LEADING FIGURES IN THE COLLEGE OF CARDINALS, ONE OF THE SEVENTY MEMBERS OF WHICH WILL SUCCEED THE POPE



Cardinal Sattoli, Formerly Papal Legate in the United States.



Cardinal Syampa, Archbishop of Bo-



Cardinal Agliardi, Archbishop of



Cardinal Richard, Archbishop of



Cardinal Vincenzo Vanutelli, Arch-bishop of Sardis.



Cardinal Scrafino Vanutelli, Prefect of the Sacred College of Bishops.

A new treatment for tuberculosis has been presented before the Medical So-Ciety of Berlin by Dr. Danelius and Professor Theodor Sommerfield. The treatment consists of inhalation, or rather fumigation, with the combined fumes of eucalyptus, sulphur and char-coal. Frank H. Mason, United States Consul-General at Berlin speaks of the matter as follows in his consular re-

"These experiments have been a subject of iteer and sustained interest among the foremost men of Berlin during the past six months. The high authority of the tosts which have been made, the encouraging nature of the results reported, and the fact that these results may constitute an important step toward the scientific mastery of a disease which has become one of the most widespread and fatal scourges of the human race, give to the proceedings of last night a popular interest which transcends all the ordinary limits of pathological discussion. Concisely stated, the history and nature of the new method are the foi-

"During his extensive travels in Australia Mr. Robert Schneider, a German merchant, with a practical knowledge of chemistry, noticed that the natives in the northwestern part of Australia used a decoction made by boiling leaves and roots of the eucalyptus tree as a remedy for consumption, which is a prevalent ciscase in many sections of that country. He further observed that the natives living in districts where the eucalyptus tree grew abundantly were generally im-mune from the disease, and that natives suffering from tuberculosis frequently came from other regions to live in the eucalyptus district, and with generally favorable results. From all that he could observe and learn by inquiry, Herr Schneider concluded that the effective remedial agent was the eucalyptus, which is known in materia medica as a germi-cide and antiseptic of recognized effi-

"With the aid of a physiological chemist, he prepared a combination of flowers of sulphur, powdered charcoal, and the pulverized eucalyptus leaves, impreg-nated with essential oil of eucalyptus. nated with essential oil of eucalyptus This mixture has been named "sanosin." in the recent experiments, Since the time of Galen the fumes of sulphur have been known to exert a curative effect upon sufferers from phthisis, and it appears that the combination of sulphurous acid with eucalyptus and carbon has a pe-culiarly effective potency in attacking the bacillus of tuberculosis. On account of its extreme voiatility, sanosin is put up in sealed glass tubes, each containing dose of about 2 grams (31 grains), it which condition it is to be sold, like other medicines, through authorized druggists. When used, the tube is broken and its contents poured on an earthenware plate heated by a spirit lamp; the volatile eucalyptus quickly evaporates, and, in combination with the small quantity of sulphurous-acid fumes generated, medicates with an aromatic, penetrating odor the air of a closed room, in which the tuberculous patient lives and inhales the curative influence in an easy, natural

way.
"The new remedy was brought to Berlin in September of last year, where, after due consideration, it was taken in hand for elaborate scientific test and practical experiment. Professor Theo-dor Sommerfeld, of the University of Berlin-a leading authority in pulmo disease—and Dr. Danelius, also a lung specialist, took charge of the experiments and a special clinic or hospital ward was opened for that purpose in the Monbit quarter. Other physicians were as-signed the various details of the work. One made regular and frequent examina-tions of the sputa of the patients under treatment, keeping careful record of the changes in each case from day to day; another made daily inspections of their general condition, temperature, pulse, appetite, etc., so that the collective record in each individual case is the work of several different expert physicians. The patients were taken from the poorest class of sufferers, many of whom live at Berlin in damp, unsanitary dwellings, and throng the public hospitals at all seasons of the year. So prevalent and fatal is tubercular disease among this class that notwithstanding all that science has hitherto done to restrain-its ravages, the death rate in Berlin alone from that disease averages ten per day. Each patient, before being admitted to the new treatment, was required to pres-ent a certificate from the Royal Hospital showing that he or she had been treated there and was suffering from progressive tuberculosis; many when admitted had reached a stage at which hope of relief bywordinary means had been practically abandoned. Thus far 120 patients have been treated, of whom it is stated more than 50 per cent have been discharged as cured. Some have been enabled, white under treatment and sleeping in the hospital at night, to spend portions of the day engaged at their usual occupations. The purpose of the meeting last evening was, first, to listen to formal theses prepared and read by Dr. Danelius and Professor Sommerfeld, describing the process of treatment and giving the detailed records of a number of typical cases, and, secondly, to present in per-son, for examination by the assembled physicians, several of the patients who had been previously treated for tubercular disease by one or more of the physiclans present, had received certificates from them on entering the eucalyptus ic, and were now presented for examinution as cured. "It is not within the province or pur-

