

SOCIETY

Pleasures of the Week. Mrs. C. E. Burnham was hostess at a delightful 1 o'clock luncheon on Friday in honor of Mrs. C. O. Johnson and Mrs. C. R. Allen of Durant, Okla., and Mrs. Culver of Chicago.

Mrs. N. A. Huse was hostess at a 1 o'clock luncheon on Thursday complimentary to Mrs. Lau and Mrs. Culver of Chicago and Mrs. C. O. Johnson of Durant, Okla. In the game of bridge that followed the lunch, the honors went to Mrs. Culver.

Miss Mary Johnson entertained at a dinner party a number of friends Tuesday night. Among the guests were: Misses Hazel McDonald, Pierce, Edith Herman, Maud Rees, Rossella Cole, Verna Coryell, Opal Coryell, Mary Odiorne, Ruth Shaw.

Mrs. R. S. Lackey entertained at a Kensington on Tuesday afternoon for her mother, Mrs. Swygard of Maquoketa, Ia., and her sister, Mrs. Sharid of Aberdeen, S. D. There were ten guests. A three-course tea was served at 5 o'clock.

Mrs. Clarence Cox, assisted by Mrs. Guy Woodbury and Mrs. Mandelko, entertained the Royal Neighbor club Tuesday afternoon. The afternoon was a very enjoyable one.

Mrs. C. S. Parker and Mrs. J. S. Mathewson were at home very informally from 2 to 5 o'clock on Tuesday in honor of Mrs. W. H. Johnson of Denver.

The Jennie Wren club met with Ruth and Daisy Davenport on Wednesday afternoon. The little hostesses served a nice lunch for their guests.

The Kings' daughters had a pleasant meeting with Miss Doris Tappert on Tuesday afternoon.

Personals.

Mrs. Ella Gettett of Atkinson, W. F. Matson of Lincoln and Miss Rosa Aarhus of Canton, S. D., have been visiting at the home of Mrs. Clarence Cox for the past week.

Mrs. C. O. Johnson of Durant, Okla., visited with Mrs. W. N. Huse the past week. Mrs. C. R. Allen of Durant, came over from Hawarden to visit with Mrs. Johnson and will visit here for a time.

Charles Bridge, Harold Morrison, Guy Parish, Lowell Erskine and Charles Durland are enjoying an outing at Crystal Lake.

Miss Alma Etting of Grand Island, who has been the guest of Mrs. C. J. Bullock the past week, expects to return home Monday.

Mrs. Frank Roach and son of Clinton, Ia., were guests of Mrs. P. Stafford and other old time friends during the week.

Mrs. H. L. Snyder of Omaha left at noon today for her home after a few days' visit with friends.

Harlan Johnson arrived Thursday evening from Denver for a visit with friends and relatives.

Miss Fale Burnham went to Beemer today to spend a week in the home of Mrs. A. Beemer.

Coming Events.

Mrs. H. E. Warrick and Mrs. E. P. Weatherly will entertain a few friends at lunch on Tuesday.

Mrs. J. S. Mathewson will entertain at a 1 o'clock luncheon on Wednesday.

Beveridge-Gilbert.

At the home of the bride's uncle, J. W. France, at Omaha, at noon on Thursday occurred the wedding of Miss Alice Miles Beveridge, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Beveridge of Norfolk, and W. E. Gilbert of Kellogg, Ida. At 4:10 the young couple boarded a train for Spokane, Portland and other western coast cities where they will spend the summer, later returning to Kellogg, Ida. The bride's mother, Mrs. R. L. Beveridge, and Mrs. C. H. Pilger were present at the wedding.

Miss Beveridge attended the Norfolk high school, later going to Boise, Ida., where she finished her education at the St. Margaret hall. It was while she was in Idaho that Miss Beveridge met Mr. Gilbert, who is now manager of the Index mine of the Couer d'Alene district. Besides being a stockholder in the Index mine, Mr. Gilbert is financially connected with many other gold mines of that district, where he also has large timber claims. On their honeymoon the young couple will spend a few weeks on the large ranch of the groom on the Oregon coast.

Excursion Rates.

Nebraska State Fair, Lincoln, via the Northwestern Line. Tickets on sale September 4 to 9; return limit September 12. Grand demonstration of the Agricultural Live Stock, Industrial and Educational interests of the state. Apply to ticket agents The North-Western Line.

