THE STORY OF LIFE.


How he Bought a Sewing Ma Just across the street from the Meth
odist Church, in the principal street Benton, is a small one-story house, con
sisting of three rooms only. This occupied by Mrs. Cooper, a widow, a our purpose to become further acquain-
ted. When the great rebelilion broke out, Johnny's father was one or ho hrot he felt if his duty to go. For more than a year one dark day there came over
but
the wires tidings of the disatrous battle of Fredericksburg, and in the
list of killed was the name of James It was a sad day for Mrs. Cooper;
but she had little time to mourn. The
death of her husband threw the burden of maintaining herself and Johnny upon her shoulders. Ater a wher she oich
tained a pension of 88 month, which
helped her considerably. One-half of it paid her rent and the other half pa
for her fuel and lights. But it costs
good deal to buy food and clothes for good deal to buy food and clothes for
two persons, and she was obliged to toil
early and late with her needle to make early and late wisu her Johnny was now
up the requite sum.
11 years old, and might have obtained shce shops in the village, as indeed he
wanted to do; but Mrs. Cooper felt that he ought to be kept at school. As she
would not be able to leave him money she was resolved at least to give him as One evening, just after tea, Mrs.
Cooper laid down her work with a little sigh. "Johnns," said she, "I will get
you to run over to 'Squire Baker's and say that I shall not be able to finish his them
you ?", I have a bad beadache. I think
" shall go to bed early and see if I can't sleep it off." "I don't believe it agrees with you t
sew so much," said Johnny. "I sometimes wish I had a sewing
machine," said his mother. "That would enable me to do three
much work with less fatigue.
"I suppose a good one would cos not far from a hundred dollars."
"A hundred dollars ! deal of money," said Johnny. Of course there is no chance of my being able to purchase one
As Jobnny went across the field to
Squire Baker's he could not help think ing of what his mother had sid. He hot exceed twenty dollars, for in that case there might be some chance of his
earning the amount in time. Occasion ally the neighbors called upon him to do odd jobs, and paid him small sums, These in time might smount
wenty dollars. But a hundred seem quite to large for h
curnulating. "still," thought Johnny, "I've a good mind to try. I I won't wait for jobs
come to me ; I'll look out for them. have a good deal of time out of sch I don't get enough to buy a sewing
machine, I may get something else that mother will like
The next day was Saturday and schoo October. In the town where Johnny
ived there were many with cra⿻kerries, which were now ripe and ready for gathering. It was necessary to pick them before a frost, sin
this fruit, if touched with the fro will decay rapidly.

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|  |  | "ired. going to pick cranberries for "How much does he pa "Two cents a quart."

"Do you think he would hire me?"
sked Johnny with a sudden thought. asked Johnny with a sudden thought.
"Yes, and be glad to get you. He's
got a good many cranberries on the got a good many cranberries on the
vines, and he's afraid thore will be a
frost to-night." "Then l'll go and ask mother
go. Just hold on a minute." "All right."
Having otained permission Johnny
rejoined his companion, and proceeded
at once to the at ouce to the swamp. The fruit was
abundant, for the crop this year was
unusually good and Johnny found that unusuatly good and Johnny found that
he could pick quite rapidy. When
noon came he found he had picked
twenty qnarts. noon came
twenty qnarts.
"Canyour
asked the squire.
"Yes, sir,", said Johnny, promptly.
"I shall be very glad to have you, for
hands are searce," Johnny had already earned forty cents,
Jind hoped to earn as much more in and hoped to earn as much more in the
affernoon. He was so excited by his
success that he hurcied through his dinsuccess that he hurried through his din-
ner with great rapidity, and was of once
more to the swamp. He worked till late, and found at the end of the day that be
had gathered fifty quarts. He felt very
rich when the Squire handed him a one dollar greenhack in return for his ser-
vices. He felt pretty tired in consequence of stooping so much, but the lar in one day fully repaid him.
"Mother," said Johnny, when he
got home, ""if you are willing, I will
keep this money There is something keep this money There is some
very particular I want it for."
"Cortanty "Certainly," said his mother. "You
shall keep this and all you earn. I am
very sure you will not wish to spend it very sure
unwisely."
"No, that.",
On Monday, it so happened that the
teacher was sick, and school was sus-
pended. Johnny found no difficulty in
obtaining a chance to opick cranberries
for another neighbor. He was deter-
mined to do a little better than on Sat
urday. When evening came he was
paid for fifty-three quarts-one dollar
and six cents. paid for arts-
and six cents.
"p wish there were cranberries to be
picked all the year round," thought
Johany. "I should soon get a hnndred Johnny. "I should soon get a hundred
dollars,"
But this was about the last of his But this was about the next day,
picking. Schoot kept the next
and though he got a little time after
school, he could only pick a few quarts. When the cranberry season was over
Johnny found himself the posseser o
four dollar. After that his gains were four dollars. Anter he ran on an errand
small. Occasionally
for a neighbor. Once he turned the Cor a neighbor. Once he turned, and
grindstone for about halk an hour,
received the small compensation of one received the small compensation of one
cent from a rather parsimoniousfarmer.
Jobnny was about to throw it away when the thouglt came to him that
small as it was, it would help a little. So the autumn slipped aways and
winter came and went. In the spring Johnny found more to do. On the ins
day of June he counted his money and found he had fifteen dollars. "t take a long time to get a hun
dred dollars," sighed Johnny. "I
mother would only let me go to work
in a shoe-shop ! But she thinks I had
better go to schol. But byand-by
there'll be a chance to pick cranberriee
again. I wish there'd be a vacation better
there'll
again.
then." One morning Johnny had occaston
crose the cross the ielas near a smail pond abouse
half a mile from his mother's house
He was busily thinking about his little fund, and what he could do to increa
it, when his attention was all at once
ttracted attracted by a sharp cry of distrees
Looking up, he saw a gentleman in rowboat on the pond, who appeared to be in the greatest trouble.
"Boy," he called out, "c

