

THE SPECTRUM PAGE

By RICHARD B. SHELTON

Probably a third of the people of the civilized world know of the existence of the great glass company, one of the wealthiest of corporations, and at least a third more have seen in shop windows in all parts of the globe glassware of every description, clear as crystal or most perfectly colored, and annealed by a wonderful process, which renders it so tough that an ordinary blow has no effect upon it.

It is the Allglass Company which has revolutionized the art, and which came into existence through a strange chance.

For years glassware had been John Temple's hobby. His house was filled with the choicest glassware of many lands. His uncle, whose name he bore, had left him enough of a fortune to devote his time to such things, and he followed his bent with a zeal sufficiently bent mania to be termed genuine enthusiasm. During his days of collecting, two points were brought forcibly to his attention. He could procure glasses of the most beautiful tints, but at a price which made them beyond the reach of people in ordinary circumstances. Again, when he had procured a treasure, it must be kept in a case or handled with care lest some chance slip might prove its destruction.

To overcome these two things—to make a glass of perfect coloring and at the same time one which would be tough enough to be serviceable—Temple bent all his energies. That it could be done he was positive, but ten good years of his life, spent for the most part in an ill-smelling laboratory, netted but scant results. He had, however, made some advancement, and his determination to accomplish his end was no whit lessened.

One afternoon in March, after weeks of disheartening work, he had discovered a process by which a nominal sum. It was three o'clock when he finished work and locked the laboratory. It was Temple's custom after hours of concentration to walk down town, pausing now and then to peer into shop windows, that the trifling interest he found there might relieve the strain of the preceding hours.

It was a windy afternoon and heavy clouds hung in the sky. He was briskly, for the air was chilly, and it was not until he was well down town that he paused before the windows of a second-hand bookshop. Within was a miscellaneous collection of books in a more or less battered condition—volumes of encyclopaedias, Dickens, Thackeray and textbooks—and, strewn about, paper-covered novels with suggestive titles and more suggestive sub-titles. In the corner of the window was a huge family Bible, opened, the text of Matthew on the right-hand page, and on the left a blank page of the "Family Record."

As he stood there, the sun broke through the clouds. A moment later he was staring through the window with wondering eyes. On the page of the "Family Record," indistinct at the beginning, but growing clearer as he read down the page, were these words, written in a cramped, but painstaking hand:

"—this method of annealing gives a toughness which will resist any ordinary shock. It is, moreover, if practiced on a large scale, cheaper than any known method, and for—"

The remaining words were quite illegible. The rest of the page was seemingly a blank. He read and re-read the words and then rushed into the shop.

"Let me see the Bible in the window," he said to the clerk, with as much nonchalance as he could muster. When the book was handed to him, Temple turned at once to the last page of the "Family Record." It was perfectly blank. He scanned the preceding pages and searched through those headed "Marriages" and "Births." He found merely a few conventional entries in faded ink. "Over-work," he thought to himself, as he went up the street, yet when he remembered every detail of the writing the explanation was far from satisfactory.

Two days later he stood again before the window. It was, perhaps, an hour later in the day than his previous visit. The sun shone from a cloudless sky. There were the battered books and the novels, and there was the Bible. It was with a queer thrill that he turned his eyes to the record page. He could scarcely believe his sight. In the same cramped hand he read these words:

"—practiced on a large scale, cheaper than any known method, and for—"

HARRY A. GARFIELD

SON OF MARTYRED PRESIDENT HEADS WILLIAMS COLLEGE.

Installed as Successor of Recently Deceased Prof. Henry Hopkins—Turned from Law and Politics to Teaching.

Boston.—For the exercises attending the induction into office of Harry Augustus Garfield as president of Williams college, which took place a few days ago, the pleasant little town of Williamstown, in western Massachusetts, entertained the largest crowd in its history. Presidents of nearly four-score universities or colleges and a great number of prominent educators, clergymen and statesmen, as well as the alumni generally were present.

