



Another club woman, Mrs. Haule, of Edgerton, Wis., tells how she was cured of irregularities and uterine trouble, terrible pains and backache, by the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—A while ago my health began to fail because of female troubles. The doctor did not help me. I remembered that my mother had used Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound on many occasions for irregularities and uterine troubles, and I felt sure that it could not harm me at any rate to give it a trial.

"I was certainly glad to find that within a week I felt much better, the terrible pains in the back and side were beginning to cease, and at the time of menstruation I did not have nearly as serious a time as heretofore, so I continued its use for two months, and at the end of that time I was like a new woman. I really have never felt better in my life, have not had a sick headache since, and weigh 20 pounds more than I ever did, so I unhesitatingly recommend your medicine."—Mrs. MAY HAULE, Edgerton, Wis., Pres. Household Economics Club. —\$3.000 forfeit if original of above letter proving genuineness cannot be produced.

The Boer Irreconcilables.

The former Boer generals, De Wet, Botha and Delarey, are about to visit India in order to persuade the Boer irreconcilables there to take the oath of allegiance. Few of these prisoners are now left in the various camps. In Ceylon, for instance, there are only five; and it was recently suggested in India that the time had now come to repatriate them all, and keep them in some form of confinement in South Africa until they took the oath.

Mother Gray's Sweet Powders for Children. Successfully used by Mother Gray, nurse in the Children's Home in New York, cure Constipation, Feverishness, Bad Stomach, Teething Disorders, move and regulate the Bowels and Destroy Worms. Over 30,000 testimonials. At all Druggists, 25c. Sample FREE. Address A. S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y.

Always in Stock.

A chemist was boasting in the company of friends of his well-assorted stock in trade. "There isn't a drug missing," he said.

"Come, now," said one of the bystanders, by way of a joke. "I bet that you don't keep any spirit of contradiction, well stocked as you pretend to be."

"Why not?" replied the chemist, not in the least embarrassed at the unexpected sally. "You shall see for yourself." So saying he left the group and returned in a few minutes leading by the hand—his wife—London Tid-Bits.

Dealers say that as soon as a customer tries Deffiance Starch it is impossible to sell them any other cold water starch. It can be used cold or boiled.

A Mulatto Nobility.

The color line cannot be absolutely drawn in the aristocracy of Great Britain, for the announcement of the coming marriage in South Africa of Lady Mary Grey recalls the fact that the third wife of the late and eighth Earl of Stamford is a mulatto, the daughter of a Hottentot cook and laundress in the family of that peer, whom he married after she had borne him two children. Lady Mary takes her place in Burke's Peerage, but John and Frances, the son and daughter borne by Martha Solomon before the earl married her in 1880, although legitimate by the Dutch law, are not so in the estimation of the house of lords, whose committee on privileges determines the succession to peerages.

Pine's Cure is the best medicine ever used for all affections of the throat and lungs.—W. G. ENDISLEY, Vancouver, Ind., Feb. 10, 1903.

Wonderful Flight of Birds.

There is conclusive evidence to show that in one unbroken nocturnal flight the European bird known as the northern bluethroat passes from Central Africa to the German sea, a distance of 1,600 miles, making the journey in nine hours. From its winter home in Africa observations have determined that it starts after sunset, arriving at its far northern summer haunts before dawn on the next morning.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. For children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures whooping cough, croup, and colic.

The more of a man the saint is the more of a saint the man will be.

When tried by fire, some people, like steel, are hot tempered.

A brotherly boost is often worth a whole lot of sisterly sympathy.

Always found wanting—the beggar.

A thief is one who takes liberties.

DO NOT SPOIL YOUR CLOTHES.

Use Red Cross Ball Blue and keep them white as snow. All grocers, etc., a package.

You cannot carry a crooked rule along the straight road.

It is only tomorrow's burdens that break the back of today.

Sirius, the Star of Bethlehem

Theory of Profs. Forbes and Serviss Refuted—Kepler's Hypothesis Untenable—Star in the East Must Have Been a Magian Star—Were the Magi, or Wise Men, Keltic Druids?

By Rev. F. P. Duffy, M. D., Secretary of the American Church Bible Institute.

The Star of Bethlehem is a theme of wondrous power. It has fascinated sages of the East and philosophers of the West. It has been discussed these nineteen hundred years by men of varying minds with a freshness that never fails. It excites a glow of fervid love in the breast of the saint. It kindles the dying embers of hope in the soul of the sinner. It is the ray of Heaven's own light to the afflicted. It beckons the prodigal back to the Father's home. It gives strength to the living. It brings peace to the dying.

