Along the Concrete

FROZEN ORANGE AND BANANA SALAD

1½ cups diced orange (2 oranges)
1 tablespoon lemon juice
1 teaspoon salt
4 tablespoons mayonnaise
2 packages Philadelphia Cream Cheese
¼ cup quartered Maraschino Cherries
½ cup nut meats (Pecans preferred)
3 well ripened bananas
1 cup whipping cream

Add lemon juice and salt to mayonnaise and stir into the cream cheese. Stir until smooth and add the cherries, diced oranges which have been freed from all white outer skin and membrane, nut meats which have been chopped into small pieces, and bananas which have been peeled and cut into have inch cubes.

Whip the cream until stiff and fold into the fruit mixture and turn into the freezing tray of refrigerator and freeze about three hours.

When firmly frozen, unmold and serve cut in slices on lettuce leaves or crisp watercress, garnished with slivers of marashino cherries and green pepper layed alternately across top of each portion.

Royal Salad Dressing served separately.

Serves 6 to 8.

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In this sale will be 250 Montana, Black and Mottle-faced Yearlings; 100 Mountain Ewes, 1 and 2 years old; 200 Tennessee Black-faced Ewes, 1 and 2 years old; several Good Native Ewes. There will also be Several Native Bucks.
Sell your aged and unproductive ewes and replace with younger sheep through this sale.
Buyers for all types of sheep will be at the sale.
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IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL Lesson

By HAROLD L. LUNDQUIST, D. D.
Dean of The Moody Bible Institute of Chicago.
(Released by Western Newspaper Union.)

Lesson for August 13

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ELISHA: A LIFE OF HELPFULNESS

LESSON TEXT—II Kings 5:1-10, 14.
GOLDEN TEXT—Be ye kind one to another.—Ephesians 4:32.

"Loving kindness and tender mercies" (Ps. 103:4) are among the glorious attributes of our God, and consequently characteristic of those who love and serve Him. The world has all but forgotten these virtues, for in its brutal determination to achieve results there is only an outward veneer of courtesy and consideration which extends itself primarily to those from whom some advantage may be obtained or who are highly regarded because of their wealth or position. The poor and needy, the aged and afflicted are quickly brushed aside as unfortunate hindrances in the path of progress.

In all times God's people have been those most considerate of others. It is they who have given time and effort and means to help those in need. The life of Elisha is well characterized as a life of helpfulness. It is surprising to find how many of his miracles were for the purpose of helping others. God's servants are called to be leaders and to be preachers, but they are nonetheless called to carry on a life of helpful service. Elisha's experience with Naaman suggests how we may exercise such a ministry. Without seeking to designate verses in the text, shall we observe that we must

I. Find the One in Need.

It is not always that the one with the deepest need makes himself known. In fact, it is commonly true that those who have the greatest need and are possibly the most worthy of help keep their sorrows to themselves. Certainly it is true that those afflicted with the leprosy of sin do not often come to church. We must go out and seek them and bring them in.

One of the weaknesses of many churches today is that they go through their regular services, which may include preaching the gospel, and then they lament the fact that sinners do not come to the services to hear and be saved. Let us be reminded that it is our business to go out into the highways and the byways to find those in need. Naaman's experience illustrates how the simple word of a little slave girl was instrumental in bringing the leper in touch with the man of God. Had she failed in her responsibility, the prophet would have missed his opportunity to minister. Even the humblest believer has his important work, seeking out the lost and needy, and may thus be the means of bringing about great blessing.

II. Locate and Diagnose the Condition.

Naaman knew that he had leprosy, but he did not know that he had a blight of soul called pride. The prophet, acting under the guidance and control of God, struck right at the heart of things when he directed Naaman to crush his pride and to show his faith by obeying God's command to wash seven times in the Jordan.

