ETERNAL PUNISHMENT.

Correspondent Writes His Views of State After Death.

(Communicated.)

Did God deceive Adam by telling him that death, instead of eternal torment, was the penalty for disobedience? If so, did God deal justly with Adam?

The record says: "And the Lord God commanded the man, saying, 'Of every tree of the garden thou mayest freely eat; But of the tree of the knowledge of good and evil, thou shalt not eat of it; for in the day that thou eatest thereof, thou shalt surely die." (Gen. 2:16-17). So we see that God told Adam that death was the penalty for sin, or disobedience. He did not tell him a single word about a lake of fire and brimstone enough to keep it going throughout eternity. But some might say that Adam did not die in that day. Peter says: "But, beloved, be not ignorant of this one thing, that one day is with the Lord as a thousand years, and a thousand years as one day." (2 Pet. 3:8). "Adam lived nine hundred and thirty years and he died." (Gen. 5:5). So we find that no man has ever yet lived out one of the Lord's days. Some one may say that it was only his body, and not his soul, that died. The record says that Adam died, and that he (the man) was a living soul. What is the soul? We will let the Scriptures answer: "And the Lord God formed man of the dust of the ground, and breathed into his nostrils the breath of life, and man became a living soul." (Gen. 2:7.) It was the living soul that died; the spirit, as breath of life—not the soul—returned to the God that gave it, and the body to the dust from whence it was taken—its original elements. There was no soul then, because dissolution had taken place between the component parts of the soul, the body and breath of life.

So many ask, Is not the soul immortal? We answer that we have no Bible record that it is. We have one passage of Scripture that some, perhaps, may think teaches that the soul is immortal and can not die, namely: "And the serpent said, Ye shall not surely die." (Gen. 3:4). And some men, believing Satan's lie, instead of God's truth, knowing there would be some incorrigible wicked who would not be good enough to enter eternal bliss, have invented an imaginary place to put them in, and called it hell (not for me and my people, but for the other man and his people.)

All that our Heavenly Father created He pronounced not only good, but very good. We also find in the old Blue-Back Spelling Book, page 54, where Webster says our souls are immortal, and will never die. So we have the Devil and Webster on one side, and the Lord on the other. Which shall we believe? Surely we ought to consider the authorities before forming an opinion. If we find that death, instead of eternal torment, is the wages of sin, let us, as honest Christians, forever stop misrepresenting our Heavenly Father's character and blaspheming His Holy name. The penalty for sin, the Scriptures teach, through and through from Genesis to Revelation, is death.

Hear Paul: "Wherefore, as by one man, sin entered into the world and death (not eternal torment) by sin, and so death (not eternal torment) passed upon all, for that all have sinned." (Rom. 5:12). Disobedience in Adam brought all men under the sentence of death—not eternal torture among fire-proof devils. Hear Paul again: "For since by man came death, (not everlasting life in a lake of fire) by man also came the resurrection of the dead," (not the living). "For as in Adam all die, (cease to live) even so in Christ shall be made alive." (1st Co. 15:21-22). "For the wages of sin is death, (not life in any sense) but the gift of God is eternal life through Jesus Christ our Lord." (Rom 6:23). So we see that the Scriptures teach that death (not life) is the extreme penalty for the incorrigible wicked, and its duration is everlasting —everlastingly dead— not alive. We read in God's Word: "For yet a little while, and the wicked shall not be; Yea, thou shalt diligently consider his place, and it shall not be." (Ps. 37:10). "But the wicked shall perish," (not be preserved in endless torture). "The end of the wicked shall be cut off", (not continued). (Ps. 37:20, 28). "So it is written, the first man, Adam, was made a living soul. (not an immortal soul). The last Adam, (Christ), was made a quickening spirit." (1st Cor. 15:45). We also read in God's Word, "Nevertheless man being in honor abideth not; he is like the beasts that perish," (Ps. 49:12). Also, "The Lord preserveth all them that love Him, but all the wicked will He destroy." (Ps. 145:20).

