

# SOCIAL HAPPENINGS

EDITED BY ELIZABETH R. THOMAS. PHONE 1121

## IN HONOR OF MR. SAYLOR.

A dinner was given last evening in honor of Mr. John Saylor at his home on North Fourteenth street, in honor of his birthday anniversary. The affair was also in the nature of a postal card shower. Mr. Saylor receiving one hundred and sixty cards. Dinner was served at six o'clock. The table decorations were in red and green and were very attractive. Places were arranged at the table for twelve persons. They were Rev. R. J. Wade, Mr. and Mrs. Black, of Meyerstown, Pennsylvania, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Black of Glenwood, Mr. and Mrs. E. K. Shera, Mrs. Daniel Zook of Nappanee, Mrs. John Saylor and Mrs. Ralph Diffendorfer of Madison, N. J.

## A DINNER COMPANY.

Mr. and Mrs. L. E. Turner were host and hostess for a dinner company last evening at their home, on North Twenty-first street. The table was beautifully decorated with fall blossoms. The guests were Mr. and Mrs. John Starr, Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Wehrley, Mr. and Mrs. F. R. McFall, Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Brown and Mr. and Mrs. Omar Chase.

## ATTENDING HOUSE PARTY.

Miss Ina Clawson has gone to Lafayette, Indiana, to attend a house party to be given by members of a fraternity of Purdue university.

## EXPECT TO LEAVE TODAY.

Rev. and Mrs. Robert Dunaway and family were expecting to leave today for North Carolina where they will spend the winter. Rev. Mr. Dunaway was former pastor of the Second Presbyterian church. Their many friends regret to see them leave.

## IS HOSTESS TODAY.

Miss Thelma Zuttermeister entertained this afternoon at her home 1007 South A street. The guests included members of the Happy Thought Thimble club of which the hostess is a member. Needlework and social conversation were features of the afternoon.

## Bloated Stomach and Belching

Of Gas Is Prevented by Using Charcoal, Which Absorbs and Removes Stomach Gases.

This accumulation of gas in the stomach is caused in the following ways: 1. It may be swallowed in large quantities during certain abnormal conditions of the stomach and food-tract. 2. It may be produced by decomposition of food in the alimentary system. 3. It is often evolved from changes of the mucous secretions themselves. 4. Transuded from the blood. 5. Regurgitated from the duodenum or first portion of the small intestines, and in some cases from a fistulous communication with the large intestine. 6. Gas of an extremely offensive kind is produced by the decomposition of a morbid growth in the stomach, such as cancer, ulcer, tumor, etc. 7. Some forms of food are more prone than others to cause stomach gas, including sugar, starch, heavy peas, etc. To relieve the distressing symptoms of gaseous distension of the stomach, no matter what the cause may be, it has been found by numerous experiments that the most reliable and valuable remedy is charcoal, which directly absorbs all gaseous substances in the alimentary system, besides oxidizing and destroying foul odors, and antiseptically cleaning the stomach and intestinal system from one end to the other as thoroughly as soap and water cleanses the skin.

The late Dr. Leared of England strongly advocated the use of willow charcoal in the form of lozenges for the alleviation of such stomach symptoms as indigestion, fermentation, decomposition and bloating. It has also been found extremely serviceable in relieving secondary fermentative changes in the large intestine, when administered in the form of an emulsion. In Stuart's Charcoal Lozenges we have the very best form in which this great gas absorbent and purifier can be administered. They are composed of the finest willow wood, treated by a special carbonizing process, and after being compounded with pure honey to render them palatable, they are compressed into a lozenge, which is as agreeable to the palate as candy, and no one could possibly object to their taste.

Go to your druggist and purchase a package of these powerful little absorbents, which are capable of absorbing 100 times their own volume in gases, but be sure to ask for Stuart's Charcoal Lozenges, as there are numerous cheap and inferior substitutes and imitations on the market, and it may be that you have given one of these minor brands a trial, and found that it did not give satisfaction; if so, don't fail to try Stuart's Charcoal Lozenges as their superiority and the vast difference between them and the others will be so strongly marked and so striking, that you will ever afterward decline all substitutes and insist on having this pre-eminently superior brand.

