Good Record Made by Women.

Through the activity of women, in the anti-tuberculosis campaign, sanatoria and hospitals for the treatment of tuberculosis have been erected; traveling libraries have been circulated, posters, circulars and other kinds of literature have been distributed to the number of millions of pieces, thousands of lectures have been given, large sums of money have been secured, hundreds of needy cases have been helped; tuberculosis work has been started in many communities where no movement had existed; and millions of women have learned the dangers and methods of prevention of tuberculosis. The work of the women extends from the drawing room of the rich to the homes of the poor, and embraces all classes, including the factory girl and millionaire. During the coming year a special campaign of lectures to women will be carried on in all parts of the United States.

The Witching Hour.

Claire—Jack told me he wanted to see you the worst possible way.

Ethyl—And what did you say?

Claire—I told him to come to breakfast some morning.

WORTH MOUNTAINS OF GOLD

During Change of Life, says Mrs. Chas. Barclay

Graniteville, Vt. — "I was passing through the Change of Life and suffered from nervousness and other annoying symptoms, and I can truly say that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has proved worth mountains of gold to me, as it restored my health and strength. I never forget to tell my friends what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done for me during this trying period. Complete restoration to health means so much to me that for the sake of other suffering women I am willing to make my trouble public so you may publish this letter." — MRS. CHAS. BARCLAY, R.F.D., Graniteville, Vt.

No other medicine for woman's ills has received such wide-spread and unqualified endorsement. No other medicine we know of has such a record of cures of female ills as has Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

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Hunting a Live "Prehistoric Monster"

ONE of the most remarkable scientific discoveries ever made has just been reported by an expedition of British scientists.

In the wilds of New Guinea, the great unexplored island just north of Australia, these scientists have run across a marvelous race of pigmies whose average height is about four feet three inches, and a monster mammal, considerably larger than an elephant, which they have named the gazeka, and which has seemingly wrought great havoc amongst the pigmies.

Just what species the gazeka belongs to has not yet been determined, but in the description given by the explorers, Dr. W. D. Matthew, of the American Museum of Natural History, sees a strong resemblance to a prehistoric monster known as the diprodont, fossil remains of which have been found at different times throughout Australia.

The expedition was sent out by a committee appointed by the British Ornithologist's union to explore the great Snow mountains in Dutch New Guinea, and consists of several famous scientists, headed by Walter Goodfellow, the naturalist.

ENORMOUS FOOT OF "GAZEKA" RECONSTRUCTED FROM RECENT TRACKS

THE GIGANTIC SKULL OF THE DIPROTODON IN COMPARISON WITH A MAN'S SKULL

The expedition landed at the mouth of the Mimika river, on the south coast of Dutch New Guinea, in the early part of the year, and at once pushed into the interior. While ascending the Snow mountains, at an elevation of about 2,000 feet, the explorers came upon the tribe of pigmies, which are said to belong to that division of the human race known as the Negritos.

The importance of this discovery to anthropologists can hardly be overestimated, because it has always been a subject of controversy among the scientists as to whether Negritos existed in the Papuan islands.

The New Guinea savages, or Papuans, as they are called, are comparatively well known, but they are a very different kind of men to the pigmies just discovered. The typical Papuan is much taller than the average European, often attaining a height of seven feet, and is strongly built. The color of the skin varies from deep chocolate to nearly black. The nose is large and prominent, and a nose bar of shell, bone or wood is usually thrust through it. Both men and women go about entirely naked. Their houses are generally built on piles, and, as in Borneo, are often communal and of very large size, many families occupying one building, which may be as much as 700 feet long. Then there are remarkable houses built in trees and known as 'dobbos," but these are used only to escape their enemies. Cannibalism prevails among the Papuans, although it is by no means universal.

The Negritos, on the other hand, which heretofore have been thought to occupy only the Andaman islands, in the Bay of Bengal, the northern portion of the Malay peninsula and the Philippine islands, are characteristically short, no adult standing over four feet six inches, while the women rarely exceed four feet. The average height is about four feet three inches.

The main features of this peculiar human type, apart from their diminutiveness, are the extraordinarily dark color of their skin, which approaches the color of a newly blackleaded stove, the extremely broad nose, the breadth of which is about equal to the height, and the frizzy hair, which grows in isolated peppercorn tufts all over the scalp. Their arms are unusually long, like those of the man-ape, and their mental qualities are sadly undeveloped, not one of them being able to express a higher numerical idea than three.

How these little people have been able to protect themselves against the many dangerous animals that infest the section, particularly the gigantic gazeka, which has just been discovered, is still a mystery, although they have shown remarkable ingenuity in the invention of weapons. One, for instance, is a variety of "spring gun" which might prove effective against almost any living enemy. It is made by setting a flattened bamboo spear attached to a bent sapling which is fastened to a trigger in such a way that it is released by the passerby stumbling against an invisible string stretched across the track. The spears are poisoned, either with the famous "upas" or some other similar vegetable poison, and a wound from one of them means almost instant death.

