



MEAL time—Eager children! Hungry grown-ups—Keen appetites to be appeased—And

Libby's Sliced Dried Beef

Creamed or plain it makes a dandy dish. It's easy to prepare—supreme in quality, and costs no more than ordinary kinds.

In Glass Jars or Tins At Every Grocer
Libby, McNeill & Libby Chicago



A Puzzle.
"Birds of a feather flock together."
"How about a rooster and a crow?"

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, always pain, cures wind colic, 25c a bottle.

A Bad Break.
Slasher—Been in a fight,
Masher—No. I tried to flirt with a pretty suffragette.—Judge.

Paxtine Antiseptic sprayed into the nasal passages is a surprisingly successful remedy for catarrh. At drug-gists, 25c a box or sent postpaid on receipt of price by The Paxton Toilet Co., Boston, Mass.

Her Engagements.
Miss Vivian is very much of a flirt and she has been engaged to a dozen young men during the few seasons she has been on the eligible list. A few days ago she said to her father: "Pa, you may congratulate me on having acquired a new object of my affection."
"I am glad to hear it," he replied. "I hope you are as happy with him as you will be with the next one."

Rare Books for Harvard.
Harry Elkins Widener, who was lost in the Titanic, had a very valuable collection of books, and these will go to Harvard university. His grandfather, P. A. B. Widener, will provide a building in which the books will be adequately housed. The collection includes a first folio Shakespeare, a copy of Shakespeare's poems in the original binding, and what is described as the finest collection in the world of Robert Louis Stevenson's works.

Sounds Better.
The feeling of many men with regards to public office is much the same as that which a certain distinguished Frenchman had toward the academy—that group of forty who are called "the immortals." He was asked one day why he did not propose his candidacy for the academy.
"Ah," said he, "if I applied and were admitted, some one might ask, 'Why is he in it?' and I should much rather hear it asked, 'Why isn't he in it?'"—Christian Register.

Red Cross Seals Being Printed.
Seventy-five million Red Cross seals are now being printed for the holiday sale of these anti-tuberculosis stickers for 1912. The National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis, which in co-operation with the American Red Cross will conduct the sale, makes this announcement and states further that the outlook this year is bright for a higher sale than ever before.

The seal this year is said to be the best of its kind that the Red Cross has ever issued. The design is in three colors, red, green and gray. A Santa Claus head in the three colors is shown in the center surrounded by holly wreaths. In each corner is a small red cross. The seal bears the greeting, "Merry Christmas, Happy New Year, American Red Cross, 1912."

To The Last Mouthful

no enjoys a bowl of crisp, delightful

Post Toasties

with cream or stewed fruit—or both.

Some people make an entire breakfast out of this combination.

Try it!

"The Memory Lingers"

Sold by Grocers.

Postum Cereal Company, Limited, Battle Creek, Mich., U. S. A.

The Denial of Christ's Resurrection and Its Results

By Rev. William Evans, D. D.,
Director Bible Course of Moody Bible Institute, Chicago

TEXT—1 Cor. 15:14-18, 29-32—"And if Christ be not risen, then is our preaching vain, and your faith is also vain. Yea, and we are found false witnesses of God; because we have testified of God that he raised up Christ; whom he raised not up, if so be that the dead rise not. For if the dead rise not, then is not Christ raised: And if Christ be not raised, your faith is vain; ye are yet in your sins."

In the last address on this subject we saw that the denial of Christ's resurrection made our preaching vain, our faith vain, and left us still in our sins. We now proceed to set forth some further results of such denial.



IV. If Christ be not risen from the dead then we are found false witnesses.

The word "found" means to be detected or discovered in the perpetration of a fraud. It is a word used for judgments regarding moral character and conduct, and conveys the idea of discovering and detecting forgery and falsity.

In using this word, the apostle would say that in proclaiming to the Corinthians the doctrine of the resurrection of Christ, he and the other apostles had been guilty of perpetrating fraud upon them.

If Christ be not risen, then the apostles are false witnesses; not witnesses deluded, mistaken, deceived, the victims of an hallucination, which was the result of an over-wrought brain and imagination, but false witnesses. Deluded? say the apostle, we cannot be; victims of an over-wrought imagination, innocent but deceived enthusiasts—all this is impossible, we are down-right deceivers; we have willingly, knowingly perpetrated a fraud upon the church in claiming that Christ rose from the dead; we are down-right deceivers. The strange thing about the apostle's statement is that the idea of delusion or hallucination is wholly absent from his argument. It does not seem to have occurred to him to mention it. Even the possibility of it is too remote to be spoken of.