## "Yes, sir," said Johnny. "Then save my little daughter, you can. She has just fallen out of t ou can. She has is,

The little girl just appeared above the
surface of the water. Luckily it wa very near the shore, yet too deep for any one to venture who was una,
to swi. Our young hero had plenty
of courame. Moreover, he was an expe of courage. Moreover, he was an exper
swimmer, having been taught by his
father before be father before be went to the war.
Without a minute's hesitation he Without a minute's hesitation
stripped off his jacket and plunged i A few vigorous strokes brought him to
the little girl. He seized her, just
stie was sinking for the third time sie was sinking for the third time
He held her till her father could re
ceive her from his arms into the boatt ceive her from his arms into the boat.
"Let me lift you in, too," he said.
"No, sir ; I'll swim to shore," sail

Johnny.
I want to The father applied himself to the rem
toration of his daughter, and Jolinn

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Yent homonand changed hiswet lothee He had reogghed the gentemana asa
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 aranget toane oftent to down
on your mothers' birthany,

 thank son very much tor that and
sour kind


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| Batchy, whom no found a prightuly |  |
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| that Johmy |  |
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| he would tell her some time. As for Johnny, he had his reasons for keeping |  |
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| As soon as he heard the rumble of the wheels he |  |
| he heard the rumble of the wheels he ran to the door. To his delight |  |
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| "Come here, youngster, and give us a lift," called the expressman. "I've, got something heavy for you." |  |
| It was a large article, looking something like a table; but what it was |  |
|  |  |
| of its many wrappings, "There must the door. "I am not expecting any- |  |
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| the dothing. |  |
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| all right, directed in large letters toMrs. Mary Cooper, Benton."" |  |
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|  |  | will be fifteen cents more." "Indeed I" said Johnny, surpris


Mime conex semampunirn tom man





Then Jobmy bold hand moter all

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 Nome Tountion




A Femine Orchestra Leader.
So many women have drifted into all
sorts of trades and professions during
the past few years, and been successful in them too, that it has come to be av bla of doing anythngg they make up
their mind to do-that is those who have any minds to make up. A mong the
latest aspirants for faver in a new field
is Miss Emma Steiner, of Baltimore, or is Miss Emma Steiner, of Baltimore, or
rather formerly of Baltimore, of New
York now. She is under contract with Rite as musical director of one of hiss
operacompanies. She managesthestage
directs the music and leads the orches dirrects the music and leads the orches
tra Quite enough for one woman t
do, isn't it ? From her childhood u
she has been, as her friends express it do, isnt it Prom her childnood ap
she has been, as her friends express it
"music mad." There is nothing about
masic she does not understand, and
seems to be capable of doing the work
of half a dozen women. Miss Steine seems to be capable of doing the work
of ahl a dozen women. Miss Steiner
is silight and
sraceul. in appearane with brown hair and which, to use
man's phrase, "means business." Sh
Ste does mean business; ; nay, more than
that, she means success. Of the word
fail she knows nothing. She is of German extraction and unites with he
masical termperament a deal of that
hard-grained common, and which wi bring her to the accomplishment of a
her undertakings. Now that there such an interest taken in palmistry, one
involuntarily notices the hands of ever emphatically a pair of musical hand
longg, slender, and Arm, with well-knit ngers-ingers capable of bringing
forth sweetest music or of arousin louch. This young woman is decidedly She has a work to do and does it with
out ever stopping to think whether she stepping outside the prescribed limits
the clinging iyy. She is a keen, bright try and ability, added very materialy
to the fortune inherited from her fam-ily.-Family Lader.

