



The Nurse—The doctor brought the baby yesterday morning.  
Willie (aged 6)—Better not forget where the doctor lives.  
The Nurse—Why?  
Willie—Cause if the baby needs a hand or a leg, you'll have to get new parts for him, won't you.

**FOR THE SKIN AND SCALP**

Because of its delicate, emollient, sanative, antiseptic properties derived from Cuticura Ointment, united with the purest of cleansing ingredients and most refreshing of flower odors, Cuticura Soap is unrivaled for preserving, purifying and beautifying the skin, scalp, hair and hands, and, assisted by Cuticura Ointment, for dispelling itching irritation and inflammation and preventing clogging of the pores, the cause of many disfiguring facial eruptions. All who delight in a clear skin, soft, white hands, a clean, wholesome scalp and live, glossy hair, will find that Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment realize every expectation. Cuticura Remedies are sold throughout the world. Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., sole proprietors, Boston, Mass. Send to them for the latest Cuticura Book, an authority on the best care of the skin, scalp, hair and hands. It is mailed free on request.

**WANTS NO MODERNIZED BIBLE**

King James Version the Best of All, Says Writer in Success Magazine.

We are just old-fashioned enough to take no stock in the modernized Bible which is shortly to appear, "couched in every-day language, with obsolete words and phrases eliminated." The King James Bible has done more to preserve the good old Saxon words and style, which are the best English literature has produced, than anything else. Instead of a movement to get us further away from that vigorous, simple, classic style, and in the interest of establishing the finest literary ideals possible to a people destined to use the curious hybrid which the English language has become, it would be more sensible to frown upon all efforts to improve on the King James Bible. It is the greatest treasure house, inspiration and teacher of good English that we possess.—Success Magazine.

**Saucy Soldier Shut Her Up.**

Col. Robert C. Carter at a Nashville banquet was talking about campaign comrades.  
"Then there was Dash of Company A," he said. "Dash had the reputation of being the nastiest tongued man in the regiment.  
"It was Private Dash, you know, who, out foraging one evening on a rich estate, came accidentally upon the owner's wife, a grande dame in evening dress.  
"Dash asked her for food. She refused him. He asked again. But, still refusing, she walked away.  
"No," she said, "I'll give you nothing, trespassing like this; I'll give you nothing. My mind is made up."  
"Made up, is it?" said Dash. "Like the rest of you, eh?"

**Cures Chronic Cases.**

Cures every time: "Your Hughes' Tonic for chills and fever has never failed yet, and I have sold it to a number of chronic cases. It cures them every time." Sold by Drug-gists—50c. and \$1.00 bottles. Prepared by Robinson-Pettet Co. (Inc.), Louisville.

**Remembering Each Other.**

He sat on the sand at Atlantic City in a bathing suit. About ten feet away she was drawing pictures in the sand with a small brown forefinger. He noticed her complexion, her curves and the glint of gold in her hair. He wanted to speak, and yet—Finally he summoned courage and walked over to her.  
"Didn't I talk with you for about five minutes two summers ago?" he asked.  
"Two years ago—let me see—did I wear blue silk stockings?"

**TO DRIVE OUT MALARIA AND BUILD UP THE SYSTEM**

Take the Old Standard GRIFFIN'S TASTELESS CHILL TONIC. You know what you are taking. The formula is plainly printed on every bottle, showing it is simply Quinine and Iron in a tasteless form. The Quinine drives out the malarial and the Iron builds up the system. Sold by all dealers for 50 cents. Price 50 cents.

**Could Wait.**

"Why didn't you stay to ascertain how badly the man was injured?" demanded the judge.  
"Why," explained the chauffeur, "I knew I could find out from the daily papers."

**Bermuda Onion Seed.**

A girl who sits and waits for a man to propose must feel a good deal like a cat that is watching a rat-hole.

**The years write their records on men's hearts as they do on trees—inner circles of growth which no eye can see.—Saxe Holm.**

**FOR HEADACHE—Hicks' CAPSIDNE**

Whether from Colds, Head, Stomach or Nerve Troubles, Capsidine will relieve you. Its liquid-pleasant taste—acts immediately. Try it. 10c, 25c, and 50 cents at drug stores.

**By making use of the knowledge you have you will gain more.**

**Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children**

teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, etc. in a bottle.