To the apostle, the resurrection of Christ is a truth or a falsehood, a reality or a fraud, a thing of sincerity or of deceit, a fact or a mistake. There is no loophole of escape—the resurrection is either a fact or a falsehood, a reality or a sham, and such persons as the apostles were guilty of perpetrating it.

Paul feels that the stigma of falsehood has been put upon him. He feels that he has been stung by an insult. Somebody has not believed him—has made him out to be a liar. His testimony in effect is this: I have seen the risen Christ; I have talked with him; I have received my commission from him. To challenge my statement is to challenge my character, my veracity, my understanding, my reason.

V. If Christ be not risen from the dead then we have no God who is worthy of our trust.

To attribute to a person a good or glorious act, which it is well known that he never performed, is to cause that person to be suspected of having prompted the false assertion. So the testimony of the apostle would lead men to think that God had inspired men to tell lies about him.

Many think that they can still have faith in God, that they still have left a God whom they can trust and in whom they can repose their faith, even though they do not accept the resurrection of Jesus Christ. The apostle says plainly, This is not so; if we have no risen Christ, neither have we a God in whom we can trust. Note the serious point here. "Paul preached God, he commended God, and the justice of God as shown in raising his holy son from the dead. But if Jesus Christ is not risen from the dead, then we have no such God. If one like Jesus Christ is still left dead, if one be so good as Jesus was and still be deprived of life, what kind of a God have we? We have no God in whom we can trust; it is no use trying to be good. The end is a skull and a few ashes. 'We have testified of God,' says Paul, 'we have justified God, but we are found false witnesses of him if Jesus Christ did not rise from the dead. Have you considered what that point means? The modern man often assumes that he is already in possession of a God with a reliable character, whatever you make of Jesus Christ. But there is something in the career and in the issue of the career of Jesus Christ that makes a good God in this tragic world incredible unless Christ be risen from the dead. Jesus went through the worst sufferings that any man ever suffered. He sounded the depths of the world's tragedy. Now if he has been raised from the dead we may believe in God; but if there be no resurrection of the spotless Christ, then God is either dead or mad. We have no reasonable God left."

Almost Unlimited Demand for the Paradise Feathers



ALMOST over-night, some fashions and fads become a furore, and it seems as if every woman, from Maine to California, wants one particular kind of hat, or shoe, or feather at the same moment. If the object of this sudden fancy is within easy reach (that is, if its price is low) its popularity is brief, because any idea becomes tiresome from too much repetition. But if the thing, which finds itself suddenly in brisk demand, can only be secured in limited quantities, its price is likely to soar for many weeks or even months.

This is the case with the beautiful paradise feather which women have long admired. A spray of a few precious feathers, mounted in a pompon of ostrich or marabout, used to be considered an achievement very well worth while. Extravagantly inclined rich people might indulge in a whole paradise bird occasionally. Then came the day when the whole hat crown was encircled with a wreath of

paradise sprigs, and now has dawned the morning when hat crowns are partially lost sight of, enveloped in an airy cloud of floating, graceful, incomparably fine plumage.

Miss Gaby Deslys showed how many feathers could be worn on one head-dress. But one should not forget that the stage requires exaggeration in styles and its standards are to be followed at some distance, as a rule.

The price of paradise plumage is soaring. She who owns it should use it while the furore is on. It is very likely to be even in greater demand this fall, and is one of the safe investments in millinery, for it will never be wholly out of style. Many women accumulate a paradise spray by buying a few feathers each season, finally making up a large cluster. It is best to buy the natural color where this course is pursued. They are very beautiful and they can be successfully cleaned.

JULIA BOTTOMLEY.

IN POLONAISE STYLE



White permo fabric—a silky mohair and wool weave—is used here in polonaise style over a skirt of crepe meteor, and the vivid cerise material appears again in the collar section. The polonaise is gracefully draped and fastens at the side with a white silk button and loop matching the fastening of the front of the bodice. Neck frill and sleeve ruffles are of sheer white plaited net. White buckskin colonial pumps accompany this summer costume. The soft belt is of cerise.

Girls Men Hate.

Men may laugh and joke with the girl who tries to be "manly," but they never want to marry her.

Men heartily dislike girls who nag and scold; they want to run a mile from them. Men may be sorry for painfully shy girls, but these do not appeal to them. They make them feel awkward and bashful themselves. Men avoid girls who are always saying spiteful things about other girls.

