NOMEN CAN HARDLY BELIEVE low Mrs. Hurley Was Re-stored to Health by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Edon, Mo. - "I was troubled with cement, inflammation and female



in the face and would alk the floor. I could not lie down or still sometimes for a day and a night a time. I was nervous, and had very the appetite, no ambition, melancholy, ad often felt as though I had not a iend in the world. After I had tried ost every female remedy without sucss, my mother-in-law advised me to ake Lydin E. Pinkham's Vegetable ound. I did so and gained in igth every day. I have now no trouhe in any way and highly praise your pedicine. It advertises itself."-Mrs.

T. HURLEY, Eldon, Missouri. Remember, the remedy which did is was Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable apound. For sale everywhere.

It has helped thousands of women have been troubled with displaceents inflammation, ulceration, tumors, regularities, periodic pains, backache, hat bearing down feeling, indigestion, ad nervous prostration, after all other ins have failed. Why don't you try 17 Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., nn, Mass.

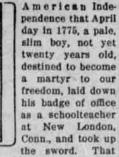




**HIS NAME HONORED** Nathan Hale a Synonym for the Highest Patriotism.

How Youthful Martyr to the Cause of Liberty Met Death With Fortitude That Can Never Be Forgotten.

When the farmers of Lexington fired the shots that brought on the war of American Independence that April day in 1775, a pale, 20



boy was Nathan Hale. His heroic sacrifice to his country's cause is one of the treasured pages in American history.

1

New London went wild with excitement when the news of the battle of Lexington reached there. Bands of patriots paraded the streets. Guns were fired and speeches made. A meeting was called at once to determine what that city should do in the war. Every man of prominence spoke and

then the young schoolteacher was called to the platform. What words he said that day have been lost to posterity, but we do know they must have been the most stirring of the occasion,

for immediately after he left the platform men began marching forward to enlist. One sentence of Nathan Hale's that day has been preserved and it is worthy to rank with the greatest sayings of our nation. "Let us march immediately and nev-

er lav down our arms until we have obtained independence," he said. That is all the more remarkable when one remembers that it was more shal. than a year later before independence was talked of in the continental congress and it was two years before the Declaration of Independence was adopted.

Nathan Hale enrolled as a lieuten-Webb. His studious habits stood him saying: in good stead, and soon he was one of

trating the British lines. He went to New York and over to Brooklyn, care fully collecting information about the number of British soldiers, their cannon, ammunition, other supplies and fortifications, in Latin, and concealed it in a hollowed out place in one of his boot heels. September 19 he began his return

He spent the night at a farm house near the place where the boat was to walt for him. The next morning he went to breakfast at a little wayside inn, "The Cedars," kept by a widow

man entered and stared at him. Captain Hale paid little attention, as he thought he was safe by now.

hurried off to the rendezvous. It was a misty morning. As Hale approached the beach he saw a boat pulling in. Glad almost beyond belief to be rid of his dangerous task he hurried down to meet it. Too late he realized that instead of Sergeant Hempstead and Ansel Wright the boat was filled with British marines. He turned to run. but the marines caught him.

"What are you doing out so early?" a marine demanded. "Isn't it proper for a schoolteacher to get a breath of fresh air?" Hale

asked in reply. "Why did you run?"

"I thought you were rebels." The marines would not believe Hale's assertions of innocence and began to search him. They looked everywhere without success. One pulled off his boots and reached inside. Nothing suspicious had been found and the marines reluctantly were preparing to turn him loose when one of them, with an oath, threw the boot he held at a tree. That tore away the strip that covered the secret hiding place and the papers fell out.

Captain Hale was then taken aboard a frigate in the harbor and later to New York, where General Howe ques tioned him. There was nothing to do but admit that he was a spy. General Howe immediately ordered that the young patriot be hanged the following day and turned him over to an officer named Cunningham, the provost mar-

That night Hale was kept in solitary confinement. He begged to be allowed to write letters to his mother and Alice Adams, his sweetheart, in New London. Cunningham furnished him with paper and ink and then deant in the regiment of Col. Charles stroyed the letters in front of Hale,

His eyes were growing dim, When, with a feeble voice, he called His weeping son to him:

Weep not, my boy," the veteran said, "I bow to Heaven's high will; But quickly from yon antiers bring The sword of Bunker Hill."

The sword was brought, the soldier's eye

Lit with a sudden flame. And as he grasped the ancient blade, He murmured Warren's name, Then said: "My boy, I leave you gold, But, what is richer still,

leave you, mark me, mark me now-The sword of Bunker Hill!

'Twas on that dread, immortal day

We dared the Briton's band; captain raised this blade on me-

A captain raised this band on the I tore it from his hand! And while the glorious battle raged, It lightened Freedom's will, For, boy, the God of Freedom blessed The sword of Bunker Hill,

"Oh, keep the sword!" his accents broke-A smile and he was dead; But his wrinkled hand still grasped the blade

The son remains, the sword remains, Its glory growing still,

And twenty millions bless the sire And sword of Binker Hill. -William Ross Wallace.

Woman Who Lives in History.

of the nation in an enduring form.

Mme, de Brehan, whose brother was

the French minister to the United

States, is so honored. It was during

her entertainment at Mount Vernon

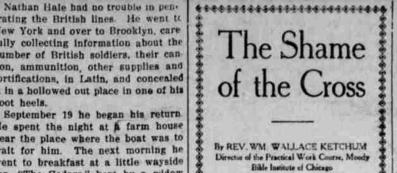
that her host gave the sitting, which

resulted in the miniature in which the

At least one woman is entitled to

Ipon that dying bed.

"The rebels should never know they



\*

TEXT-He endured the cross, despising me.-Heb. 1212.

The cross, which Christ endured and the shame of which he despised, was not the idealized

and sentimentallzed cross of which we hear much today. It was a cross made of rough - hewn sticks of timber; an instrument, like the gallows, upon which crim inals were exe cuted. And yet, Christ, we are told, notwithstanding this, despised its shame. What

The dark story of chapter 13 involves

Absalom's flight and Joab's strategy in

getting him back to Jerusalem (ch.

14). All is not as well, however, as it

outwardly appears, for Absalom the

of the ten tribes, Israel (ch. 15), from

his indulgent and indifferent parent.

Then follows the story of that father's

Act III. Scene 1. David's Flight

Gate, v. 1-5. The place where David

"numbered" (v. 1) his followers was

salom was shrewd as men count

omission in planning his campaign,

he left God out of his reckoning (ch.

17:14 R. V.). David's use of Hushai

was fully justified by the situation

into which this reckless son was pre-

(v. 3) more willingly because of his

reluctance to fight against his own

son. It is, indeed, a sad, sad spectacle

to see David stand watching his army

go out to battle, perhaps to slay his

son, and his exhortation (v. 5) to his

three captains falls upon dull ears in

the case of Joab. David's chief con-

cern was for Absalom, not for himself

nor for his army, but the time when

his anxiety would avail had passed.

Every man pays dearly, sooner or la-

ter, for his sin; the longer he waits

the greater the reckoning.

capital city.

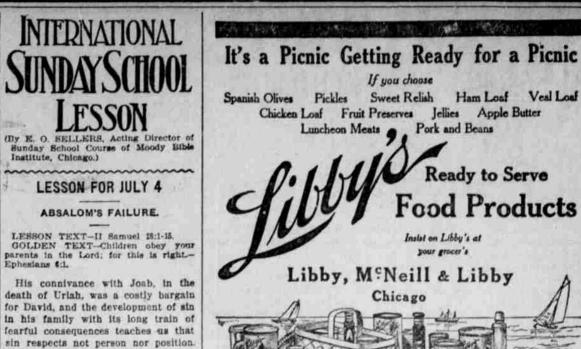
shame? The shame of being put to death as a common criminal. For it was as such, you will recall, he was condemned to death and as such he died in the eyes of the law; though he did nothing worthy of death, and Pilate his judge found ir him no fault at all.

When we apprehend that Jesus with Acts III. and IV. Christ, the Holy One of God, suffered the reproach, the dishonor, the contempt, the infamy and ignominy of a common criminal's execution, we begin to know a little of the shame of the cross. We understand something of what Paul means when, speaking of brings grief to his son. Christ becoming obedient unto death, he adds, "even the death of the cross."

But there is a deeper shame than that of which we have spoken. It is the shame that came to him through dying; his death identified him with the result of sin, for death is a consequent of sin. "Wherefore, as by one man sin entered into the world, and death by sin; and so death passed upon all men, for that all have sinned." So, while Christ suffered the shame of dying the death of a common criminal, it was greater shame for him, the Son of God, in whom was no sin, to die at all.

