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NO CHANCE.



Puggles-May I offer you my hand and fortune?

Jessie-No, thanks, dear boy. Your fortune's too small and your hand's

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 suppuration began at the base of the finger nail. Sometimes it was so painful that I had to use a poultice to induce suppuration. 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 Scap 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 suppuration, 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.

Most concerts are all right, if there are no cats in them.

Callous the

bowels with harsh cafhartics, and you'll need physic always. Help them gently, with candy Cascarets, and you'll need them rarely. Once learn the difference and you'll never take a harsher laxative than these.

Vest-pocket box. 10 cents-at drug-stores Each tablet of the genuine is marked C C C.

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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 ment.' 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 Mc-Kinley I always think first of his lovable character, and then of his great tact and wise discretion," said Mr. Altime when I, as secretary of war, went in Cuba.

"No one who has not served in a tion, can realize how what seem to be trivial things, may prove to be of tendency is for officials often to exaggerate really unimportant trifles tre- you with that object in mind." mendously. 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 sub-Roosevelt in which he appeared to criticise the war department because his regiment was getting insufficient or improper food. There was, also, a demand that the Rough Riders be immedistely 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

"In hot haste I went to the presifrankly, as I showed him the article, specting the office of registrar. It was

Marshall Jewell Never Could Learn

Why the Chief Executive Forced

Him to Resign as Post-

master General.

In 1873, Marshall Jewell, who had

been twice governor of Connecticut,

was sent by President Grant as minis-

ter to Russia. The following year he

was recalled and given the post of

postmaster general. Two years later

he resigned that portfolio, and popular

rumor had it that he was forced to do

so because he had disagreed with the

president over the action of Secretary

of the Treasury Benjamin H. Bristow

in uncovering and prosecuting the in-

ternal revenue collectors and the dis-

tillers who were implicated in the

"whisky ring" frauds which cost the

government hundreds of thousands of

collars during the Grant administra-

tion. That is the reason given today

for Mr. Jewell's resignation in his

biographies, yet Mr. Jewell himself

once assured me that he did not know

why he had been forced to resign from

the cabinet, and that he believed no

man living knew except General

"Right up to the moment that I was

sked to resign as postmaster gen-

eral," said Mr. Jewell, "I was most

happy in my relations with the presi-

lent and the cabinet. Especially was

this true as regards the president him-

self. It was utterly without my knowl-

eage that he nominated me as minis-

ter to Russia. It was also without my

knowledge that he decided to call me

to his cabinet. So, you see, I had

every reason to believe that the presi-

dent felt very kindly towards me, and

I am most positive that I entertained

only the most cordial feelings for him.

net meeting I was destined to take

part in, had just closed and we were

on the point of leaving the cabinet

room, the president turned to me.

'I would like to see you a moment aft-

or the other members of the cabinet

"I bowed, and, standing, the presi-

dent and I saw the rest of the cabinet

out of the room. Then, with the door

closedson the last man, the president

stepped determinedly in front of me.

laws, 'I want your resignation as post-

"I was nonplussed, and I daresay I

"I don't want any questions asked,"

looked it. I opened my mouth to say

something-i don't know what. But

he cautioned, for I shall answer none.

I want your resignation, and I want

"I was nonplussed before; I was

add that no reason would be given | play?"-London Opinion.

the president blocked me.

you to write it here and now,"

" 'Jewell,' he said, with a snap of his

have gone,' he said.

master general."

"Well, one day when the last cabl-

department.

first place, was given to the press be-

carefully.

when he had finished.

"I saw that he was not disturbed in communication." the least, apparently, by what I had "And then I always recall the brought to his notice; but that had no tendency to cool my indignation. I dent's decision. But I went back to to him, as president, to complain of had been irritated by many things the war department still indignant at one of Col. Theodore Roosevelt's acts since the beginning of the war; I had Col. Roosevelt; and not until some been severely criticised, as you know, days later did I begin to realize that and possibly that made me a little the president had shown the wisest cabinet, or other highly responsible po- bit on the raw. So, in answer to the kind of discretion in the matter. Insition under a national administra- president's question, I exclaimed, deed, when I recall all that President bluntly:

the utmost consequence; so that the me that it is a case calling clearly for with the wisdom of his judgment in court martial. I am laying it before refusing to authorize the court martial

"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, in my opinion, this is a clear case of and his voice was as gentle and kindinsubordination, a direct violation of ly as a woman's, 'that would not do at the rules of military discipine. More- all. I think I understand Col. Rooseover, I think the seriousness of the veit very well. He undoubtedly was situation is greatly aggravated by the thinking of his soldiers-of their suffact that this communication, which ferings-when he wrote as he did, and should never have been written in the was anxious that something should be done for their health and comfort, fore it was sent to the war depart- If there was any fault on his part, it was the fault of impulsive kindness. Tech-"The president calmly put on his nically you may be right, but we caneye-glasses and read the article very not afford to be too technical. Oh, no, it would never do to summon Col. "'Well, what do you think is best to Roosevelt before a court martial, in do about it?' he asked very quietly, view of the kindly sympathy he had for his soldiers when he wrote that

"Of course," continued Mr. Alger, "there was no appeal from the presi-McKinley had to bear in those war "'Why, Mr. President, it seems to days I am more than ever impressed of Col. Roosevelt."