Men hate untidy, slovenly girls, with badly brushed hair and a crooked waist line.

Men fight shy of dull, discontented girls; the bright, sunny ones get all their attention.

Algrettes on Hats.

The algrettes slant backward from the hat at amazing angles—the queerer the angle the more chic the chapeau. The Pocahontas is a favorite style. This is a rather small toque with a brim rising straight up all around and the whole hat slanting slightly toward the back. Against the high brim are arranged long quills, growing shorter as they reach back, so that the hat has much the appearance of an Indian chief's headdress for the warpath.

PARASOL MATCHES THE HAT

That is, in the Latest Designs It Agrees With the Millinery Accompanying It.

If the very decorative possibilities of the parasol have been overlooked of late, the warm weather has made the fact clear that a parasol adds the last note of distinction to a dress. Every one interested in dress comments upon the varied designs of this summer's parasols and upon the amusing way in which each one agrees with the shape of the hat that is worn.

When feathers tower above the crown of the chapeau the parasol carried has an obliging cupola crown, and if the millinery is of a spreading character then when the parasol is opened it is seen that it is Japanese-like in its flat aspect.

Lace posed upon chiffon or veiled with tulle is a combination of materials of acknowledged elegance for the sunshade, and it not infrequently happens that a trail of mousseline flowers is posed inside the parasol, perchance to coincide with the trimming of the hat or with the flowers that decorate the gown.

Of freak handles there are always a certain number, and one of the quaintest is the cuckoo clock. Press a spring and the doors of the cuckoo clock fly open and the cuckoo appears on the threshold. He is a silent bird, for his trick begins and ends with the little performance already described.

Sewing On Braid.

Braid should be sewed on by taking a long stitch on the back and a very tiny stitch on the right side directly through the braid and down again. Be careful to hold the material smoothly over the finger. Keep the braid straight and firm and turn all corners sharply. You will find when using soutache that you can work more rapidly and keep the braid straight more easily if you use an embroidery frame.

Placing Holes for Buttons.

When buttoning or unbuttoning a garment, forcing the buttons across the width of the hole will soon tear out the latter. For this reason buttons with only two holes are better than those with four and should be placed so that their holes will be on a line with the length of the button-hole. Some women place buttons with four holes so that only two holes need be sewed through, thus making them last longer than if all four were used.

Clever Idea.

Putting hooks on the lower side of a vent or dress opening and eyes on the upper or usual side is a clever idea, as when the dress is ironed on "hook marks" show, as often happens when hooks and eyes are put on in the old-fashioned way. Try the "new fashioned" way—it works splendidly.

Canada Has Sufficient Coal for 6000 Years

It Has Enough Agricultural Land for the Settling of Millions.

A report dealing with the coal resources of Canada has been issued by the Dominion Department of Mines. The estimates given are only based on what is known. In the western and northern regions, which have been little explored, there may be vast deposits of which nothing whatever is known at present. The officials of the department estimate that of bituminous coal there is in Canada 73 1/2 billion tons; of anthracite 461 million tons; sub-bituminous and lignite over 100 billion tons. The quantity of coal now annually mined in Canada is about 12 million tons. With an estimated quantity of unmixed good coal, of 74 billion tons, it would require 6,166 years to exhaust the supply. If the inferior grades were included, supply would last for 14,575 years. Of course the coal demands of Canada will keep on increasing, but it will be a good many years before the quantity of Canadian coal mined will equal present output of the United States mines. Their annual output is about 500,000,000 tons. At that rate it would take only 145 years to exhaust the estimated Canadian supply of good coal, and about 350 years to get to the end of the total supply. And with the increasing population, made up of about four hundred thousand persons a year (and it looks now as if this number would be reached this year), one hundred and seventy-five thousand

the opening up of this rich field of agriculture, and it is a high class of agriculture, carried on by the use of brains, and, where energy has not been expended, it has become in that splendid air a case of inoculated energy.

The rapid advancement of railways makes the situation easy. Today one may be located thirty miles from one of the many branches of the different systems. A year from now, the whistle of the locomotive and the long train of cars may pass the farm, the elevator is but a short drive from the home, a splendid market is established, and all the advantages of an old settled community are at hand.

