IS JONAH BUT A FABLE?

Chicago Divine Argues Against Literal Interpretation of Biblical Narrative.

Few books have been more serious y | in language which clearly implies that misunderstood or gratuitously misrep- it no longer exists. This would bring resented than the Book of Jonah, says later than the days of the historic Dr. Herbert L. Willett, dean of the Jonah. Moreover, the reference to Disciples' Divinity House, University the "King of Nineveh" reveals the inof Chicago, writing in the Record-Herald series of "Answers by Experts." Almost invariably thought of only in connection with one of its least important episodes-the deliverance of the prophet by means of the great fish—it has been held in light esteem not only by those careless of hely scripture but even by Christian readers, who saw in it only a mirth-provoking story. A recent writer well remarks: "An involuntary smile passes over one's features at the mention of the name of Jonah. For the popular conception sees nothing in this book but a silly tale, exciting us to derision. Whenever shallow humor prompts people to hold the Old Testament up to ridicule Balaam's ass and Jonah's whale infallibly take precedence." Yet the book, when carefully read, reveals itself as one of the most serious and impressive of biblical utterances, a protest against narrow prejudice and a declaration of the all-

embracing love of God.

The difficulties of interpretation which have gathered about the book, as well as the disposition to joke over its contents, have in large measure arisen from a failure to perceive its parabolic and figurative character. As long as the book is regarded as veri-table history it is perhaps impossible to expect the strife of tongues or the laughter of the amused to cease. But when it is seen to be an argument put into that most effective form-a story -the perplexities involved in its ex-planation vanish.

OLD TESTAMENT PARABLES. There is no doubt a certain disinclination on the part of a large group of those whose conceptions of the Bible have taken formal and final shape to admit the presence of mere story in the Scriptures. It seems at first thought far more satisfactory to regard all biblical narratives as the records of actual experiences. There is also a feeling that one is assailing the veracity and therefore the value of the word of God by engaging in any such inquiry as relates to matters of the sort. Nevertheless it is quite clear upon reflection that the Bible does contain many narratives which are not the records of fact, but works of the imagination, and as such have been recognized by all generations of devout students. The fable of Jotham (Judges, ix., 18-15), reciting the action of the trees in their election of a king, and the apologue of King Jehoash of Israel (II.Kings, xiv., 9), recounting the proposal of marriage sent by the thistle to the cedar of Lebanon, are cases in point. Here even the approach to reality which the parable reveals is lacking. Of parable itself and parabolic picthe Old Testament shows The conscience King David was wakened to the character of his sin by the story of the poor man and his ewe lamb told by Nathan the prophet (II. Samuel xii., 1); a wise woman from Tekoah told the tale of the two sons to secure the recall of Absolom (I. Samuel xiv., 3-7); and it was by means of the parable of the escaped captive that one of the prophets rebuked the King of Israel (I. Kings, xx., 39-40).

OTHER FIGURATIVE CASES. In the prophetic books the use of parable and allegory is frequent. Isaiah founds upon the parable of the vineyard his rebuke of Judah (Isaiah Jeremiah makes the story of the girdle (which appears to been a spoken, rather than an acted, parable) the text of a sermon on the xiii., 1); in the parable of the wine cup the same prophet illustrates the coming wrath of Jehovah (xxv., 15); Ezekiel deals continually in this sign language, as is shown in his stories of the vine (xv., 1), the girl child found in the field (xvi., 1), the eagle and the cedar (xvii., 1), the lioness (xix., 1), the two sisters (xxiii., 1), the valley of dry bones (xxxvii., 1), and the rebuilded temple (xi., 48). If this list, which might be greatly extended, fails to convince any thoughtful mind that works of the imagination, quite divorced from any basis of fact, are not and constituting perhaps his teaching.

No one will wish to deny the value of works of the imagination in the treatment of ethical and religious themes in all literature. And since such materials appear in comparative abundance in the Bible, it is certainly going far afield to maintain the impossibility of assigning the book of Jonah to the same list.