Stuart's Charcoal Lozenges at all druggists, 25 cents a box. Send us your name and address, and we will send a free trial package to you by return mail. Address F. A. Stuart Co., 200 Stuart Building, Marshall, Mich.

noon. A luncheon was served. The members of the club are: Miss Rhea Fitzgibbons, Miss Marion Kelley, Miss Marie Jordan, Miss Mary Clingenpeel, Miss Rhea Turner, Miss Mary Foley, Miss Marie O'Brien, Miss Mary Swisher and Miss Thelma Zuttermeister.

## MRS. GENNETT ENTERTAINS.

An informal whist company was given yesterday afternoon by Mrs. Henry Gennett at her home on East Main street. Whist was played at three tables. Mrs. Ellwood McGuire, Mrs. Harry Jay and Mrs. Rudolph Leeds were presented with the favors. A luncheon in several courses was served at the close of the game. The guests enjoying Mrs. Gennett's hospitality were Mrs. Earl Mann, Mrs. Omar Murray, Mrs. George Williams, Mrs. William Campbell, Mrs. Rudolph G. Leeds, Mrs. Harry Jay, Mrs. Clarence Gennett, Mrs. Ellwood McGuire, Miss Elizabeth Comstock, Mrs. A. D. Gayle and Mrs. P. W. Smith.

## FOR CALIFORNIA.

Mr. Fletcher Elliott will leave the latter part of October for southern California, where he will spend the winter.

## MRS. GROCE SURPRISED.

A pleasant surprise was given Mrs. Charles Groce last evening by the members of her Sunday school class of the Second Presbyterian church. The affair was in honor of her birthday anniversary. Mrs. Groce received two very pretty presents. The evening was spent with music and games. A dainty luncheon prepared by the guests was served. Those making up the party were Miss Inez Hasty, Miss Camilla Black, Miss Martha Smith, Miss Blanche Plummer, Miss Emily Plummer and Miss Mable Riebel.

## MISS NEAL A GUEST HERE.

Miss Camilla Neal of Indianapolis is visiting with Mrs. John Burns of North Thirteenth street for a few days.

## WILL GIVE DINNER.

A six o'clock dinner will be given this evening by Mrs. John Burns at her home on North Thirteenth street in honor of Miss Katherine Joyce of Hamilton, Ohio and Miss Camilla Neal of Indianapolis.

## WILL GIVE CONCERT.

The choir of the First Methodist church under the direction of Mrs. Grace Gorman will give a sacred concert Sunday evening at the church. The program will be announced in Sunday morning's music notes.

## ENTERTAINS INFORMALLY.

Miss Pearl McMillan was hostess last evening for an informal company at her home on South B street. The evening was spent socially and with games. A dainty luncheon was served. The guests were Marie Clements, Ruby Johnson, Elsie Commons, Gertrude Clark, Anna Muhl, Gladys Karch, Blanche Weidner, Bessie Kimball, Viola Montgomery, Pauline Wrede, Charles Muhl, Warren Baker, Rudolph Price, Morris Gay, Edward Hart, Roy Snyder, Carl Neidwenger, John Clements, Carl Reid and Lawrence Pfeiffer.

## MRS. KLUTER IS HOSTESS.

A delightful whist party was given yesterday afternoon by Mrs. Henry Kluter at her home on South Twelfth street. The house was beautifully decorated with garden flowers and ferns. Whist was played at three tables. Favors were presented to Mrs. George Scott and Mrs. Edward Cooper. A luncheon was served after the game. The guests were: Mrs. William Fry, Mrs. George Christman, Mrs. Sol Frankel, Mrs. Webb Pele, Mrs. Burton Gaines, Mrs. George Reid, Mrs. Edward Cooper, Mrs. George Scott, Mrs. E. R. Stover, Mrs. Howard Townsend, Mrs. Edward Klute and Mrs. Henry Wickemeyer.

## DANCING CLASS MEETS.

Mr. J. Walter Steinkamp organized a dancing class last evening in the Knights of Columbus hall. After the class had received its instructions, a nine o'clock dance followed. Piano and drums furnished the dance music.