HARDING FIGHTS FOR LIFE'S GOAL

Ohio Editor Shaped Career With Statehouse at Columbus as Ultimate Destination—Curious Combination of Erstwhile Political Foes Name Him.

By JAMES A. EDGERTON. THE nomination of Warren G. Harding for governor of Ohio not only gives assurance of one of the warmest fights in the history of Buckeye politics, which has not been entirely devoid of warm fights, but also holds out a welcome promise that in some rare instances the newspaper man may come into his own.

Harding has been a newspaper man ever since he was nineteen years old, or all of the time at least when not engaged in holding office or stumping the state. He took a paper when everybody said it was going to die and had to borrow money to raise the purchase price. That called for a large combination of faith and grit, and the same qualities were required for some years afterward to keep the thing going.

Go it did, however, which was fortunate from several standpoints. For one thing it gave the Republicans of Ohio a candidate for governor when they needed one very much, and for another it prevented Harding's cheerful friends, who had predicted the paper's early demise, from coming around and saying, "I told you so."

Circumstances Favor Harding.

Harding's nomination came as the result of a peculiar combination. It was practically the field against George B. Cox of Cincinnati and his candidate, Judge O. B. Brown of Dayton. James R. Garfield had announced that if he did not get his platform his name would not go before the convention, and when the "progressive" tariff plank, the recall and certain other of the Garfield planks were rejected by the resolution committee he made good his word. Carmel A. Thompson, one of the three leading candidates before the convention and regarded in some quarters as a favorite of Senator Dick, also withdrew.

This narrowed the fight practically to Brown and Harding, although there were scattering votes for other candidates, Garfield and Nicholas Longworth receiving the bulk of these.

One of the most stirring features of the balloting was the attempt of Cuyahoga county to start a stampede for Longworth. Mrs. Longworth, who was seated in the gallery, was observed to frown at this and vigorously shake her head, looking the while intently at her husband on the platform, who had a frown on his own face. Both, however, joined in the applause when the advance of the Harding wave submerged all other candidates.

Old Enemies In Alliance.

Politics never made stranger bed-fellows than in the joining of forces that led to Harding's nomination. Garfield was there with the "progressive" strength and, although he had aroused the hostility of the administration by his attitude in the Ballinger-Pinchot controversy, he readily joined hands with the Taft forces to prevent the nomination of the Cox candidate.

Harding had been referred to as a Foraker candidate, yet, despite the old Foraker-Taft feud, the administration was forced to accept him. The result was practically a Taft-Garfield-Foraker-Burton combination. It is a long-lived political animosity which survives the year of its birth. The political enemies of yesterday become the friendship of today and are again the enemies of tomorrow.

Harding has long been known as the best "stump speaker in Ohio." Anybody who is acquainted with Ohio stump speakers realizes the transcendent quality of that praise. Originally a Blaine man, he later became a worshiper at the shrine of Foraker. Now he is a leader in his own right. For some years a state senator, he was afterward offered the nomination for congress, but declined, one reason given by his friends being that he already had the gubernatorial bee in his bonnet. It was a case of hope deferred, however, for the nearest he could get to the governor's chair was his election as lieutenant governor, which did not carry the power to shake the official plum tree.

Editor of College Paper.

Harding was born in 1865, the son of a physician who served in the civil war. He had the journalistic bug even in college, where he was one of the editors of the campus paper. No sooner was he graduated than he started on his newspaper career on the old family mule, riding it into Marion, the county seat. It may be that that particular mule will become as famous as those driven by James A. Garfield on the township. It may be that the particular load of ambition it carried was then started on his journey to the governorship of a great state, and who knows to what greater heights? It is hard to keep an Ohio governor down, especially if he succeeds in holding his job a second term. And that brings us to Harding.