Williams college has become famous through two great names, Hopkins and Garfield, in its 117 years of activity. Mark Hopkins, who was president of the college for 36 years, was one of the most forceful and renowned of modern educators. James A. Garfield, the president of the United States, who was shot by an assassin, was a graduate of Williams and sent his four sons to the college. Harry Augustus Garfield is the oldest son, the others graduated being James Rudolph Garfield, the secretary of the interior; Irvin McDowell Garfield and Abram Garfield.

Until James A. Garfield became a candidate for the presidency, Williams, though well known in New England, was hardly known nationally. Opened as a school of higher learning in 1791, it was for many decades a modest institution, obscured among New England colleges by the fame of Harvard and Yale, but winning notice from the educational world by its graduates and especially by its life under Mark Hopkins as president. The attention brought to it by Garfield's nomination for president, his election and his

tragic death, identified the college in the popular mind with the assassinated president henceforth.

Harry Augustus Garfield succeeds President Henry Hopkins, who died a month ago. Graduated from Williams 23 years ago, Mr. Garfield is now 45 years old.

Born in Hiram, O., Harry Augustus Garfield returned to his native state as soon as his legal education was finished. After his graduation from Williams he was master for one year of St. Paul's school, Concord, N. H., where he was prepared for college. Then he studied law for a year in Columbia law school and in the office of Bangs, Stetson, Tracey & MacVeagh. The following year he continued his law studies at the Inns of Court, in London, and at Oxford university, devoting much attention to the courses in political science. Upon his return to the United States in the spring of 1888 he was admitted to the bar in Ohio.

In June, 1888, he married Miss Belle H. Mason of Cleveland, daughter of a leading railroad lawyer. After his marriage he formed a partnership with his brother James and began the practice of law in Cleveland. They soon developed a large practice.

Harry Garfield took a keen interest in politics and was the organizer of the Municipal association, which defeated and broke up the notorious McKisson gang, then controlling city politics. Until 1903 Harry Garfield served this association as president and in 1898 he was president also of the Cleveland chamber of commerce.

In 1903 he retired from the practice of law to accept the chair of politics at Princeton university. Here he made a record for learning and ability by his lectures on colonial government and government by party.

CLEVELAND'S CLEVER TWIRLER



ADDIE JOSS

Addie Joss, who has been trying to break into the no-hit, no-run game for years, has finally attained one of the goals of his ambition. His feat of letting the Chicago White Sox down without a hit in a game at Cleveland shortly before the close of the season is augmented by the fact that he gave not a base, nor did he hit a man, and there were no errors in his support. Only 27 men faced the elongated twirler, and not a Chicago player reached first base. The record equals that made by "Cy" Young of Boston against the Philadelphia Athletics. It is a record that may again be equaled, but can never be bettered.

BIG EASTERN COLLEGES SEEKING QUARTER BACKS

All Teams, Save Princeton, Find It Hard Work to Secure Suitable Men for Position.

It is the quarter-back question that is worrying the coaches at the big colleges. Barring Princeton, all the members of the big five are up against a serious proposition regarding the most important position on the team. The Tigers have Capt. Eddie Dillon, who is one of the greatest quarter-backs in the country. Unless the unexpected happens Dillon will easily be premier quarter-back of the season.

Yale loses "Tad" Jones, the regular quarter, and also Dines, the first substitute for the position. Who will play the position is a mystery. Already the blues have tried several men.

Hopkins, of last year's freshman team, and Bingham, second substitute on the 1907 varsity, are likely candidates. There is, however, a strong possibility that either Wheaton or Philbin may be moved into the all-important position. These players both played half-back last year. Wheaton seems the most likely candidate. The coaches are desirous of having Wheaton on the team on account of his excellent drop-kicking ability. It is possible, therefore, he will be broken in, as all are of fair varsity caliber. G. G. Brown, Cutler and Sprague are the players, and each is being thoroughly tried out by Coach Daly.

Although Cornell and Pennsylvania both have veteran quarter-backs on hand, each university has to face the problem that is confronting Yale and Harvard. Keinath is the regular quarter-back of the Pennsylvania aggregation, but the coaches in Philadelphia are either dissatisfied with his work or are afraid that he will not be able to last out the season.