The story has many important applications. Let us be sure that in our efforts to help people physically or socially, we get through to their real need, the need of Christ. Let us also be careful not to modify or change God's requirement. There is one way of salvation—through faith in Christ; there is no other remedy for sin. A man "must be born again" or "he cannot enter the kingdom of God" (see John 3:3-7). If men are too proud to go that way, they cannot be saved. Observe also that there was no respect of persons on the part of Elisha. Naaman was a great and distinguished man, ready to bestow rich gifts, but the man of God had no interest in those things. He wanted only to give God's message.

III. Apply the Remedy.

One would be quick to condemn the trained physician who, having found his patient and having given his attention to his need, made a careful and accurate diagnosis and then sent him away without applying the cure which was in his possession. As the servants of Christ the great Physician, engaged in the cure of souls, we need to be equally wise. It is commendable to engage in a discussion of the problems of needy men and women, expressing our heart interest in that need. It is desirable that we clarify our knowledge of their need and accurately understand the truth of the gospel which meets that need. However, all of these things are quite meaningless unless they result in the bringing of the gospel to bear on the lives of the unconverted.

Solitude

An hour of solitude, passed in sincere and earnest prayer or conflict with, and conquest over, a single passion or subtle bosom sin, will teach us more of thought, will more effectually awaken the faculty and form the habit of reflection than a year's study in the schools without them.—Coleridge.

"SAFETY WITH LIGHT"

The United States Junior Chamber of Commerce is promoting a most valuable project in its campaign to secure better lighting for America's fatal streets. This organization gives money prizes to local Chambers which organize and conduct the most constructive "Safety with Light" programs toward promoting night traffic safety in their communities.

United States To Train 150 Fliers In Kentucky

Upward of 150 Kentucky college students will be eligible for flying training, beginning with the September semester, under the new program of Civil Aeronautics Authority for giving such training to 10,000 college men and women during the coming year, C.A.A. officials announced Sunday.

Members of the authority held a special Sunday session to hasten preparations for the program, clinched Saturday when Congress voted a compromise sum of $4,000,000 for carrying it out.

Though the Senate had voted $5,600,000 for the purpose, it was obliged to yield in conference to a House economy bloc numbering among its members Representative Emmet O'Neal, member of the Appropriations Committee. The House had pared the original $10,000,000 estimate to $3,000,000. Louisville and Lexington are expected to be the centers of Kentucky training activities, although as many as a half dozen Kentucky institutions may be found eligible to participate.

C.A.A. Chairman Robert H. Hinckley emphasized the urgency of immediate indication on the part of the colleges as to whether or not they desire to participate in order that allotments may be made and courses set up to start at the beginning of the academic year shortly after September 1.

"We hope to train 10,000 students between the ages of 18 and 25," he said. "The results of the experimental porgram for 330 students in thirteen colleges uthorized by the President last December and carried out during the half-year of school just ended, were so satisfactory that we feel we have adopted a method of training that will, in the first place, contribute enormously to increased safety among private flyers, which will healthily and almost immediately stimulate the production and use of private airplanes, and which, in the long run will provide a national strategic asset in trained personnel and manufacturing capacity of incalculable value."

The authority's plan, developed last fall after consultation with the aviation industry, calls for a uniform seventy-two-hour ground school course, and a controlled-instruction flying course which will insure a student his private pilot's certificate with a minimum of thirty-five and a maximum of fifty hours in the air.

The flight instruction will be given at nearby airports by instructors recommended by the colleges themselves, and able to qualify as to personnel and equipment under the authority's new and rigid requirements. The authority's inspectors are already examining instructors throughout the country under these rating requirements.

The combined course will extend over the full academic year, the ground school instruction preceding flight instruction by approximately one month.

Selection of students will be left in the hands of the college authorities but all students must pass the rigid medical examination given by authority-approved flight surgeons. A laboratory fee of not to exceed $40 to cover the cost of insurance and other incidentals will be charged each student.

At least 5 per cent of those receiving benefits under the new act must be other than college students. It is expected that this training will be given on an extension course basis.

Methodist Bishop To Deliver Address At U. Ky.

Dr. Edwin Holt Hughes, of Washington, D. C., senior bishop of the Methodist Episcopal church for seven years and widely known clergyman and lecturer, will deliver the summer school commencement address to approximately 240 students who will receive degrees from the University of Kentucky at seven o'clock the night of Friday, August 18.

The year's event, to be held in the McLean stadium on Stoll Field at the University, is the tenth consecutive summer school commencement.

Doctor Hughes was formerly president of DePauw University, Greencastle, Ind., having served in that capacity from 1903 to 1908. He has been president of the board of temperance of the Methodist Episcopal church since 1932. From April to September, 1923, Doctor Hughes was acting president of Boston University, and in 1933 he was acting chancellor of American University.

The University of Kentucky now conducts three commencements a year. In addition to the summer session commencement, there is the regular June ceremony and a mid-year commencement in January for students who complete their degree requirements at the end of the first semester of the regular school year.

Belgium, center of diamond cutting in Europe, reports an increasing demand for high quality diamonds with prices rising.

The slogan "Slow Down at Sun Down" is a good one to put into actual use. Good street lighting at dangerous curves, intersections and on narrow streets will aid materially to eliminate some of the danger of after sun-down driving. An organization like the United States Junior Chamber of Commerce can do a valuable work in promoting a program of this nature.

THE GARDEN

THE FALL GARDEN

By John S. Gardner, Kentucky College of Agriculture

August marks the beginning of the third phase of the gardening season, and the last. Judging from other years, about 10 weeks of growing weather remains, and 10 weeks is too short to mature any of the vegetables except possibly beans and roasting-ear corn, or better, sweet corn. Accordingly, if any shortage of either of these is apparent, it can be remedied by making plantings, immediately. As for beans, Stringless Greenpod may be chosen, but because the early sorts Tennessee Greenpod and Red Valentine are a trifle more cold-resistant, it may be wise to use them. Their "shuckless" need not deter any gardener but it may be gotten-around by picking them young. As for sweet corn the safest variety to use is Early Adams, which while not of the best quality, is nevertheless corn, a luxury for the cold, crisp days of autumn.

Another crop possibility is red beets. Many gardeners this spring complained of the poor stands their beets made and in many homes there has been a shortage all summer of this delightful vegetable. Spring-sown beets would in no event have been satisfactory for winter storing, but another sowing should be made for this purpose. If this was neglected heretofore, beets may be sown in the first hal fof August with a prospect of "baby" beets to can, if not a crop of full-sized beets to store.

The real "fall garden" crops are greens and salads.

The salads are endive and Chinese cabbage, the latter also a green. Both should be started as early in August as possible, the seed sown in clusters where heads are to stand, thinning later to one. Spacing for endive is 10 inches; for Chinese cabbage, 12 to 15. Both get along without any attention beyond seeing that the plant lice are kept in check. If the ground is not particularly rich a side-dressing with chicken manure, or better, with nitrate of soda, will make good such plant-food lack. Varieties are: White Curled endive and Pe Tsai Chinese Cabbage, or celery cabbage, as it is sometimes called.

The greens are spinach and a host of the members of the cabbage family, kale, turnip, mustard, rape and collards.

An accepted way to sow seed is to broadcast in spots from which earlier vegetables have been harvested, but always guarding against the use of ground on which any othe rmember of the cabbage family has made a crop, lest disease carry over. This is not necessary in the case of spinach. A better way to sow greens of any sort is in drills, so that if lice or fleabeetles should become troublesome, likely always to happen, they may be dealt with by spraying or dusting with the appropriate control.

Seedbed preparation is not critical; generally the chopping needed to clear up the weeds or the degris from previous crops suffices. The soil should be rich; a light dressing of stable manure chopped in, or a side-dressing with nitrate of soda, after growth has started, will help in even the "richest" garden.

One ounce of spinach seed sows 50 feet; one ounce of any of the "cabbage" greens, 100 feet. Varieties are: King of Denmark spinach, Siberian kale, Southern Curled mustard, Essex rape, Seven Top turnip and Georgia collards.

1,524 Miles Of Rural Highway Built By WPA

Rural highways constructed in Kentucky by the Work Projects Administration during the past eight months preceding March 1, 1939 total 1,524 miles—an aggregate mileage sufficient to span the state from Ashland to Fulton nearly three times—according to a report released by George H. Goodman, administrator. The bulk of the construction, the report indicates, is of the "farm-to-market" type leading from arterial highways into agricultural sections.

In spite of the fact that approximately half the period covered by the report fell during winter months when highway construction always is at its lowest ebb, the rate of construction on a monthly average basis showed an increase over that for the preceding three years.

At the same time, Mr. Goodman said that WPA had built 584 new bridges in Kentucky totaling 11,086 feet in length and had repaired 221 similar structures 5,323 feet in length. Towns in the state have received 102 miles of new streets and 31 miles of sidewalks. Other improvements to the state's highway system consisted of the building of culverts totaling a mile in length and the drainage of roads 55 miles in length.

"Hundreds of miles of roads built by WPA during the past four years constitute one of the most important contributions the work relief program has made to Kentucky's welfare," Mr. Goodman said. "Much of this work has consisted of feeder roads from main highways reaching to farm areas previously more or less isolated. Farm-to-market roads built by WPA have given much better access to markets and shipping centers to many Kentucky farmers, greatly improving their economic condition and bringing them nearer to schools and churches."

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"WHAT I SAY Goes!"

And
What He Says "Went"
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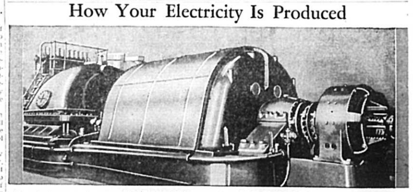
"Went out" about 1888
The Carlisle Mercury
Quality Job Printing

How Your Electricity Is Produced



You simply press a button or flip a little wall switch. Your room lights. Or your radio starts to play. Or your fan begins blowing cool breezes. Thus you put electricity to work. But you probably don't know where it comes from or how it is produced. Most people don't.

The current that provides light, heat and power for necessities and conveniences in countless thousands of homes, stores, offices, shops, factories and farms in our state today, is pretty much a mystery to practically all who use it.

The up-to-date electric power station is a large building filled with costly equipment, including boilers, switchboards, transformers, etc. But the centerpiece of the entire set-up is the turbo-generator unit, which actually "makes" the electricity. Every large power station may contain two or more such units.

Shown in the picture above is a turbo-generator set operating in a Kentucky Utilities Company power house near Pineville. It is capable of producing 17,500 kilowatts (23,450 horsepower) at a pressure of 13,200 volts.

At the left is the turbine, the most efficient form of steam engine. Under the shiny steel cover is a shaft, or axle, studded with propeller blades. When steam at high pressure is turned into the turbine through a number of nozzles, it strikes the blades, causing the shaft to rotate. At top speed the shaft whirls 1,800 times a minute.

This shaft extends out of the turbine and passes through the generator (in the center) and the exciter (at the right), forming the core of both machines. The generator produces alternating current, while the exciter makes direct current.

After the steam is turned into the turbine, and the turbine gets up to normal speed, a switch is closed. This causes the exciter to magnetize the generator's "field"—a rotary part of the machine surrounding the fast-turning shaft. Thus magnetized, the generator produces the alternating current, which is distributed over the power lines to the users.

To operate this turbo-generator unit at full capacity for twenty-four hours, 262.5 tons of coal are required. The nut-and-slack size of coal is generally used. It is not as readily marketable as the larger sizes from which it is screened.

For each ton of nut-and-slack coal profitably marketed, three tons of the larger grades—a total of four tons—may be profitably mined and sold. Therefore, the operation of this turbo-generator unit makes it worth while for the coal industry to produce 1,050 tons of fuel per day.

According to government figures, the coal miner digs an average of 4.41 tons a day. A bit of figuring shows that the production of 1,050 tons of coal provides about 238 days of work for one miner, or one day's work for 238 miners.

The total capacity of all steam-driven electric generating stations in Kentucky is about 300,000 horsepower. Operating at "full load" they need approximately 3,360 tons of nut-and-slack coal each day. This gives 761 miners one day's work.

Production of 3,360 tons of nut-and-slack means production of an additional 10,080 tons of larger-size coal, making a total of 13,440 tons per day, providing work for 3,044 miners.

Power houses operate 365 days a year, but not always at full capacity. The coal mining work week is never more than five days. Engineers estimate that the steam-driven electric power plants furnish work for about 3,500 miners five days a week the year 'round.

Extensive development of hydro-electric power stations, to displace steam-electric stations, means less work for coal miners and increases the permanent unemployment problem. It also further distresses the already hard-hit coal industry.

WORLD WAR IN PROGRESS

(Louisville Times)

The Associated Press computes that the world is spending $20,000,000,000 this year for armaments, a rate of spending more than eight times as great as on the eve of the World War.

Even before the shots are fired this is war. It is economic war between the great imperialistic nations and their satellites.

The immediate effect, as in real war, is a sterile prosperity. Germany as a result of her war economy since 1935, asserts that she has solved the unemployment problem.

It is the same kind of solution that comes in war itself. When conflict comes, no one is idle.

Even women are impressed into work ordinarily reserved for men, and labor has been subject to impressment in Germany for over a year.

The United States is feeling the effects of the mad race to arm. Undoubtedly one of the factors in the current marked industrial uptrend is armament business.

Beside arming herself at an unprecedented rate this nation has been selling to both of the potentially embattled camps in the world.

Germany, Japan, Great Britain and France have been heavy buyers in the American market, the axis nations of materials, the latter two of finished munitions.

After a war, the nations involved always face a delicate task in readjusting their economic machinery. Even if war is averted the world has already posed itself this problem.

If and when a peaceful adjustment of tension comes, there will be violent economic repercussions in turning to production for peace. War or no war, the economic wind that is being sowed will reap its whirlwind.

SOW ALFALFA IN FALL

August is perhaps the best time for sowing a field in alfalfa for the first time. Men at the agricultural experiment station, at Lexington, say that seedings made then seem to be more generally successful than spring seedings.

Even on soils that have previously grown alfalfa, August seedings have one distinct advantage; that is, they may be made on well-prepared seed beds. For this reason, stands are likely to be uniform and practically free from weeds.

The Hardigan variety of alfalfa has produced best in tests made at Lexington, but this seed is not usually available in large quantities. Because the Kansas common alfalfa produces well and seed can be had in large amounts, it is recommended for general sowing in Kentucky.

Alfalfa seed sown for the first time on a field, or on a field that has not been in alfalfa for several years, should be inoculated. Commercial cultures used according to directions are entirely satisfactory. Pulverized soil from an old alfalfa field mixed with slightly moistened seed will also give good inoculation.

A clover and grass seed drill gives the best seeding results, distributing the seed evenly and in such a way that all of it should germinate. Perhaps the next best method is broadcasting after a cultipacker. Or the seed may be broadcast after a drag harrow. It is usually advisable to brush the seed bed lightly after broadcast seeding.

When drilled, 10 to 12 pounds of seed to the acre is sufficient; if broadcast, 15 pounds should be used.

TOO BAD THEY'RE GONE

(Pathfinder)

We have just read one of the saddest new stories we have read in a long time. The United States Postal Guide, it seems, has dropped some of the nicest mailing addresses that ever existed. Never again will it list such towns as Love, Arkansas; Troublesome, Colorado; or Coin, Kentucky. All these place sare now gone, all these post offices are no more, and the nation is poorer for it.

Here is a list that no longer exists, a list that has been weeded out of the Postal Guide, a list of towns founded on humor and hope, and discontinued because they could not grow large enough to support a post office: Utopia, Kansas; Truth, Arkansas; Frugality, Pennsylvania; Biling Point, Oregon; Graft, Colorado; Racket, West Virginia; Difficulty, Wyoming; Venus, South Carolina; four Edens respectively in California, Kentucky, Montana and Washington. And, besides these, besides Love, Troublesome and Coin, such towns as Winner, Wise and Welcome have yielded up their ghosts.

It's too bad these places didn't thrive. It's too bad, they're gone. It's too bad not one of them became a great metropolis. We like to think that this would be a better world, a better nation, if there were a city the size of New York called Frugality or Truth or Welcome or Wise or Love, or even Graft or Racket, if need be.

Goodbye, fair towns, and praise be to the dust of those who named you!

Director Points Out Need Of Educational Program

Major James Brown, Director of the Division of Game and Fish, in commenting on the need for an Educational Program for the Conservation of wildlife states:

"That education of the public generally in the basic principles of wildlife restoration, conservation and use is one of the great needs of the times. Likewise that training of hunters and fishermen in the ethics and practices of good sportsmanship is conceded by true sportsmen and conservationists to be of utmost importance.

"The economic and recreational values of our wildlife resources are being more and more appreciated and there has, of course, been a great improvement in public sentiment in the last few years, but the point is that the efforts along this line have been sporadic and without much planning or a definite organized program. How vastly more constructive work could be done by the Division of Game and Fish if it did not have to spend so much money on law enforcement! Yet there is a constant call for more law enforcement officers.

"Consideration of the foregoing facts has often made us wonder if we could not do more good in the long run by devoting a considerable sum of money each year to an educational program. Worthwhile work could certainly be done in the schools and among the younger people, but the adults are somewhat harder to reach. Nevertheless our conviction that there is a fertile field awaiting the sowing of the good seeds of wildlife conservation has been greatly strengthened by the results observed in the showing of our wildlife moving pictures, the organizing of game clubs and in the publicity being given the public through the newspapers by our publicity department during the last year.

MIDSUMMER MARVEL

(Ashland Independent)

Science, like art, is only man's attempt to imitate nature, and a weak attempt at best. Man creates a device and marvels at his own smartness, only to find that it is old stuff. The moles dug long before there was a Hudson tunnel, the beavers were a step ahead of Boulder Dam, there is an eil called electric, and birds still can teach many a lesson to aviation engineers. Ah, you may say, but what about sky-writing? Isn't that a new stunt? Well, no, it is not, says Prof. Charles T. Knipp of the University of Illinois, who asks us to pay attention to the firefly.

The firefly, or lightning bug, busiest in midsummer, has been a sky-writer for who knows how many millions of years. He always writes the same letter, a shallow, lopsided U, when you see him flash over the garden in the evening. How he does it is only partly understood by scientists, and why he does it also is somewhat of a mystery, although there are those who declare he is sending messages to his lady love.

Prof. Knipp, who has studied the fascinating gyrations of the firefly for a long period on a ten-acre field in Ohio, has charted the course of the flash and finds that it makes a definite pattern. It has been established that the flash is made by the combination of oxygen with luciferin and luciferase in the luminous part of the body of the fly. But how the insect works to make this combination at will is not understood. Anyway, we call attention to this item of new scientific knowledge just to illustrate the point that nothing is new.

WHY WORRY?

I CARRY ANTI-WORRY INSURANCE-
A Regular Ad
In This Newspaper

FROM OUR READERS

Brooklyn, New York
July 31, 1939

Editor Carlisle Mercury,
Carlisle, Kentucky.
Dear Sir:

Mrs. George Wilson lived such a noble life, and her kindred and friends are so very many in Nicholas and Bath counties, that I felt you would give publication to my ode in her memory. I really feel it will be read by so many people and do a lot of good.

My wife (now 46 years) was Gertrude, her second daughter. We hope to attain our golden wedding in four more years and move back to Kentucky when we superannuate.

Yours Sincerely and Truly,
Thad S. Tinsley

Providentially hindered from attending her memorial service it is my desire to express my tribute in verse. Sincerely, Thad S. Tinsley.