But though a mystery of awe to angels, it is a Symbol of Love Divine to men. As such it cannot fail to profoundly interest every intelligent inquirer after truth. That we may the better understand the subject and more thoroughly appreciate the ways of God with man, I propose to treat the subject under the following heads:

1. The star was a real, true, bona fide star—not a mere temporary miraculous creation for the specific purpose.

It is allowed by all authorities that the Magi, or Wise Men, were learned. They would, therefore, make use of words and terms with discrimination. But not only were they learned, they were astronomers. Hence, when they used an astronomical term, they would use the appropriate word or phrase descriptive of the object referred to. They use the word "aster," which means an ordinary and permanent star, not an extraordinary and temporary one.

Now, in the Bible star is used only in a twofold signification—literally or figuratively. In its figurative sense it

means a king or other civil ruler, an ecclesiastical teacher, and perhaps an angel. It is not used in its metaphorical sense here. Therefore it means a real star.

2. It was a star in motion—it changed its position in the heavens. Motion is characteristic of all the heavenly bodies; and the words of the sacred narrative are, "The star went before them till it came." When first they saw the star it occupied a particular spot in the sky. Now, however, it has a different position, not relatively because of the change in the field of observation, but absolutely by change of location in the heavens. No doubt the motion was a movement in its orbit. This will appear more plainly from our next proposition.

3. It was a star that had an asterisk—it stood at a particular point in the sky above them. The statement is very distinct: "It came and stood over where the young child was."

4. It was a star that moved in an orbit—it had a periodic time. This is a most remarkable statement. We are told that Herod privately learned of the Magi "what time the star appeared." The margin of the Revised Version gives us a better, because a more correct translation of the phrase; it is, "The time of the star that appeared." But the literal rendering is "the time of the appearing star."

5. It was a star that had a relative position in the sky—it was in the east. Assuming that the correct rendering of "anatole" is "in the east," then it has reference to that particular part of the heavens to the east of the observer. The observers, therefore, must have been west of Jerusalem. This is a point to be borne in mind, as we shall have to refer to it more particularly later on. The conclusion here arrived at is contrary to the generally received opinion. As far as I am aware, it is universally held that the Magi were resident or located in the east at the time the star appeared to them. Yet according to the plain terms of the statement, they must have been located in the west. Anatole means (1) the rising of the heavenly bodies from the horizon; (2) the dawn or day-spring; (3) the east or Orient. Whichever meaning you adopt the beholder must have been west of the star. The star must have pointed to or been at Jerusalem when first observed by the Wise Men. Therefore the Wise Men must have been west of Jerusalem.

6. It was a fixed star—not erratic in its movements. The term "star" was used by the Wise Men. But they were skilled astronomers and knew the difference between a star, a planet, a comet or a meteor, for all of which there were distinct names. Hence planet, comet, meteor are ruled out by the word aster (star). And hence we conclude that the Star in the East was a fixed star.

7. It was a star in the sign Pisces of the zodiac—the Sign of Judea. This is an important factor. Among the ancients there was a part of the heavens called the zodiac. It was a belt encircling the heavens on each side of the ecliptic, or apparent path of the sun among the stars, within which the larger planets always remain. It extended to eight degrees on either side of the ecliptic. It was divided into twelve parts called the Signs of the Zodiac. The different countries of the earth were divided among the twelve signs. Judea belonged to the sign pisces, the twelfth. The Magi, like all other astrologers or astronomers, believed in that division.

So far we have traced some of the necessary conditions of the star. Let us now try and discover the star that fulfills these conditions. In doing so we shall briefly discuss the different theories put forth and held by different people, some of them men of great eminence in their own particular sphere. We shall also show the untenableness of the different hypotheses.

I.—The star was not an angel. No less a father of the church than Theophylact held this view. He believed it was an angelic apparition. No doubt

seen, the Star of Bethlehem had a periodic time, which must necessarily have corresponded with "the fullness of time." But the periodic times of Mars, Jupiter, Saturn are all known and are of short duration. Even if we apply the periodic time to the conjunctions of the planets the objection still holds good. The times of the conjunctions are known and are comparatively short. So that attractive as is the theory of Kepler, we must dismiss it, and look elsewhere.

There is one star which fulfills all the conditions. (a) It was in an especial sense the Magi's star. (b) It has a periodic time. (c) Its revolution is of indefinite length. (d) It was in the sign Pisces at the birth of our Lord. (e) I believe we can find a peculiarity by which it could be called "His Star." That star was Sirius, the brightest in the firmament of heaven.

Before we can arrive at our final conclusion it is necessary to learn something about the Wise Men, or Magi. Who were the Magi? Where did they come from?

The etymology of the word Magi is involved in much doubt. It is generally supposed to be primarily a Persian word, but the Persian is only a form of the original. Our word Magus, of which Magi is the plural, is but the Latin rendering of the Greek Magos, the Persian of which is probably Maz. Maz is cognate to Maj in Major, Mag in Magnus and Meg in Megas (Rawlinson). "It is an intensive and means much or all." In Ahura Mazda, Persian name for God, it means the all wise or all powerful.