pose of this report to venture any opinion as to the effectiveness or permanent value of this new remedy. So many sensational cures have been announced in recent years for phthisis, cancer, and other widespread human diseases that the average layman is constrained to re-

CURE FOR CONSUMPTION?

be conceded that, in view of the dominating importance of the subject, the acting importance of the subject, the feer of what sanosin has thus far accomplished is entitled to a more than mere pussing recognition. The period of experiment is of course too brief to form the basis of, any definite conclusion.

INTERESTING DISCOVERY PORTED AT BERLIN.

Be conceded that, in view of the dominating importance of the subject, the feer of the subject, the feer of the subject, the free met Bennet, and, without uttering a word of upbraiding. His vacility in my mind. The being constantly watched over for evil; the having every and wester as a general unwillingness among physicians to accept the arrest of tubercular disease for so short a period as follows to describe the feer of the subject, the feer met Bennet, by watched over for evil; the having every and wester as follows to find the news of Grace Murnary and the feer of the subject, the feer met Bennet, by watched over for evil; the having every and wester as the feer of the subject, the feer met Bennet, by watched over for evil; the having every and wester as the feer of the subject, the feer met Bennet, by watched over for evil; the having every and wester as the feer of the subject of the feer of the subject.

The conduct of what sanosin has thus far accomplished is entitled to a more than mere passing recognition. The period of corporation of the feer of the subject of the news of Grace Murnary and wester as the feel of upbraiding that the properties of strength, light have been united in and, without uttering a word of upbraiding of the feel of the news of Grace Murnary and westers and properties of strength, light have been united in and, without uttering a word of upbraiding of the feel of the news of Grace Murnary and westers and properties of strength in the mere dennet.

The conduct of the feel of the news of Grace Murnary and westers and properties of strength. It is poke, over a subject of the feel of the news of the feel of the news Pumes of Encalyptus, Sulphur and Charconi Arrest the Tuber-cular Disease.

Cure. Others doubt whether any process of inhalation alone can reach the ultimate seat of the disease. It will probably be safe to accept for the present the conservative but positive statement of Dr. Engel, the expert charged during the recent experiments with the examination of the sputum, in which he had had n long experience under other forms of treatment. This statement is that under no other treatment has he seen the character of the sputum change so rap-idly and uniformly, through the diminu-

"To which may be added the deliberate

Sommerfeld that—
'The inhalations act with great certainty in removing the catarrh which accompanies pulmonary phthisis than any other medical or physical measures directed to the same end. This transfer is attended to the same end. This transfer is attended to the same end. especially by the fact that the expectora-tion on the one hand decreases or disappears entirely, or, on the other hand— in acute cases—changes its character. The fact that the patient generally is quickly relieved from the troublesome and irritating cough is of the greatest importance, especially as the sleep which is absolutely requisite for a recovery from fundamental disease can then be obtained. The appetite in almost every

War Office has called out 20,000 reserves, ostensibly for three weeks' maneuvers, and that two battalions of pioneers have

been ordered to the Turkish frontier.

The Frankfurter Zeitung states that the Turkish government has decided to imorder 106 quick-firing guns

Bulgarians Plot Against Powers, LONDON, July 7.—The Morning Advertiser publishes a dispatch from Constanticovered in the Bulgarian quarter a large quantity of dynamite concealed in the cellar. The owners escaped, but a Greek was found in the cellar stabbed to th It is rumored, adds the dispatch, that

the Bulgarian committee intended to blow up the residence of one of the foreign Ambassadors, in order to bring about an international complication.

Sentence of Ensign Is Reduced.