**We are builders of our own characters.—J. F. W. Ware.**

**Farmers' Educational and Co-operative Union of America**

Matters of Especial Moment to the Progressive Agriculturist

**Kindness kindles the fires of friendship and love.**

There are many good farmers who are poor salesmen. Our mistakes often serve a good purpose by enlightening others. Be benevolent; bury all bickerings in the bosom of forgetfulness. No man can ever be entirely happy until he is entirely out of debt. Sometimes those who endure accomplish as much as those who strive. Neighborhood scandal travels as fast as lightning—over the telephone wire. An unbalanced temper will spoil the results of an ordinarily well balanced ration.

In preparing for winter don't forget that stock—and humans, too—require ample supplies of fresh air.

If the country boy could only know of the heartless indifference of the big city he would be slow to face it.

Judging by the effect "unfriendly legislation" has had on railroads, it's a wonder they don't pray for more of it.

Less highfollutin' and more business-like curvature of the spine has a depressing effect on the mortgage business.

The well-bred farmer is not content with poorly bred stock, but circumstances may force him to tolerate it for a time.

Talking about our "shiftless" neighbors does not help them. Perhaps a bit of encouragement delivered straight at their hearts would.

Rural free delivery and the farm telephone are the torches that are lighting the way of the farmer and his family toward a better life.

The farmer who deposits his profits in his soil, his animals and his buildings will do better than the man who leaves his money with the bank.

Most of us get all the happiness we deserve and no less. Our failures are, for the most part, our own fault and we have only ourselves to blame if misfortune comes.

**ENGLISH LACKING IN UNION**

Weak Spot in British Agriculture Is Failure of Farmers to Perfect an Organization.

In an article on "The Newest Phase of the Oldest Industry," Sir Horace Plunkett gives some novel news on the transfer of the land to the people. He says:

"The cry of 'back to the land' has been heard loud enough and long enough to be taken as evidence of a real public opinion. The state is now giving to the country side of our national economy a degree of attention which cannot be explained by the mere party pursuit of the agricultural vote, though, of course, this inevitable factor in all public questions will make its normal contribution to the confusion of issues. It is the agreed policy of all parties to settle a larger number of the population upon the land, and this not in order to placate or benefit the landless so much as to strengthen the position of the nation. The 'back to the land' movement is not the result of an agrarian agitation; it is a redirection of national ideal and aim.  
"England not only prospered mightily in industry at home, but was enabled to seize the cream of the world's unoccupied agricultural lands. In these newly settled countries there was, of course, no urban predominance. But this day rural life in the United States and the British dominions is affected by the economic thought which had dominated the ear of England's industrial and commercial supremacy.  
"Agriculture came to be treated much more as an investment than as a career. This tendency has reached its extreme manifestation in the wasteful, almost profligate, farming in many of the richest portions of the western hemisphere. Mr. Roosevelt has not only used his powerful influence to correct this extravagance of natural resources, but in his country-life policy he has declared for preventive measures against the neglect of the rural population in the supposed interests of urban development which he foresees.  
"On the continent of Europe agricultural depression and rural backwardness are not unknown, but they are generally due, not, as with us, to the downward drift, but to the opposite cause, rural congestion. Moreover, where the danger of invasion did not pass after the Napoleonic wars military considerations forced governments to realize the importance of maintaining the physical, as well as the moral, well-being of the rural population. Their welfare was recognized as essential to the safety of the nation as was the growth of town populations and the development of their manufactures.

"To my mind, any comprehensive treatment of rural conditions in these islands will have to proceed, as we are doing in Ireland, upon similar lines. Unquestionably the weak spot in English agricultural economy is the failure of farmers to combine for business, social and political (using the term in the nonparty sense) purposes. The first lesson to be learned from the continent is that you cannot help farmers who do not help themselves."

**Don't Ruin the Colt.**

Many a good horse is spoiled in the training. Very many people still think they must "break" colts and thus they are ruined. Colts should be trained, not broken, and one of the important, the very important, lessons in this course of training should be that of teaching them to work with open bridles. In driving strange horses the writer never feels so safe as when he is behind a team with open bridles. This means that the animals have been trained, not "broken," and that their intelligence is at your service in doing their work.

**FARMERS' UNION IN INDIANA**

Agents of Organization to Deal Direct With Commission Men and Grain Dealers.