## DANCING SCHOOL.

A dancing class was organized in the Odd Fellows hall last evening by Mrs. Charles Kolp. The galleries were filled with spectators an unusual thing for the opening evening. Mrs. Kolp will have a large class this year. The membership list includes a number of the younger society set of the city. After nine o'clock the former pupils of Mrs. Kolp enjoyed dancing. Piano and drums furnished the dance music.

## CLUB NOTES

**LUTHERAN HOME CIRCLE.** A meeting of the Lutheran Home Circle of the St. Paul's Lutheran church was held yesterday afternoon in the church chapel. The meeting was opened with devotional exercises. Mrs. Driftmeyer gave a reading which was followed by a solo rendered by Mrs. George Bartel. A luncheon was served. The circle meets the first Friday in each month at the chapel. The meetings are in the nature of social sessions.

**CELEBRATE PARENTS DAY.** The primary department of the Second Presbyterian church will celebrate parents day Sunday morning from

nine-fifteen until ten-fifteen o'clock. In connection with the regular work the children will give a program which they have been preparing. All parents and friends are invited to attend.

## AID SOCIETY MET.

The Aid society of the First Presbyterian church met yesterday afternoon in the church parlors. A number of important business matters were discussed. It was decided to hold a bazaar sometime in December.

## GIVE LUNCHEON.

This evening the Aid society of Grace Methodist church will serve a luncheon in the church dining room. The public is invited to attend.

## BOTH BOYS SAVED.

Louis Roan, a leading merchant of Noway, Mich., writes: "Three bottles of Foley's Honey and Tar absolutely cured my boy of a severe cough, and a neighbor's boy, who was so ill with a cold that the doctors gave him up, was cured by taking Foley's Honey and Tar." Nothing else is as safe and certain in results. A. G. Luken & Co.

## LIFE ON A WARSHIP.

Why the Men Are Allowed to Indulge in Athletic Sports.

To see a thirteen inch gun loaded and fired is a sight not to be forgotten. The projectile is thirteen inches in diameter, about three feet in length and weighs 1,100 pounds. The powder charge for target practice is 250 pounds. The cost for each shot is about \$500. When all is ready on the range the signal given sounds, there is a blinding flash, a roar like thunder and a jarring shock. Then you hear the whining scream of the shell, for all the world like a fast express rounding a sharp curve. The projectile is visible almost from the time it leaves the gun. You see it rip through the target and strike the water beyond, throwing up a column of liquid many feet high. The shell skips, much like the flat stone "skipper" of our boyhood, and again a column of water shoots up two miles or more farther out, to be repeated time and again. The shell in its flight can be watched without the aid of glasses for eight miles or more in clear weather.

While the life of a sailor, from captain down to apprentice, is an almost continual round of work, some time is found for athletic sports, such as boat racing, football and baseball. The object of this is to give the men recreation and at the same time to foster the spirit of competition. Besides, it makes the men easier to manage. The ship with a strong football or baseball team is the fastest race boat almost invariably has a happy and easily managed crew—a crew that will swear that its officers are the finest men in the world, and likewise the officers swear by such a crew. Some ships have training tables for their athletic teams, the expense usually being defrayed by the officers. The team or boat crew, as the case may be, is petted by the officers and idolized by the crew, and for some time before a hard contest the men are excused from various duties in order that they may give more time to training.

Every battleship and cruiser has its race boat, purchased by contributions from officers and men. The prices paid for these boats is as a rule, contingent upon their winning certain specified races. The builders are willing to take a chance, knowing that the crew will do its best to win. For a winning boat the price is often as much as \$1,000, while for a boat that proves less speedy the builder will accept \$500 or less. On the result of a fleet boat race as much as \$30,000 has been known to change hands, and large sums are also wagered on baseball and football games. This is, of course, contrary to the letter of the regulations, but the sporting instinct is as strong in the navy as elsewhere—and it is not always possible to hold down the lid.—Leslie's Weekly.