How about souls being destroyed? Let the Scruptures answer. Listen to Peter: "For Moses truly said unto the fathers, A prophet shall the Lord, your God, raise up unto you, of your brethren, like unto me; him shall ye hear in all things, whatsoever he shall say unto you. And it shall come to pass that every soul (not body) which will not hear (heed) that Prophet, shall be destroyed (not preserved) from among the people." (Acts 3:22-23). We read, "For that which befalleth the sons of men befalleth beasts; even one thing befalleth them; as the one dieth, so dieth the other; yea, they have all one breath; so that a man hath no pre-eminence above a beast; for all is vanity. All go unto one place; all are of the dust, and all turn to dust again." (Eccl. 3:19-20). So man's hope is a resurrection hope, and life through and by Christ. "For if the dead (not the living) rise not, then is not Christ raised; and if Christ be not raised, your faith is vain; ye are yet in your sins. Then they also which are fallen asleep in Christ are perished." (1st Cor. 15:16-18). All go down the broad road to destruction (not to eternal life in a lake of fire). God says through the mouth of the prophet: "Behold, all souls are mine, as the soul of the father also the soul of the son is mine." "The soul that sinneth shall die." What could be plainer—that the wages of sin is death, and not life in hell? The Scriptures also tell us that our "Lord gave Himself a ransom (a corresponding price) for all." (1st Tim. 2:4). God's law demands an eye for an eye, and a tooth for a tooth. If man's penalty for sin is eternal torment, then the ransom price would be everlasting life in eternal torment, and could never be paid. So the whole human race would have to go there. But death being the penalty, our Lord was able to pay the corresponding price by giving his own perfect life for the life of the world, to be testified in due time. "And to you who are troubled, rest with us, when the Lord Jesus shall be revealed from heaven with his mighty angels, in flaming fire taking vengeance on them that know not God, and that obey not the gospel of our Lord Jesus Christ; who shall be punished with everlasting destruction from the presence of the Lord, and from the glory of His power." (2 Thess. 7:9). So we see it is destruction every time, proving to any fair-minded man or woman that the end of the wicked is utter destruction. "God so loved the world that he gave his only begotten Son, that whoever should believe on Him should not perish, but have everlasting life." (John 3:16). Does perish mean eternal torment, or does it mean death?

Can we afford to ignore the plain teachings of the literal statements contained in the Scriptures, and that prove beyond a reasonable doubt that the wages of sin is death, and take the highly figurative statements in parables and symbols to build upon as a foundation of faith? We answer, No! The Word of God, reason and common sense forbids. "We must earnestly contend for the faith once delivered to the saints." (Jude 3). And our faith is pure and simple; we take Him at his word and appreciate our Heavenly Father's plans and purposes—his loving kindness, the wideness of His mercy; the kindness in His justice, though severe His judgments be. We should "Search the Scriptures, search and see Wisdom's woundrous harmony." "There is no place where earthly sorrows are more felt than up in heaven, and no place where our earthly faults, failings and shortcomings have such kindly judgment given." "If ye earthly parents know how to give good gifts to your children, how much more so ye Heavenly Father knoweth." "Search the Scriptures; search and see; God is mercy judgeth thee." "For the love of God is greater than the measure of man's mind, and the heart of the eternal is most wonderfully kind." But men make His love too narrow. They magnify His vengeance and are out of harmony with his grand law of equity. "We want a faith true and simple, based upon His Word, that our lives may be all sunshine in the sweetness of our Lord." We want to search the Scriptures and let their glorious truths gladden our hearts. The Gospel of Christ was to be good tidings of great joy—not bad tidings of fire and brimstone. Respectfully,

TRUTH.

UNIVERSITY NOTES.

Gymnasium Athletics—Virginia Carolina Game—Dance at Greensboro.

(Special Star Correspondence.)