The friends of Governor Harmon are quite frank in saying that this year's campaign is but preliminary to the White House in 1912. Possibly that is one reason that William H. Taft has shown a sifil interest in the outcome. The careers of Harmon and of Taft have been strangely intermingled. They were born in the same county, and, while it is not on record that they courted the same girl,

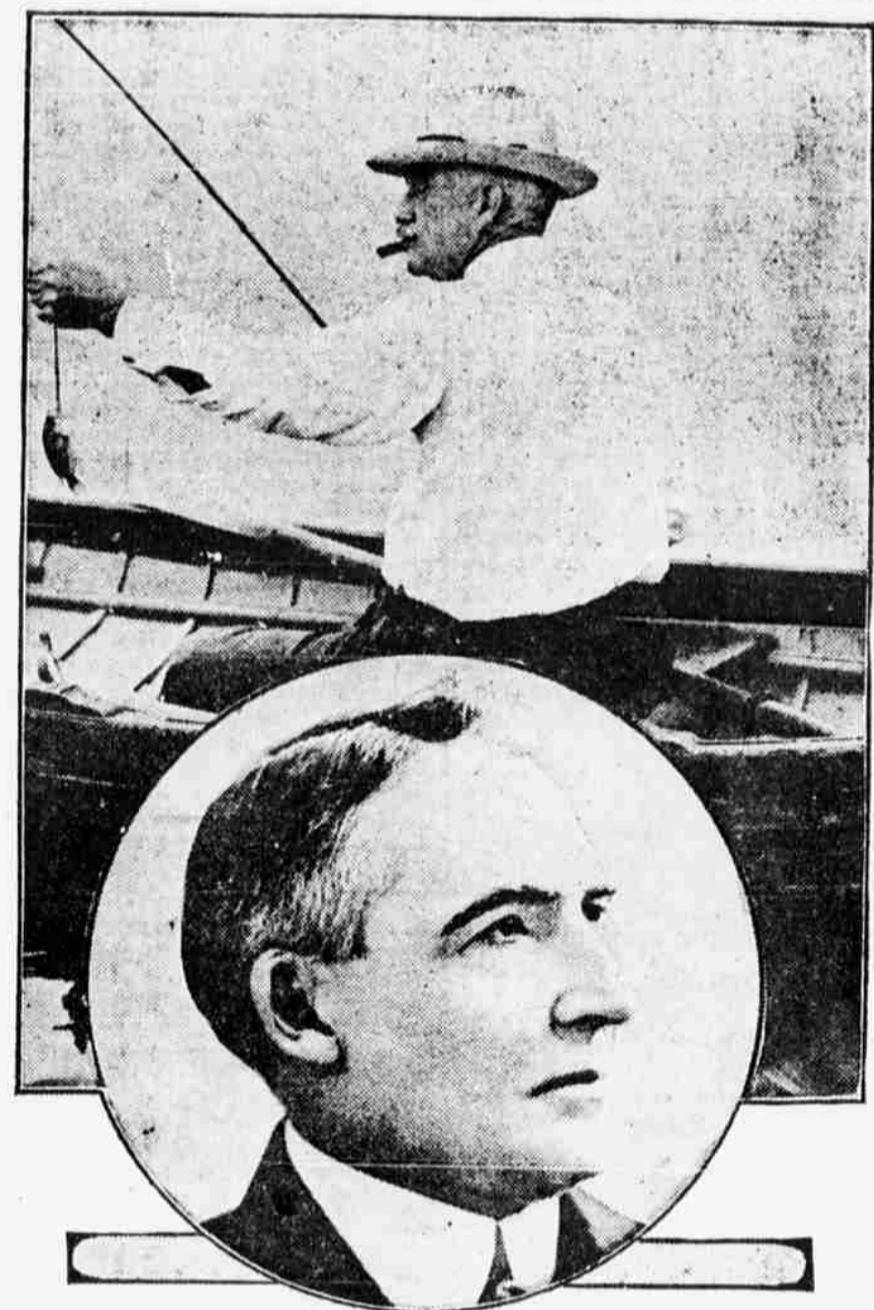
Presidency In 1912 Greatest Prize In Buckeye Battle. Harmon's Re-election May Mean Rejection of Taft and Pushing of Governor Into White House.

It is certain they have held the same offices and no doubt will seek to do so in future.

When Harmon resigned the judgeship in Cincinnati Taft was appointed to fill the vacancy. Stranger yet, the appointment was made by Joseph B. Foraker, then governor. Somewhat later Grover Cleveland, in looking over the country for an attorney general, saw the lank and somewhat rugged form of Harmon, who up to that time had been known only as a lawyer whose fame extended scarcely beyond his own town.