Gardner and Caldwell were at the all-important position on the Cornell team last year, and both are back this fall. Neither is particularly brilliant, and some may cut them out before the season is over. Another quarter-back who will not be seen this year is young Mount Pleasant, the star of the Carlisle eleven of last fall.

It is hard to get a good quarter-back these days. The position has changed so much that the man chosen must have more attributes than any other player on the team. He is virtually a half-back, and so must be heavy and strong, besides being quick and active and the general malnasty of the team.

ONCE A CRIME TO GIVE ALMS.

Ancient Code of European Law Provided Severe Punishment.

The secretary of the London Mendicity society reports that street begging is on the increase. He has statistics to prove his words, of course. But surely every man who has a penny to spare must have read or heard by this time that he really does a fellow-creature an ill-service when he gives it to him for the asking, says the Pall Mall Gazette.

It is interesting to recall that, a code of European law in force for centuries did actually make almsgiving a crime, always punished severely with death in certain cases. But this was 1,000 years ago, before the dawn of our happy civilization. It must be confessed, however, that there was an appearance of common sense about the famous Gragas code, which ruled Norway, Iceland and much of England, doubtless, in its time.

It began by laying down strict rules to make each family support its own indigent members, or to show sufficient cause for the failure. This is the essential principle of a sound system of poor relief, which we have suffered to lapse under the direction of progress. Having thus provided for the respectable class of paupers, as it may be put briefly, the legislator could deal firmly with roving mendicants and their abettors. And he did.

It is worth while to observe, however, that the code of his father's hand, guardian or trustee, appointed by the district council, who was responsible for his decent subsistence; if this man did not fulfill his duty or tried to escape it, he incurred the terrible penalty called exclusion—confinement in his house for three years; anyone who found him outside was free to kill him.

They stood no nonsense in those days. An able-bodied person who begged was outlawed—equivalent to a sentence of death. Anyone proved to have been wandering for 15 days without visible means of subsistence was held to be a beggar, "within the meaning of the act," and treated accordingly. But the clause which most interested us was that which decreed that any man, whatever his station, who gave money, or, fancier's word, to a vagrant, at the district assembly, or on his way thither, should be punished with exclusion. The crime of almsgiving was well understood in those days. Perhaps I should add that the Gragas code was officially promulgated in 1116. But it had been in force, as the preamble declares, for centuries.

The Ideal Diet. Too much food is as bad as too little and occasions a waste of energy and strength in the body as well as a waste of nutritive material, says a writer in "What to Eat." While in the case of some foods as purchased, notably meats, some waste is unavoidable, the pecuniary loss can be diminished, both by buying those kinds in which there is the least waste, and by utilizing more carefully than is ordinarily done portions of what is usually classed as refuse. Much of the waste may be avoided by careful planning so as to provide a comfortable and appetizing meal in sufficient amount, but without excess. If strict economy is necessary, the dearer cuts of meats and the more expensive fruits and vegetables should be avoided. With reasonable care in cooking and serving, a pleasing and varied diet can be furnished at moderate cost. It should not be forgotten that dearthness of a food material depends not only on its market price, but also on the cost of its digestible nutrients. It should always be remembered that "the ideal diet is that combination of foods which, while imposing the least burden on the body, supplies it with exactly sufficient material to meet its wants."

Animals at New York Zoo. In the total number of mammals, birds, reptiles and amphibians (4,034), on exhibition, the New York Zoological park stands to-day at the head of all the zoological parks and gardens of the world. Berlin comes next, with a total of 3,149. The area of the New York Zoological park is 340 acres, embracing all sorts of walks and roads there are about eight miles, and of fences 10 1/2 miles. The maintenance of the park, constantly on duty, embraces 141 persons. The number of visitors in 1907 was 1,273,046—nearly one-third of the entire population of the metropolis of the American continent. Of this number it is estimated that a quarter of a million visitors were from outside of New York city.