Chapel Hill, N. C., Mch. 26.—Despite the fact that Dr. Lawson has given up his directorship of the gymnasium for baseball coaching, the work in the gymnasium squad has progressed rapidly under the capable directorship of V. W. Osborne, of the junior class, who is proving himself a splendid athlete and competent trainer. The squad is getting in trim for a "Gym" exhibition which will be held in the near future, probably durng the junior festivities. At present there are six wearers of the gym "N. C." at work who have chosen L. C. Carr, of 1910 as their captain.

There is soon to be a preliminary contest for the privilege of wearing the Gym "N. C." The most promising candidates are Duis, Carrington, Carter, Smith, H. O., and Nash. Already these men can perform practically all the stunts required but some time must be allowed for confidence and surety in their work. As soon as this is obtained Director Osborne will arrange the exhibition, in which will take part the Gym Team, the candidates for the Gym "N. C." and the most efficient of the regular workers in the gym. This year's effective work promises the students a very pretty exhibit.

At a meeting of the University Dramatic Club a few days ago it was decided that a play be given by that organization during the last week of April. The play which has been chosen is "London Assurance," a comedy in five acts. Of the old men who have taken a prominent part in this work, L. N. Taylor, Reeves, McAden, Hughes, Smith and Alexander will again try for places. Besides these many others have shown interest in the work, and doubtless there will be some 15 or 20 new candidates in the field. Hard work will begin at once so that a creditable performance may be presented soon. Mr. Adolph Vermont, of the French department, has been chosen by the club to again coach in dramatics this Spring. His work last Fall shows well his ability in this line and he may be well expected to maintain his established reputation as a dramatic club trainer.

Notice has been received that a dance will be given in Greensboro on the night of the Virginia-Carolina baseball game in honor of the teams and their friends, and a cordial invitation has been extended to all University men.

After much argument and correspondence between the managers of the baseball teams of the University of North Carolina and Virginia, it has been finally decided that the second game of baseball between the two universities will be played in Charlotte, N. C. The student body and Manager Drane, of the Carolina team, desired this game in either Durham or Raleigh, but as the Virginia manager would not accede to these demands, Charlotte was the town finally decided upon.

TO AMUSE INSANE.

First-Class Theatre to be Built at Washington Institution.

Washington, D. C., March 26.—It has become customary in institutions caring for the insane to provide amusement of some sort for them. The insane are benefitted by amusement of some kind, and this has taken various forms, dancing being perhaps as common a form as any. The government of the United States, however, finding that theatricals would conduce to the improvement of the mental status of the inmates in the hospital for the insane in Washington, Congress has yielded to long continued importunities by Superintendent White and has appropriated $100,000 to build a first-class theatre with a seating capacity of 1,200 and ample stage accommodation. Dances, theatricals and entertainments of all kinds have been held in the basement of the chapel, but with increased number of inmates, the accommodations thus afforded have become insufficient.

Mrs. James A. Stillman is a widely known society woman, who has been giving a series of dinners and entertainments at her magnificent home in New York. She was formerly Miss Annie Potter, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Brown Potter. Her husband is actively connected with the New York Yacht Club and is a prominent member of the Meadowbrook Club. Mrs. Stillman's striking beauty is the talk of Newport every season.

FARMING WITH FIRE.

Press Bulletin by State Forester of North Carolina.

Chapel Hill, N. C., March 17.—During these early Spring months, when the ground is getting dry enough to cultivate and the air begins to feel like planting time, the smoke from burning brush, grass, and leaves goes up from every farm in North Carolina. New grounds are burned off, fence corners and briar patches cleaned out, rotting stumps and logs disposed of, and old fields and pastures prepared for the Summer grazing.