Another Parallel Seen.

Again Harmon's path paralleled that of Mr. Taft, who some years later became secretary of war in the cabinet of Theodore Roosevelt. The governor's friends insist that the parallel is to go further. In being elected president in 1908, they only insist that Taft beat Harmon to it. All of which makes it more than ever plain that it



Copyright by American Press Association. GOVERNOR JUDSON HARMON AND WARREN G. HARDING, REPUBLICAN OPPONENT IN OHIO RACE.

is not a mere state fight that is occupying the attention of Ohio this year, but one chock full of presidential politics.

That it will be one of the hottest fights in the history of the state is assured not only by the big stakes involved, but by the character of the two men themselves. While Harmon has never been referred to as the best stumper in the state, he has a sort of Uncle Jud way of appealing to his audiences that is most effective. Moreover, he will have certain ammunition in the way of printing and other scandals at Columbus that will not be lost on Ohio voters. He will make his campaign largely on state issues, while the Republican platform indicates that Harding's fight will follow national lines.

It is understood the president insisted that in his own state there should be a vigorous defense of the Payne-Aldrich tariff. The Democrats can hardly refuse this gage of battle, and hence the outcome in the Buckeye State should give a clear line on the attitude of American voters on the tariff law. Indeed, Mr. Taft naturally feels that the outcome in his own state will be regarded as a verdict on his own administration.

Harmon Noted For Independence.

Governor Harmon is nearly ten years older than his opponent, having been born in 1846. Both are graduates of Ohio colleges and both have made their own way in the world. Harmon was originally a Republican, but broke away in the Greeley campaign. For a time in the early seventies he was connected with a People's party movement in Ohio, but later became a Democrat. He has always shown independence in politics, however, and on more than one occasion has broken with the machine in local matters. Even as governor he has not always been in harmony with the party managers.

Before the convention which renominated him for governor he locked horns with William J. Bryan on the subject of nominating a candidate for United States senator. The governor was against taking that action and won out. He also opposed a public utilities commission, by which he further alienated some of the Bryan-Johnson wing of his party. His latest conspicuous action as governor in the Newark affair, where he took a decid-

ed stand against the mayor, although that official was a Democrat, shows something of the same independent spirit.

Proves His Courage.

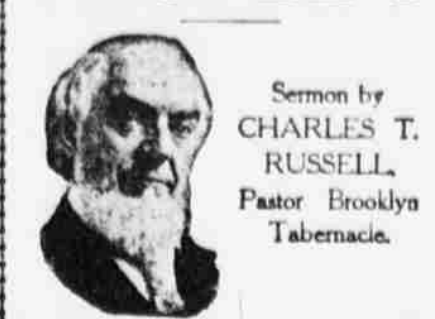
In his campaign against graft and official peculation Governor Harmon has exhibited an equal courage. He has not made a great deal of noise as governor, but his quiet efficiency has attracted the notice of the country. At the first meeting of the house of governors he was chosen to preside, and when the body called at the White House President Taft singled him out for a compliment. This is the sort of man Warren G. Harding has to beat before attaining the ambition of his life.

As to Harding being the best campaigner in Ohio there is distinguished authority. President Taft says, adding, "with the possible exception of Foraker."

In his campaign for the nomination, which he made frankly and without mock modesty, Mr. Harding held aloof from factions. Although classed as a Foraker man, he had in 1908 practically repudiated Foraker. That was at the time the Cincinnati senator attacked Taft. Yet the Foraker followers throughout the state rallied to Harding in this year's contest for the nomination, so that the breach, if the disagreement ever reached the stage of being called a breach, may be considered healed.

Another incident showing the quality of the Republican candidate was his

PEOPLE'S PULPIT...



Sermon by CHARLES T. RUSSELL, Pastor Brooklyn Tabernacle.

The Vengeance of Eternal Fire

"Even as Sodom and Gomorrah and the cities about them... are set forth for an example, suffering the vengeance of eternal fire" (Jude 7).