STORY TO ILLUSTRATE TRUTH. When attention is fixed upon this book it is evident that it differs totally from the other prophetic books in the fact that while they are collections of religious teachings uttered by prophets and using in very moderate gree narratives and parables, the book of Jonah consists wholly of a narrative The only prophetic utterance in it is an oracle only five words long. There is in t is fact already a hint that the entire book is put forth as a parabolic enforcement of a great spiritual truth. While this truth would not be less forcefully illustrated by an actual experience, as in the case of the sumerous recitals of personal or national experience recorded in the historical books, yet the value of the lesson depends in no degree upon such a consideration, and as the book stands as a single narrative among books whose stories are almost wholly parabolic, the presupposition is that this belongs to the same class of material.

THE HISTORIC JONAH. But more important considerations emerge as one begins the study of the book. It is tolerably clear that its chief figure, the prophet Jonah, is the same Jonah that appears in the records of the reign of King Jeroboam II. of Israel (II. Kings, xiv., 23-28). There it is stated that Jonah, the son of Amittai, spoke of the enlargement that should come to Israel through the young king. It is, of course, barely possible that a totally different man has given his name to this book, but such a supposition is unnecessary.

NOT WRITTEN BY HIM. The conjecture, however, that the prophet of Jeroboam's reign is the author of the book of Jonah is not asserted by the book, and becomes creasingly untenable as it is studied. The book is the product of an age long subsequent to the time of the historic Jonah. The prophet is spoken of invariably in the third person. The City of Nineveh, the capital of Aseyria, and the stronghold of the power that had been the age-long menace of Judah, fell in the year 607 B. C., as

the date of the book, down to a time garding Assyrian affairs. He does not give the name of the king, as one would expect, and localizes his rule to Nineveh, as no one familiar with the kingdom of Assyria would be likely to A writer familiar with the facts of English history would not use the title "King of London." But if some generations had passed such a reference might not be strange, consider-

ing the limitations of historical knowledge in that age. But the most convincing proof of the late date of the book is found in ics language and religious point of view. The strong influence of Aramaic upon its literary form has been widely ed, and may be traced in detail by those who wish to consult more extended treatments of the subject. Even more conclusive is the tone of the book, as a protest against the narrow nationalism that developed in Judah in post-exilic days.

THE BABYLONIAN CAPTIVITY.

in many regards the exile was the most important experience through which Israel passed. In the year 586 B. C. Nebuchadnezzar, the king of Babylon, destroyed Jerusalem, taking the most resourceful of its citizens to territories beyond the Euphrates, where they were expected to lose their national identity and forget their fatherland. That this was not the result was due in large measure to the activity of the prophets, who kept alive the national spirit and encouraged such as they could influence to hope for return to Palestine. The realization of this hope came with the conquest of Babylon by Cyrus in 538 B. C. and the decree of the new king permitting the return of the captive people to their homes. While few cared to avail themselves of the op-portunity and face the hardships of national reorganization, a few ageous pilgrims because the nucleus of the reviving state of Judah. The exile was thus a national test, a severe affliction, but a means of moral purification and salvation for Israel and through it for the world.

ISRAEL'S EXCLUSIVENESS. But already two divergent conceptions of the national position and responsibility were growing into strength in the minds of the people. One was the narrow and selfish view, that Israel was the chosen people of God, on whom he lavished his regard, and in comparison with whom all other nations were as nothing-the dust of the summer threshing floor. Ezekiel had pointed out the holiness and sacredness of the people in the sight of God, and the narrow view grew by emphasis upon this idea until exclusiveness and pride became a passion. On the other hand a broader vision of Israel's vocation had been caught the evangelical prophecy (Isaiah, 66.) Here the responsibility of the nation to the world was asserted. Not for its own sake had it received its blessings. The spiritual hopes of all endent for their real ization upon the messianic future of

TOOK BROADER VIEW. Of these two views no doubt the advocates of the former were in the large majority. But there were men who saw more clearly the folly of a narrow nationalism as not only selfdestructive, but contrary to the divine programme for the nation. As time went on the cleavage between the two widened, with the growing groups strength of the narrow policy evident. The legitimate outcome of this tendency was the pharisaism of the days of Jesus. The steps in its growth need not be traced, but the development of the spirit is clear. The broad er vision was confined to a decreasing minority, and its most conspicuous representatives are found in isolated vet elect souls like Zacharias and Simeon, who hailed the advent of the Messiah as not only the fulfillment of the truest national ideals, but the

method of realizing the spiritual hopes of the world. AUTHORSHIP.