Within a short time paid organizers will be in all parts of Indiana in an effort to organize Indiana farmers into a union devoted to self-interest. Steps have been taken to raise a fund for the disposal of millions of dollars' worth of grain from a central depot in Indianapolis, and elevators and other buildings are to be erected, according to the plans, and from these agents of the farmers will sell their products direct to shippers and consumers.

The first object is to secure independence in the handling of products, and the second is to get rid of the middlemen and retain the profit they are presumed to make. There is to be no individual dealing with commission men and grain dealers, but the agents at the big storehouses and elevators are to deal with these men for the advantage of all the farmers whose interests are entrusted to their charge.

The plan is much the same as that adopted by tobacco growers in Kentucky and other states, and the farmers interested in it believe that it will be quite successful.

Whether a man is devoting himself to the raising of wheat, corn and oats, or whether he is a fruit grower or a stock raiser, he is eligible to membership, and whatever he produces is to be disposed of by men who are to be selected for the purpose. These men are to represent the brains of the organization and will be selected because of the success that they have had in managing their own affairs.

It is expected that the site for a large storehouse will be selected at Indianapolis in a short time and that the capital of \$1,000,000, made of shares of five dollars each, with which buildings are to be erected, will soon be subscribed.

Some of the largest raisers of wheat are still holding their crops and many of them have said that they would not sell except through the farmers' agencies if the project was so pushed that there was a certainty of beginning business by the first of the coming year.

It seems that a committee of the Farmers' Educational and Co-operative union has been investigating quietly for the past year and that it has reported conditions in respect to the market that is giving a decided impetus to the movement for disposing of all crops through their own agents and from a central point, with branches perhaps in other parts of the state. It is said, for instance, that the growers of strawberries in southern Indiana were able to realize only about five cents a quart at the home place of shipping, after going to the expense of picking and crating, but when the berries reached Indianapolis they sold readily for from 12 to 20 cents, according to the supply on the market. In respect to raspberries and other small fruits the same facts are alleged to have been found—the growers having all the trouble and expense and the men between them and the consumer getting all the profit.

It is claimed that this is true, but hardly to such a degree, with all farm products, the producer never realizing the market value of the place of sale because the place of shipment is distant and he cannot deal with the consumer in person. Instances are cited of the sale of large quantities of wheat to millers, who in turn sell large quantities of flour to bakers, and it is said that the profit lost in the passing of the grain through the local buyers, the city elevator and the miller, who is the consumer so far as the farmer is concerned, is about 83.13 per cent.

The million-dollar company that is being organized proposes to save this profit by dealing with the miller himself. So it proposes to deal with the grocer, the marketer and others who sell direct to consumers in the matter of fruit and vegetables.

It is proposed to put the peach crop and the apple crop upon the market through the hands of men who are not interested in beating down the price to the producer and boosting it to the consumer.

It is denied that the new organization is actuated in any sense by the sentiments of a trust or that it proposed to work along trust lines. Products are not to be kept in cold storage, it is declared, when they are in season and until the season passes and high prices can be demanded, but everything is to be sold when it is ready for market and for prices that will increase the profit of the producer and at the same time reduce the price to the consumer.

**Shortage of Food.**

There is no danger of a shortage of food supplies in this country if the farmers can get remunerative prices for their crops. Under the regime of 20 years ago the railroads were developing farm lands and transportation more rapidly than the demand for farm products would warrant, hence corn and wheat and oats and beef frequently sold in the west below cost. Now that the population has so far increased as to equalize the supply and demand and reduce our exportable surplus, creating better home markets and better prices, we may be sure of more farms and better cultivation.

**Spraying Cucumbers.**

Spraying muskmelons and cucumbers with Bordeaux mixture is not an absolute preventive of the dreaded blight, but it helps to hold the disease in check. It must be remembered that spraying is a preventive measure and not a cure, so the first application should be made about the time the plants begin to throw out runners. Several applications should be made before it is impossible to drive through the fields. Four pounds of copper sulphate, six pounds of unslacked lime and 50 gallons of water is a desirable formula for this purpose.

**Shipping to Market.**

It often pays better to make frequent small consignments to produce merchants rather than carlots sent less frequently.

**Beware of Dirt.**

Death to babies sometimes lurks in the dirty milk can and death to young calves is often concealed in filthy feeding troughs.