LYNN, MASS., August 14.—Pastor Russell of Brooklyn Tabernacle spoke here twice today to large and attentive audiences. We report one of his discourses from the above. He said in part—

My text is one of the strongest of those which once we erroneously misunderstood to teach the eternal torment of the non-elect. Coming to the text with our minds filled with the wrong impressions respecting the character of the Almighty Creator and respecting his purposes toward humanity it is easy for us to misunderstand the words of St. Jude. So deeply were the erroneous thoughts impressed upon our minds from childhood that, irrational though they were, we considered them fundamental theology. In like manner we wrested to our own confusion and injury many Scriptures, reading into them what they do not say and ignoring what they do say. As, for instance, the messages of Holy Writ to the effect that "all the wicked will God destroy"; that "the wages of sin is death"; that "the soul that sinneth, it shall die"; that there is no eternal life out of Christ. All these and others we warped and twisted away from their beautiful and simple teaching, and made out of them "doctrines of devils" with which we alarmed ourselves and those committed to our instruction.

We thank God that gradually the eyes of our understanding are opening to discern the great Truth that the testing of the Church in the present Age and the testing of the world at large in the coming Age will be as to worthiness for eternal life or worthiness of eternal death—everlasting destruction—the Second Death from which there will be no redemption, no resurrection, no recovery. As St. Peter declares, Those who enter into it will be, like brute beasts, made to be taken and destroyed—annihilated.

Sodom's Guilt and Punishment.

Sodom and surrounding cities were profane and licentious to the extreme and Divine Justice decreed that their course must not continue, but that they should be made an example of—a lesson to others of the Divine displeasure against all such licentiousness. Accordingly we read that fire and brimstone were rained down from heaven to the utter destruction of those cities, the place of which is now marked by the Dead Sea. The Sodomites were obliterated and only their name and history have come down to us. Their utter destruction by eternal fire or heavenly fire rained upon them was a complete destruction. Their experience pictures forth the utter destruction of all whom God will finally reject as unworthy of eternal life. That fire and brimstone would be rained upon all, but that utter destruction will come upon all disapproved by the Almighty. Who thinks that St. Jude meant that the fire that destroyed the Sodomites was an eternal one? Who ever thinks that it is still burning as a literal blaze should take a look at the picture of the Dead Sea and note that there are no fires there. The thought is that the fire, which is a symbol of destruction, did its work thoroughly, completely, leaving not a vestige of these condemned to destruction.

The Sodomites all went to hell—to the Bible hell—to the state of death. But they did not go to the hell which was manufactured by our forefathers during the dark ages—a hell of eternal torture. We have Bible testimony on the subject, which we will produce. They are unconscious now like the remainder of the dead, waiting for the resurrection. And the resurrection opportunity will come to them, as well as to all the remainder of Adam's race; because they, as well as all others, are redeemed by the precious blood of Christ—by the sacrifice which he finished at Calvary. This is not speculative. We have the words of the Master himself on the subject. Let us take our information, our wisdom from the proper quarter. Then our doubts and fears will speedily flee away.

Not a Second Chance.

We will produce the Bible testimony showing that the Sodomites will be released and come forth during the mediatorial reign of Messiah to enjoy a share of the blessings then to be poured out upon Israel and the world; and to have an opportunity of coming into harmony with God and gaining eternal life. But we know that straightway somebody will say, No, Pastor Russell, that would be a second chance, and God has nowhere promised a second chance to any. Furthermore it would be belittling to the Divine Government to suppose that God, after giving one fair trial to a man and reaching a decision would condescend to give him another trial, as though Divine Justice were unable to determine the worthiness or unworthiness of the individual for eternal life in one trial or testing.

We fully agree with this sentiment, but call attention to the fact that the Sodomites did not enjoy one trial for life. They and all mankind were "born in sin, shapen in iniquity; in sin did their mothers conceive them." They were born under the sentence, "Dying thou shalt die." Neither they nor anyone else, therefore, could be placed upon trial for a future life everlasting or death everlasting, until released from the original sentence of death under which all were born. And no release from that death sentence was granted to anybody until the Redeemer came and died, "the Just for the unjust," that, "as by a man came death, by a man also might come the resurrection of the dead."