It is clear, however, that the Persians borrowed the word, as they as-

shoir go Hierusalem," which shows the Irish belief that the Druids were Magians.

It is a matter of history that part of the Gaels or Irish in the westward movement of the race returned by the valley of the Danube and settled in Asia Minor. They prefixed their own name to Asia, and called their abode Gael-Asia, or Galatia, as it came to be spelled.

Whether the Druids or Magi to whom the Star of Bethlehem appeared were residents of Ireland, Scythia, or Galatia is immaterial, for they were all the same Gaelic race. Having, as I hope, made it clear that it was the Gaelic priests or Druids that the star of Bethlehem appeared, let us go back to primitive times, when Magicism was incorporated with Zoroasterism.

Besides Ahura-Mazda there were the Amesha-Spentas, or "the Immortal Holy Ones." There was a third class lower than the Amesha-Spentas. Among this class were Mithra and Tistrya. Mithra was the spirit of light, or the sun. Tistrya was the spirit of the brightest star in the firmament, or Sirius. Ultimately Mithra became associated with Ahura-Mazda and placed almost on an equality with him. So we may exclude Mithra from our calculations. Tistrya, next to the Divinity, became the object of the Magi's reverence. Sirius was his star, and thus became to the Magi "the star."

Balaam, the Rab-Mag, Chief Magian, or Arch Druid of his time, was a prophet like Iarbondel of the Gaels. In his prophecy, which still lives, he uttered, under the inspiration of Jeho-



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angels were sent on messages from Heaven to men, and the Angel Gabriel was used in the Annunciation. But the angelic vision would disappear with the accomplishment of the object. Not so the star; it remained.

II.—The star was not a meteor. This view has been largely held. It is asserted that some kind of meteoric phenomenon would best meet the necessities of the case. But any meteor drawn to the earth would either be consumed by the atmospheric friction or else would fall to the ground and become extinguished. Its appearance would be almost momentary.

III.—The star was not a comet. One of the greatest fathers of the church, Origen, held this view. But not all the weight of Origen's great scholarship could obtain credence for such a belief. Just recently this theory of a comet has been revived, unconsciously, however, that Origen was the father of it. Prof. David Forbes in England and Prof. Serviss in America both claimed to have identified the Star of Bethlehem with Halley's comet. At the time I refuted the theory in an article that appeared in the Chicago Evening Post, April 11, 1903.

IV.—The star was not a conjunction of planets. This is the most feasible as well as fascinating theory. It is that of the great astronomer, Kepler. He calculated that there was a conjunction of Mars and Jupiter on the night of Dec. 25 in the year of Rome 747. Next year Saturn joined Mars and Jupiter, and according to Dean Alford, the eminent commentator, the light of the three planets blended and appeared to the beholder as one light. What a beautiful illustration of Trinity in Unity—the lights of three planets blended into one light! Ideler confirmed Kepler's calculation as to the conjunction of the planets. Wieseler, who followed, makes the conjunction in A. U. C. 750, the year of the Nativity now agreed upon by the learned. It is remarkable too that the conjunction of the planets took place in the sign pisces, the Sign of Judea. This theory is also free from the objections above referred to.

But beautiful as is the theory, Biblical conditions compel us to reject it. Christ's birth took place, according to St. Paul, in "the fullness of time." This fullness of time is an astronomical expression meaning the completion of a cycle, or the revolution of a sphere in its orbit. That cycle, or revolution, occupied thousands of years in its completion. As we have

simulated the priesthood, from the Medians, and the Medians received it from the Accadians, who inhabited the country afterwards called Babylonia. The Accadians were the "Highlanders" who descended from the mountainous region of Elam" (Sayce).

The statement of the evangelist, "There came wise men from the east to Jerusalem," may seem to militate against this view, but in reality it strengthens it. The phrase is apo anatole, "from the east." Apo is a preposition of severance. It means "far from," when motion is excluded, as in this instance. (See Liddell & Scott, Greek Dictionary). Its relation is to something external. Had the Magi lived in the east the preposition used would be "ek." Apo "marks in strictness the separation of objects externally; not in or within another, for in respect to such ek is used." (Robinson: Lexicon of the New Testament). Indeed apo not infrequently has the force of negation, and equals a not. Apo anatole, therefore, excludes every part of the east as the residence of the Magi.

The Irish claim to be descended from Magog, the grandson of Noah. They originally came from Scythia. Their language belongs to the Scythic tongue or stock of languages, which connects them with the ancient Accadians. This is the same stock and race to which we traced the Magi. The original country of the Magi and Gael is the same.