All this burning means the liberation and consequent waste of the most valuable part of the food of our growing crops, from material much of which might be put into the soil. All vegetable matter contains the three elements of plant food which we purchase in our complete fertilizers. By burning, the nitrogen (the most expensive of these materials) is liberated in the air, and is absolutely lost to the soil. The other two ingredients, potash and phosphoric acid, are left on the ground in the ashes; but even this plant food does not all get back into the soil, for it is quite soluble, and being also very light, it is readily washed off into the streams by the rains. But this is not the only loss. The leaves or the grass, if plowed in, add to the soil not only these plant foods but also humus, the ingredient that nearly all soils need and one which it is impossible to get even in commercial fertilizers. It is the lack of humus in the soil that impoverishes so many of our farms, even though commercial fertilizers are used heavily, and that causes the abandonment of so much land in all parts of the State.

In clearing land the leaves and small twigs scattered over the ground should never be burned off, but should be plowed in and allowed to rot wherever possible. In order to accomplish this, only the coarsest brush should be piled, and this should be burned at a time when the leaves and other ground cover are wet and won't easily burn. In cleaning up fence corners and brier patches, fire can often be dispensed with altogether to great advantage. What material there is that is too coarse to plow under can be used profitably in stopping washes or filling gullies. Owners of land, in making contracts with their renters, should be careful to stipulate that no burning grass or leaves should be done unless absolutely necessary.

But this is viewing the matter only on the side of the agriculturist. Every year nearly all of the most destructive forest fires are caused by the escape of fire from farmers burning brush or other material in the preparation of land for cultivation. In consequence of the dry weather which we so often have at this time of year, the grass and leaves become as dry as tinder, and it needs but a spark blown over by the high winds to start a very destructive fire. At this season of the year, when the sap is rising and the trees are beginning to put out into leaf, a fire in the woods does irreparable injury. Not only is the reproduction and the young growth killed, but often practically all of the standing timber is killed as well. Forest fires in North Carolina the past year were estimated to have destroyed at least $350,000 to $400,000 worth of property, not counting the permanent injury to the forests themselves. Out of a large number of answers from correspondents who reported to the State Geological and Economic Survey on the injury caused by forest fires in 1909, 13 per cent. of all the accidental fires were attributed to the farmers burning brush. Such fires not only cause the loss of timber and other property, but they make the farmer lose a great deal of time just when he can least afford to do so.

If the North Carolina farmers realized the great losses and serious risks caused by the thoughtless and careless burning of brush and grass in the Spring, we should have much fewer forest fires and many more productive and paying farms.

CREW OF SIX DROWNED

Tug Foundered and Went Down in Stiff Gale—Whole Crew Lost.

Vancouver, B. C., March 23—The tug Arthur B., from Tacoma to Vancouver foundered last night off Frazier river lightship. Six men were drowned.

A stiff westerly wind prevailed in the gulf last night and off the Sanheads a big sea was running. The light keeper in charge of the lightship off the Frazier river saw the tug laboring heavily and while he was watching she foundered and went down.

The tug was used in the cement and plaster carrying trade between Puget Sound and British Columbia ports.

Saved a Soldier's Life.

Facing death from shot and shell in the civil war was more agreeable to J. A. Stone, of Kemp, Tex., than facing it from what doctors said was consumption. "I contracted a stubborn cold" he writes, "that developed a cough, that stuck to me in spite of all remedies for a year. My weight ran down to 130 pounds. Then I began to use Dr. Kings' New Discovery, which completely cured me. I now weigh 178 pounds." For coughs, colds, la grippe, whooping cough and lung trouble, it's supreme, 50c, $1.00. Trial bottle free. Guaranteed by Robert R. Bellamy.

Mrs. Bessie Gaylor Latham, is the widow of the late John C. Latham, a Wall Street banker and founder of the firm of Latham, Alexander & Co. She plans to attack his will in Supreme Court, her purpose becoming known a few days ago when the will came before Surrogate Cohalan for probate. Mr. Latham, who was twice the age of his pretty second wife, died in August, 1909, at the Waldorf, leaving a large estate. Mrs. Latham was a Louisville belle, and her husband was a native of Hopkinsville, Ky. The bulk of the estate was left for charitable purposes. Mrs. Latham will contend that her husband was of unsound mind when he signed the instrument.