Only those, therefore, who have been born since Jesus' day could be released from the original penalty, or could be placed on trial for life or death eternal. Only the Church, therefore, accepts this proposition. To this agrees the words of the Apostle, "If we sin wilfully after that we have come to a knowledge of the Truth, there remaineth no more sacrifice for sin (such having enjoyed and misused their share of the original sacrifice)—nothing but a fearful looking forward to judgment sentence and fiery indignation, which will devour the adversaries of God—in the Second Death (Hebrews x, 26). The Sodomites, therefore, did not enjoy any chance of eternal life. They knew not "the only name given under heaven or amongst men whereby we must be saved." Not only so, but the majority of mankind since Jesus' day have never heard the Gospel in its true sense of the word hearing—They have never understood, never appreciated, it fully, rightly.

More Tolerable For Sodomites.

It may astonish some to know that Jesus, speaking of the judgment or trial of the world during the coming age, during his mediatorial Kingdom, declared that that trial would be less severe upon the Sodomites than upon some of those people to whom he preached, who would also have a share in the opportunities of that great epoch—an opportunity, with the Sodomites, of reconciliation to God and the attainment of eternal life. His words were, "Woe unto you Chorazin and Bethsaida, for if the mighty works which have been done in you, had been done in Sodom and Gomorrah, they would have repented long ago in sackcloth and ashes. Therefore I say unto you, It shall be more tolerable for Tyre and Sidon in the day of judgment [the world's trial time, the Millennium] than for you (Matthew II, 23, 25). What more could we ask upon this subject? What higher authority could be invoked than the Great Judge himself?

It will not do to say that Jesus did not refer to the same licentious Sodomites mentioned by St. Jude in our text. It will not do to say that Jesus meant some Sodomites living in his day, because there were none. The Master distinctly tells us that "the same day that Lot went out of Sodom it rained down fire and brimstone from heaven and destroyed them all" (Luke xvii, 29). When our Lord declares that "it shall be more tolerable for Sodom in the day of judgment than for Chorazin" and the other cities in which he preached, he implies that it will still be tolerable for those people who heard him and who rejected his message.

"Thus It Is Written."

This Gospel Age which began with our Lord's sufferings and trying experiences, and which has continued those experiences with his followers, has for its object the preparation, the qualification, of those who will be the Judges of the world in the coming Age. They must all be developed in the fruits and graces of the Holy Spirit—"meekness, patience, brotherly kindness, love," else that will not be fit to be the Judges of mankind by and by. It is required that all become copies of the Redeemer, God's dear Son. St. Paul tells us this, saying, "Know ye not that the saints shall judge the world?" and that God has foreordained that all of these judges must be copies of his Son? (Romans viii, 29; I Corinthians xi, 2).

Come back with me to the Old Testament Scriptures and note how the Divine Spirit dictated this matter of the future trial of the Sodomites to one of the prophets and caused it to be written for our instruction. Alas! as Jesus said, we have been "slow of heart to believe all that the prophets have spoken" (Luke xxiv, 25). Through Ezekiel the Prophet, the Lord explains that when the restitution time shall come at the Second Advent of our Lord in the glory of his Kingdom, then the Divine blessing will come upon Israel now cast off. Nor will the blessing of Messiah's Kingdom come upon Israel only! It will extend to all the families of the earth. Through the Prophet the Lord specially emphasized to Israel her two sister nations, Sodom and Samaria. The Lord pointed out that in the day of their pride and prosperity they despised these sister nations as being far beneath them and unworthy of their notice in every way. But in the restitution times (Acts III, 19) they will be glad to have a share of the Divine favor in conjunction with those nations formerly despised.

"To You It Is Given."

We are well aware that only the few can see the beauties of this subject as we see them. We are aware that only those to whom "it is given to know" will understand in the sense of fully appreciating the depth of the Divine message. But we are sure that all such will rejoice more and more in the God of our salvation, as they come to appreciate his worthiness of our love and confidence and devotion. As for those who shall under Divine tests prove themselves sympathetic with iniquity, we are glad that the Divine sentence is that they shall have from the Eternal One a destruction total, complete—one from which there will be no recovery, no redemption, no resurrection. "They shall be as though they had not been." But all the willing and the obedient shall have the blessing of the Lord unto life eternal—either on the spirit plane as members of the Church of the firstborn or on the human plane as members of the saved Israel restored to human perfection.

Easy.

"She's made a fool of that young fellow." "Well, she didn't have to economize on the raw material."—Baltimore American.