BERLIN, July 6.—The appeal was heard before a court-martial today of Ensign Heussner from the sentence of four years' imprisonment and degradation imposed on him May 26 for killing his old friend, Artilleryman Hartmann, because the latcourt, on the ground of the extreme youth of the prisoner, reduced his sentence to two years' and seven days' incarceration in a fortress.

London Jews Denounce Russin

LONDON, July 6.-Six thousand Jews attended a memorial service for the vic-tims of the Kishinef massacre in the Assemby Hall at Mile End tonight. The He denounced Russia, and said he trusted that the truth would finally reach the ear of the Czar through the efforts of outraged Christianity.

Bulgarin Won't Listen to Powers.

VIENNA, July 6.-According to the Austria Foreign Office, semi-official re-reports received here indicate that the situation between Bulgaria and Turkey has become more serious. Bulgaria appears unwilling to consider the admonitions of the great powers to maintain

Root for President in 1898.

Kansas City Star. Washington gossip concerning the Presidential aspirations of Secretary Root is interesting for the reason that Mr. Root is what would be called mighty good timber. Of course, the intimation that he may even aspire to the nomination next year at once lacks plausibility and is unjust to Mr. Root, who is enough of a politician to know that the nomination of President Roosevelt is as nearly certain as anything in politics can be in advance of events. And even if Mr. Roosevelt did not have the assurance necessary to count confidently on the convention of 1994, Secretary Root would not oppose him. Mr. Root was appointed to the post of Secretary of War by Mc-Kinley, but he is one of President Roosevelt's closest friends and strongest ad-mirers, and he would not contest with the Chief Executive the well-carned

right to succeed himself. .
But that Secretary Root may leave the Cabinet in the course of time for the the 1998 situation, the Republican party ought to take pride in the fact that in its fine collection of Presidential "possibilities" it has a man of such conspicu-ous ability and distinction "in line" for the office as Secretary Root.

Dewey Resigns as Head of Society. WASHINGTON, July 6.—Admiral Dewey has resigned as president of the Thomas Jefferson Memorial Association ceive the announcement of further dis-coveries in the same field with a certain and Lieutenant-General Nelson A. Miles increduilty. At the same time it must has been elected to succeed him.

Charles' Objection to His Marrying-Wedded Widow Who Tormented Him With Her Jealousy,

Wegley's most serious love affair pre-vious to his marriage was with Grace Murray, a young widow thirty-two years old, who won his heart while she tenderly nursed him through a spell of sickness at Newcastle, says the Northwestern Chris-tlan Advocate. Mrs. Murray was born tion and disappearance of bacilii and the clastic fibers peculiar to tubercular disease, as under the treatment with sanolly that had lost its estates during the rebellion of 1715. As a result of the death estimony of Dr. Danelius and Professor of her infant child, Mrs. Murray began to attend the Methodist meetings, she heard him preach, asked, "Is there any one here who desires to be saved?" "My heart replied," she said, "'Yes, I do." And her answer to this question finally led to her conversion. Mr. Murray was drowned at sea in 1742, and his widow returned to Newcastle, where she became housekeeper at Mr. Wesley's orphan house She was foremost in all Christian work. She met a band every day of the week, visited the neighboring villages to read case increases under the influence of the inhaled vapors, and through an increased of a class of 100 members. She was also

BULGARIA MOVES FOR WAR

acter and fervent piety of Grace Murray, resolved to make her his wife, and in
August, 1748, proposed marriage. She replied: "This is too great a blessing for
me; I can't tell how to believe it. This
mourn with my faithful Sally. I groaned
me; I can't tell how to believe it. This
mourn with my faithful Sally. I groaned
at the coup we state. This
mourn with my faithful Sally. I groaned
acter and fervent piety of Grace Murray, resolved to make her his wife, and in
her the coup we state. This
was Mrs. Vazellie, one of whom I had
never had the least suspicion. I refused
his company to the chapel and retired to
mourn with my faithful Sally. I groaned
was Mrs. Vazellie, one of whom I had
never had the least suspicion. I refused
his company to the chapel and retired to
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was Mrs. Vazellie, one of whom I had
never had the least suspicion. I refused
his company to the chapel and retired to
mourn with my faithful Sally. I groaned

perhaps the greatest trial of his follows to ferring to it, Wesley wrote as follows to Thomas Bigg, of Newcastle:

Like drops of eating water in the marble, At length have worn away my sinking spirits down.