Of that small but choice company, in some period probably between 400 only legitimate factors of Holy Scriptures, but actually play a conspicuous role in these writings, we have still the growing intolerance of national role in these writings, we have still the growing intolerance of national-the long series of parables uttered by ism, he speaks out of a full heart his message of rebuke in a parable, based, the most important single element in | it may be, on some narrative from the past: Elisha had visited once the court of Damascus; Isaiah and Jeremiah had written letters to foreign nations; perhaps about the name of the historic Jonah there had gathered materials of a similar order, as in the case of Job an earlier tradition was sufficient to furnish the basis of a plea for national charity, and the apparent that Jonah was neither the author nor the hero of the book, but rather the character whose narrow and petulant prejudices represented well the prevailing spirit, and served as a foil to reveal the wide and tender

> FISH INCIDENT FIGURATIVE. Bidden to go to Nineveh, the hated capital of Israel's hereditary foe, and preach a message of warning which might lead to repentance, the prophet refused obedience and ran away. would not be the means of salvation to a people so hated as the Assyrians. To escape his task he took ship for the west, and soon found himself among the wild forces of nature, precisely as Israel, forgetful or impatient of her true mission, had embarked upon the waves of political and comnercial ambition, only to find herself spiritually wrecked at last. When the heathen sailors, whose consideration and open-mindedness is in marked contrast with the temper of the prophet, have been compelled to cast him into the deep, he is rescued by the great fish sent for his deliverance. Such a figure was not unfamiliar in Hebrew literature. Isaiah had spoken of the glory of Jerusalem as devoured by the open-mouthed monster Shoel (Isaiah, v., 14); Jeremiah had already described the exile in terms of a dra-gon (Nebuchadnezzar), devouring the nation, and then casting it forth again (Jeremiah, li., 34.) But the author of Jonah, while he uses the same figure of speech, recognizes the captivity in Bablyon as the means of preserving and chastening Judah, and sending

world. LACK OF MOTIVE. If there are those who feel themlves obliged to contend for the literal character of the narrative, no issue need be joined with them. Many ingenious explanations have been offered in defense of such a literal interpretaion. No one, save those who disclaim all recognition of miracle, will care to contend that God might not have made a great fish to save the prophet. of Judah, fell in the year 607 B. C., as predicted by the prophet Nahum, vet in the book of Jonah it is referred to quired? Does the prophet what if the ship do sink?" And putting the silver, coin by coin, back into the stocking, he left the office muttering, "Ah no! what if the ship do sink?"

her forth upon her true mission to the

A Saturday Trade Winner

Our Hosiery department will make many friends Saturday. This grand section is always producing exceptionally good values, but here's one outstripping its best efforts at

We put on sale Saturday morning 75 dozen ladies' fine two somely tashioned. Regular price requestly recurring claim which 20c, special price 121/2c.

lose by the imposition of such a view? Would the divine power required for the working of such a miracle find itself well and adequately bestowed in lar reason.' bringing back to land a prophet thus involved in the consequences of his disobedience? It must be recalled limitations. It is not a power to be played with, but rather to be used for the highest moral ends. Would these conditions be satisfied by imposition of literalness upon the narrative of Jonah's rescue?

HUMOR IN A SAVINGS BANK

Queer Conception of the Functions of a Bank.

Laughable Incidents Come Under the Notice of Officials.

There is a perfect mine of humor hidden away in the archives of the postoffice savings bank, if one may judge by the few samples which are occasionally permitted to see the light, says the London Tidbits.

The laughter, too, is not always at the expense of the depositor, as the following authentic story proves: A sailor reported to St. Martin's that his ship had gone to the bottom of the Pacific and had taken his passbook with it to Davy Jones' locker. A few days later he was amazed to receive the following letter: "Sir,-I am instructed by the postmaster-general to request you to have a further careful search made for the book in locker re-ferred to, the loss of which you report, and to inform the department of the result.'