Whether such primitive defensive methods avail them against the huge gazeka is not known, but the chances are that they find safety in retreat.

According to the official reports, the gazeka is of gigantic size and fearsome aspect. It is black and white striped, has the nose of a tapir and "a face like the devil." Among the English inhabitants of the island, the animal is known as Monckton's gazeka, in honor of Mr. C. A. W. Monckton, a former explorer in New Guinea, who first reported its presence in the mountains.

Mr. Monckton, during his ascent of Mount Albert Edward, in the west of British New Guinea, discovered the huge footprints and other indications of the very recent presence of some tremendous monster that had evidently been prowling on the grassy plains surrounding the lakes on the summit at an elevation of about 12,500 feet. He followed the trail all day, and came upon the monster at dusk, just as it was devastating a settlement of the pigmies. The little natives were screaming and running for their lives, although they turned every now and again to aim their poisoned arrows at the brute.

Monckton let fire as soon as he was able to get in a proper position, and the huge gazeka at once turned upon him. As it reared upon its hind legs and pawed the air it looked to the hunter as big as a house, standing fully 25 feet high. Two of Monckton's bullets seemed to take effect, as a stream of blood flowed freely from the animal's shoulder, but before Monckton was able to reload the animal turned and fled. By that time it was too dark to follow him, and Monckton never had another opportunity to renew his pursuit.

None of the inhabitants was brave enough to repeat Monckton's attempt to capture the brute, and until the British expedition reached New Guinea he has prowled around with impunity, occasionally descending upon the rudimentary huts of the pigmies and destroying those who failed to fly in time.

The British explorers were aware of Monckton's experience, and in fact, it is believed that one of the principal objects of the expedition was to secure a specimen of the strange monster. It has long been known that there were many mammals in New Guinea still to be discovered, but just what they expected to find the scientists themselves could not tell.

New Guinea lies to the east of what is known as Wallace's line, an imaginary line defined by A. R. Wallace, on one side of which only placenta animals are found, while on the other only marsupials exist. No tapirs or rhinoceroses exist to the east of Wallace's line, which includes Australia and New Guinea, but about the period when the mastodon and the mammoth flourished in America a huge marsupial known as the diprodont is known to have existed in Australia. Fossil remains recently discovered leave no doubt as to its gigantic size, and, although there is, of course, no means of ascertaining its appearance in life, as it has been extinct for several thousands of years, the gazeka appears to bear a marked resemblance in form to this ancient monster.

That a few diprodonts could have survived to this day despite the extinction of the main part of the type, is not considered unlikely by the scientists, who point out that nature does not usually blot out a whole class of animals suddenly, but that, on the contrary, it is sometimes thousands of years before the last individual member of the type succumbs to the conditions which destroyed his fellows.

The British explorers are enduring many hardships in their scientific expedition. In New Guinea the temperature is never less than 114 degrees in the shade, and water is not always accessible. But if these ardent explorers really capture a living diprodont they will consider their labors well rewarded.

ONCE HOME OF FAMOUS SCHOOL

Ascending the hill slope of Indian Queen lane, one passes over a winding roadway through what was once a thickly wooded grove overlooking the Ridge road and the Schuylkill river, a quaint cluster of three houses now joined as one homestead. A tablet swings from the arch in one of its ancient doorways, stating that this was the home of Dr. Smith, the first provost of the college—afterward the University of Pennsylvania.

Although the structure known in these days as Dr. Smith's home now has the appearance of being one large building, it comprises what was originally three distinct houses, with quaint spring houses and outbuildings, the Philadelphia Inquirer says. The old records show that Dr. Smith built these three clusters of strange buildings on the hill nearly opposite the Old Falls tavern, among which was the octagon building and the vault in which his remains and others of his family were deposited immediately on the brow of the hill. The old "octagon building," which created much comment when first built because of its unusual construction, was called "Smith's Folly" in the early days, but its many-windowed recesses were the special delight of the celebrated university provost.

The residents of the Falls of Schuylkill find peculiar satisfaction today in the preservation of this old landmark because of its important association with the early education of this section. Not only was it the home of Dr. Smith, and made famous for its connection with the beginnings of the University of Pennsylvania, but because from this historic building there was introduced the famous Pestalozzi system of education which made its influence felt throughout the country.

Early historians state that it was about the year 1809 that there came to the falls a very singular character, Joseph Neef, a pupil of the celebrated Pestalozzi of Switzerland. He was induced to come to this country for the purpose of establishing Pestalozzi's system of education by William McClure, the philosopher, who endowed the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia. Mr. Neef's school occupied the Smith property for many years; the octagon and connecting building were occupied as the schoolhouse and the adjoining buildings were used as dwellings. The school soon became large and flourishing, boys coming from all parts of the country to attend.