Thomas Bigg, of Newcastle:

Leeds, October 7, 1743.

My Dear Brother:—Since I was six years oid I never met with such a severe trial as for some days past. For ten years God has been preparing a fellow-laborer for me by a wonderful train of providences. Last year I was convinced of it; therefore I delayed not, but, as I thought; made all sure beyond a danger of disappointment. But we were soon after forn assuder by a whirlwind. In a few months the storm was over. I then used more precaution than before and fondly told myself that the day of evil would return no more. But it soon returned. The waves rose again since I came out of London. I fasted and prayed and strove all I could, but the sons of Zeralah were too hard for me. The whole world fought against me, but above all my own familiar friend. Then was the word fuffilled: "Son of man, behold, I take from thee the desire of thine eyes at a stroke; yet shalt thou not lament, neither shall thy tears run down."

run down."

The fatal, irrevocable stroke was struck on Tuesday last. Yesterday I saw my friend (that was) and him to whom she is sacrificed. I believe you never saw such a scene. But "why should a living man complain—a man for the punishment of his sins?" I am, yours affectionately.

JOHN WESLEY.

His experience with Mrs. Murray, howpossessed a fortune of \$50,000, which Wesley settled on herself and her children. When Wesley told his brother of his in-

SCENE ON THE EXTERIOR OF THE VATICAN

Yet I could not say: "Take they plague

away from me,' but only, 'let me be puri-fied, not consumed.' In January, 1758, Mrs. Wesley left her husband, vowing she would never return. Later, she selzed Wesleys' papers and put them into the hands of his enemies. She interpolated words to make them bear a bad construction and published them in the papers. In her fits of jealousy Mrs. Wesley would order a chaise and drive 100 miles to see who was with her busband in his carriage when he entered a town. John Hampson, in his life of Wesley, says: "I was once on the point of committing murder. I went into a room, in the north of Ireland, where I found Mrs. Wesley, foaming with fury, her husband on the floor. She had been trailing him along by the hair of his head, and was still holding in her hand venerable locks which she had plucked up by the roots. I felt as though I could have knocked the soul out of her."

Mrs. Wesley often left her husband, and then returned in answer to his entreaties, At last, in January, 1771, she left, purposing never to return. Mr. Wesley wrote in his journal: "She is gone to Newcastle, unto himself a wife. On February 18 or 19, 1751; he married Mrs. Vazeille, widow of Noah Vazeille. She had four children and possesses a fortune of \$50,000 which Ye. to have desired a reunion, and Wesley wrote her under date of September 4, 1771:

onsumption of food the second preliminary conditions for the cure is furmished."

BULGARIA MOVES FOR WAR

BULGARIA MOVES FOR WAR

Twenty Thousand Reserves Called Out, and Men Sent to Frontier.

BERLIN, July 7.—A Sofia dispatch to the Lokal Anzeiger says the Bulgarian Ward Office has called out 20,000 reserves.

Wesley took Mrs. Murray with the second preliminary conditions for the cure is furmished."

When Wesley told his brother of his intentions to marry, Charles was greatly troubled. "I was thunderstruck," he said, "and could only answer he had given me the first blow and his marriage would come like the coup de grace. Trusty Ned Perronet followed and told me the person was Mrs. Vazeille, one of whom I had never had the least suspicion. I refused his company to the chapel and retired to mourn with my faithful Sally. I groaned all the day, and several following ones under my own and the people's burden. I

Inventor of the Telephone Confident That His Flying Machine Will Soar-Silken Wings.

The inventor of the telephone, Dr. Alexander Graham Bell, has built a flying machine that will really fly. It is a structure composed of what might be termed a multiplicity of silken wings, upholding a sort of boat. But perhaps the strangest thing about it is that the boat will fly by itself, ly considered, and recent developments of the art have been largely due to the efforts Herald, when the supporting part of the of one man, Mr. Laurence Hargrave of Australia. Hargrave realized that the apparatus has been taken away!

The facts here presented are obtained from advance proof sheets of an article by Dr. Bell, which will appear in the forthcoming number of the National Geographic Magazine.