carry out the wishes of the department if they would supply him with the to equip a diving expedition. Another amusing story is told of a lost savings bank book, which, as explained by the depositor, was re-covered in the following remarkable manner: "The book has been found. It seems that the book had been placed between the lid and a box of a stationery case, the position of lid and box having been reversed; that is, the box was put into the lid instead of the lid being put on the box. Mrs. - had searched through the contents of this box several times, and, curiously

she says that the secret was revealed, to her in a dream." Another depositor who had reported the loss of his book made the following naive confession when announcing its recovery: "I have at last discovered the missing book between the leaves of an old family Bible. I can't imagine how it could have got there, because I and my family haven't epened

he Bible for years.' The fates of these bank books are at least as diverse as those of their owners. One gentleman told a very candid story when reporting the loss of his book. "I had it in my inside coatpocket last Thursday evening." vrote, "when I was at a smoking concert. I suppose I must have got a bit. merry, for when I got home I was surprised to find myself in my shirtsleeves. What had become of the coat and the book I don't know. I have not seen them since."

Some people have very curious ideas of the functions of the savings bank and learned that Moore was to arrive department. One good lady a few recognition of the love of God. It is years ago addressed the following let ter to the secretary: "Dear Sir,—Will you be so kind as to tell me how much money Mr. E. J. has in your bank? He has been courting me for several months, and I have promised to marry him when he has saved £50. He says he has saved more than this, but I don't believe him, and I should like to know if he is telling the truth." need scarcely be said that the department did not see its way to enlighten the lady as to her lover's financial

position One gentleman had in the provident days of his youth deposited a sum of 15s in the bank, and when. years later he decided to withdraw his savings he was terribly indignant at finding that the sum to his credit was still 15s and no more. So great was his ire that he wrote an abusive letter to the department charging it with obtaining his money under false pretenses and winding up with the terrible threat that "he would take care that none of his friends patronized the bank in fu-

Some depositors have very strange ideas of the security of the bank. It is said that one old lady presented herself at a provincial postoffice about year ago and peremptorily demanded the return of her money. "I knew it wasn't safe," she declared, "and now they tell me that Chamberlain's going to use all the money in the bank to fight them Boers with. But he won't have a penny of mine if I can helr

A charactertistic story is told of a Channel Island peasant who was induced, much against his will to put his savings into the bank. He sented himself at the postoffice and, producing an old stocking which had hitherto been his bank, poured out a shower of silver, amounting to about £20 on the counter. "Now what be you going to do with that money?" he asked the clerk. "Oh, it will all ge to London, where they'll take good care of it," was the answer. "Go to London? My money go to London," the old man shrieked. "Ah, no! my money does not go out of the island. What if the ship do sink?" And putting the

CURIOUS BLACKMAIL CASE TO FIND LOST EXPLORERS

Examination.

for a Lifetime.

Gazette. It was the disclosure, after death, of the hidden secret of a seemingly successful life, the skeleton in the cupboard being discovered by the ex-

The episode concerned a man of whom it was said "his whole life had been apparently, a very pillar of fire as to human rectitude." He had died leaving a very large fortune which he thread Maco Cotton Hose, very practice of an honorable profession." fine gauge, silk finished, hand- In his papers his executor came across

practiced, but a clever and unscrupulous deputy had gone through the orderal for him, and the frequently recurring claim had been a lifelong blackmail by the deputy."

The dead man had added: "My persecutor tells me that I am not

only source of income from a simia clever deputy was by no means imto prevent it. In his own experience he had once come across a man who had in this way obtained medical diplomas.

could not themselves have passed the necessary examinations. In the case of the law examinations for solicitors, the matter was easier still, for the candidates came from all over the country, and there could be no identifying them. Nor would a man's appearing several times give rise to suspicion, for often an unsuccessful candidate repeats his attempt. In the army and civil service examinations it was probably

making doctors of several men who

the same.

Nevertheless, the use of a deputy was no doubt rare. In the first place, it would not be easy to find the man able and willing to act as deputy. As o making it impossible for such a thing to happen, one might say that nothing absolutely would prevent

DRUMMER GOT REVENGE

Practical Joker Was Quarantined and Lost Business.

Drummers' stories are not so plentiful as they were years ago, in the days of slow trains, inefficient tele- gency arises, a milk bill comes in at graphs, and fierce rivalry between merchants, who, under the present industrial system, would probably be acting together in some sort of a combinahe result."

The result."

The result."

The result."

The result."

The result."

The result."