C. R. Kluger, the Jeweler, 1060 Virginia Ave., Indianapolis, Ind., writes: "I was so weak from kidney trouble that I could hardly walk a hundred feet. Four bottles of Foley's Kidney Remedy cleared my complexion, cured my backache and the irregularities disappeared, and I can now attend to business every day and recommend Foley's Kidney Remedy to all sufferers, as it cured me after the doctors and other remedies had failed." A. G. Luken & Co.

**A Genial Human Comedy.** Charles W. Collins, the able critic of the Chicago Inter Ocean, said of "Mary Jane's Pa." "A more genial, human, and altogether delightful comedy has not been seen in Chicago this season." Henry W. Savage will offer Henry E. Dixey in it at the Gennett next Tuesday.

**Wire Hairpins.** The wire hairpin was first made in 1545 in England. Prior to that wooden skewers were used.

Everybody buy a ticket to the Fall Festival Dance, Oct. 8th, at the Coliseum.

## The Sunday School Commentary

SERMON, OCT. 3, BY REV. D. M. STEARNS.

Our last lesson in the Acts left Paul and his companions at Jerusalem, whither they had just returned from Paul's third missionary journey, and there we resume the story and imagine ourselves present at the service, when, in the presence of James and the elders, Paul declared particularly what things God had wrought among the gentiles by His ministry, and with them we would glorify the Lord (verses 19, 20). Right here comes in our perplexity concerning the advice from the church to Paul that for peace sake he should conform to certain things which were not essential, but which were made much of by the Jews at Jerusalem who believed—the thousands of Jews who believed, but yet continued zealous of the law. That Paul should consent to this suggestion seems somewhat like doing what he condemned Peter for doing in Gal. ii, 11-14. There is always trouble when we depart from the simplicity that is in Christ (1 Cor. xi, 3) and seek to keep peace with legal Christians by conforming to their ways instead of standing fast in the liberty wherewith Christ has made us free (Gal. v, 1). Well, the plan did not work, for the Jews which were of Asia—succeeded in exciting the city against Paul, and he would have been killed had not the chief captain with centurions and soldiers rescued him from the mob who were beating him to death.

In Paul's defense, as recorded in the next chapter, he acknowledges that the Lord had said to him some time after his conversion, "Make haste and get thee quickly out of Jerusalem, for they will not receive thy testimony concerning me; depart, for I will send thee far hence unto the gentiles" (xxii, 18, 21). This, with chapter xxi, 4, and the events which followed Paul's return to Jerusalem at this time, causes me to think that perhaps there was something of Paul in all this and that his years of imprisonment might have been avoided. No one is qualified to throw any stones at him, for who is there that has not been at some time or other very set in his own way because he thought it was the Lord's way, notwithstanding the opinion and the advice of his most intimate fellow believers? Then see how the Lord overruled it all to give us His most helpful epistles from prison, in some of which we can almost hear the clanking of his chains, as some one has said. See Eph. iv, 1; Col. iv, 18.

But, to return to our story and to pursue it, Paul must have been strong, reminded of his own zeal against "the way" in past years as he heard the mob cry, "Away with him!" and a little later, "Away with such a doer from the earth, for it is not fit that he should live" (xxii, 20; xxiii, 22). The people were so violent that not only had the soldiers to rescue him from them, but they actually had to carry him. Asking permission to speak as he was about to be led into the castle, the chief captain was surprised that his prisoner could speak Greek, and then Paul had a new occasion to understand what it meant to be falsely accused and numbered with transgressors, for the captain asked him if he was not an Egyptian who had made an uproar and had led 4,000 murderers into the wilderness (verse 28). Paul acknowledged himself a blasphemer and a persecutor (1 Tim. i, 13), but to be reckoned a captain of 4,000 murderers was a pretty heavy accusation. As the chief captain we must be content for this sake to have laid to our charge things we know not (Ps. xlv, 11). Paul's testimony for himself was that he was a Jew of Tarsus, a citizen of no mean city. In xxi, 25, and back in xvi, 37, he pleads that he is a Roman citizen, a citizenship not purchased with money, but his by birth. Because of a great price, even the precious blood of Christ, paid for our redemption, all who receive Him are thus born from above and become citizens of that holy city of the new Jerusalem (John i, 12, 13; Phil. iii, 20). Being citizens of such a city, how glad we should be to bear anything for His sake who at such infinite cost has made us such, and how eager we should be to have others enrolled as such citizens, for any one from any part of the wide world may have the privilege.