Origin of the "Black Hand." There was a historical foundation for the name "black hand," according to Everybody's. Back in Inquisition days in Spain there was La Mano Nera, a secret society which fought the government and the church. It passed, and the secret societies of southern Italy were its heirs. Twenty years or more ago a false report was raised in Spain that La Mano Nera had been revived. The story lingered in the brain of a Herald reporter, and one fine day he attempted to rejuvenate waning interest in a puzzling Italian murder case by speculating as to the coming to life of the "black hand" among Latin immigrants in America. The other newspapers seized on the idea eagerly and kept it going.

The Aztec Calendar. The Aztecs of Mexico had a calendar of their own and one copy is engraved in stone and now preserved in the National Museum of Mexico. Fifty-two years constituted a cycle with the Aztecs. Each year had 365 days. There were 12 months of 20 days each and five additional days that were considered very unlucky, and were devoted to human sacrifice. The month was divided into four weeks of five days each. The days were such names as "Rain," "Monkey" and "Small Bird," and each day of the month had a name. Whole phrases were used for the names of some months.

ABSALOM REBELS AGAINST DAVID

Sunday School Lesson for Nov. 1, 1908

Special Arranged for This Paper

LESSON TEXT.—2 Samuel 15:1-12. Memory verse 56. GOLDEN TEXT.—"Honor thy father and thy mother; that thy days may be long upon the land which the Lord thy God giveth thee."—Exodus 20:12. TIME.—The exact time very uncertain. The following dates are as exact as can well be obtained: David begins to reign at age of 30, B. C. 1033-1012. David's sin and repentance, B. C. 1042-991. Amnon's crime, one year later, B. C. 1041-990. Absalom kills his brother, two years later, B. C. 1039-988. Absalom's exile, three years, B. C. 1038-985. Absalom two years in Jerusalem, B. C. 1034-983. Absalom's plotting, three or four years, B. C. 1029-978. Death of David, B. C. 1023-972. PLACE.—(1) Jerusalem, the capital and home of David. (2) Hebron, the oldest town of Palestine, 20 miles south of Jerusalem, where Absalom began his open rebellion.

DAVID.—About 65 or 68 years old, in the thirty-second year of his reign. SOLOMON.—Probably eight or nine years old.

DAVID'S COUNSELORS.—(1) The prophet Nathan, who was also one of David's counsellors. (2) Ahithophel, the grandfather of Bathsheba, and a man of marvelous sagacity, whose advice was like "the oracles of God" (2 Sam. 15:23). (3) Hushai, a wise friend of David.

Comment and Suggestive Thought. The Young Man Absalom.—Absalom was the son of Maachah, a princess, the daughter of Talmai, king of Geshur, a region northeast of the Sea of Galilee in the foothills of the Lebanon mountains. He was born soon after David became king of Israel, and hence was between 25 and 30 years old at the time of his rebellion.

His inheritance. Being the descendant of kings in both lines of descent, of distinguished appearance and princely manners, Absalom inherited all the handsomeness, manly bearing and beauty of his father's hand, some and manly house. The sacred writer expatiates with evident relish upon Absalom's extraordinary beauty. In all Israel there was none to be so much praised as Absalom for his beauty. From the sole of his foot even to the crown of his head there was no blemish in him. And the hair of his head is a proverb to this day.—Alexander Whyte.

But this was not all he inherited. From his mother he inherited all that a corrupt court and heathen tendencies and environment had impressed upon her nature. From his father he inherited a great mind, a strong will, a large nature, strong passions, but also a power of self-control, an enlightened conscience, a religious nature, and all at the training of his Bethlehem home could impress upon his character.

Conditions Favorable to a Change of Government. 1. It was a time of general peace throughout the wide empire. For all restless, warlike spirits an opportunity was given for internal dissension, fault-finding, and opposition.

2. There was a growing dissatisfaction with the king. The business of the law courts, over which the king himself presided, had become too vast to be attended to by one man. Appeals from inferior judges and cases brought directly before the king could not all receive a fair hearing.

3. David was very busy preparing materials and gathering money for a future temple. Nothing was visibly accomplished, yet the taxes were high.

4. David would naturally at his age be less active, less in the people's eye, doing less for the outward glory of the kingdom.