Thus far there have been but few favor about it. Two drummers, Benson and Moore, became acquainted on portentous demand as this, for in his nawer he declared his willingness to the road, and, though they were strong me think of a collector I know who plaint early in July although the road, and, though they were strong me think of a collector I know who plaint early in July although the road, and, though they were strong me think of a collector I know who plaint early in July although the road, and, though they were strong me think of a collector I know who plaint early in July although the road. tion. Here is a yarn from the South, a portentous demand as this, for in his the road, and, though they were strong answer he declared his willingness to competitors, they came to be the best never gives out any other kind in of friends. They met at a hotel in change. Every month before he starts Raleigh, N. C., one night, and conver- on his rounds collecting he gets ten sation developed the fact that they in- dollars' worth of new cents form the tended to work the same towns on one of the roads leading out of Raleigh the next day. Both counted on working gives out those bright ones; the dull four towns before sunset. It was in the summer time, and neither man was pockets. anxious for a contest of wits, so when Moore proposed a community of interests Benson eagerly accepted his proposition. There were seven towns, and they each took three, agreeing to meet at the seventh after the day's change was coming you got in bright work was over. When they reached silver. the seventh town they put up together in the same room at the leading hotel. Each had done a good day's business. but in order to keep in practice they decided to fight it out over the business in this town the next morning. They went to sleep joking each other about the fight of the next day. Benson was a very heavy sleeper, but Moore promised to wake him at an discovered that there they got nothing early hour. He did not keep his promise. Benson awoke at 10 o'clock to find storekeeper simply kept himself pro-

Moore gone and the room locked tight. By the time he was able to get out and down town Moore had sold to every merchant in the place and caught the limited for Raleigh. It took Benson more than two years to get even. At last his opportunity came. Yellow fever was raging on the Gulf Coast and a shotgun quarantine had been established in Southern Alabama. Benson landed in one of the best towns the next day. Without hesitation Benson informed the excited authorities of the town that a man who had been exposed to fever in a Mississippi town had declared his intention to defy the quarantine. He gave an accurate description of Moore, and the officials began to watch every up train. When Moore reached the town the next morning he was nabbed by the local authorities, placed in the pest-house, and kept there for three days. In the meantime Benson secured all the busiress in every town in the surrounding section. Before leaving he wired Moore his congratulations, with a reference

Scrofula

It is commonly inherited. Few are entirely free from it.

Pale, weak, puny children are afflicted with it in nine cases out of ten, and many adults suffer from it.

Common indications are bunches in the neck, abscesses, cutaneous eruptions, inflamed eyelids, sore ears, rickets, catarrh, wasting, and general

Hood's Sarsaparilla and Pills

Eradicate it, positively and absolutely. This statement is based on the medicines have wrought.

she was three months old, broke out and be,

cure and keeps the promise.

Proxy Passed Hard Professional Good Ship Morning Will Look for the Discovery.

Then He Bled His Unfortunate Victim | Library Contains Hoodoo in Alfred Austin's Works.

A strange story was told in a letter A little brig-rigged vessel called the published recently in the Westminster Morning has set out on her search for the Discovery, which started nearly a tively. year ago on its scientific expedition to the Antarctic. For this purpose the Morning has been fitted out by the Royal Geographical Society at a cost of \$125,000. Her direct object is to find the Discovery—which by now may be embedded in the ice and impotent to help herself, of may be otherwise useless through an incapacitated crewand should she do so and find the Discovery safe, she will engage in a little scientific research. The Morning expects to reach Lyttleton, N. Z., in No-The explanation was found in a confession which the deceased had store, and leave for Cape Adare, whence she will, as far as practicable, whence she will, as far as practicable, the steps of Capt. Scott, to Possession Island, Coulman Island, Wood Bay, Frankland Island and Cape Crozier, leaving at each place stores, and picking up news as to Captain Scott at each place. Eastward of the 164th west meridian the Morning is forbidden to go, even though her officers have good reason to suppose Sir George Lewis, the eminent so that the Discovery has entered that licitor, when questioned on the point, region of silence and night. The Morndisobedience? It must be recalled said this passing of difficult examinating will return to Lyttleton to await that miracle has its purposes and its tions by means of the personation of further news of Captain Scott. The relief ship itself is said to be possible. In fact, there was nothing strongest ice-ship ever built in Norway. It is commanded by Captain William Colbeck. The poet laureate, Alfred Austin, has presented several of his books of poems and prose to the library of the vessel.

LIKE NEW-MINTED COIN

Sheen on Bright Money Appeals to Young and Old.

"Everybody likes bright money," said the cashier in an uptown New York restaurant to a friend and customer, who, picking up a handsome new quarter from the change the cashier had just given him, had said "My that's a bright one."

"It's pretty to look at," the cashier went on, as the customer lighted a cigar, "and plenty of people would save it, for a time, anyway. They single out all the bright coins they get and put them away till they get busted, and then away they go.

"I know men-I guess we all do, for that matter—who give all the bright money they get to their wives; when they get a bright dime or quarter or half they don't pass it out, but carry it home, and their wives treasure it up till some little household emeran unexpected time, or something of that sort and sweeps away the collection. Hm-m! I guess the man that gives all the bright money he gets to his wife doesn't lose much by it.

"But we all like bright money, old bank, and when he has occasion to make change with pennies in it he ones he takes in he keeps in his

"Business men sometimes give out in change bright silver only as an advertisement. I used to know a store-keeper up Third avenue who did this. No matter how much or how little you bought there whatever silver

"People who didn't know about this, and who on their first purchase there, which might be, say, 15 cents, got in change a bright dime, a bright quarter and a bright half, thought as they looked admiringly at these three handsome coins that it was funny they should have happened to get all three bright, like that. But of course if they kept on going there they at once but bright silver in change. The

vided always with a sufficient supply, and passed out that only. "There used to be, as you will yourself remember, a man down Broadbills only. He carried these new bills of the several denominations in as many pockets; the ones in one pocket, the twos in another, and so on; and if you gave him a larger bill, he would without an instant's hesitation and apparently without looking at the bills he gave you, hand out from one pocket or another the right change in those

handsome new bills "That sort of paper money is what we call and rather fondly, too, crisp new money. But while we certainly do like those crisp new bills-and of course there's a good deal more in them than there is bright money, the bright coin, appeals to our fancy more than crisp bills do.

"It is upon money in its metallic form, the actual coin, that we look as the embodiment of money, to begin with, and there is something about a coin with the silky lustre of newness on it that pleases us greatly. This brightness attracts us even in copper, as well as in silver; how much more does it appeal to us in shining gold?"

The Woodchuck. Perhaps no wild mammal is more

familiar to country people than the woodchuck. Every hillside and meadow is dotted with the small piles of home. The woodchuck prefers a hillside or a knoll in which to dig his hole, for here he can easily make the end of his den higher than the beginning, thus avoiding the danger of being drowned out. What could be more unlike in general appearance than a woodchuck and a squirrel? Yet they are cousins, both belonging to the same family of mammals. body, sharp claws and agility of the squirrels make it possible for them to lead an arboreal life, jumping recklessly from branch to branch, while the flabby form and short legs of the woodchuck better adapt him for digging than for running or climbing. The nature of the food of the woodchuck is such that he cannot lay up stores as thousands of permanent cures these the chipmunks do, nor it is of such a kind that it can be obtained during the winter. The case of this creature "The face of my little girl from the time during the winter seems the was three months old, broke out and long and soundly or star overed with scales. We gave her starve. was covered with scabs. We gave her During the winter's sleep or hiberna-Hood's Sarsaparilla and it cured her." T. tion life processes go on very slowly.

M. Carling, Clinton, Ontario.

Breathing is reduced, and the heart beats become so slow and feeble that Hood's Sarsaparilla promises to they cannot be felt.

How It Feels To Be 80 Years Old.

coming into the city. A fortunate re-"a broth of a boy" and the very picture of health and robust antiquity. He told the reporter he was 80 years

"And how does it feel to be 80 years old?" inquired the reporter instinc-

"I never thought of it," responded the old gentleman, "but I think I can tell you. One old chap I met this tell you. One old chap I met this the cooking soda in a glass of water morning at my office talked to me as and take a walk up the hill back of if it didn't feel good. I didn't know my house, and I'm all right when the who he was, but I guess he must have next eating time comes around. I wait been a pessimist, or probably he was for it, and don't eat between meals. one of the kind that thinks tobacco, good victuals, good liquor and laying earth earthy. Possibly they are, but I was 81 years old on May 10, and I want to say I am feeling about as fit as I did 30 years ago. I smoke a cigar after dinner, I pull at a pipe now and been looking after my own business then between meals and I have taken ever since I left college, and I don't my chew for 65 years. Never in cx-cess, you know, but just enough to kill the microbes and keep the moths | I did at 40. To tell you the truth, I don't think I feel as old now as I did out of my breathing apparatus. "I never was drunk in my life, but

ever since I was a boy at home I took my drink when I wanted it, and I reckon I have consumed a carload of alcoholic stimulants in my time. But I do it as a gentleman should. Hogs, as any natural historian will tell you, do not live as long as human beings, and I rejoice in being very human. "I cast my first vote for James K. Polk, of Tennessee, my native state, drag themselves abroad.

He was a fine old gentleman from and I have been betting a hat on every candidate, except McClellan, who has run on the Democratic ticket, since that time, and I voted as I bet porter had a seat with him. He was You see, I gambled on principle. have known some pretty good horses in my time, too, and I have backed my judgment on more than one occa-

sion with the collateral. Not in large amounts, you will remember, but enough to keep up the circulation and make the running tingle the blood. "You understand? When it comes to eating, I eat the things that agree

with me, and I don't stuff up. Have indigestion sometimes, notwithstanding, and feel grouty, but drink a lit-"I sleep at night like a baby and haven't had a doctor since I had the measles, three-quarters of a century ago. I belong to the club in our town and I go to every frolic that I am in-vited to attend, and I have a good time, too. Why shouldn't I? I have then. You know when a man turns 40 he somehow feels as if he was starting on the down track.
"Maybe I have got my second wind, Anyhow, I feel friskier now than I

did at 40. 'Take the car ahead," yelled the conductor, and the octogenarian got a hustle on and had a seat while several persons, including the reporter, were grabbing at the tailrail trying to

NOT SO MUCH SNEEZING

Doctors Predict Very Little Hay Fever This Year.

Say Absence of Epidemic Will Be Due to the Heavy Rains.

Cleveland, Aug. 3.-There will be no small number of citizens of Cleveland who will gladly pay the \$1 a bushel for the family supply of potatoes this fall, if the predictions of local physicians come true, says the Plaindealer. They will belong to the army of those who will look back to the summer of 1902 as the oasis in a desert of hay one foot and leg were bandaged. fevered lives. The reflection that the Howard was one of the original transfer. same cause which promises to send the price of eatables on a record-breaking tour, is also responsible for the absence

complaint to which many are subject, usually happens about the middle of August. At this time there is an exodus of the victims to northern resorts and high altitudes, it being the experience of the afflicted that a a normal condition than the applica-

medical science. usually brings the multitude of cases of swollen noses and red, streaming eyes to the sufferers who draw each breath with laborious effort. Science has placed the cause of the

ailment in the pollen of the ragweed. This weed flourishes in the about Cleveland and in suburban lots and gardens finds a home. It is upon the fact that the recent rains have succeeded in beating the pollen to the ground where it is caught and held by the wet earth that the physicians base their prediction of "no hay fever this year." In hot seasons the winds which are welcomed by the majority are laden with the pest bringing pollen. The more rain storms for the next two weeks means the less suffering,

according to the doctors. This season has brought no new methods of combatting the Last year Dr. Holborn Curtis, of New York, advanced inoculation as a means of prevention. This years the rains alone will be relied upon for staving off the disease.

Dr. George F. Glass, of East Cleveland, said yesterday: "I am a hay fever victim and felt a slight touch of it about the middle of July. However, I do not believe that there will be any great amount of the disease this year, and I believe it very way who gave out bills in change, new probable that the succession of rains will have their effect of lessening the number of cases." Dr. E. C. Updegraff, house physicin at the Cleveland General Hospital,

"Not many cases of the disease are treated at the hospital. Among my own patients and friends who suffer from the disease there is less this year than usually. I believe that the wet weather is having its effect." Incidentally the local physicians will probably profit by the facts. In a "good hay fever year" the local physicians generally advise a change of

climate. This year if the expectation is realized that the disease will appear only in slight form the local doctors will probably care for all cases at home.

Girls as Colliers.