## pulp are thin

 thin pulp, it ta strseeds, cores, etc.

Poloonous Loavos, which they cannot measure, and can
ardly be blamed for falling into it is Wonder rather that they so seldom incur
Yatal consequences, than that the hould somequetimeses, that that they lous character. The only safe, ule for
children to observe is never to eat any thing that they have not been positively
assured is wholesome by their parents. No doubt it is an excellent thing that
children should be so well nourisbed as oremove to a large extent the temp-
tation to eat wild leaves. Moreover modern gardening has brought into that we are enabled to enlist a a natural
dislike to the juices of uncultival dislike to the juices of uncultivated
plants on the side of caution, as compared with the pleasantness of the
wholesome green meat of home. But hildren sometimes will stray on a ramble, and become hungry when at a dis-
ance frow "shops" or home, and thus it cannot be useless to know what are
the more dangerous kinds of leaves which must be avouided by all who wish to preserve their lives. The strongest
barriers of prohibition we can erect barriers of prohibition we can erect
should be placed to protect the young
from their from their own heedlessness, which at
times leads them to do all forbiden
things, and to test all maxims and commandments, disobedience to which
supposed to entail divers pains and Some of Some of our most admired flowers,
which we should least willingly banish
from cultivation, are associated with green leaves of a very poisonous char-
ceter. The narrow long leaves of the
daffodil act as an irritant affodil act as an irritant poison; the
delicate compound leaves of laburnum
bave a narcotic and acrid have a narcotic and acrid juice which
causes purging, vomiting. and has not
unfrequently lsd to death. The narrow eaves of the dicadow saffron or autumn
crocus give rise to the utmost irritation crocus give rise to the utmost irritation
of the thioat, thirst, inilated pupils,
with vomiting and purging. The dangerous character of aconite or monks-
hood leaves is doubtless well known,
, but each generation of children requires
instruction to avoid above all things instrutho large palm-shaped leaves, dark
theee
green on the upper surface. The ut-
most depression, often blindness, tingling all over the body, parching and
burning of the throat and stomach, are
some of the horrible symptoms which some of the borrible symptoms which
are preludes to death from this most
deadly of vegetable poisons. Amost
equally desirable is it to avoid the large, bas been known to be depressed so ex-
ceedingly by the action of these leaves
as to beat only seventeen times a min ate, with the pupils of the eyes widely
dilated. In a case of this kind it can-
not be too forcibly recollected that the sufferer should be kept strictly ying as much as possible. The leaves of the
pasque-fower and the ranumculus are
to be named as being injurious and beo be named as being injurio
onging to attractive flowers. Leaves of coarse weeds, however, pro
vide an abundant quota of danger, but requently their strong scent and bittier
of museous taste give timely warning gainst their being consumed. The
all hemlock is everywhere known to be piosonous, and it is one of the mot
abundant occupants of the hedge
peculiar "mousy" odor can generally peculiar "mousy" odor can generally be
reconized on squeering the leaves which are deep green in color and trebly ate and deeply cut. It is said that the consy smell can be detected in wate
containing not more than a fifty-thousandth part of the juice. Hemlock eneral harcotic poison, producing hea
ache, Imperfect vision, loss of power swallow, and extremed drowsiness, with
complete paralysis of voluntary muscles complete paralysis of voluntary muscles
and muscles of respiration. The water dhe water hemlock and fool's parsley nust be ranked among our most danger-
ous poisonous plants belonging to the Umbelliferous order. The fool's-parsley
leaves are sometimes mistaken for genleaves are sometimes mistaken for gen
uine parsley, but their nanesus odor
and darker leaves should prevent this The Nightshade order is another with dangerous and often extremely poison-
ous leaves. Indeed, no nightshade can be shade, with its oval, uncut leaves, soft,
regarded as safe, while the deadly nigt smooth and stalked, is in the highest de gree to be avoided. Henbane and thorn-
apple conspicuous members of the dap apple conspicuous Hombers of cone dain Juice which is both narcotic and acrid
causing Even elder leaves and privet leaves may