Paul addressed the multitude in Hebrew, and when they heard him speak in that language they kept the more silent. He rehearsed the story of his birth and education and his zeal toward God such as they were that day manifesting. Then he told how Jesus of Nazareth, risen from the dead and ascended to heaven, had appeared to him on the way to Damascus and convinced him that He was Israel's Messiah and the Saviour of all men and that he was to bear the good news to all men of forgiveness of sins through His name. When they heard of his being sent to the gentiles they as Jews had no use for such a man, cast off their clothes, threw dust into the air and made such an uproar that the chief captain was only prevented from scourging him that he might find out what he had been talking about (for he had been speaking in Hebrew) by Paul's question, "Is it lawful for you to scourge a man that is a Roman and uncondemned?" (xxii, 2).

## Christian Endeavor--Home Missions

BY REV. S. H. DOYLE.

Topic—Life lessons for me from the book of Ephesians—Eph. iv, 1-6, 32. Inasmuch as the title of this book is not found in some manuscripts and further that it contains no personal salutations, Ephesians is thought by some to have been a circular letter, sent first to Ephesus and then to be read in other churches of Asia Minor. This was not uncommon with the Apostle Paul. In Col. iv, 16, he instructs the Colossians after reading their letter to send it to Laodicea and also for them to read his letter to the Laodiceans. But while we may not hold this opinion we can see from the character of the Epistle that it was well adapted for such a purpose.

Ephesians was not written because of any peculiar difficulties in the church at Ephesus. It is a strong, stimulating letter to gentle Christians encouraging them to "walk worthy of their high calling" in spite of the many temptations to lapse into paganism. For those at Ephesus it was a difficult matter to live a sincere Christian life. Ephesus was the great port of Asia Minor. Its people were rich and licentious and fanatical. There was the statue of the goddess Diana, and their religious fanaticism was seen when in a demonstration against Paul they cried out for his death. "Great is Diana of the Ephesians!" But the Ephesians must have been faithful, for Paul has no word of censure or condemnation for them as for the Corinthians. They should thus teach us a great lesson. The world's allurements are many, but it is not a means of grace to help us on to God. Like the Ephesians, we should stand fast. Instead of conforming to this world we should "walk worthy of the high calling of God."

Ephesians naturally falls into two divisions, of three chapters each: I. Doctrinal, II. Practical. In the doctrinal part Paul exalts the glorious work made heirs by the death and resurrection and exaltation of Christ, contrasts their condition as Christians with that of their former condition as pagans, and speaks of the mystery which made it possible for them to become Christians, praying, after the manner of the Lord's Prayer, that they may enjoy the highest spiritual privileges. In the practical part he exhorts them to unity, warns them against certain immoralities, urges them in all the relations of life to consecrate themselves to God, and that they may withstand the wiles of the devil, to put on the whole armor of God. The study of this book cannot but result in a spiritual uplift to every Christian Endeavorer.

## BIBLE READINGS.

Eph. i, 1-6; ii, 1-10; 12-22; iii, 1-7; 14-21; iv, 1-16; v, 15-21; vi, 1-4, 5-9; 10-19; 1 Tim. ii, 5-7.

## What Makes a Good Social.

The kind of social gathering is of less importance than the results that flow from it, and almost any social managed in the right way will produce good results, just as good corn will grow in almost any soil if it is well cultivated. The old fashioned social is good where people just stand around and chat, if they do stand around and chat.

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## Little Mary Recites for Anty Drudge.

Anty Drudge—"Now say it again, Dearie. It's every word true."

Little Mary—"See my nice, new party frock, So clean and fresh and bright. Anty washed it with Fels-Naptha; That's why it is so white."

## Just a few of the thousands of unsolicited testimonials regarding Fels-Naptha soap: