

A DISAPPEARING CALLING

Days of the Old Coast Guards Are Passing—The Ancient Institution is Gradually to Be Abolished in England—Some Reminiscences of the Days When Freer Smuggling Gave It Great Importance.

The recently made known proposal for the gradual abolition of the coast guard within the next few years will, however gratifying to the economist, hardly be welcome to the seaside visitor who has been wont to chat with some stalwart member of the force as he paces the parade, tends the sunny garden that surrounds the whitewashed "station" house, or sits within his lookout box perched high on some tall cliff above the Atlantic waves. Already steps in the direction of retrenchment have been taken; from some of the smaller stations the telescopes, axes and other "properties" have been withdrawn.

The coast guard, as we know it, is the remnant of a triple cordon which once patrolled the coast for the prevention of smuggling, says the London Globe. The inner line consisted of a force of "riding officers," originally established more than two centuries ago to suppress the illegal exportation of wool, whose subsequent duty was the inspection of roads and lanes for several miles inland. Revenue cutters—some of them fine vessels of 200 tons—watched the sea; while the "preventive water guard" patrolled the coast. There was also during the early years of the last century a special force known as the "coast blockade." This, commanded by lieutenants of the navy, was manned at first from men-of-war, later from the revenue cutters and civil sources. It disappeared in 1831, its place being taken by the "preventive water guard," known since two years before as the "coast guard."

The early members of the force were by no means the well set up men to whose appearance we are accustomed at the present day. Tinklers, tailors, any landlubbers who could secure indirect influence with "My Lords" of the Treasury might hope for a berth. Not until 1829 was a seagoing experience, or at least an apprenticeship on board a fishing boat, made an essential qualification. Two years later the patronage of the coast guard was transferred to the Admiralty, and its personnel restricted to men from the navy or revenue cutters. But the force remained a branch of the customs until 1857, when the customs flag was replaced by that of the navy.

The duties of the coast guard in the days of smuggling were severe and often dangerous. The service was not looked upon with favor by the local population, and indeed where—as in most coast villages—the inhabitants were largely interested in the illicit trade, social intercourse between them and the force was practically prohibited. A "look-out" man had to take up his lonely post soon after 4 o'clock upon a winter's afternoon, there to remain for some sixteen hours. An ingenious device, provided less for the comfort of

the patrol than with a view to insuring his wakefulness, was the "donkey"—a small, flat board attached to a single leg, pretty much like a modern shooting stool. On this the watchman could obtain some rest as long as he maintained a careful balance; the briefest doze and consequent loss of equilibrium would bring man and "donkey" together to the ground.

The chief incentive to zeal in the service was not the pay, which was far from high, but the prospect of the "rewards" for successful capture. This prize money sometimes amounted to a thousand pounds for a single seizure, of which sum the share of the station "boatman"—the lowest rank in the service—might be ninety pounds. A much appreciated addition to these rates was the custom of allowing a tab or two from every cargo of spirits captured for the use of the crew "to afford cheerfulness and buoyancy of spirits."

The tourist, had he then existed, would have found his freedom much restricted by the regulations in force on the coast. "Whooping" or hallooing, or the showing of a light from the shore after dark was strictly forbidden; for both might be signals to some smuggling lugger lying off the land. Any one "loitering" near the shore was liable to be taken before a magistrate to give an account of himself, and failing a satisfactory explanation he could be committed to prison. In the ranks of the coast guard itself there were black sheep. Chief officers were dismissed for doing a little smuggling on their own account or for "looking the other way" while a "run" was accomplished. So frequent did it at one time become for patrols to allow themselves to be "surprised" and bound—of course, for a "consideration"—that it was enacted that a lookout man who could not show ample proofs of resistance should be held to have connived. The men were armed with a cutlass, a pair of pistols and a blue light to give the alarm.

As the discipline of the force improved so also did the alertness of the smugglers increase. It was found necessary for the night patrols to wear plain clothes, while the look-out points had to be constantly changed and each man's place of duty only communicated to him at the very moment of his setting out. The not unnatural desire for some companionship in the lonely night watches led to the keeping of too large a number of dogs about the stations. Donkeys, supplied for carrying provisions from the nearest towns, at times gave trouble; an official complaint is on record concerning the needless supply of beans for a "station" donkey; the daily allowance of oats being at the same time censured as excessive!

EATING DOGS AND HORSES IN GERMANY

North American Indians eat dogs because they love them so; also because they are convenient, and, moreover, an eaten dog never bites. But in Germany the people eat dogs because beef, mutton and poultry are very high.

During the year 1906, says a writer in Harper's Weekly, there were slaughtered for food in the Kingdom of Saxony (which constitutes one-thirtieth of the area and contains about one-thirteenth of the population of the Empire) 12,922 horses and 3726 dogs. This is an increase of 224 horses and 133 dogs over the year 1905. In all Germany, during the year 1906, there were slaughtered for food 182,000 horses. This is an increase of about 20,000 over 1905, and of about 47,000 over 1904.

Complete figures are lacking in regard to the slaughter of dogs for food in the German Empire, but fragmentary statistics indicate that the total number was about 7000—probably more, rather than less.

In the city of Chemnitz alone 693 dogs were slaughtered in 1906, an increase of eighty-eight over 1905, and during the same period 1070 horses, an increase of eighty-seven over 1905.

Horseflesh is very generally advertised in the German newspapers, especially in those of the large industrial centres, and most German cities have at least one market which makes it a specialty, claiming for it a higher percentage of nourishment than that of either beef, veal, mutton or pork. Neither is it unusual to find advertisements of dog meat or for the purchase of dogs for slaughter.

The Lady or the Tiger?

"Your wife's twin sister is no like her that, I wonder you can tell them apart."

"Well, when I meet either of them I kiss her. When she slaps my face I know it isn't Bertha."—Mergendorfer Blaetter.

It is said on the authority of those versed in statistics that there are to-day 12,000,000 pupils on the actual rolls of the Sunday-schools, and that they are distributed among 154,000 schools and taught by 1,500,000 teachers.

WOMEN; THEIR FADS.



APPRECIATION A STIMULANT.

Appreciation should be a stimulant, not a sedative. But do not let yourself be spoiled by words of praise. If some one tells you that you have talent, do not conclude that it will not be necessary for you to work any longer. We do not think much of goods which fade when exposed to the sunlight. There is a fatal lack in the character which is spoiled instead of inspired by appreciation.—Home Chat.

ADVISES WOMEN TO STRIKE.

Women were advised by Mrs. Florence Richards, of Ohio, in an address at the Lincoln Temperance Chautauqua in Austin, Ill., to go on strike until they are permitted to vote.

"If we refused to do the household and take care of the children," said Mrs. Richards, "we would be led to the polling places on our husbands' arms before a month. Then the saloon doors will cease to swing. No man wants to cook and do housework, and a universal strike will bring them to time."

SHE FOUGHT THE SIOUX.

Mrs. Margaret K. Horn, of Indiana, has obtained a pension of \$24 a month from Congress in recognition of her services during the war with the Sioux Indians. A pension bill was under consideration awarding her \$16 a month as the widow of a war veteran. In the debate it was brought out that Mrs. Horn had personally rendered the Government good service, for while her husband was at the front during the Civil War she herself in 1862 fought against the Sioux Indians, being one of the besieged at Fort Ridgely, Minn. Because of this service her pension was raised to \$24.—New York Sun.

RIGHT TO VOTE.

The Iowa Supreme Court has handed down a decision which invalidates a city election in Des Moines because women were not allowed to vote, in-

Our Cut-out Recipe.

Orange Sponge.—Early in the day soak one-quarter of a package of granulated gelatin in four tablespoonsful of cold water. Dissolve one cupful of sugar in one-quarter of a cupful of hot water; when boiling, add the gelatine, stir until dissolved, strain and stand in a pan of ice water. When beginning to thicken add the juice of one lemon, one cupful of orange juice and beat until frothy. Add the stiffly whipped whites of four eggs, and continue to beat until stiff and spongy. Turn into a mould with tightly fitting cover, and bury in a mixture of ice and salt for four hours before serving.

identally deciding the right of the women to vote in Des Moines in all elections involving the expenditure of large sums in improvements. There is a statute in Iowa permitting women to vote in local election on the issue of bonds or the levying of a special tax for improvements. The question submitted to the voters was, "Shall the city of Des Moines erect a city hall, at a cost not exceeding \$350,000?" Des Moines city officials refused to receive the ballots of women, and a committee of women, headed by Mrs. Mary Coggeshall, a woman of prominence, appealed to the courts. The lower court decided against them, but the Supreme Court, in a decision written by Justice S. M. Ladd, reversed the decision. Miss Grace Balaityne was attorney for the women. Another election must be held. Among other things, the decision stated that "it partook of the nature of oppression, in the judgment of the Court, when the whole City Hall cooperated to deny to women the right to vote."—New York Tribune.

TWO RARE WOMEN.

The two brilliant years the Curzons spent in India are too recent and too familiar in people's minds for me to dwell on that time or the tragedy which was so soon to follow their departure. To her great beauty Mary Curzon added grace of manner and kindness of heart, and her extraordinary and unselfish devotion to her husband made her a paragon among wives. I recall one other remarkable woman, who was equally devoted and absorbed in her husband's career, and whose life was one of sacrifice to duty and care of others. This was my sister-in-law, Fanny, Lady Tweedmouth, without exception the noblest character I have ever met. Apart from her brilliant gifts, which made her one of the most popular and influential political hostesses in England, her sympathy and advice were a tower of strength to all who came in contact with her. Indeed, it may be said with truth that society in general, and the Liberal party in particular, sustained an irreparable loss when her too short life ended.—From "The Reminiscences of Lady Randolph Churchill," in the Century.

SPREADING TEMPERANCE.

With astonishing rapidity the fight against the sale of intoxicating liquor is sweeping over the country, says the Delineator. In the South, State after State has enacted laws absolutely closing all the saloons within its borders. After January 1, 1909, there will not be a legal saloon in Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi or Oklahoma; North Carolina may also be dry by that time; half of South Carolina, a large part of Florida, all but four

cities in Tennessee, and nearly all of Kentucky are in the same situation. Virginia, Maryland and Delaware are moving in the same direction. Ohio is tending toward State prohibition, and each new election sees more townships in Illinois shifted to the "dry column." In other States the struggle is not yet so successful, but already half the people and two-thirds of the territory of the United States are embraced in the now rapidly growing prohibition districts.

In this struggle women have taken a remarkable part, and they are reaping a remarkable reward. This is a new form of campaign, and it is different. There has been little or no hysterical agitation, but rather prosaic comparison of figures to show how much better off the dry States are than the wet. And the women, to whom prohibition means infinitely more than to the men, have furnished what excitement was necessary, by flocking about the polls serving temperance drinks to the voters, and endeavoring to convince them that a vote against the saloon is a vote for the home, and perhaps, most of all, for the clean administration of the public schools. They have had to present figures, too. Saloon men have shown the amount of taxes paid, almost fabulous millions every year by the manufacturers, the wholesalers and the retailers of drink. They have piled up the totals of corn and rye and rice consumed in the factories, and computed how many men were employed. But the women have shown that every dollar so spent is only a tithe of the amount that the men pass in over the counter for drinks which net them nothing at all; that out of \$10 which leaves the home for this useless thing only thirty or forty cents eventually reaches the public treasury in license and tax, and even less goes to the grain producer; and that each drinker could better afford to pay his share of the liquor tax out of his pocket, chip into a fund for grain production, and keep the rest to use in buying

useful things for his home in such a way as to give more and more useful employment to his fellows and at the same time improve his own condition in life.



Very smart coats are made from strips of insertion lace.

Dutch, English and French designs are noted among the fashionable hats.

A touch of black satin and a bit of color about the neck is all that is necessary.

Into the handsome silk on rich gowns metallic threads are usually introduced.

Tan linen will be quite as smart looking for a wrap if the silk is considered too expensive.

A handsome gown of white flannel has a tunic skirt, the tunic pointed at the sides and wide apart at the front.

Pale green is one of the favorite shades for gowns. Pale blue and the geranium reds are also in great request.

Was the separate wrap—that convenient garment—ever before made in such a variety of different models and materials?

Even petticoats claim satin for their own. This is because the vogue of the clinging gown renders taffeta inappropriate.

Tassels are often seen on silk and dressy gowns of other fabrics, but it is predicted that balls as a trimming will supersede them.

Coats often extend to the hems of the skirts and are open back and front to show the skirt and produce a long unbroken line at those points.

White is made up over tissues for handsome dance gowns. The tissue is often repeated in the girde and sometimes in a band at the hem of the skirt.

The rajahs and pongees make up into smart and practical wraps for general wear, but as pongee crushes so easily the rajah is perhaps the better choice.

Linen coats are worn not only in white and tan, but in the brighter colors, as old rose, dull blue, buff and light green. Cratone, as a rule, is chosen as a trimming to the newest linen coats.

Bertha and suspenders cut in one are an attractive feature of a dress. The suspenders are joined by four horizontal straps with buttons at each end, and the bertha extends over the shoulders in points or square tabs.

The Sunday-School

INTERNATIONAL LESSON COMMENTS FOR NOVEMBER 8.

Subject: David Grieves For Absalom, 2 Samuel 18—Golden Text, Prov. 17:25—Commit Verse 23—Commentary.

TIME.—1022 B. C. PLACE.—Mahanaim.

EXPOSITION.—I. Tidings of Victory, 24-31. It will not do in teaching this lesson to confine oneself to the verses assigned. Absalom had laid his plans with great shrewdness and skill. But he had left God out in all his calculations (ch. 17:14, R. V.). That omission was fatal. It was in answer to David's prayer that God "had ordained to defeat the good counsel of Ahithophel" (cf. 2 Sam. 15:31). Hushai had appealed successfully to the vanity of Absalom in his attempt to overthrow Ahithophel's counsel (ch. 17:11). In this time of seeming general defection from David there were really many who stood by him still (ch. 15:19-21, 32-37; 17:17, 18-20, 27-29; 18:3). At last a formidable army had rallied to his support (ch. 18:1, 2). David's chief concern was about Absalom, and his parting word to his generals was to deal gently with him (v. 5). The overwhelming victory which was the result of the battle is a type of the overwhelming final victory that shall end our David's conflicts with His foes (Rev. 19:11-21; 2 Thess. 2:8). More people of David's enemies were destroyed by the hand of God in this battle than by the hand of David's soldiers (v. 8; cf. Judges 5:20, 21). Absalom had longed to meet the servants of David, but when he met them it was to his dismay and ruin (v. 9). Absalom was not now riding in a chariot with horse and fifty men to run before him (ch. 15:1), but on a mule with his men running away from him. It was an appropriate end for Absalom that he should be hanged (De. 21:23; cf. De. 27:16, 26). We all deserve to be hanged, as for that matter (Gal. 3:10). The only thing that saves us from it is that another was hanged in our place (Gal. 3:13). The destiny of all who treat their parents as Absalom treated his father will be like to Absalom's (Prov. 20:20, R. V.). Absalom was deserted by all at the last, even "the mule that was under him went away." Absalom paid dearly for the injury that he had done Joab at an earlier day (ch. 14:29, 30). Joab was a vengeful man, and had been waiting all these years to get even. All our mean treatment of others is likely to come back some day upon our own heads with compound interest. How the heart of David trembled when he was told that a man was coming running. He knew that he had tidings, but what kind of tidings? Then when another appeared in the distance the heart of David beat faster than ever. Then when he was told that it was Ahimaaz, and he was sure that it was good tidings that he brought, fear for Absalom filled his heart. Poor David! Sin is awful costly! The first word of Ahimaaz to David was "Peace" (11. V. Marg. v. 28). That is the message that the gospel brings to every contrite sinner (Ro. 10:15). Ahimaaz bowing himself before the king with his face to the earth (v. 28, R. V.). It was not only in honor to the king, but also in worship of God, whom he immediately proceeds to bless. But before our David every knee shall bow, and every tongue confess (Phil. 2:10, 11). Ahimaaz ascribed all the glory for the victory to Him to whom it belonged (cf. Gen. 14:20; Ps. 115:1; 144:1, 2; Rev. 19:1-3). It was Jehovab, and Jehovab alone, who had delivered up David's enemies. And it is He, and He alone, who delivers up ours. But David had but one thought, "Is the young man Absalom safe?" Ah, David, you should have thought of that years ago, when you took that awful step that plunged Absalom into eternal ruin. Most fathers think of the safety of their sons too late. Ahimaaz avoided the question, but his answer was ominous. David felt that. The Cushite, too, ascribed all the victory to God. So did David himself (ch. 22:48, 49; Ps. 124:2, 3). Vengeance belongs to God, and He had avenged David on all those that rose up against him (cf. De. 32:35, 36; Ps. 94:1; Ro. 12:19).

II. David's Overwhelming Grief Over Absalom, 32-35. This is one of the saddest scenes in all history, and one of the most instructive. David's first question of the Cushite, as of Ahimaaz, was, "Is the young man Absalom safe?" The Cushite's answer was not direct, but it was none the less unmistakable. In an instant David knows that Absalom is dead, and he knows that the ultimate responsibility for the ruin of the son of his love rests upon himself. Who can measure the agony of the father who looks upon the temporal and eternal ruin of his son, and knows that he is himself to blame for it all? That is an agony that every father who wanders into sin may expect to face. The enemies of our David will ultimately all be as that young man was. David's sin was no sufficient excuse for Absalom. He had brought ruin upon his own head. Our David too sorrows over the ruin of His bitterest foes (Lu. 19:41, 42). David said of Absalom, "Would God I had died for thee." Christ did die for His enemies. David seems to have never recovered from this sorrow. All over these chapters is written in large letters, "WHATSOEVER A MAN SOWETH, THAT SHALL HE ALSO REAP."

