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PAINFUL FINGER NAILS CURED

"I have suffered from the same trouble (painful finger nails) at different periods of my life. The first time of its occurrence, perhaps twenty-five years ago, after trying home remedies without getting helped, I asked my doctor to prescribe for me, but it was not for a year or more that my nails and fingers were well. The inflammation and supuration began at the base of the finger nail. Sometimes it was so painful that I had to use a poultice to induce supuration. After the pus was discharged the swelling would go down until the next period of inflammation, possibly not more than a week or two afterwards. These frequent inflammations resulted in the loss of the nail. I had sometimes as many as three fingers in this state at one time.

"Perhaps ten years later I began again to suffer from the same trouble. Again I tried various remedies, among them a prescription from a doctor of a friend of mine, who had suffered from a like trouble. This seemed to help somewhat for a time, but it was not a permanent cure; next tried a prescription from my own doctor, but this was so irritating to the sensitive, diseased skin that I could not use it. I began to use Cuticura Soap and Ointment. I had used the Cuticura Ointment previously on my children's scalps with good effect. I did not use the Soap exclusively, but I rubbed the Cuticura Ointment into the base of the nail every night thoroughly, and as often beside as I could. I had not used it but a few weeks before my nails were better, and in a short time they were apparently well. There was no more supuration, nor inflammation, the nails grew out clean again. One box of Cuticura Ointment was all that I used in effecting a cure." (Signed) Mrs. I. J. Horton, Katonah, N. Y., Apr. 13, 1910. On Sept. 21, Mrs. Horton wrote: "I have had no further return of the trouble with my finger nails."

A pessimist is a man who can't enjoy the beauties of an apple blossom because he only thinks of the possible stomach ache it represents.

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NEW NEWS OF YESTERDAY

by E. J. Edwards

McKinley's Wise Moderation

Alger's Story of How the Kindly President Refused to Have Colonel Roosevelt Accused and Put on Trial.

About a year before his death, which occurred in 1907, I met for the last time Russell A. Alger, volunteer general in the Civil war, governor of and United States senator from Michigan, a strong candidate for the Republican presidential nomination in 1888, and secretary of war in the first McKinley cabinet.

"Whenever I think of William McKinley I always think first of his lovely character, and then of his great tact and wise discretion," said Mr. Alger. "And then I always recall the time when I, as secretary of war, went to him, as president, to complain of one of Col. Theodore Roosevelt's acts in Cuba."

"No one who has not served in a cabinet, or other highly responsible position under a national administration, can realize how what seem to be trivial things, may prove to be of the utmost consequence; so that the tendency is for officials often to exaggerate really unimportant trifles tremendously. This is especially true during a period of great stress, as when a war is on; and I suppose that that was largely my state of mind when I sought out the president in regard to Col. Roosevelt."

"At any rate, there appeared one morning in the newspapers the substance of a communication from Col. Roosevelt in which he appeared to criticize the war department because his regiment was getting insufficient or improper food. There was, also, a demand that the Rough Riders be immediately ordered from Cuba to some place where the fevers that were impairing their health and efficiency could be got rid of. As I read all this I flared up instantly with indignation. It appeared to me an improper thing for an army officer to do, and I was especially angry because the communication had been made public, apparently, before it had been sent to the war department."

"In hot haste I went to the president. 'Mr. President,' I said to him, frankly, as I showed him the article,

'In my opinion, this is a clear case of insubordination, a direct violation of the rules of military discipline. Moreover, I think the seriousness of the situation is greatly aggravated by the fact that this communication, which should never have been written in the first place, was given to the press before it was sent to the war department.'"

"The president calmly put on his eye-glasses and read the article very carefully."

"Well, what do you think is best to do about it?" he asked very quietly, when he had finished.

"I saw that he was not disturbed in the least, apparently, by what I had brought to his notice; but that had no tendency to cool my indignation. I had been irritated by many things since the beginning of the war; I had been severely criticised, as you know, and possibly that made me a little bit on the raw. So, in answer to the president's question, I exclaimed, bluntly:

"Why, Mr. President, it seems to me that it is a case calling clearly for court martial. I am laying it before you with that object in mind."

"The president glanced again at the article. Then he removed his eye-

glasses from his nose, and fastened his gaze upon me.

"Oh, no," he began—and there was the beginning of a smile on his lips, and his voice was as gentle and kindly as a woman's, "that would not do at all. I think I understand Col. Roosevelt very well. He undoubtedly was thinking of his soldiers—of their sufferings—when he wrote as he did, and was anxious that something should be done for their health and comfort. If there was any fault on his part, it was the fault of impulsive kindness. Technically you may be right, but we cannot afford to be too technical. Oh, no, it would never do to summon Col. Roosevelt before a court martial, in view of the kindly sympathy he had for his soldiers when he wrote that communication."