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Negro Convinced President

stance of a communication from Col. Blanche K. Bruce Made Grover Cleve- political influence were anxious to land Understand Why He Could Not Accept Reappointment as Registrar of Treasury.

> The first negro to serve in the Unitd 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 dent. 'Mr. President,' I said to him, the purpose of the new president re-

me for forcing me to take this action,

What a situation! I believe it is

unique in the history of the cabinet.

And there was only one thing for me

to do-I saw that clearly. That was

to comply with the president's wishes.

and as speedily as possible. So, then

and there, I took the paper and pen

that he proffered me and sat down at

the cabinet table and wrote out my

resignation. Then I handed it to the

president, who vouchsafed not a word,

"And you don't know to this day

"No, I do not," Mr. Jewell replied.

and I believe I never shall. For

some time following my resignation,

some of my friends tried to learn the

reason, but were met with silence.

Since then I have tried many a time

to explain Grant's action to myself,

but always without success. I know

for a certainty, however, that I was

not forced out of the cabinet because

of any disagreement with the presi-

dent over the manner of the prosecu-

tion of the 'whisky ring' frauds. There

never was any such disagreement be-

tween us, nor any other disagreement

up to the time that I left the cabinet.

So far as I know, only Grant himself

knows why he made me resign, and I

have a feeling that I shall go to my

My talk with Mr. Jewell took place

a little while before he, as chairman

of the Republican national committee.

led his party to victory in the cam-

paign of 1880. Three years later he

died, and to the best of my knowledge

and belief, and that of some of his

closest friends, he never learned why

he was so peremptorily ousted from

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Eternity In the Heart.

"Thou hast put eternity into the

heart." No man can bound his life

with the years that pass between birth

and death. Even the child feels im-

pulses that were born centuries before

his time, and the old man passes out

of life nursing hopes and seeing vi-

Eternity dwells in every human life.

sions that belong to the ages to come.

Mixed.

stopped outside the Lycoum theater

to study the announcement concern-

plays the lovier?" asked the old lady.

Jane Eyre," replied the daughter.

"Jane Eyre!" exclaimed the old lady

An old lady and her daughter

Eights Reserved.)

the postmaster generalship.

grave with the mystery unsolved."

why the president demanded your

resignation?" I asked.

An Unsolved Cabinet Mysterv

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 and I turned on my heel and depart- 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 prestdent 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 presi-

dent. 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 locked 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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Soon Done.

"He tells everything he knows." "Yes; and he can tell everything he knows in less time than it takes the ing the pantomime. "Who's the gal as average man to wind his watch.

> Same, but Different. Mrs. A .- Didn't her constant singing in the flat annoy you?

daned now. Here I was being asked in amazement. "Well, what part, for to resign as postmaster general and goodness sake, does East Lynne Mrs. B .- Not so much as the stant flat in her singing.

ELIJAH'S VICTORY

Sunday School Lesson for Feb. 12, 1011 Specially Arranged for This Paper

The second of the second second second second

LESSON TEXT-1 Kings 18:1, 2: 17-40. Memory Verses 25, 29.

GOLDEN TEXT—"Choose you this day whom ye will serve."—Josh, 21:15.

TIME—Three to three and one-half years after Elljah first warned Ahab. Between B. C. 220-200 (or \$18-\$57).

PLACE—The Great meeting was an

Mount Carmel, near its summit. The situation so far from the capital would leave the meeting unmolested by the city hoodlung, and Jezebel's influence.

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

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

Elijah sent for the king to some to The prophet was the greater and had more power. That Ahab came at all, shows that he recognized the power of the prophet, and of the true God; and that he had been humbled by the famine experience. Ahab's first words were: "Are thou he that troubloth 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. Hiljah epHed, "I have not troubled Israel; out thou, and thy father's house." Eliish 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 conccaled 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 wepons. Herodian describes the dance of Heliogabalus round the altar of the Emesne sun-god, and Apuleius describes at length the fanatic leapings and gashings of the execrable Cali 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 ecstacies, 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 un b me," so that they could see and hear, and could know that there was no con-

cealment or trickery.

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

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

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

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

For Israel there came a new joy in the rain. It was the proof of forgiveness. It was the assurance of the di vine favor. It "fell on the evil and the good;" on the evil to make them good, and on the good to make them better, with new love, new hope, new joy in their God and Rodcomer.



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ily, 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 with-

out it in the house.

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"I

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