



FOR OTHER LITTLE GIRLS.

I've picked them up and packed them up and put them in a box. With what my grandma calls their "folded". All their dainty little nightgowns and their bonnets and their frocks. To give to girls who haven't any dolls.

There are Isabel's and Claribel's new dresses that I made. I hope they'll know that purple sash is Moll's.

For, oh, I love her best of all! She'll miss me, I'm afraid. With the little girls who haven't any dolls.

I'm ten, you know, so I must grow to care for older plays. And have my grown-up gowns and parasols.

But how I really wish I was the age that always stays like the little girls who haven't any dolls.

I've picked them up and packed them up and sent them off, you see. With all their pretty, fluffy "folded". I'm sorry for myself, but, oh, I'm glad as I can be.

For the little girls who haven't any dolls!

—Alice Van Leer Carrick, in Youth's Companion.

WHAT ROBERT SAW.

Robert was ill. He had found that wet feet sometimes bring unexpected consequences. This time he had walked through the gutters on his way to school, and then sat all the afternoon in wet shoes, and so instead of going to grandma's for a visit he went to bed.

The days had been quite tedious, and when he began to sit up there was not much that amused him. Mamma drew his couch up by the window, that he might look out and see the boys going to school. As he sat there he saw a bird fluttering about the gutter that ran by the bay window. The birds had begun some time ago to make the journey south, and so he was surprised that this nest was not vacant. He watched the bird and saw that he carried something in his mouth each time. It was first a worm, then a bit of bread crumb from the dooryard.

Robert called his mother to come and see the little fellow, working away so happily and briskly. Mamma was as surprised as Robert, and after studying the bird's comings and goings for a while she decided to call the gardener and have him investigate the matter.

The man put a ladder against the window and went up to the nest. Mamma had wrapped a blanket about Robert, and now she opened the window that he might see what the gardener had found.

In some strange way the bird's mate had become entangled in a string that had unwound from the nest and which had been part of its foundation, and was so tied by the leg that it was impossible to get away. She had picked at the string and made her leg sore, but the knot was too strong for her. The gardener gently took up the nest in his hand and brought it down on a level with Robert, and then began to unwind the threads that held the bird a prisoner. Her mate flashed back and forth, but did not act dismayed. He even seemed to know that help had come.

It took but a few minutes to free the tangle, and then the man carried the nest back. Hardly had he done so than away flew the bird, and the first place she touched was the little pond in the garden, for she had been without water so long.

She circled about the water, taking a dip now and then. Presently the mate sailed by, and together, like two children, they set off over the hills and away toward the south.

"I am sorry I disobeyed mamma about the gutters," said Robert, as he watched the pair sail away, "but if I had not been sick we should not have known about the bird, so there was some good come out of it. I wonder if they will come back again in the spring?"

He never knew whether they did or not, but he tried to make himself think that the birds which came to the nest in the gutter were the same. Perhaps they were, for as he watched them they seemed to be happy in the old nest.—Youth's Companion.

THE WROG ILLUSTRATION.

Ten o'clock and the small boy refused to become sleepy.

Father—"Willie, you must go to bed."

Mother—"Yes, Willie, you must go. Just think how long ago the little chickens went to sleep."

Willie (who is an observer)—"But didn't the old hen and the rooster go with them, ma?"

Willie stayed up till eleven.—Lippincott's Magazine.

THE ORIGIN OF PEARLS.

Three principal hypotheses have been offered to account for the origin of pearls. According to one, they arise from secretions caused by the presence of some foreign object, such as a grain of sand, within the shell of the oyster. But it has been shown that fine pearls are not thus produced, but only pearly concretions. Another theory is that pearls are the result of disease in the oyster. The third hypothesis, sustained by M. Saurat, of the Oceanographic Museum of Monaco, is that the origin of pearls is to be ascribed to the presence of a parasite. The species of parasite differs with the species of oyster, but this mode of origin, M. Saurat believes, is general with all fine pearls. To restore the lustre of a "dead" pearl the outer tarnished envelopes may be removed with acids. Thus the effect produced upon a tarnished pearl by causing a fowl to swallow it is accounted for by the dissolving action of the gastric juice.—Youth's Companion.

HE WOULD BE A FARMER.

United States Senator E. W. Pettus, of Alabama, who is eighty-six years of age, when asked what vocation he would choose if he were again beginning active life replied: "The high calling of a farmer. I would purchase a nicely located farm and settle down to farming as my life work, thus guaranteeing to my loved ones and myself the highest and happiest of hours, with a full crib, a full smokehouse and a full measure of usefulness."

THE POPOCATAPETLS.

"Two kittens!" I thought Mrs. Bruce was to let you choose one."

"Yes, mamma," said Phillip, "but we didn't know which to choose and Mrs. Bruce put them all on the floor, we called 'em to see which would come, an' every time we called, these two came running to us."

"Just the same two, mamma," chimed in Bessie, "and can't we keep them? Please, mamma?"

Who could resist such eager little faces? Not Mamma Dale. "They are very pretty little mites," she said, smiling. "How can you tell them apart?"

The children lifted the kittens' heads, showing a white spot in the fur on each little neck.

"Breastpins," cried the big Sister Edith, "and Bessie's has the larger. What shall you call them?"

"I am going to call mine Popocatapetl," said Phillip, who was studying geography.

"What?" laughed mamma and Edith together.

"I want to call Popotopykettle, too!" cried Bessie.

"You might name them both Popocatapetl," cried Edith, still laughing, "and call one by the first end, Popo, and the other by the last, Petl."

SIT ON LEFT IN DRIVING.

Said to Be the Proper Position Where Traffic Keeps to the Right.

In driving we violate the most elementary requirements by persistently sitting upon the wrong side of the vehicle, writes F. M. Ware in Outlook.

We turn to the right and we sit on the right, thus effectively obscuring our view ahead in traffic; compelling our footmen to jump down into the dirty street and to run all around the carriage, both at stopping and starting, while to the friend who would accompany us in self driven vehicles we offer the alternative of crawling into our laps and under the reins or going out into the street and swarming up from that situation; or we alight, abandon control of the horse and clamber in after the passenger has preceded us.

Was ever anything more ridiculous? Nor can any one cite any single reason for sitting on the right (where traffic keeps to the right) or against sitting on the left. For more than thirty-five years I have always sat on the left, and in driving anything from four to six horses down to one I have found it practical, convenient, necessary.

Think of the aggregate time lost at theatres, the opera, etc., while hundreds of footmen jump off, run around, open door, unlead, shut door, run around and climb to the box again!

It is true that coaches brake on the off side and the brake works by hand, but it can as well act by the foot; or the handle come up off side of the driving cushion, if that is on the left. Anyhow, the infrequent coach needs no consideration; nor does the position of its driver.

On the left one's whip is clear of the face of the passenger, whether driving one or four, and yet the right arm is always unobstructed for any work; while even in a narrow seat the motionless whip arm is more comfortable for the companion than, when seated as customary, is the constantly moving left elbow point of the driver.

Busy Bells.

The pastor of the Wesleyan Methodist church at Bluffton, discouraged by the seeming indifference of his congregation, and having exhausted other means of bringing the recalcitrant members within hearing of the gospel, in the early evening began tolling the church bell, and the people hastened from every quarter to ascertain who was dead. Then the minister told them there was no one physically dead, but there was a big lot of spiritually decayed, and it was in their behalf the bell was tolled. Indeed, so well satisfied was the minister of their spiritual death that he proposed supplementing the tolling of the bell with eulogies more or less flattering concerning those he had in mind. It is said there was a feeling of relief when the congregation found there was no need of physically sitting up with the dead, and that it manifested a callous indifference as to spiritual conditions. Tolling the bell for the spiritually dead is an innovation. Doubtless the minister believes anything is justifiable that will stir a sluggish soul into action, but if a similar view is shared by other pastors church bells are likely to be overworked.—Indianapolis News.

Good and Bad Luck Omens.

To sneeze on Friday presages misfortune.

To see a shooting star means all sorts of good luck.

To pick up an opal regards the acceptance of some one's evil fortune.

Finding a piece of jewelry portends the bestowal of wealth.

To put on a stocking wrong side out, and the left shoe first, are both lucky.

Finding an unopened letter means the reception of good news.

To dream of a funeral is an excellent omen.

To chase away a black cat means the throwing away of good luck.

Bad luck will pursue you if you carry the handle of your umbrella down.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

One of the Nearest Stars.

There are very few stars whose distance is even approximately known to astronomers. Moreover, the different estimates of the distances of these few vary by large amounts. The nearest known star is "Alpha" in the constellation Centaur, not visible from the northern lands of the earth, and one of the next nearest is the little star in the northern constellation Cygnus, called "61 Cygni." The latest determination of this star makes its distance fifty-three millions of millions of miles. This is about eighteen millions of millions of miles less than the distance derived from Professor Hall's measurement of some fifteen years ago.

Average Speed of Clouds.

A member of the staff of the Blue Hill Observatory, near Boston, has reported that observations made there show that the average speed with which clouds, between 8000 and 9000 feet high, move is sixty miles an hour in midsummer and one hundred and ten miles an hour in midwinter. The swiftest flight of a cloud yet measured was 230 miles an hour.

The remittances to China made by coolies or laborers at work in other countries are now estimated to reach \$50,000,000 annually, including \$5,000,000 said to be sent home by the indentured coolies in the Transvaal mines.

OF INTEREST TO THE FARMER.

LAND FOR ALFALFA.

In the growing of alfalfa the land must be plowed deep and harrowed fine. Manure and fertilizer should be applied liberally in the spring and lime applied on the land in the fall. Sow the seed in the spring, using from ten to twenty pounds of seed, according to circumstances, sowing broadcast if the land is clear of grass and weeds. If not, it will be an advantage to drill the seed in rows, close together, and cultivate the first year with wheel hoes. Once established, an alfalfa plot will last for years, as the roots go down to great depths and secure moisture. In this section farmers should sow a few rows by way of experiment in the spring, and keep the plants free of grass and weeds. Some alfalfa growers find the fall the best time to seed the land.

ACID SWEETENS LAND.

When the land is sour and grown up with sorrel (which contains oxalic acid), lime is said then to "sweeten" the soil by removing the sourness, but what it really does is to assist in changing the acids of the soil into carbonate and oxalate of lime, through chemical combinations, the sour soil becoming alkaline because the lime has united with the acids which existed before its presence. With the changes thus made follow others, but they may be rapid or slow, according to circumstances, sometimes the benefits from lime not being apparent until the second year, but on soils upon which lime has not been applied for years it never fails to give excellent results, and in proportion to the benefits derived it costs but little, is plentiful and should be used more extensively.

DESTROYING WEEDS.

There are two ways of completely destroying weeds. One is to let them have the opportunity to grow, and by frequently cultivating them, turn them under as fast as they make their appearance, the other being to crowd them out by growing some crop that will not give the weeds a chance to grow. No system of cultivation will kill all the weeds if a crop is desired—such as corn—for the grass and weeds will only be kept down so long as cultivation lasts, especially as corn is usually "killed by" at a time when the weeds are producing seeds, thus establishing themselves for the succeeding year. As a test of what supposed clean culture of corn may be simply cut down a row of stalks and a row of weeds will remain. As a single weed produces thousands of seeds the labor of destroying the weeds must be repeated next season.

STRAW FOR STALLS.

To derive the best results from straw when it is used for bedding and manure it should be cut fine with an ensilage cutter. While the whole straw in the stalls answers the purpose well, yet it does not possess the power of absorbing the liquids until it is broken up. When passed through the cutter it is instantly made fine, and it then almost equals dry dirt. The same may be said of shredded cornstalks. It is of more advantage to pass them through the shredder than to throw them out to be trampled, as they can also be used with cut straw in the stalls. When the fine materials and manure are thrown on the heap there will be no coarse pieces to rot. The whole mass will quickly decompose, and with less loss of the valuable constituents than when the straw and stalks are uncut, while the labor of handling and spreading such manure will be reduced to a minimum cost.

FOREST PROPAGATION.

In the last five years forest owners have wantonly wasted millions of dollars in timber destroyed. The forest experts at Washington frankly say they do not expect a great many private owners of smaller forests to care for their property as it actually should be cared for. But they do expect corporations and States to look after their forest tracts more carefully than they have been doing.