SOUTHERN DEVELOPMENTS.

Interesting Interview With John Hays Hammond in Baltimore.

Baltimore, March 26.—Mr. John Hays Hammond, the distinguished mining engineer, in an interview with the Manufacturers' Record, gives broad suggestions on the opportunities of the South and their development. He says:

"I think it is a mistake for the South to continue indefinitely exporting the large proportion of its cotton crop. At present only about 2,500,000 bales are consumed in the cotton mills of our Southern States, and the rest, about 10,000,000 bales is shipped to other places, a large amount of it abroad. We should endeavor to increase the number of cotton mills in the South and by degree get into the manufacture of the higher classes of cotton goods, so that all cotton manufacturers may be represented in the spindles of the South. At least 5,000,000 bales of that which is exported should be kept for home manufacture as near to the point of production as business considerations will permit. Moreover, we must increase the production of our cotton fields. We will have to introduce intensive farming, such as is pursued on the farms of Europe, and in that manner the output or our agricultural regions can be very greatly increased. All this would not be accomplished either today or tomorrow, but gradually we could advance step by step until all finished products of cotton could be made right in the Southern States.

"The same argument applies also to the great lumber and mineral resources in all the States south of Mason and Dixon's line and the Ohio river. Instead of shipping such a large proportion of lumber to other sections, and also to other parts of the world, we should develop in the South various manufactures to utilize the timber output, conserving all that is possible for home use. The same applies also to coal, particularly to our coking coals, which can be used for the manufacture of iron and steel and finally in making the finished products of those metals into machinery and other things. Locomotive works, car-building plants and various factories to construct the different kinds of machinery in demand can all in time be established in the South to a far greater extent than they are at present, and to the economic advantage of the section itself as well as to the men who are engaged in the business of conducting these industries.

"The opportunities which the future presents to the South are enormous. It has within its own borders everything that it needs for its own development, and its policy, as I have said, should be to conserve them as far as possible for future use. Of course, it is perfectly natural that heavy exports should be made of natural resources for some time until manufactures can be developed to consume a larger proportion of the porducts of the field, the forest and the mine. This, in my opinion, should be the aim of the Southern men in developing their wonderfully rich and advantageous country.

"With respect to the Panama Canal and South American trade, the South has before it vast opportunities which should be availed of by the use of every possible resource of enterprise and energy. Its proximity to the canal and to South America gives it an advantage over other parts of the world, and if steamship linss controlled by Americans and plying between our South Atlantic and Gulf ports to the ports of South America and both coasts are established, we may look to a wonderful development of trade between North and South America.

"I think that the financing of the South's cotton crop is a subject meriting especial attention by bankers. The establishment of a chain of warehouses throughout the entire South is something to which I have given particular attention, so that cotton can be warehoused and guaranteed certificates issued therefor, and that these securities become negotiable anywhere.

"In connection with the cotton crop, as well as the other agricultural products of our Southern States, it should be borne in mind that the large deposits of phosphate rock should also be saved for use in the future. At present much of this is sent away to other parts of our country, as well as to other lands, but with the introduction of better farming methods all this will be needed at home.

"In its swamp regions the South has some of the richest agricultural territory in the world, which by proper draining could be made available. The great results which have followed irrigation work upon the arid lands of the West is evidence of what could be done with land which has had too much water naturally, but with this exception, that the overflowed lands of the Southern States have in them the rich deposits of centuries, and consequently when drained they will be ready to produce crops of wonderful richness and extent.

"The South has a great advantage in its mild climate and in its price of labor. These two facts are of vast value in manufactures. The cost of living is less than elsewhere, and the productivity of working forces is increased by the fact that labor is possible in the open air all the year round.

"The South stands in need of greater and better railroad facilities, and it is gratifying to see that capital is again offered inducements to invest and extend the existing systems, as well as bettering them, besides building new lines here and there as required by the industrial and agricultural needs."

Washington, March 25.—The Treasury Department today awarded a contract to J. Henry Miller, of Baltimore, Md., for the construction of the post-office at Richmond, Va., at his bid of $618,447. Because of the proposal for remodelling and extending the post-office at Rome, Ga., was in excess of the money available they were rejected. The drawings and specifications will be revised and the work again advertised for.

Some people are having all kinds of spasms caused from the fear that Halley's comet is going to do some real trust busting by butting into the earth or slapping us in the face with its gaseous tail and enforcing the prohibition law by putting us all eternally to sleep. As for us, we still have the assurances of "Holy Writ" and are still eating our "three regulars," and losing no sleep from fear caused by the comet.—Newbern Sun.

S.S.S.

CURES OLD SORES

"I CAN TRUTHFULLY SAY S.S.S. IS A CERTAIN CURE FOR OLD SORES, BECAUSE IT CURED ME OF A BAD ULCER, ON WHICH OTHER TREATMENTS HAD NO EFFECT."

This extract from the testimonial we publish below, will receive the endorsement of thousands of other persons who have used S. S. S. for sores and ulcers.

Every old sore comes from some kind of impurity in the blood. S. S. S. cures on the simple principle of removing the cause of the sore or ulcer and allowing nature to heal the place. When we think for a moment we realize that every portion of the body and system is dependent on the blood; that it is the circulation which nourishes all flesh tissues, and preserves their natural health. Thus we can readily understand why impurities or poisons in this vital fluid will infect and disease the flesh at some particular spot, and by continually discharging impurities into it, keep the place open, raw or inflamed. It would be against every law of reason to expect the sore to heal while the blood constantly deposits into it the infectious matter with which it is contaminated.

There is a simple way to cure old sores, and it is the only way—remove the cause from the circulation. External applications of liniments, plasters, lotions, salves, etc., can never produce a cure, because such treatment does not reach the blood, where the cause is located.

S. S. S. heals old sores because it is the greatest of all blood purifiers; it goes into the circulation and removes the cause from the blood. When the blood has been purified there is no longer any inflammatory impurity or infectious matter to irritate the place, and nature causes the natural and certain healing of the ulcer. When S.S.S. has cleansed the blood and the place is once more well, it is not a surface cure, every vestige of the old cause has been driven out and the place is solidly and firmly healed from the bottom to the surface. S. S. S. is made entirely of healing, cleansing roots, herbs and barks, and contains no trace of mineral. It is a medicine adapted to persons of any age, and is just as effective with the old as with the young or middle aged.

Under the purifying and tonic effects of S. S. S. the system is built up, and those whose health has been weakened by the drain of an old sore will be doubly benefited by its use. If you wish to know anything specially about your case write us. We will answer you fully, and will also send our book on Sores and Ulcers—no charge for either book or advice. THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., ATLANTA, GA.

I can truthfully say S. S. S. is a certain cure for Old Sores, because it cured me of a bad ulcer, on which other treatments had no effect. Five years ago a running sore came on my limb. I tried everything I could hear of, but the sore grew worse. Even the doctors could not heal it. A friend finally told me to try S. S. S., so I did and in the meantime wrote you for advice. I followed your instructions and took S. S. S. regularly. My leg began to improve, gradually the place healed over and began to look healthy, and finally the sore was cured entirely. I believe S. S. S. to be the best blood purifier one can use. I gladly recommend it as a cure for sores and ulcers.
Rockford, Wash. A. S. LACY.

ENGLISH EXPLORER'S VISIT.

Sir Ernest Shackleton Talks of the Antarctic Regions.

New York, March 25.—"I have almost no doubt that Captain Scott's expedition will reach the South Pole." declared Sir Ernest Shackleton, the Antarctic explorer, when he stepped ashore today. "I have no intention," he added, "of heading any expedition to the South Pole while Captain Scott is trying to reach it,"

The British explorer, who was knighted not long ago for reaching the point "furthest south" yet attained by civilized man, arrived with Lady Shackleton today on the Lusitania. During his stay nere he will be the guest of the Transportation Club.