**POULTRY**

**PROFIT IN RAISING PIGEONS**

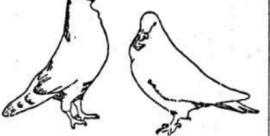
Pennsylvania Farmer's Wife Clears \$600 in Year—Girl Does the Housework.

"On two hundred pairs of pigeons I have cleared \$600 a year for the last four years," declared the wife of a Pennsylvania farmer living near Harrisburg, when asked about the chances for the farmers who sell their products direct to shippers and consumers.

"I stuck to that idea for nearly ten years, and during that time never cleared more than \$50 a year on my chickens. It was always the bees that paid my girl. Finally I heard of a man in Montgomery county, this state, who was making a fortune raising squabs.

"The children had always had a few pairs of pigeons flying around the place eating up the garden and doing everything else we didn't want them to, but I had never thought of making money by raising the birds. Being discouraged by my experience as a chicken raiser I determined to visit the man in Montgomery county a visit. Again, it was the bees that paid expenses.

"There were several thousand pairs of pigeons on this Montgomery county farm, and it was quite evident that the



White English Owl Pigeons.

owner not only knew his business, but was interested in his birds. He gave me all the information I wanted, and I was so much encouraged that I went back and invested in twenty pairs of homers and an equal number of runts.

"Following the advice I had received I bought only mated birds, and as a consequence I began to make money from the start. At the end of that year my profits were sufficient to lead my husband to advise me to sell all the chickens excepting just enough to keep the family supplied in eggs and devote my money and time to pigeons.

"According to my experience it takes four times as much time and money to raise chickens as to raise squabs. Incubators and brooders are not needed for one thing. Pigeons hatch their own eggs. They are careful to keep the young squabs covered for the first few days or until the young ones grow feathers. They also attend to feeding their young, which relieves you of mixing and sometimes even cooking food as you have to do for young chickens. All you have to do is to give the old birds the proper food.

"When the squab is from twenty to twenty-five days old it is ready for the market, and if properly fattened should weigh something under one pound. Squabs are sold wholesale by the dozen, and the standard weight is eight pounds to the dozen, but where there is a cross of runts and homers the weight is almost four pounds heavier. I often have squabs that weigh 3 pound each.

"The pigeon house must be kept clean or the death rate among the squabs will eat up all the profit. The rooms of all my pigeon houses are as impervious to rain and snow as the roof of the best dwelling, but at all times there should be an abundance of ventilation.

"Concrete floors are the best, because they keep out rats, which are about the worst enemy of the squab raiser. I keep my floor covered at least an inch deep in sand and all slacked lime. This is raked over once a week and a fresh sprinkling of lime added.

"The nests are built along the back of the house in six tiers, allowing two nests for each pair of birds. In each nest there is a shallow earthen dish, in which the nest is built.

"Tobacco stems, the refuse from tobacco factories, make the best material for the birds to build their nests. A good supply should be kept in each pen for this purpose. Where hay or straw is used it is next to impossible to keep the nests and birds free from vermin. My runs or flying yards are all covered with wire netting and built in such a way as to have a tree or the shade of one over at least part of it. Though pigeons are fond of the sun and take delight in sun baths, there are days in the summer when they seek the shade."

**Make Better Roads.**

The farmer is the greater user of the highways, and the better the roads are the larger loads he can haul to market, and the larger will be his profit. In some localities progressive road leagues have been organized. Each farmer agrees to give personal attention to road work along his farm at all seasons. Farmers have not regarded this as burdensome because they do the work at odd times when other work cannot be advantageously done. The King road drag is the most useful implement for this work. Each farmer can provide himself with one for a dollar or two, and after a rain he can go over the road along his farm and improve it for travel. Directions for making a King road drag may be had without cost, by writing the Division of Agricultural Extension, University Farm, St. Paul, Minn.

**Campaign Expense Accounts.**

C. C. Featherstone . . . . . \$508.13  
C. L. Blease . . . . . 965.43  
James Casler . . . . . 22.85  
W. W. Moore . . . . . 212.09  
J. O. Patterson . . . . . 248.45  
J. F. Brynes . . . . . 145.00  
P. A. Hodges . . . . . 103.95  
J. M. Richardson . . . . . 398.08  
G. McDuffie Hampton . . . . . 198.08  
In the first primary C. L. Blease spent \$686 and C. C. Featherstone \$420.  
The total spent by all candidates in both primaries is about \$18,000.