It is well known that the Irish were some centuries ago known as Scots. Scot comes from Scut, and this is the Irish for Scythia. The Greek vocalization of Scut was Skuthes, and later Skotos. (See Keating's History of Ireland and the Century Dictionary.) From Scut comes "Scut," a term of derision, referring to the short garment or kelt of the Scot (Irish).

In the seventh century before Christ the Greeks came in contact with a race "whom they called Scythians. An exacter form of the name was Scoloti. Herodotus and Hippocrates clearly distinguish the Scolots, or true Scythians, from all their neighbors. (Encyclopedia Britannica). It will be seen at a glance that Sco(l)otis is but a different linguistic way of spelling Scot or Scut.

The Irish word Druid means wisdom or Magian. It is worthy of record that the Irish Scriptures render "there came wise men from the east" by "there came Druids from the east." The Irish words are: "Draioch o naird

W'eien Keller is a Class Officer. Miss Helen Keller, the blind deaf mute, has just been elected vice president of the senior class at Radcliffe college, the women's department of Harvard. She is pursuing four full courses, two in English and two in Latin. She has thus far passed all her examinations with as much credit as if she had all her faculties and is accomplishing more in scholarship than any other person in the world so handicapped.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. J. C. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O. We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by him. WIGG & TAYLOR, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O. WATSON, KILBANE & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75c per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Quiet Reform.

Those interested in the fall elections would do well to take a look at an article in the November Everybody's if they are at all uncertain what a reform administration can accomplish. In "Reform that Reforms" Alfred Hodder tells specifically some of the changes for the public good that have been brought about in New York during the present administration—notably by the commissioners of health and charities. The quiet reforms of which the public does not hear are often the most significant—the stopping of a leak, accomplished, for example, by paying fifty cents of the public money for a gallon of alcohol in place of a former \$5.75; the rigid inspection of drugs and groceries to check adulteration. Reform may make its mistakes, but one is inclined to think that these are mistakes in an uncommonly good direction, after considering Mr. Hodder's facts.

Sensible Housekeepers

will have Deffiance Starch, not alone because they get one-third more for the same money, but also because of superior quality.

If you stand around and wait for some one to shake the tree, you will never fill your sack.

There are some bluffs you can't afford to call.

The best men are always looking for the best meat.

The babyless go-cart is not yet in vogue.

ON THE "DUDE" TRAIN.

Johnny Drummer, Who is Side-Tracked to let the Limited Go By, Expresses His Sentiments Regarding That Superb Train.

"It has been my dream of joy supreme To ride in plush and velvet splendor Parlor car for a swell tailor. Platform fenced with a swell brass fender On the Regular Limited Train.

Electric bell ring under your nose Porter to come and brush your clothes Grub in the diner the best that grows A downy bunk for a night's repose On the Regular Limited Train.

Chorus Biff! Bang! a mile a minute No other method of travel is in it I want to go ripping, skipping and zipping Away on the Limited Train."

These lines are not original with me. They are taken from a tuneful little ditty sung in George Ade's comedy, "Peggy from Paris." The jingle came through my brain the other day as we lay on the siding at Prairie Junction, or some such place, to let the Santa Fe's west bound California Limited go by. It was a gorgeous train of palace cars, and behind the plate glass observation windows beauty and fashion and youth and old age were loling among the luxuriant cushions, some visiting, some reading, some pleasantly dozing, some making wreaths of cigar smoke, some gazing dreamily through the windows at the passing of cities, and fields, and forests and rivers.

I stood on the rear platform of the last car of our train and watched the California Limited as she faded away toward the golden west. And I thought of the difference between travel now and travel in the days of '49, when it took the gold-seeker half a long, weary year, filled with all kinds of hardship to travel the distance that is now covered in three days. I thought of the slowly moving wagons, the dust, the stones, the jolting, the thirst, the hunger, the homesickness, the snail-like crossing of plains, the laborious climbing of mountains, the weary dragging weeks, the never ending trail.

In these palaces that had just glided by were people going to the same place to spend the winter months where the climate is perpetual summer. And they were not to endure a single hardship on the journey. When night came they were to lie in beds whose soft embrace makes sleep a luxury—and in the day time the velvet cushions of their seats were to be made deeper still by pillows—and they were to spend a delightful part of their time in the gilded and glittering dining car, where every dainty that ever tickled the palate is enticingly served—in short, they were to have on the trip all the comforts of home—and of the best kind of home.

I stood there and watched them pass out of sight while my soul was consumed with envy. But I derived some consolation out of resolving that sometime I, too, would see California, and I promised myself that if I ever did go there it would be over the Santa Fe.

"JOHNNY DRUMMER."

Every widow exaggerates her money.