The explorer declined to discuss Dr. Cook. "I have not made any statement at any time," he said, "as to whether or not Dr. Cook reached the North Pole. I believe that Commander Peary reached the pole. I have absolutely no doubt of it."

"What do you think about the race for the South Pole?" Sir Ernest was asked.

"Well, Germany has decided to postpone its expedition for one year, and meanwhile Captain Scott and the American expedition will have an opportunity to accomplish the work."

"Do you think that Col. Roosevelt will be the best man to head the American expedition?"

"He seems strong enough and energetic enough," was the answer, "but I do not know enough about him to express an opinion."

Sir Ernest was then asked about the comparative merits of ponies and dogs in an Antactic expedition, as the Americans have decided to use dogs only. He said that he considered Manchurian ponies far superior to Eskimo dogs, as the constant heavy snow drifts in the Antarctic region made dogs practically useless.

"Given carte blanche as to expenses in equipping an expedition, I would guarantee to reach the South Pole", he added in a very confident tone.

Sir Ernest said that he would not plan an expedition to the South Pole until the result of that under Captain Scott became known. He will, however, if possible fo into Antarctic regions next year on a scientific expedition for coast and geological surveys. Sir Ernest left this afternoon for Washington, due to arrive at 8:30 P. M. He will be the guest while there of Ambassador Bryce.

BROWN FOR COMMISSIONER.

Hon. T. W. Mason, of Northampton, Tells of His Fitness.

To The Wilmington Star:

I feel it to be my duty, and it is certainly a pleasure to recommend my friend Mr. H. C. Brown, of Raleigh, to the people of our State for the office of a Corporation Commissioner, which he is now asking at their hands.

I may be pardoned for saying that I know whereof I speak. It was my privilege to aid in securing the services of Mr. Brown as clerk of the Railroad Commission, which was instituted in 1891, and of which I had the honor to be a member. We were more than fortunate in our choice. It was most pleasing to have relations with him and we soon felt assured that no one could ever go from our door without having received from him the most courteous and considerate attention. He was constant and devoted in the performance of his duties, and we soon found that he was acquiring a mastery over the details of the work committed to our hands which was invaluable to us. Added to this mastery of details was his clear judgment; so that we often called him to our aid in arriving at our conclusions. These were his gifts of manner and intelligence, but more than these was his keen and unfailing sense of justice and right and his strong and spotless manhood.

Knowing him as I do, I speak within bounds when I say that our State would be fortunate in having such a public servant as a Corporation Commissioner. Now that he has tendered us his services for this important work, it would be a grave mistake on our part, if we should not accept them. If we shall fail to place him in the office which he asks and for which he is so eminently qualified, he cannot be expected to retain his present office as Clerk and we shall thus lose from our service one who not only meets our approval, but who has shown himself possessed of unusual fitness for this important and delicate part of our government, requiring clear judgment, ripe experience, and above all a keen sense of justice and right.

T. W. MASON.

Not Sisters

Now and again you see two women passing down the street who look like sisters. You are astonished to learn that they are mother and daughter, and you realize that a woman at forty or forty-five ought to be at her finest and fairest. Why isn't it so?

The general health of woman is so intimately associated with the local health of the essentially feminine organs that there can be no red cheeks and round form where there is female weakness.

Women who have suffered from this trouble have found prompt relief and cure in the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It gives vigor and vitality to the organs of womanhood. It clears the complexion, brightens the eyes and reddens the cheeks.

No alcohol, or habit-forming drugs is contained in "Favorite Prescription." Any sick woman may consult Dr. Pierce by letter, free. Every letter is held as sacredly confidential, and answered in a plain envelope. Address: World's Dispensary Medical Association, Dr. R.V. Pierce, Pres., Buffalo, N.Y.