Conscience.

In the commission of evil another is but one witness against thee; thou art a thousand against thyself. Another thou mayest avoid—thyself thou canst not.—Quarles. It is better to suffer wrong than to do it, and happier to be sometimes cheated than not to trust.—Johnson.

... as thou hast done ... Re- hold, this was the iniquity of thy sister Sodom, pride, fulness of bread, and abundance of idleness was to her, ... neither did she strengthen the hand of the poor and the needy. And they were haughty, and committed abomination before me; therefore I took them away as I saw good. [God did not see good to take them to a hell of eternal torture; but he did see good to destroy them and to make them an example of the destruction of all ultimately displeasing to him after enjoying a knowledge of his grace and an opportunity for eternal life.] "Thou also which hast condemned thy sister nations bare thine own shame for thy sins. They are more righteous than thou (as Jesus declared). When I shall bring again their captivity [bring them from the prison-house of death] ... then will I bring again the captivity of thy captives in the midst of them; that thou mayest bear thine own shame and mayest be confounded in all that thou hast done. In that thou art a comfort unto them. When thy sisters Sodom and her daughters shall return to their former estate, and Samaria and her daughters return to their former estate, then thou and thy daughters shall return to your former estate ... I will remember my Covenant with thee in the days of thy youth and I will establish unto them an everlasting Covenant [the New Law Covenant of which Messiah is the Mediator and which, under his Mediatorial Kingdom shall bless Israel and all who will come into Israel under the glorious terms of that New Covenant] (Jeremiah xxxi, 31). "Then thou shalt remember thy ways and be ashamed when thou shalt receive thy sisters, thine elder and thy younger; and I will give them unto thee for daughters, but not by thy Covenant [not under your present Law Covenant, but under the New Law Covenant and its better Mediator] ... that thou mayest remember and be confounded and never open thy mouth any more, because of thy shame, when I am pacified toward thee for all that thou hast done, saith the Lord God" (Ezekiel xvi, 48-63).

Length and Breadth—Height and Depth.

How wonderful it at first seems to us to find that we really have a good kind, loving God, and not an unmerciful and vengeful one! So grossly were we deceived respecting his character, by the traditions handed down from the past, that we gave him the reverence of fear, rather than that of love and devotion. The clearer light comes to us as a fresh revelation of the meaning of the Apostle's words when he wrote about "lengths and breadths and heights and depths of love of God, which passeth all understanding." The words of the Lord through the prophet come to our minds. "Fear not their fear, neither be afraid." "Their fear of me is not of me, but is taught by the precepts of man." "As the heavens are higher than the earth, so are my ways higher than your ways and my plans higher than your plans." Oh! Thank God that it is so! To all eternity we shall praise God that he did not allow our forefathers to make him or change his character. Yes, and he is the same yesterday, today and forever. He changes not. The great, wise, just, loving plan for the salvation of mankind which he is now carrying out was the very one "which he purposed in himself before the world was created." The plan of selecting the Church through fiery trials, through the straight gate and narrow way, for nineteen centuries, was what he purposed in advance; for the Apostle says that he foreknew the Church in Christ.

Likewise the times of restitution soon to come for the world of mankind he foreknew and predestinated, and made all the arrangements for, just as they are being carried out now. The end will be glorious. His name will shine resplendently when the mists have cleared away, and when the Sun of Righteousness shall arise with healing in his beams, scattering all the darkness and degradation of sin and iniquity.

"Then we'll see what God hath wrought! Then we'll praise him, praise him as we ought."

"To You It Is Given."

We are well aware that only the few can see the beauties of this subject as we see them. We are aware that only those to whom "it is given to know" will understand in the sense of fully appreciating the depth of the Divine message. But we are sure that all such will rejoice more and more in the God of our salvation, as they come to appreciate his worthiness of our love and confidence and devotion. As for those who shall under Divine tests prove themselves sympathetic with iniquity, we are glad that the Divine sentence is that they shall have from the Eternal One a destruction total, complete—one from which there will be no recovery, no redemption, no resurrection. "They shall be as though they had not been." But all the willing and the obedient shall have the blessing of the Lord unto life eternal—either on the spirit plane as members of the Church of the firstborn or on the human plane as members of the saved Israel restored to human perfection.

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