The machine is, in effect, an artificial

bird, constructed on the kite principle, but in accordance with an entirely new idea. It is a multiple kite, composed of a great number of triangular boxes of slik, held in shape by sticks. If it were not so hard a word, it would be better to call the box-es "tetrahedrons," inasmuch as each of them has four triangular sides. Put four triangles together to make a box, and you will see the idea. Then fasten a lot of such skeleton boxes together, corner to corner, and you will get a notion of Dr. Bell's arrangement.

One side of each skeleton box is open to the air: the other sides are of silk, and in shape and position suggest the triangular wings of a bird in the act of flying. Thus the whole machine, being made up of such boxes, is like a bird; or, more accurately speaking, like a flock of birds whose flight is directed by a single impulse. The so-called "supporting part" of the apparatus is a great "aeroplane," composed of these boxes, and the boat suspended beneath is of similar construction, so that, as al-

rendy stated, it will float by itself.
"I have had the feeling," says Dr. Bell.
in describing his invention, "that a properly constructed flying machine should be capable of being flown as a kite; and, conversely, that a properly constructed kite should be capable of use as a flying machine when driven by its own propellers, "Given a kite so shaped as to be sultable for the body of a flying machine, and so efficient that it will fly well in a good breeze when loaded with a weight then it seems to me that this same kite, provided with an actual engine and man to place of the load and driven by its own propellers, should be suspended in calm air as a flying machine. So far as the pressure of the air is concerned, it is surely immaterial whether the air moves against the kite or the kite against the

To illustrate this point Dr. Bell flew his flying machine in a dead calm by attaching the cord (a strong manila rope) to a galloning horse. The horse furnished to the apparatus the power of propulsion equivalent to that which an engine might have given, and it rose and soured beautifully. It was an application of the same principle as that employed by the small boy, who, when the breeze is too light to raise his kite, runs with it along the ground.

On one occasion an attempt, which came near to having a disastrous ending, was made to fly the machine in a good sailing breeze, when a squall came up and struck it, lifting into the air the two men who held it. Of course, they let go instantly, and the gigantic "bird" of silk and sticks, carrying the boat beneath it as an eagle bears its prey upon its talons, "rose steadlly into the air until the rope snapped under the strain. Tremendous oscillations of a pitching character ensued, but the kite was at such an elevation when the accident happened, that the oscillations had time to die down before it reached the ground, when it landed safely upon an even keel in an adjoining field.

Dr. Bell states that the applicability of kite experiments to the flying machine problem has been for a long time the guiding thought in his researches. He

"I have not cared to ascertain how high a kite might be flown. The point I have had especially in mind is that the equilibrium of the structure in the air should be perfect; that the kite should fly steadily, and not move above from side to side or dive suddenly when struck by a squall; and that, when released, it should drop slowly and gently to the ground. I beslowly and gently to the ground. I beslow that in the form of structure now rium of the structure in the air should be

scribed. Such a box being recognized as the structural unit, as many of them as might be desired could be put together in all sorts of shapes. Up to date, however, the form that has proved most satisfac-

tory is the aeropiane upholding a boat.
"In Asia," says Dr. Bell, "kite-flying has been for centuries an amusement of adults, and the Chinese, Japanese and Malays have developed tailless kites very much superior to any form of kite known to us until quite recently. within the last few years that improvements in kite structure have been seriousstructure best adapted for a kite would also be suitable as a basis for the con-struction of a flying machine."

The simplest form of Hargrave kite, which has already become familiar to most American boys, consists of two rectangular boxes of muslin, with a widespace between, held rigid by sticks. Dr. Bell's first discovery was that a marked mprovement could be effected by making the boxes triangular. Inside bracing was thereby rendered unnecessary, and the kite was stronger and lighter, while offering less head-resistance to the wind. The next step was to change the triangular into a tetrahedron-a box formed of four triangles. A pyramid with a triangle for its base will represent the shape.

The skeleton tetrahedron made of sticks is braced in three directions like a solid,

and is, therefore, very strong. "It is astonishing." says Dr. Bell, "how sub-stantial such a framework appears, even when composed of very light and fragile material."