The teaching of the philosophers that death is natural to man, is not the teaching of the Bible. The body is not the prison-house of the soul from which escape is desirable. The body and soul united constitute the complete man. This does not mean that when the dissolution of soul and body takes place, the soul does not survive the body. The Scriptures teach it does; but they also teach that man's complete personality consists in the union of both soul and body, and that this will be realized at the resurrection of the just. Death then is not natural. but unnatural. It is the resultant of sin, and so for Christ to die was a disgrace, a reproach, a shame. Death had no dominion over Christ; no claim upon him for he was without sin. "No man," he said, speaking of his death,

"taketh my life from me, but I lay it down of myself. I have power to lay it down, and I have power to take it He alone of all men could say David were smitten by the hand of this. Other men die because they must, for "death has passed upon all men." He became obedient unto death; he yielded up his spirit; that is, he allowed death, the great conqueror of mankind, to overcome him. He suffered its shame. But deep as this shame was, the shame of the cross was still deeper. British officer while on his way to his It was the shame of our sin. For there on the cross, "He bore our sins in his Early on the morning of September own body;" there, "the Lord laid on 22, 1776, it was Sunday, Hale was conhim the iniquity of us all;" there, "he ducted to the scaffold. Cunningham suffered for our sin, the 'ust for the unjust, that he might bring us to God:" there, the holy spotless lamb Hale had been praying. He conof God "died for the ungodly." Thus, inued and when he had finished rose "the one who knew no sin," became to his feet and faced the crowd of identified, not only with the result of British soldiers and townspeople. In sin by death, but with sin, being "made sin for us." It was this, more than any-"I regret that I have but one life to thing else, that constituted the shame of the cross of our Lord. Its baseness "Swing the rebel off!" Cunningham and dishonor was your sin and mine, shouted, and thus died one of the most which he there put put away by the sacrifice of himself.



Geometry Required.

beautiful (14:25) soon stole the heart Plato is said to have written over his door: "Let no one ignorant of geometry enter here." Today such a restriction would reduce his visit flight and of the son's entry into the ing list. Perhaps outside the profes sional mathematicians he would have This entire story is one of the most no one at all. All the artists, the wonderful dramas recorded in secular philanthropists, the historians, to say or sacred history. It may be divided nothing of those ladies and gentlemen roughly as follows: Act I. Absalom of leisure whose critical faculties are slays his brother. Act II. David falls

to become fully reconciled. Act III. Abwould certainly be absent, and worse salom's rebellion. Act IV. David's still, would suffer very little at their grief. The lesson for today has to do exclusion. Yet going back into the centuries for guests, a distinguished company might have been assembled. and Finesse, chapters 15, 16 and 17. of those who, without being famous.

"A foolish son is a grief to his father, merely for mathematical studies, were and bitterness to her that bare him" known to have understood and loved (Prov. 17:25). On the other hand an the subject. The Greek philosophers indulgent and an indifferent father would have been there in a body, Alphonse X, Omar Khayyam, Albert Scene 2. The Battle of Mount Durer, Leonardo de Vinci, Descartes, Ephraim (chapter 19). David at the Pascal, Napoleon and Lewis Carroll.

Up Against It. Mahanaim (17:27), where Jacob saw "Our butcher hills have been frightthe two "hosts" of angels (Gen. 32:1, fully high of late," complained the 2). What David saw was quite difman of the house. "Why don't you ferent. As he waited he had time to economize by using the cheaper cuts contemplate that other time that he of meat?" remained behind when he ought to

"It can't be done, dear," said his have gone forth to battle and which wife. "So many people are trying that resulted in the sin for which he was plan nowadays that the butchers even now suffering (ch. 11:1-7). Abcharge more for the cheaper cuts than they do for the choice ones." shrewdness, but he made one fatal

> No Rest for the Weary. "It was bad enough when every other man you met knew all about the causes leading up to the war in Europe."

#### cipitated, still it is probable that David "Von." listened to the advice of his followers

"But now every smart Aleck you meet thinks he knows what Japan has up her sleeve"

#### Peruvian Balsam.

Peruvian balsam, known the world over for its excellent properties, does not come from Peru at all, but grows along a stretch of the coast of Salvador.

think he is getting his money's worth. One is when he invests in a monument.