There are still among the residents of the Falls of Schuylkill those whose fathers or grandfathers attended the famous Neef school, and they delight in relating the stories handed down to them of the methods of study in the fine old groves surrounding the school building.

A Very Palpable Hit.

The Lady Golfer—Excuse me, sir, but have you seen my ball anywhere?

The Unfortunate Man—No, madam; but I can show you the exact spot on which it fell.—The Sketch.

Two Parables of Judgment

Sunday School Lesson for Sept. 4, 1910

Specially Arranged for This Paper

LESSON TEXT. — Matthew 21:23-46. Memory verses, 45, 46.

GOLDEN TEXT.—"Therefore, say I unto you: 'The kingdom of God shall be taken from you."—2 Matthew 21:43.

TIME.—Tuesday, April 4, A. D. 30. Two days after the triumphal entry.

PLACE.—In the courts of the temple.

Suggestion and Practical Thought.

Sustaining the Faith of His Disciples, which was so soon to be tested to the utmost.—Matt. 21:20-21; Mark 11:20-25. The fig tree on which the curse for fruitlessness rested on Monday morning, was found withered as Jesus and his disciples passed by it Tuesday morning on their way to the temple.

The Authority of Christ Challenged, and Christ's Answer.—Vs. 24-27. (Mark 11:27-33; Luke 20:1-8.) The Pharisees came to Jesus and demanded by what authority he took upon himself to drive out the money-changers, and the cattle, and the dealers in them from the temple. What authority had he to call himself the Messiah, and to oppose those who were the divinely appointed leaders in the ritual of a divinely authorized religion and temple?

It was useless to answer them by any statement of fact. They would have denied his authority, and made his claims a means of bringing him before the Roman court. His deeds and teachings were known, and they could have learned his authority. Jesus, therefore, refused to answer, but "said unto them, I also will ask you one thing," not to puzzle them, but to lead them to answer their own question in answering his.

25. The baptism of John, whence was it? from Heaven, or of men? That is, tell me what was John's authority for his teaching, represented by baptism, and I will tell you what mine is, for both are from the same source.

The rulers were afraid to express their opinion, and said they could not tell. They could not do so without making trouble for themselves, or answering themselves the question they asked Jesus. They were mere politicians and not statesmen, or patriots.

Jesus therefore refused to answer their question, and they could not complain. It was very wise and true action on the part of Jesus.

The Parable of the Two Sons. Good Resolutions Versus Good Deeds.—Vs. 28-32. "But what think ye?" He would not answer their question, but he would give them a parable to think of, a mirror in which they could see their own characters, and be led to repentance. "A certain man," representing God, our Father in Heaven, had two sons. Compare Luke 15:11.

The First Son represented those who made no pretension to the service of God, but stood opposed to it in doctrine, in character and in life.

The Second Son represented those who had in form at least been carrying on the work of their Father, represented by the elder son in the parable of the Prodigal son. This class included the Jewish leaders, and all those who joined with them as representatives of the kingdom of God in the world, as his professed servants in upholding his true religion. They were particular about ritual and form and outward observances. They sat in the chief seats of the synagogue.

To both sons was given the same command, to cultivate their father's vineyard. All God's children are sent into this world to make it bring forth the fruits of the Spirit, to make it a kingdom of Heaven, in their own souls and lives, and in the world as a whole.

The first son refused to obey. "He answered . . . I will not." Their whole conduct said "I will not." And this continued for ages. "But afterward he repented, and went." The second son "answered and said, I go, sir; and went not." Those whom this son represented had said by their actions and professions, "I go, sir."

Then, before they saw the application, Jesus asked them to decide—

"Whither of them twain did the will of his father?"

The only possible answer was, "The first."

Then Jesus made the application, and they saw themselves as in a mirror.

The Parable of the Vineyard and the Husbandmen.—Vs. 33-41. The Vineyard represented the kingdom of God, which was entrusted to the Jews, planted by God with the rich and fruitful vines of the knowledge of God, his commandments, the institutions of religion, and his revealed word.

They Slay the Son, Their Only Hope. Because they wanted to keep their places, their honors, their wealth, their own pleasure.

The Result was that they lost all. They killed that they might possess; but it was the shortest road to entire loss. Those who reject Christ in order that they may keep possession of themselves, their pleasures and hopes, have taken the shortest and surest way to lose them.

LIVE WIRES.

The parables may seem far away from us, but from them there come live wires conveying living truths to our souls and to our nation today.

To go on in sin against all the moral laws of God, is to be like a grasshopper before a mowing machine. The laws of God will crush us unless we get out of their way, by obedience to his will.

"Though the mills of God grind slowly,
yet they grind exceeding small,
Though with patience he stands waiting, with exactness grinds he all.

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