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\text { produce acte } \text { when eaten. }
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The leaves of the arm or large, arrow-shaped and glossy, have
often caused death. Two are sufficient to produce great pain, vomiting, etc. One of the very disagreeable symptoms
is a great swelling-up of the tongue from the amount of irritation; children',
tongues especially may become so swollen that the swallowing of remedies or en that the swallowing of remedies or
of emetics is very difficult. In such
case, the administration of melted in butter freeiy has proved beneificial; and
after vomiting has taken place freely, trong coffee should be given. Savin nd yew leaves are both most poisonous, hough it is vulgarly supposed that the resh leaves are not injurious-a mistake from which some have suffered.

## Parrots.

Parrots are wonderful birds in many lity, and their differences are as re-
narkable as their likenessess. Some narkable as their likenessess. Some
of then show a great deal of friendship nd affection, and will follow their they live in companies. They eat vora-
ciously and are very deatructive. After zorging themselves they go in quest of water, and frequently bathe until
soaked to the skin. They mate when
young, and the male takes tender care of the female, never separating from
her; she lays two eggs in a season. It her ; she lays two eggs in a season. It
takes a couple of years for the plumage
to get its full rictiness of color. The birds brought to this country are cap-
tured when very young. There is a great difference in talking capacity between
these birds. The gray African parrot
is the best talker. The Mexican parrot is highly prozed. These birds
live to a great age when well cared for, and their owners become strongly attached to them in a little while. Very
interesting stories are told of their talk-
tng. They cateh phrases wonderfuly sig. They catch phrases wonderfuly
sometimes, and make amusing at-
tempts to sing. Their sayings are so apt at times that they almist appear to
have intelligence. A capital story is One day the Dean had several distin-
guished clerical visitors, and as the day was warm and the windows were opened
Lady Stanley's parrot took the liberty of dying into the yard and perehing
himself upon the top of a tree. Every effort of the company toenticeor fright.
en him from his high perch proved unavailing, and the guest suspended
operations and stood together looking at the handsome fellow. The parro
turned his head to one side to take in
the situation, and, then said, with
gravity the Dean never surpassed, "LIt us pray."

Particular about His Society.
"Say Mister," said a red-headed man
the other day, approaching a gentleman who had just allghted from a car at a station to proeure a sandwieh; "say,
Mister, are you acquainted with that tainly, sir," responded the gentleman
dignantly; "that is my daughter Then you, must know all about her,"
ontinued the red-headed mank, cor continued the red-headed man, con
dentially. "I say, is them teeth plied the gentleman, reppressing hisemo-
ion. "And that hair, is that hair hern y natural," said the gentleman, sternly
with an uncomfortable itching in the vicinity of the foot. "You don't tell." "I say, doess she paint or is that her
wn color P" "She does not paint, and he bloom you are so goed as to notice
the flush of modesty," answered the gentleman, preparing for the worst;
"Why do you ask these questions?" Because if all you say about her is
rue I don't mind sittin' alonste er for a mile or two myself, but if you are giving me any steer on the racket,
and I get onto it, Ill hoist you and the the girl right up the stovepipe without
stoppin' to ask where you come from or where you're going to "' And when
he gentleman lifted him off the platform. With the toe of his boot the red-
eaded man got up and announced with smle hat he knew the girl was all
made from the first, and he'd be logged if he was goins' to "set"" down or, not as long as there was a dog in
the aggage car that be knew was gen-wine.-Brooklyn Eagle.
-Dr. Getan Delaunay has just commumicated an interesting paper to the
French Anthropological society, in which he seeks to establish that rightWhich he seeks to estabish that night-
handedness is not an acquired habit,
but is a natural attribute but is a natural attribute, characteris-
tic of the superior races. Savage tribes, he states, and communities in an inff-
fior state of civilization, show a much larger proportion of left-handedness
than highly civilized people do. Ilots and hilieptics offer a very large percen-
and entale tage of left handed individuanls, and
there are more left-banded women than men. His general conclusion is that in
the evolution of the species there has been astenion of tendency to to the develop-
ment of the right side of the body at ment of the right side of the body at
the expense of the other, and that the examples of leff-handedness still to be

met with in the superior race are mere | met with in |
| :--- |
| "survivals," |