**COLUMBIA AND CAROLINA**

Affairs of the State and Important News of the Day Secured and Condensed For Profit and Convenience.

**Interesting Story of Corn Crop.**

Orangeburg county is showing up well this year as a great corn producer, and good crops of corn have been raised this season. Besides the boys' contest there are many other instances of fine yields in that county. An acre measured from the county farm tract, yielded 135 bushels. Luther Wertz, whose corn nearly adjoins that of the county and who is a contestant in the boy's contest, has appointed his committee to measure his acre, gather and measure it. This acre measured a little over 131 bushels.

J. E. Fairry, a progressive and up-to-date farmer residing at Rowesville, in that county, reports a yield of 141 bushels and eight pounds by weight or 136 bushels and 16 quarts by measure. Mr. Fairry has given the following data concerning his acre of corn:

"The class of the land is light sandy loam. The soil was prepared as follows: About the first of March five loads of stable manure and one load of wood trash, together with 600 pounds of fertilizer, were broadcasted. The land was broken up with three mules, 10 or 12 inches deep. The same furrow was subsoiled four to six inches deep. The rows were ploughed out to three and a half feet wide. Then 600 pounds of fertilizer was sowed in each furrow and stirred up.

"Cultivation—On March 6 the corn was sowed in water furrow. The last of April the corn was thinned out from one inch to six inches in drill and 600 pounds of fertilizer was put around the corn and covered with two furrows. May 15, 500 pounds of fertilizer and 200 pounds of soda, mixed, was put around corn and covered with two furrows. In June, 200 pounds of soda was broadcasted. On July 1 another 200 pounds of soda was broadcasted. After preparing the land it only took four furrows to make the corn.

This land was surveyed by an expert surveyor and found to be .99 of an acre. The fodder was not gathered. Corn gathered from this land was 104 barrels. One barrel was shelled and measured five pecks and two quarts. The same corn weighed 76 pounds.

"Following is fertilizer formula: 600 pounds of cotton seed meal, 900 pounds kainit salt, 800 pounds of 14 per cent acid, 650 pounds nitrate soda.

"This is the cheapest corn Mr. Fairry made on his place this season and the land was very ordinary. Sandy land without fertilizer would not have made over 10 bushels to the acre. Such yields as the above demonstrate that the farmers have learned how to make corn and have only one other lesson to learn, and that is, how to decrease the cost of fertilizer, which can be accomplished by the increased number of cows kept."

**No Hockworm in Greenwood.**

At a meeting of the Greenwood Merchants' association it was decided that the secretary of the association be sent as a representative of the city to the Ohio Valley exposition at Cincinnati, Ohio, and to the Appalachian exposition at Knoxville, Tenn. He will spend one week at the municipal building of the Ohio Valley exposition. He will then go to Knoxville, Tenn., where the Appalachian exposition is being held for a week there. Then to the Pittsburgh land show on October 17. Greenwood's business men have faith in the future of their city and stand together on every measure that is for the common good.

**Whisper of Palmetto Leaves.**

Governor Ansel has been invited to head the delegation from this State to the National Irrigation Congress, which will convene in Pueblo, Col., on September 26th.

With all the votes of the district in, with the contest in Aiken and Hampton dismissed, James F. Brynes, for two years solicitor in the Second circuit, is elected to congress by the small plurality of 58 votes.

Four new cars, pay-as-you-enter style, have arrived in Columbia and will be placed in operation by the Columbia Street Railway company within 30 days. The cars are 60 feet in length and handsomely constructed.

For the murder of Officer Waldrop, at Piedmont, about two months ago, Bunk Sherrard, a young negro, was sentenced by Judge Gary, at Greenville, to hang on the first Friday in October.

Following is result of second primary vote: Blease, 56,182; Featherstone, 51,049; Adjutant General, Moore, 70,581; Richardson, 34,177; Railroad Commissioner, Hampton, 54,802; Casler, 49,307.

Bates' ferry will be put in to commission at Columbia within the next several days. This will open up the new highway to Charleston and Orangeburg.

Farming lands in Chester county are attracting the attention and the money of prominent farmers and capitalists in the Pee Dee section of the State.