To provide a margin of safety for this country would require only a tithe of the self-denial practised in French homes, moralizes the New York World. American women have had their full share of American prosperity. No appeal they have made to their husbands' purses has been refused. As the chief beneficiaries of that prosperity they should do their part to put a stop to the money waste which is endangering its continuance.

ROZEMA CURED. J. R. Maxwell, Atlanta, Ga., says: "I suffered agony with a severe case of eczema. Tried six different remedies and was in despair, when a neighbor told me to try Shaprine's Tetterine. After using \$3 worth of your Tetterine and soap I am completely cured. I cannot say too much in its praise." Tetterine at druggists or by mail \$0c. Soap \$1c. J. T. BRYANT, Dept. A, Savannah, Ga.

A candle lights others and consumes itself.—Dutch.

Caprine Cures Indigestion Pains, Belching, Sour Stomach, and Heartburn, from whatever cause. It's Liquid. Effects immediately. Doctors prescribe it. 10c, 25c., and 50c., at drug stores.

You never can tell by the blush of a peach whether it is bitter or not.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, 25c a bottle.

Love's Brightest Dream.

Jones—When the rich widow married the young fellow she told him he would have nothing to do but spend her money.

Bones—And now? Jones—And now she allows him just \$6 a week.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CROWEY & Co., Toledo, O. We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by his firm. WARDING, KINMAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price, 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Its Main Attraction.

The children who are growing up Will on the past look back And speak about their childhood as The age of crackerjack. A platonic friendship by any other name would sound like a flirtation by experts.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

CURE FOR PILES. SAMPLE TREATMENT of Red Cross Pile Ointment and Pile Cure and book explaining Piles sent free. REA CO., Dept. B4, Minneapolis, Minn. LIVE WILD FOWLS AND GAME. WANTED—LIVE WILD TURKEYS, Also Squirrels, Tan Herd Red Foxes, Partridges, Pheasants, Wild Waterfowl, Etc. Dr. Cecil French, Naturalist, Washington, D. C.

Don't Doubt.

When young Dr. Merle D' Aubigne was a student at Kiel, he was oppressed with doubts, and went to Klenken an old experienced teacher for help. The old man refused to answer them, saying, "Were I to rid you of these others would come. There is a shorter way of destroying them. Let Christ be to you really the Son of God, the Saviour, and his light will dispel the darkness and his spirit lead you into all truth."

A certain minister lived thirty-seven years without a certainty as to his spiritual safety. When dying, he asked: one who was present "What will you say of such an one who is going out of the world and can find no comfort?" "What will you say of Him," was the reply, when going out of the world, cried, "My God, my God, why hast thou forsaken me?" This prompt reply administered consolation to the troubled spirit of his friend, who departed rejoicing in the Lord.

Matrimony.

Mrs. Visitor—Do the girls in your school have any training that will fit them for the duties of a wife?

Miss Vassar—Yes. Every graduate from this institution is an authority on fairy tales.

Some men are so very slow that it is impossible for them to even run a chance. So. 44-'08.

ASTONISHED THE DOCTOR Old Lady Got Well With Change of Food.

A great scientist has said we can put off "old age" if we can only nourish the body properly.

To do this the right kind of food, of course, is necessary. The body manufactures poisons in the stomach and intestines from certain kinds of food stuffs and unless sufficient of the right kind is used, the injurious elements overcome the good.

"My grandmother, 71 years old," writes a N. Y. lady, "had been an invalid for 18 years from what was called consumption of the stomach and bowels. The doctor had given her up to die.

"I saw so much about Grape-Nuts that I persuaded grandmother to try it. She could not keep anything on her stomach for more than a few minutes.

"She began Grape-Nuts with only a teaspoonful. As that did not distress her and as she could retain it, she took a little more until she could take all of four teaspoonfuls at a meal. "Then she began to gain and grow strong and her trouble in the stomach was gone entirely. She got to enjoy good health for one so old, and we know Grape-Nuts saved her life.

"The doctor was astonished that instead of dying she got well, and without a drop of medicine after she began the Grape-Nuts." "There's a Reason."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and of human interest.