"Of course," continued Mr. Alger, "there was no appeal from the president's decision. But I went back to the war department still indignant at Col. Roosevelt; and not until some days later did I begin to realize that the president had shown the wisest kind of discretion in the matter. Indeed, when I recall all that President McKinley had to bear in those war days I am more than ever impressed with the wisdom of his judgment in refusing to authorize the court martial of Col. Roosevelt."

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Negro Convinced President

Blanche K. Bruce Made Grover Cleveland Understand Why He Could Not Accept Reappointment as Registrar of Treasury.

The first negro to serve in the United States senate was the late Blanche K. Bruce. Elected a member of that body in 1875 from Mississippi, when that state was undergoing reconstruction, he remained a senator until 1881, when he was appointed registrar of the treasury by President Garfield.

That position Bruce was still holding when Grover Cleveland was inaugurated president for the first time. There was a good deal of interest in the purpose of the new president respecting the office of registrar. It was

political influence were anxious to serve as registrar, yet many of the president's friends predicted that he would keep Bruce in the office. However, another appointment was made in due course and not until McKinley became president did the former registrar emerge from private life, when he again became registrar of the treasury, remaining in that position until his death the following year.

And yet, for all that Bruce was not reappointed registrar by President Cleveland, the latter very earnestly desired that the colored man should accept reappointment.

Shortly after his inauguration and while he was considering various minor, though important appointments, the president sent a messenger to the registrar of the treasury, asking that official to call upon him. Bruce responded promptly and was received with great courtesy.

"Senator Bruce," said the president, "I have had many applications from my personal friends to appoint some one of my own party as registrar of the treasury. But I have only one mind about this appointment since my election. I am going to reappoint you. And no appointment that I could make would give me more gratification."

Bruce was clearly taken aback. "Why, Mr. President," he said, "I had not expected anything like this. And I thank you from the bottom of my heart, and I shall always remember with gratitude this proof of your confidence in me. But, Mr. President, it is impossible; you must not make this appointment."

It was the president's turn to show surprise. And he did it. "But why?" he asked. "There is no good reason why you should not serve under a Democratic administration."

"No good personal reason, Mr. President," responded the registrar, courteously. "But there is an imperative political reason why I could not accept the office."

Again the president showed plainly his surprise. "What is that?" he queried. "I don't understand. I can think of no reason whatsoever that should deter you from taking an appointment from me."

"Mr. President," said Senator Bruce, "I don't like to say it to you, and I hope you will understand that I say it only to make clear my position to you, since you have offered me this appointment—but if I should accept office—any office whatever—under a Democratic administration, my people could never be persuaded that I had not betrayed them."

For a considerable period the president looked steadily at the negro before him, and the longer he looked the less certain was Bruce of the effect of his explanation on the president. But at last the latter spoke.

"Senator Bruce," he said, "if that is your feeling you cannot afford to accept my offer. And though I had not looked at the matter in that light you have convinced me that your reason is a good one—that your decision is the only proper one. But let me tell you that the day is surely coming when your people will not regard it as a betrayal of trust for one of their race to accept high appointment from a Democratic president."

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ELIJAH'S VICTORY

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

LESSON TEXT—1 Kings 18: 1, 2: 17-19. Memory Verses 23, 25.
GOLDEN TEXT—"Choose you this day whom ye will serve."—Josh. 24:15.
TIME—Three to three and one-half years after Elijah first warned Ahab, between B. C. 929-909 (or 928-917).

PLACE—The great meeting was on Mount Carmel, near its summit. The situation so far from the capital would leave the meeting unobscured by the city hoodlums, and Jacob's influence.

St. James in his epistle tells us that Elijah had prayed earnestly that "it might not rain," because the famine seemed 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 it might rain.

His heart was full of pity. He saw signs 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 come to him. 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 troubleth 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 tradition that the Baal 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 came. Elijah mocked them. He held up the mirror before them and pointed out to the people the real situation. They grew frenzied in their excitement, and cut themselves with their weapons. Herodian describes the dance of Heliogabalus round the altar of the Etnese sun-god, and Apuleius describes at length the fanatic leaping and gashings of the execrable Galli. 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 ecstasies, like those in ancient time who thus in excited frenzies pretended to be filled with the power of their deities.

There was no answer, though they continued their exertions till the time of the offering of the evening oblation.

And Elijah said, "Come near unto me," so that they could see and hear, and could know that there was no concealment 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 Haalltes 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 altar.

OWES HER HEALTH

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Scottville, Mich.—"I want to tell you how much good Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and Sanative Wash have done me. I live on a farm and have worked very hard. I am forty-five years old, and am the mother of thirteen children. Many people think it strange that I am not broken down with hard work and the care of my family, but I tell them of my good friend, your Vegetable Compound, and that there will be no backache and bearing down pains for them if they will take it as I have. I am scarcely ever without it in the house."

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