Scene 3. Absalom's Defeat, vv. 6-10. The battle was so planned that the advantage of the forest was on Daa thing they boast of it. vid's side and more of the enemies of

### WANTED THE REGULAR TOOLS

At Least Colored Man Was Sure of One Thing, He Wouldn't Work With the Pie,

An old negro man was standing by a grassy yard in front of a Chinaman's washhouse when a woman walked to the street corner near by to board a car. The old man approached her and, so importantly developed nowadays, lifting his hat, politicly said: "Lady. can you tell me where I can obtain . dob?

> He held in his hand a loosely wrapped package, from which protruded the edge of what was apparently a fivecent ple.

> The lady replied that he might ask the Chinaman for the job of cutting the grass. So the colored man bargained with the Chinaman to cut the grass for which he was to receive 25 cents.

Then it turns out that the Chinaman has no tools, and the colored man's lawn mower is a long way off at his home and he is disinclined to go after it, for the way is weary, the fiesh tired. The lady finally suggested in a matter of fact way: "Are you going to cut the grass with the pie?" The colored man drew himself up with great dignity and replied, reprovingly:

"Lady, I never cut grass with a pie."

#### Just Like Dad.

"What makes that boy so fidgety at the breakfast table?" growled the head of the family as he glared over the top of his paper.

"I suppose he's waiting for you to get through with the sport page so he can find out who won yesterday's game," said the boy's mother. "You're the same way yourself when the news man forgets to deliver the paper."

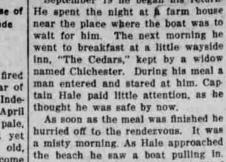
#### An Appreciated Contrast.

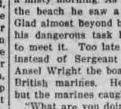
"Are you going to commute this summer?"

"Yes," replied Mr. Crosslotz. "There's a great comfort in commuting. The ride makes the office in the There are times when a man doesn't city seem so delightfully cool and restful."

Evidence of Good Faith.

Turtle soup always tastes better When some men are unable to do when you see the turtle tethered out front .- Kansas City Journal.







GOOD TONIC AND APPETIZER





ROPSY TREATED usually gives q

N. U., BALTIMORE, NO. 27-1915. | for his return. September 20.

Too Late, He Realized That . . . the Boat Was Filled With British Marines. the best officers in the regiment. He | had a man who could die with such went with his company to Boston and firmness." during the siege of that city by the Hale asked that a minister or a Biarmy under General Washington the ble be sent to him. Both were refused, twenty-year-old boy was promoted to The only favor he received was being allowed to rest in the tent of a young

be a captain for bravery and effi-When the British evacuated Bosdeath. ton and sailed for New York a greater part of the American army went down that way. Captain Hale and his regiment were among them. They took cuffed him brutally and said:

part in all the hardships of that cam-"Make your dying speech." paign. Late in the summer of 1776, when the British had driven the American army from Long Island, General Washington was particularly anxious a loud, clear voice he said: to establish some sort of secret information line into New York. He give to my country." tried many plans without success. Finally he summoned his officers to a council and told them to be on the heroic figures in our history. lookout for some bright, courageous

man who would undertake the dangerous task. He spoke, among others, THE SWORD OF BUNKER HILL. to Colonel Knowlton of Knowlton's Rangers, the regiment to which Cap-" '76 is Forever to Be Sung."-Anon. tain Hale was attached. He lay upon his dying bed.

Colonel Knowlton conferred with his officers. When he put the proposition to them every cheek paled. If the messenger should be caught they all knew he would be hanged as a spy. The word spy is a horrible one to an honorable man. No one volunteered to risk a death of shame. For a few moments there was a hush in the room. Then Captain Hale walked in and said:

"I will undertake it, sir." Captain Hale had been sick in bed

for some time, and his fellow officers crowded about him seeking to dissunde him from his purpose. Among them Capt. William Hull, a classmate of Hale's at Yale, spoke the longest. But the youthful captain could not be shaken from his purpose. "Gentlemen," he said, "I owe my

country the accomplishment of an object so important and so much desired by the commander of our armies. I know of no mode of obtaining the information but by assuming a disguise and passing into the enemy's camp. 1 am fully aware of the consequences of discovery and capture in such a situation. 1 wish to be useful, and every kind of service for the public good

becomes honorable by being necessary." the credit of having left a delineation In such manner did Captain Hale of the features of the first president

turn spy. That night he left the camp at Harlem Heights dressed in the brown garments and broad brimmed hat of a schoolteacher. He was accompanied a short distance by Sergeant Hempstead and his faithful servint, Aneal Wright, who arranged to

leaves.