The prospects this year from an agricultural standpoint are exceedingly bright, and, relieved of untoward conditions, the farmer is already counting his bank roll, planning for more extensive operations for next year, and figuring on paying out for his farm. He is calculating what the increased value of his holdings, as a result of a successful crop, will add to his assets. Already some fields of wheat have been harvested, barley has been cut, and the yield is above his expectation. In fact, the feeling at the time of writing is that never in the history of any country on the continent has there been such a prospect of a large average crop, all over the three central provinces of Canada, as will be harvest-



The Dairy Helps the Farmer in Western Canada.

being an estimate of the immigration from the United States for 1912, the consumption of coal will naturally increase.

The agricultural districts of Canada have now become so well known throughout the world, and the vacant area of splendid land is still so great that it may be expected that the numbers mentioned will increase from year to year, and it will not be many years before the immigration figures will reach the million mark.

It may be asked what is there to warrant this large immigration? With millions of acres of land, capable of producing twenty-five to forty bushels of wheat to the acre; or, if in oats, from forty to ninety, and even as high as a hundred bushels per acre, or the same splendid yields of flax or barley, there is ample inducement to attract these hundreds of thousands who are filling the present agricultural settlements and pushing forward into the newer settlements year by year, and leave room still for the hundreds of thousands who will follow. There remains not only the agricultural wealth of the country, but there are also the social advantages, the home-making privileges, apart altogether from the financial opportunities, there is the life and the energy born from the knowledge that the settler is more than a unit in the upbuilding, in the making of a country that will soon rank amongst the first in the nations of the world. There is no desire on the part of the writer to dwell upon the success that has followed the American settler in the Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta and the coast Province of British Columbia, or to speak of the thousands of individuals whose hundreds of dollars have made them thousands, but attention must be paid to the fact that these people have done well. They are followed by their families and their friends, who also are doing well.

Where, a few years ago, seemingly only months ago, there was nothing but the open prairie, or if we speak of the more central portions of these provinces, the park districts, there are today well tilled and cultivated farms, large farms, too, and the herds of cattle. Cities and towns are the result of

ed this year. The railroads are adding to their already large mileage and have got ready for handling the crop thousands of box cars. The government agents and the railways are making arrangements for from fifty to sixty thousand extra farm hands in order that the crop may be successfully and quickly harvested, business men are laying in larger stocks than usual, real estate men are active, preparing for the rush of business that is sure to follow, and everywhere there is the note of optimism, which seems to be perfectly justifiable.

There is, as has been said, a vast area of the country still open for settlement and homesteading lying in the center north. Speaking of this part a writer, who made the trip when the crop was in its green stage, said:

"Just now, the whole country is a beautiful sight, as it presents itself in full dress of living green, varied in shade, many places elegantly fringed and interspersed with pleatings of shrubbery and patches of sweet-scented flowers in rose, yellow, white, pink, scarlet, cardinal and purple. In traveling over the virgin soil, I have seen some of the most charming rolling prairies, sloping hills, deep ravines, mirrored lakes, artistic flower fields, and natural parks that one could wish to behold, and all placed there without the aid of man. The land in general is heavily matted with grass, mixed with vetches and pea vines, nearly up to the knee, and many millions of acres of which are going to waste while beef, pork and mutton are soaring at prices heretofore unknown. The comparatively small acreage under cultivation reminds one of a few small garden patches.

"When we consider the estimated crop of 300,000,000 bushels of wheat for 1912, to be produced on these western prairies from these garden patches, some faint idea can be formed by an imaginative mind as to the immense possibilities and rich heritage of a glorious western Canada."

The estimate of the wheat crop, as made by the writer quoted, is excessive, but with even 250 million bushels, there will be a great deal of satisfaction on the part of the settlers.

no good. So please be patient. There's a good time coming and I want you here when it comes." The boarders are taking the reduced rations and are "waiting," one of them says, "with shortened belts, for the 'good time.'"

Fits the Text.
"Johnnie," asks the teacher, "what do you think may be meant by the text, 'Unto him that hath shall be given, while from him that hath not shall be taken away even that which he hath?'"
"Uncle Bill says it means fat, teacher," answers Johnnie. "He says fat folks keeps a-gettin' fatter an' thin ones keep a-gettin' thinner, in spite of all they do."—Judge's Library.

Willing to Wait for Good Time.
A woman who for twelve years has conducted a boarding house in Chicago, and who takes pride in telling that "boarders usually stay until they get married and then send some one to fill the place made vacant by matrimony," anticipated possible complaints because of smaller portions of meat by placing a neatly written notice in the dining room which stated that the price of beef, mutton and veal had advanced to figures which had not prevailed since the Civil war, and that "everything is high in proportion. There has never been any complaint among my boarders, and I hope there will be none. I am doing the best I can and complaint will do