5. It is possible that the events described in the last chapter of 2 Samuel took place before this time. The enrollment would be unpopular. The plague that followed would intensify the discontent.

6. In this case David was near the end of life, and Absalom would try not so much to take his father's kingdom from him, as to insure that he himself should be the successor.

V. 1. "Prepared him chariots and horses and 50 men to run before him." The orientals are very fond of such display. Dr. Trumbull says when his little party started from Cairo for the pyramids a handsome young "Sais" bedecked with blue and blue and green and gold ran before them at the top of his speed, calling out for a clear path among the camels and donkeys and foot passengers.—Oriental Social Life, p. 215.

V. 2. "Absalom rose up early" to be on hand when the people came to present their cases to the king. Business in the east is held early, in order to escape the heat of the day. They retired early for modern lights were not in their houses for evening work. Kings therefore held courts in the early morning. "Beside the way of the gate." There was usually an open market place near the gates for business and public meetings.

We should inquire of our own hearts whether we are grateful to God for all his benefits to us, and whether we are showing our gratitude by our lives.

The story of King Lear is a commentary on ingratitude.

V. 7. "And it came to pass after 40 years." Some think this number is counted from the beginning of David's reign, but most regard it as a transcriber's error for four, a mistake easily made when numbers were designated by letters often very similar. The R. V. margin says, "Some ancient authorities read 'four years.'" So does Josephus. "Let me go and pay my vow," in Hebrew. A place conveniently distant for his purpose, and at the beginning of David's reign the capital of Judea.

Far worse than ingratitude of man is ingratitude of children to parents.

Extinct Sea Elephant. The latest large animal to become extinct, the California sea elephant (Macrorhinus angustirostris), is a species belonging to the seal family, and the male had a tubular proboscis that could be elongated and dilated. Specimens taken in England a few months ago by Walter Rothschild's collectors are the last. They were taken on the island of Guadalupe, off the coast of southern California, and will be preserved in the London Natural History museum and elsewhere. Until now no museum has had an adult male specimen.

FACTS FOR SICK WOMEN

NO other medicine has been so successful in relieving the suffering of women or received so many genuine testimonials as has Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. In every community you will find women who have been restored to health by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Almost every one you meet has either been benefited by it, or has friends who have. In the Pinkham Laboratory at Lynn, Mass., any woman may see the files containing over one million one hundred thousand letters from women seeking health, and here are the letters in which they openly state over their own signatures that they were cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has saved many women from surgical operations. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is made from roots and herbs, without drugs, and is wholesome and harmless. The reason why Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is so successful is because it contains ingredients which act directly upon the feminine organism, restoring it to a healthy normal condition. Women who are suffering from those distressing ills peculiar to their sex should not lose sight of these facts or doubt the ability of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to restore their health.

CONSIDERATION.

The Workman.—Hey, what's that? The Kid—I see any time you gits tired I'll take de job for two cents a hour.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Humorously Worded Rebuke. Theodore P. Roberts had a fluent command of language, both in speaking and writing, and was well liked by everybody. He could secure the attention of a negligent publisher if need be. To one such, who was remiss about sending vouchers, he once closed up a long letter with the sentence: "And, finally, my dear sir, permit me to say that it would be easier for a camel to ride into the kingdom of heaven on a velocipede than for anyone to find a late copy of your paper in the city of New York."

Work of Zambesi Missions. A pamphlet recently issued by Andrew Murray gives a brief survey of missions south of the Zambesi. There are 31 different missionary organizations at work, ministering to over 10,000,000 people. The student volunteer movement in South Africa has put 84 young missionaries in the field since 1896.

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Debtors usually have better memories than creditors.

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Play's Cure is an unsurpassed remedy for colds, coughs, croup, whooping cough, and all lung affections. It goes direct to the seat of the trouble and cures the body without any effort. It is a rapid absorber of mucus and restores healthy conditions. Mothers can give their children Play's Cure with perfect confidence in its innocuousness and freedom from opium. It cures colds in 24 hours. At all druggists, 25 cts.

CURE