Was it for crimes that I have done, He groaned upon the tree Amazing pity, grace unknown, And Love beyond degree!

Yet our text tells us he endured the cross, despising the shame. I wish we might catch the picture given us of our Lord in the two words "despised" and "endured." The first word shows him so far above the shame of the cross that he, as it were, looked down upon it. Literally, the word means "to think down upon;" that is, to think lightly of it. What a wonderful Christ! Because of the joy set before him, he could think lightly of the awful shame of the cross. Truly, our master "came not to be ministered unto, but to minister and to give his life a ransom for many." The other word, "endured," pictures him as voluntarily, patiently, suffering on the accursed cross. We see him held there, not by the cruel nails that pierced his hands and feet, but by his own indomitable will and supreme love for us. Human hands placed him there, but divine love kept him there. In closing, let me ask, what is your attitude regarding the cross and the Christ of the cross? For you, my friend, he endured the cross, despising the shame. Pray what have you done with him and with his cross? Scorned him and his cross! Rejected him and his cross! "No," you say, "I have not rejected him-I am just neglecting him." Well, then, let me reply: To neglect him is to reject him, and to reject him is to be lost. I be seech you no longer, by your indifference and neglect, to trample underfoot the son of God, but accept him by faith, to love him and to serve him, Then you too can say with the Apostle Paul, the great preacher of the cross,

"God forbid that I should glory save in

the cross of our Lord Jesus Christ."

God (v. 8) than were slain by the servants of David. These men brought judgment upon themselves through their disloyalty to God's chosen king (Judges 5:20, 21) and in this we see a type of that final victory which shall end our David's engage ment with his foes (Rev. 79:11-21; II Thess. 2:8). Men who today are disloyal or disobedient to God's chosen King can only expect "a cer tain fearful looking for of judgment and fiery indignation which shall devour the adversaries" (Heb. 10:27). At the end of the battle proud Absalom is not found in his chariot, but helplessly entangled in the crown of his pride.

Scene 4. Absalom's Death, vv. 11-15. "Absalom chanced to meet" (v. 9 R. V.); there is no chance in the providences of God. His desire to meet David's servants is granted, yet that meeting brought Absalom dismay, defeat and ruin.

Joab now takes matters into his own hands. He held David in his power and had a debt to pay Absalom (ch. 14:29). Most dearly did Absalom pay the penalty to this vengeful, timeabiding soldier. Joab was not content to slay this proud youth, but, to show his contempt, he cast the dead body into a pit and raised over it a "great heap" of stones (v. 17). So Abralom's proud monument (v. 18) failed of its Intended purpose. David's victory was complete; even so will be the ultimate victory of our "greater David" (Phil. 2:10, 11).

Act IV. David's Grief, v. 19-33. Scene 1. The Messengers. Again our attention is centered upon the griefstricken father. His anxiety is sincere and heart-breaking, but it is tardy. The first messenger, Ahimaaz, is a good man, but brings not good news. Is our message one of life or of death? The second messenger gives a diplomatic but a blunt answer to David's anxious inquiry. What cared David for his enemies, his army. nay for himself, if only the "young man" were safe.

Application. "Is the young man safe?" Industrially, socially, physically, morally, spiritually, his safety dedends upon the guidance of the home, the father and the church. Only as parents hear and obey the Master's words. "Bring thy son hither" (Lule 9:41) is the young man safe. David's sin was not, however, sufficient cause for Absalom's downfall; he courted his own ruin (John 5:40).

David's sorrow finds its counterpart in the grief of Christ (Luke 19:41, 42); David's cry that he might die for Ab salom finds its fulfillment in the fact that Christ did die for his enemies.

The great outstanding lesson of this entire drama, extending from the eleventh to the nineteenth chapters, "Whatsoever a man soweth, that is: shall he also reap.'



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have a boat ready for Captain Hale dignified patriot is crowned with laurel i