Henge it is that the new contrivance devised by the inventor of the telephone surpusses all previous efforts of human ingenuity in this line by reason of its extraordinary lightness in proportion to its size and strength. It is the nearest ap-proach thus far made to aerial locometion on the searing principle (the advo-cates of which discard balloons as hopeless for practical purposes), and the public will await with interest the result of Dr. Bell's first attempt to run his apparatus with an engine and man on board. He has at last secured, as he believes, a perfect kite, and the next step is to convert

AN ILLINOIS LYNCHING.

Condemn One Negro and You Include All the Race.

Chicago Chronicle. Wyatt was a negro. Does that acount for the fact that the mob trampled the law under foot and overpowered Its officers? We seem to have an answer in the statement that "every negro in the city has been warned to leave or suffer the consequences." If t true the mob assumed not only to try, onderna and execute Wyatt without a searing and to wreak savage fury upon his dead body, but also to try and con demn on the instant and with ing every negro in a town of 15,000 inhabitants.

In states where for generations the ne gro was a mere chattel over whom the master exercised the power of life or death and who had no right of trial by jury or of any appeal to law there is something, even though it is very little, to be said in extenuation of the crime of lynching.

It may be said that people who had always been accustomed to look upon the negro as being without human rights could not be expected to turn about all at once and treat him as a man entitled to the same protection of the law that they themselves enjoy. But this poor excuse will not serve a mob in free Illinois, even though its constituent ele-ments live not far from "Egypt" in one direction and a former slave state in another.

There is an intimation that an attempt will be made to bring the leaders of the Belleville mob to justice. Let us that the attempt will be made and that it will be successful. Men need to be taught that it is a very serious matter to override the law and its officers and to deny to others protection of the law.

Miss Di-Oh, Mrs. Snobson, I was just com



THE HOME OF THE POPE FOR 25 YEARS. ·····

and Derbyshire, where "she was unspeak-ably useful both to him and to the so-cieties." She remained, however, at Bol-ton, in the circuit of which Bennet was preacher. Wesley and Bennet were rivals for the hand of Grace Murray, who seemed unable to decide which one she thousehold by an accident which befell him on London Bridge. While going from the Foundry to Snowfields, he slipped on the ice and fell with great force, injuring seemed unable to decide which one she thousehold by an accident which befell him on London Bridge. While going from the Foundry to Snowfields, he slipped on the ice and fell with great force, injuring onths; yet, though they were so incorrespondence with Bennet and, it is said, ent him many of Wesley's letters,

Wesley at one time was convinced that she ought to marry Bennet, but when he wrote her to this effect she "ran to him in an agony of tears and begged him not to talk so unless he designed to kill her." She assured Wesley that "I love you a thousand times better than I ever loved John Bennet in my life, but I am afraid if I do not marry him he will run mad. At one time she expressed her determination to live and die with Wesley, and urged him to marry her immediately. Wes-ley delayed, however, wishing to satisfy met, to secure his brother's approval and to inform the societies of his inten-

The prospective marriage of Wesley and Mrs. Murray was bitterly opposed Charles Wesley, who had married a lady of birth and position and could not bear the thought of his brother John marrying a woman who, before her marriage, had been a servant. Charles told his brother purpose of preparing the way for his candidacy in 1908 is not improbable. He has made a most excellent record as a lie married a woman of so mean a birth. Cabinot officer, his clean-cut record as a Cabinot officer, his clean-cut executive methods being especially noteworthy. He is strong with the whole country and has some of the qualities that have counted most in President Rocsevelt. Although it is too far ahead to discuss the 198 situation, the Recubility nearest than the record as a lift. John replied that he wished to marry he not for her birth but for her character and worth. Her neathess, her carefulness, her strong sense and her sterling picty had won his high esteem. She was "inde-fatigably patient and inexpressibly tender; quick, cleanly and skilful; of an engaging behavior and of a mild, sprightly, ful and yet serious temper; while her gifts for usefulness were such as he had not yet seen equaled." Falling in his efforts with his brother, Charles visited Mrs. Murray, and, after kissing her, said:

seemed unable to decide which one sac the bone of his ankie. The injury outget thought it was her duty to marry; and at one time she wrote Wesley saying that it seemed to be her duty to marry Bennet. She traveled with Wesley for a number the week partly in prayer, reading and the week partly in prayer, reading and conversation, partly in writing Hebrew grammar and "Lessons for Children." He was married the following Monday or Tuesday. The Sunday previous he was unable to set his foot to the ground and preached kneeling. Wesley seems at the time of his mar-

affection. In one of his letters early after his marriage he wrote: My Dear Molly:-Oh, how can we praise ay Dear alony.—Oh, how can we praise God enough for making us helpmeets for each other? Let not only our lips, but our lives, show forth His praise. Let no business of any kind hinder the intercourse between God and your soul, neither prevent you spending one hour at least each day in private reading, prayer and meditation. Dear love, adicu. Ever yours, WESLEY.

Wesley stipulated that his marriage should not cause him to travel one less mile nor preach one less sermon. "Were I to travel a thousand miles less," he said to her, "as truly as I love you, I would never see your face again." "I cannot never see your face again." "T cannot understand," he says, "how a Methodist preacher can answer it to God to preach one sermon or travel one mile less in a married than in a single state." Mrs. Wesley seems to have accepted these con ditions, but shortly after their marriage her demands became exacting and she tor mented Wesley with her suspicious spirit. Within four months after the wedding Charles Wesley found his sister-in-law in tears and heard from her complaints of his brother's treatment. She traveled with her husband extensively during the first four years, but was never able to appreciate his work or to sympathics with She was nervous, acrimonious, of a sor-rowful spirit and almost insanely jealous, In 1755 she came across a package of Wes-ley's letters to Charles Perronet. These ahe opened and when she found a few Mrs. Murray, and, after assaing her, sain"Grace Murray, you have broken my
heart." She rode with Charles Wesley to
Newcastle, where she met Bennet, begged
forgivness for using him so badly and
within a week became his wife. On invitation of Whitheld Wesley went to Leeds,

pon his journeys through Yorkshire; could eat no pleasant food nor preach nor live with such a monster? If you do not, erbyshire, where "she was unspeak-rest, either by night or day."

Wesley's marriage to Mrs. Varelle was the least that you can do? Mrs. Wesley remained with her daughter, Mrs. Smith, at Newcastle during the following year, when she returned with her husband to Bristol. She was still with him in 1774, but later they separated. Wesley records on October 14, 1781: came to London and was informed that my wife died on Monday. That evening she was buried, though I was not ined of it until a day or two after-WHITE. The stone erected over her grave describes her as a "woman of exemplary character, a tender parent and sincere friend."

Politics in Municipalities, Washington Post.

The plundering of cities by corrupt state machines is an abomination that cannot be abolished until municipal corporation elections are absolutely divorced from politics. A city is a corporation having a great variety of business affairs to be managed by its officials. It differs from other corporations mainly in having much more varied and difficult duties to perform. But there is not one of those duties, not a single department or branch of municipal business that has any logical connection with the party machine. And when the party machine gets control of a city, the object, or, at any rate, one object, is to strengthen the party, not so much or so often by giving that city a good government, as by providing offices and emoluments for men who can influence or have influenced voters.-Washington Post.

An Executive Reform

Utien Press. President Roosevelt evidently agree with the declaration of the late Speaker Reed that "no gentleman weighs over 200 scales at 200 pounds. That he actually grew fat during a strenuous trip of nearly 14.000 miles, shaking hands, making speeches and eating dinners in twenty-two different states seemed incredible, but

In S. S. S. Nature has provided a tonic suited to

every requirement of the system when in a debilitated, run down condition. It contains no strong minerals or drugs, but is a pleasant vegetable preparation. You can find no better remedy for toning up the nerves and bringing refreshing, restful sleep when in a low state of health, or sick and worn out with work or worry.

S. S. S. improves the appetite, aids the digestion and reinforces the system, and its good effects are seen almost from the first dose. It acts

promptly in cases of chronic dyspepsia, indigestion and all stomach troubles, and does away with the uncomfortable fullness, nausea, shortness of breath, drowsiness and dizziness that so often come after eating. S. S. S. is not only the best tonic but possesses alterative or purifying

properties, and if there is any taint, humor or poison in the blood it searches it out, and removes it. Many times a low state of health is due to a bad condition of the blood and can only be remedied by a blood purifier and tonic combined, or such a remedy as S. S. S. If you suffer from debility, insomnia, nervousness, loss of appetite,

bad digestion, or any of the symptoms of a disordered blood, nothing will so soon put your blood in good condition, invigorate and tone up the system as S. S. S.

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