**Accept Your Trials.**

Accept God's will entirely and never suppose that you could serve him better in any other way. You can never serve him well, save in the way he chooses. Supposing that you were never to be set free from trial, what would you do? You would say to God, "I am thine—if my trials are acceptable to thee, give me more and more." I have full confidence that this is what you would say, and then you would not think more of it—at any rate, you would not be anxious. Well, do the same now. Make friends with your trials, as though you were always to live together; and you will see that when you cease to take thought for your own deliverance, God will take thought for you; and when you cease to help yourself eagerly, he will help you.—Francis de Sales.

**Right Doctrine Important.**

It is exceedingly important that we have the right kind of doctrine. If a man is as he thinks in his heart, then assuredly he must think right to be right.

**The Christians' Rewards Here**

PERHAPS the sweetest of earthly feelings is that of peace. No rebellion, no fierce longing for the unattainable, no clashing of one's own will against that of another—quiet, tranquillity, peace. The meek, we are told, shall have "abundance of peace," as the very crown of their great reward. And peace is always at the command of the follower of Christ.

Suppose that you possess a valuable property. You entrust it to one in whom you have absolute confidence. You have tried him again and again and he has never failed.

Around you may be panic and distress. Banks may be suspending payment. Commercial houses may be closing. What do you care? You are sorry for those who are losing, but you have no worry for yourself. You know that your all has been deposited in a perfectly safe place.

Such faith is seldom justified among men. Humanity at best is an imperfect thing. But we have one to whom we may entrust something far more precious than our silver and gold—ourselves, the essence of our souls. Knowing him in whom we have believed, we feel no fear of what man can do unto us. We may know perfect peace, if we are stayed on him.

**The Highest Reward.**

Thus the most beautiful of gifts is the Christian's reward.

The most necessary of helps to learn to write is a copy. By following the copy, you may become an expert penman.

The most necessary thing for the right shaping of life is an ideal. This the Christian has in his great leader.

Life is a struggle, a bitter war with Satan. In order to wage it successfully we must have armor. The Christian has the armor. He may guard his loins with truth; put on the breastplate of righteousness; have his feet shod with the preparation of the gospel of peace; take the shield of faith, the helmet of salvation and the sword of the spirit, and no evil can possibly touch him.

The ideal of all right modern socialism—all lofty philanthropy—is work. Give all men useful and congenial work to do—inspire in the hearts of men the love of work—and the greatest obstacle to the coming of the millennium has been removed.

The Christian has his work cut out for him, and if he is a true Christian he is eager to do it.

**By Faith All is Won.**

Faith—the substance of things hoped for, the evidence of things unseen. By faith, we climb the steep of being and bring the Lord Christ down to our human needs. By it we commit our way unto the Lord, rest in him and wait patiently for him. It is the hand by which we reach to God.

And hope, that anchor of the soul, sure and steadfast—how could we smile without it? The hope that we may retrieve the shattered fortune; that we may reclaim the wandering child; that we may some time meet those whom we have "loved and lost awhile," supports us through the sternest trials.

But the love, that is truly the greatest thing in the world, is pre-eminently the Christian's. As God's son, he looks up to his creator with filial affection. Toward his brethren he yearns with all the poignant desire of true fraternity. And as love begets love, so shall he receive in kind his reward, good measure, pressed down and running over.

Peace, a high ideal, armor for the great fight of life, a work to do and the will to do it, and a heart filled with faith, hope and charity—what more can a Christian desire?

Money cannot buy these great gifts; the Christian has them for the asking.—Christian World.

**The Call to Service.**

Every individual has certain endowments—some of them fixed in amount, some capable of almost unlimited extension—which are his to use for himself or for his master. Time, intellectual power, social gifts—some have one, some another, not many possess all. But upon every Christian comes the obligation to service, not by imperious command, but as the natural response of the heart to him through whom alone we have knowledge of the true meaning of life. The man who can truly speak of Christ as "my saviour" cannot call anything else selfishly "mine." As in feudal times, the man surrenders himself and all to his master and receives it again at his hands on conditions of stewardship and service. "We are not our own. We are bought with a price."

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**Men's Need.**

Today, more than ever, men need the influence of those things that make for spiritual life—the Bible, the church, the Sabbath.

**TRY MURINE EYE REMEDY**  
For Red, Weak, Watery Eyes and GRANULATED EYELIDS  
Murine Doesn't