Mrs. Kate Templeman Wilson

God bathe our eyes in Love's pure light,
And give us vision clear and bright,
To form and hold a lovely sight,
Our Mother Dear in Heaven;
We wish to see the crown she wears,
Above the winding Golden Stairs,
And hear the praise her spirit shares,
By all the Angels given.

God tune our ears. We wish to hear,
In accents soft and wondrous clear,
What Mother said in words so dear,
When Jesus gave the crown;
We wish to hear what Jesus said,
When He gently placed it on her head,
And spoke her living from the dead,
In Heaven's bright renown.

For six and eighty years and more,
She walked along this earthly shore,
Performing kindness o'er and o'er,
In deeds of faith and love;
She loved the Church, and Christ, and God,
She humbly kissed His chastening rod,
And worshiped toward His High Abode,
The heavenly Home Above.

She taught her children faith and prayer,
And gave them counsel rich and rare,
Her children's children in her care,
Grand children's children too;
Four generations called her blest,
She brooded o'er a fullsome nest,
And gained at last deserv-ed rest,
The endless eons through.

O may our souls in tender touch,
Revere the one we loved so much,
And hold her close in loving clutch,
Now free from every pain;
O give our hearts the touch of Heaven,
For earthly ties have all been riven,
We cherish now the Promise given,
That we shall meet again.

Poached egg recipe: Scald milk to simmering in a shallow skillet. Drop in eggs and hold at simmering temperature until the egg is white and jelly-like and a film is formed over the yolk.

GEMS FOR YOUR SCRAPBOOK

Self Deception

No man was ever so much deceived by another, as by himself.—Greville.

The coward reckons himself cautious; the miser thinks himself frugal.—Home.

Mortal mind is ignorant of self, or it could never self-deceive.—Mary Baker Eddy.

Every man is his own greatest dupe.—W. R. Alger.

The first and worst of all frauds is to cheat one's self. All sin is easy after that.—Bailey.

Misfortune

Flowers never emit so sweet and strong a fragrance as before a storm. When a storm approaches thee, be as fragrant as a sweet-smelling flower.—Richter.

Evil events come from evil causes; and what we suffer, springs, generally, from what we have done.—Aristophanes.

After all, our worst misfortunes never happen, and most miseries lie in anticipation.—Balzac.

Will you bid a man let evils overcome him, assuring him that all misfortunes are from God, against whom mortals should not contend? Is there no divine permission to conquer discord of every kind with harmony, with Truth and Love?—Mary Baker Eddy.

It is seldom that God sends such calamities upon man as men bring upon themselves and suffer willingly.—Jeremy Taylor.

The greatest misfortune of all is, not to be able to bear misfortune.—Bias.

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We Ford dealers can give you a better deal on these great Ford V-8's than anyone else in town. We give you a better car, reconditioned and overhauled according to high Ford standards—and we use only genuine Ford parts. That's why we can give you a better guarantee . . . a written guarantee that really gives you the protection it promises.
NO "SIX" CAN MATCH THE ECONOMICAL FORD V-8 IN SMOOTH, POWERFUL PERFORMANCE
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New York Skyscrapers Form Back Drop For Air View of Fair

NEW YORK (Special)—This remarkable air view of the New York World's Fair shows the World of Tomorrow that has sprung up against the background of New York City of Today.

The Trylon and Perisphere, theme of the New York Fair, are seen dominating the 1216½-acre tract. At the lower right is the international area with its magnificent foreign pavilions grouped around the Court of Peace below the Lagoon of Nations. At the lower left is the Court of States. The picture shows the Fair's close proximity to Broadway and the skyscrapers of upper Manhattan.

Actually the Fair is only 10 minutes from Broadway by Long Island Railroad, and about 25 minutes by subway. By motor the trip requires about 30 minutes, with 5 parking fields furnishing ample space. New roads and bridges have prevented congestion of traffic.

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