Women and girls are no longer emloyed in the underground work of the English coal mines, but the number ngaged on the surface in picking coal shows an increase in West Lancashire. The mine inspector reports that in the last completed year 1,735 girls and women were so engaged, or 130 more than in the previous year. Of these 191 were between fourteen and sixteen years of age, and twenty-two were be- of every 2,000,000 quails not more than tween twelve and fourteen. In the one is an albino. same district 218 boys of thirteen to earth which mark the doorway to his fourteen years were employed below ground, and ninety-four between twelve and fourteen on the surface

PICKING THE NOSE is a common symptom of worms. Mothers who suspect their child is troubled with worms should administer Dr. Low's Worm Syrup. It is pleasant, safe and

NOW A VAGRANT

Old-Time Minstrel Charles Howard Sent to the Poorhouse.

Baltimore, Aug. 3.-Barefooted and tattered, Charles Howard, the famous old-time minstrel, was picked up on the street the other night, and next morning Justice Lewis sent him to the poorhouse for one year on the charge of vagrancy.

"Thank you," said the old man, when sentence was passed, for he knew that this disposition of the case was the best that could be made.

He was barefooted when found by Officer Will, and home was a place which had long been forgotten by the minstrel. His clothes were ragged, and Howard was one of the original minstrels, and was familiar to the theater-goers of a generation ago. Like many others who pursued the same means of livelihood, he was prodigal The appearance of the asthmatic of his money, and when his career was ended had very little saved. This little

soon disappeared. Last of an Old Family.

The last of a remarkable family died change of residence is more potent in recently at Carrowdore Castle, County restoring the breathing apparatus to Down. This was Frederick Armand de la Cherois Crommelin, in his 41st tion of various nostrums offered by year. His ancestor, Louis Crommelin, they settled at Lisburne, County Antrim. With a capital of £20,000, and taking with them numerous workmen. they established the linen manufacture to which is owing prosperity of Belfast and Ulster generally, as well as parts of Scotland. As part of the history of the French Huguenots this Crommelin family of Lisburne, County Antrim, is most interesting. The Colonel Nicholas who assisted William of Orange at the battle of the Boyne, with only a subaltern's guard, caused 1,500 men to lav down their arms. The government of the day voted him just as many crowns as he took prisoners.

> To prove to you that Dr. Chase's Ointment is a certain and absolute cure for each and every form of itching, bleeding and protruding piles, the manufacturers have guaranteed it. See testimonials in the daily press and ask your neighmonials in the daily press and ask your neigh-ors what they think of it. You can use it and get your money back if not cured. 60c a box, at all dealers or Edmanson, Bates & Coa Toronto,

Dr. Chase's Ointment

The 10-wheel engine which was tenaciously adhered to for freight service for the last half of the nineteenth century first made its appearance in 1846, having been brought Septimus Norris and John Branch. In 1869 seven Kansas men were buffalo hunting in Western Kansas. The party was attacked by Indians and six of the seven were killed. The survivor was J. L. Chesney, who died recently in Marshall county, Kan.

GOOD HEALTH IS IMPOSSIBLE without regular action of the bowels, Laxa-Liver Pills regulate the bowels, cure constipation, dyspepsia, biliousness and sick headache.

Many steampipe explosions are due to water hammer action. A plug of water only six inches long propelled only two feet under a pressure pounds can exert a pressure of 6.400 pounds on being suddenly stopped. In the matter of woman's rights Abyssinia is far ahead of Europe. house with all its contents belongs to the wife, and if the husband offends her she turns him out until he is fully repentant and makes amends. Charles Payne, of Wichita, Kan. recently presented to the Zoological

Garden of St. Louis a pure white quail

caught recently in Southern Okla-

homa. He expresses the opinion that DR. J. D. KELLOGG'S Dysentery Cordial is prepared from drugs known to the profession as thoroughly reliable for the cure of cholera, dysentery, diarrhea, griping pains and summer complaints. It has been used successfully by medical practitioners for a number of years with gratifying results. If suffering from any summer complaint it is just the medicine

that will cure you. Try a bottle. It sells

At This Time of the Year. Everybody needs something to create and maintain strength for the daily round of duties. There is nothing better than an Ale or Porter, the purity and merits of which has been attested by chemists, physicians and experts at the great exhibitions.

