiting takes place some-

in recurrent attacks). There is a dis-

hours.

ning to be recognized. Dr. T. G. Wake-times. The temperature rises sharply

ling tells about it in the British Med- to 101 or 104 degrees Fahrenheit (less

nonfatal, three days' fever," says the are hot, the pulse is bounding and in-

New York Medical Journal, "with a creased in rapidity. Blood pressure

week's convalescence and certain se- is probably raised from the beginning.

omus papatasil, known to exist in and rapid loss of weight.

"Wakeling defines sandfly fever as a ordered digestion, the hands and feet

winter than a year ago, while the in crease in rates on silver grays and blacks are even higher.

Raecoon and muskrat pelts are in better demand than formerly and the pelts of the despised bob cats are now worth \$2. Loup cervier skins are go ing at \$5 and are hard to get at that price. Mink, otter, fisher cats and American sable are constantly be coming more rare and the prices are advancing. A big black hear in Maine is becoming as rare as a moose with a perfect set of antiers. Records of bears weighing 100 pounds or more are rare, although many cubs and yearlings are found.

UNIQUE WAY OF SAVING TIME

New Jersey Banker Buys Big Farm So He May Cut Short Road to Railway Station.

Trenton N. J.-It takes James M. Donald eight minutes to get from his home to the nearest suburban railway fish and game commissioners reported | station, with fair consideration for New Jersey's speed law, and with regard for the mechanism of his high powered auto. Eight minutes is more in these \$1,627 apartments lived 347, here say the figures are too high, that time than Donald feels he can spare not for more than 25 years have there at the start of his dully trip to New York, where he is chairman of the Hanover National bank.

So, to cut down the running time, are associations which keep fox he has bought a 100-acre farm that room and kitchen-in good quarters hounds to run foxes in a sportsman- lies between his home and the station. He will cut a road through the a year, and in some instances the best profits or records. The best known of farm at his own expense, dedicate it lodgings of this size Leought the land- these organizations is the Brunswick to the public and reduce his running

Heavy Railroad Improvements.

Omaha, Neb. - Year-end figures show that the rallroads spent \$2,400, 000 for improvements in Omaha during 1910. It is estimated that more flats, and then fills them to the limit ters or sweethearts. An average pelt than \$20,000,000 was paid out as wages

Doctor Finds New Disease four days.

blood. The incubation period is about

"Three days' fever in cattle is well known in Egypt and it is possible that the disease may be conveyed from Sandfly Fever is an Ailment Which raised lump with a small watery head them to human beings, as the flies are and with a surrounding zone of infound in large numbers in the vicinity flammation. As the flies bite at night of dwellings and stables. The fly is sleep may be prevented for some said to be called by the natives akhl-uskut, sllent eater. This is hard "The illness begins with a feeling country at no distant date, if an Eng- of tiredness, loss of appetite, malaise, noise similar to that of the culex moheadache, aching in limbs, chilliness,

squite, only much higher pitched, "The fly is light brown in color, so small that it can pass through the neshes of a mosquito curtain."

Paper Dictates Man's Styles. Paris.-Paris has produced a new

paper for men, La Mode Masculine. with a mission to improve the male quelae, due to the bite of the phiebot. Later there is well-marked anemia Parisian's dress. The new authority lays it down that Fallieres is the only Egypt, part of Austria, Malta and in "The micro-organism is probably not | Frenchman who is justified in wear Italy, and it will probably be found got rid of easily and months after an ing a dress suit in any hour of the attack chill or exposure to wet may day. A man's wardrobe must include "The symptoms are local and gen- bring on another attack of fever, ac- four silk hats, one of which is for eral. The bite is followed by intense companied by effusion into synovial or rainy days; two soft, two derbies, one ftching and irritation, which persists, pieural cavities, or neuritis. He has straw, a real Panama, an opera, and and is followed by the formation of a failed to find any organism in the a soft felt.

ELIJAH'S VICTORY

Sunday School Lesson for Feb. 12, 1911 Specially Arranged for This Paper

LESSON TEXT-1 Kings 18:1, 2; 17-40. temory Verses 38, 29. GOLDEN TEXT-"Choose you this day whom ye will serve "-Josh. 24:15.

TIME-Three to three and one-half ears after Elijah first warned Ahab. Beween B. C. 220-903 (or \$18-557).

PLACE-The Great meeting was on doont Carnel. Mount Carmel, near its summit. The sit-iation so far from the capital would cave the meeting unmolested by the city hoodlums, and Jezebel's influence.

St. James in his epistic tells us that Elijah had prayed earnestly that "it might not rain," because the famine cemed to be the only way by which people could be brought to repentance, and that now, at the end of three years and a half, he again prayed that t might rain.

His heart was full of pity. He saw igns of repentance. The time was ripe for reform; and Elijah prayed to God for the blessed rain. God saw too. But it was wisest and most effective for all that the rain should come from God in answer to the prophet's prayer. For the fact that the relief came from the true God through his prophet would complete the work of the famine and draw men to the giver of the blessing. Elijah sent for the king to some to

The prophet was the greater and had more power. That Ahab came at all, shows that he recognized the power of the prophet, and of the true God; and that he had been humbled by the famine experience. Ahab's first words were: "Are thou he that trou-bleth Israel?" He had no word to say of his own sin; he forgot the iniquity of the people of the land, in which he had been the leader; he took no note of the hand of Jehovah in the calamity, and spoke as if the whole matter had been a mere personal difference between him and Elijah. Elijah replied, "I have not troubled Israel; but thou, and thy father's house." Elijah then proposed that the question as to who was the true God should be put to a fair and satisfactory test.

They built an altar, placed the sacrificial bullock upon it, and put no fire under it. There were too many eyes upon them for any trickery, and not knowing what kind of a test was to be expected, they had no opportunity to prepare for any deceit. It would almost seem as if tricks not unlike that practiced year after year at the Greek Easter at Jerusalem were familiar to that age. Some of the fathers expressly state that the Idolatrous priests of an earlier time were accustomed to set fire to the sacrifice from hollow places concealed beneath the altar, and it was an old trathorities to come to the rescue of the dwellings let at \$60 a year, two rooms the Austrian government to raise a dition that the Baai prophets had concealed a man for that purpose beneath their altar, but that he had died from suffocation." They called on Baal till mid day, and yet no answer of fire erection of workmen's dwellings. It may be had for 80 or 88 cents a week. vide living quarters at reasonable came. Elljah mocked them. He held is expected that this action will not in some of the new buildings this rents for the rapidly growing populup the mirror before them and pointed out to the people the real situation.

They grew frenzied in their excitement, and cut themselves with their Emesne sun-god, and Apuletus describes at length the fanatic leapings and gashings of the execrable Gali, Their feeling was that God was well pleased with such tortures and pains. The only sufferings with which God is pleased are those which men undergo for the sake of helping and saving their fellow men; such as Christ's sufferings on the cross, and Paul's

sufferings to give men the Gospel. They prophesied and cried in wild estacles, like those in ancient, time who thus in excited frenzies pretended to be filled with the power of their delties.

There was no answer, though they continued their exertions till the time of the offering of the evening oblation. And Elljah said, "Come near unto

me," so that they could see and hear, and could know that there was no conealment or trickery.

He repaired the altar of the Lord that was broken down. On this altar the wood and the sacrifice were laid. The fire of the Lord fell, not an accidental stroke of lightning, for the sky was clear of cloud. It was simply the direct act of God's will upon the laws of nature. No mere natural act such as Baalites or anyone else could do, would prove that it was God himself who was summoning them to obedience. It would be a strange God, and Father, that could not use his own laws of Nature to produce a moral effect. The proof was the more decisive because the divine fire not only consumed the offering, but the water and the very stones of the al-

The people fell on their faces, and they said, "The Lord, he is God! the Lord, he is God."

This was a declaive, yet no mere udden change; but one for which the famine, announced from God, had for three years been preparing them; just as the fire on the day of Pentecost came to disciples who had had three years of training under Jesus.

Elljah went up to the highest point of Carmel where a wide horizon of the sea was visible, and prayed for rain, prayed "the effectual fervent prayer of a righteous man," which "availeth much." He sent his servant to watch for the answer. And it came in abun-

dant rain. For Israel there came a new joy in the rain. It was the proof of forgiveness. It was the assurance of the divine favor. It "fell on the evil and ly true, as the fly makes a high-pitched the good;" on the evil to make them good, and on the good to make them better, with new love, new hope, new joy in their God and Redeemer.

> The Body of Christ. The church must stand for good and be strong for humanity. The church is the body of Christ, going out into the highways and byways and should stand for the cast down and helpless

-Rev. Dr. Bartlett, Methodist, Chi-

engo, III.

Man's understanding of spiritual ruth would increase more rapidly if e were more receptive to the light.-Rev. W. P. Lyon, True Life, San Jose,





In a sketch of John R. McLean in a time a young reporter came into his office and said: "I say, Jack"— Whereupon Mr. McLean replied: 'Oh, my dear fellow! Don't be so beastly formal. Call me Johnny."

Hall, veteran of the jests! Once more you totter in a eyes that blink against the Ught,

with lean and toothless grin.

How well do we remember these when
last you came around—

Twas then to Gen'ral Nelson Miles your

Sentile form was bound.

A young recruit stepped up to Miles with "Miles!" or something else
Just as presumptuous, and Miles retorded: "Call me Nelse!"

Again: "Twas in the direful days when Washington's command Washington's command
Was suffering the panes of want-that
brave and trusty band.
The Father of His Country trudged the
snow at Valley Forge,

When up there came an orderly and said unto him: "George" And Washington, they tell, turned round and gayly mirmured. "Boshi" t be so ceremonial! Why don't poc-call we 'Wash'?"

Again: When Julius Caesar led his soldiers into Gaul

A green and gawky Roman thought upon the chief to call The husky youngster found his tent, and, this is wholly true, grasped the great commander's hand with: "Caesar, how d'y' do!"

The mighty soldier sized him up with glances caim and eno! And smiled: "Tut, tut! Don't be so grun. Why don't you call me 'Jule'!

When Thothmes built the pyramid, a meesenger was sent tell him how the work went on Thothmes was in his tent
With forty slaves a faming him with
fans swung on a rope.
The messenger remarked. "Hello, Say,

Thothmes, here's the dope."
Then Thothmes rose in kingly style, and spake in accents wroth: "Why are you putting on such lurs?" Why don't you call me Thoth?"

Hall, veteran of all the jests! Methuselake

laughed at you.

And Noah took you on the ark to cheer the voyage through. But long ere that old Enoch laughed un-til he lost his breath his old father, Seth

And Adam in the land of Nod one day said to a lad: "Don't stand on form with me, my bey. Why don't you call me "Ad"?"

A Backslider.



Tiossic says she does not believe in letting a man kiss her if she hap pens to stand beneath the mistletoe. 'And she has always claimed to be such a sincere vegetarian!"

A Great Mind.

"See that well dressed man across the street? Well, a year ago he was about as poor as they make 'em. Hadn't a cent to his name, and his

clothes were ragged and torn." "He certainly looks prosperous. Did he fall heir to something?" "Retter'n that. He was one of

these studious, dreamy fellows, and worked for years and years on a new health food." "O that explains it all. I tell you

these health food people are selling their stuff by the ton." "But he never sold an ounce of in

as health food." "He didn't? Did the other manufac turers buy him off?"

"No. But when the coal famine struck the country he had just per-

fected his invention, and, being a man that realized the popular demand, he advertised his product as 'Burn-a-Quick-a,' and sold all he could turn out as a substitute for coal."

His Troubles.

"I tell you," said the man with the pessimistic eyes, "a person shouldn't believe the half that he bears now-

"Maybe you're right," answered the man with the skiny bald spot, "but here of late I've got so blame deaf I can't hear the half that is said to-

"Business is business, young man," said the employer. "This thing of your coming to work at ten in the morning is not right. I have to be on duty at eight in the morning. What do you think of that?"

"Eight in the morning? My dear, sir, you have my sympathy,"

Unhappy Lad.

"Dere. O' course me Sunday school teacher 'd have to come along just as I'd studied up a brand new cussword to say at Hickey Murphy. An' now dat she's gone by I can't reme what de word was!"

mebund nestit