States can derive three per cent. on every forest reserve they establish, says Alfred Gaskill, of the Forest Service at Washington. And this even in planting forests. Indiana has a new reserve of two thousand acres which is expected to pay Pennsylvania is systematically planting trees under State control. California alone has a working forest area of twenty million five hundred thousand acres; Maryland is beginning the study of forestry; Massachusetts has a State forestry association dealing with specific problems in that State; New Hampshire is doing forestry field work. Extensive examinations have been made by the Forest Service in Alaska, and in 1903 the Legislature of Hawaii passed a bill providing for an insular forest service and creating a Board of Agriculture and Forestry. Last year there was field work on eight forest tracts, with a total area of one million sixty-eight thousand acres, in Minnesota, New Hampshire, West Virginia, Alabama and Texas.—Thomas H. Shipp, in The Reader.

A Bold Step.

To overcome the well-grounded and reasonable objections of the more intelligent to the use of secret, medicinal compounds, Dr. R. V. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y., some time ago, decided to make a bold departure from the usual course pursued by the makers of put-up medicines for domestic use, and so has published broadcast and openly to the whole world, a full and complete list of all the ingredients entering into the composition of his widely celebrated medicines. Thus he has taken his numerous patrons and patients into his full confidence. This too he has removed his medicines from among secret nostrums of doubtful merits, and made them Remedies of Known Composition.

By this bold step Dr. Pierce has shown that he is not afraid to subject them to the fullest scrutiny.

Not only does the wrapper of every bottle of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, the famous medicine for weak stomach, torpid liver, biliousness and catarrh, state wherever located, have printed upon it, in plain English, a full and complete list of all the ingredients composing it, but a small book has been compiled from numerous standard medical authorities, in which are given schools of practice, containing very numerous extracts from the writings of leading practitioners of medicine, endorsing the strongest possible terms, each and every ingredient contained in Dr. Pierce's medicines. One of these little books will be mailed free to any one sending address on postal card or by letter, to Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y., and receiving the same. From this little book it will be learned that Dr. Pierce's medicine contains no alcohol, narcotics, mineral agents or other poisonous or injurious agents and that they are made from native medicinal roots of great value, also that some of the most valuable ingredients contained in Dr. Pierce's favorite Prescription for weak, nervous, overworked, run-down nervous and debilitated women, were employed long years ago by the Indians for similar ailments affecting their squaws. In fact, one of the most valuable medicinal plants entered into the composition of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription was known to the Indians as "Saw-wort." Our knowledge of the uses of a few of our most valuable native medicinal plants was gained from the Indians. As made up by improved and exact processes, the "Favorite Prescription" is a most efficient remedy for regulating all the womanly functions, correcting displacements, an prolapsus, anteversion and retroversion, overcoming painful periods, toning up the nerves and bringing about a perfect state of health. Sold by all dealers in medicine.

When Lincoln Was Lawyer.

In his "Lincoln the Lawyer," Frederick Trevor Hill writes: "In his 23 years at the bar Lincoln had no less than 172 cases before the highest court of Illinois, a record unsurpassed by his contemporaries; he appeared before the United States Circuit and district courts with great frequency; he was the most indefatigable attendant at the Eighth circuit, and tried more cases than any other member of that bar; he was attorney for the Illinois Central Railroad, the greatest corporation in the state, and one which doubtless had its choice of legal talent; he was also counsel for the Rock Island Railroad, and other corporations and individuals with important legal interests; at stake he was sought as legal arbitrator in the great corporation litigations of Illinois and he tried some of the most notable cases recorded in the courts of that state."

Running Sores on Limbs.

Little Girl's Obstinate Case of Eczema—Mother Says: "Cuticura Remedies a Household Standard."

"Last year, after having my little girl treated by a very prominent physician for an obstinate case of eczema, I resorted to the Cuticura Remedies, and was so well pleased with the almost instantaneous relief afforded that we discarded the physician's prescription and relied entirely on the Cuticura Soap, Cuticura Ointment and Cuticura Pills. When we commenced with the Cuticura Remedies her feet and limbs were covered with running sores. In about six weeks we had her completely well, and there has been no recurrence of the trouble. We find that the Cuticura Remedies are a valuable household standard, living as we do twelve miles from a doctor, and where it costs from twenty to twenty-five dollars to come up on the mountain. Mrs. Lizzie Vincent Thomas, Fairmont, Walden's Ridge, Tenn., Oct. 13, 1905."

The Great Lakes Fleet.

A hardy breed of men, doing their duty as they find it, the sailors of the Great Lakes are more in demand to man the new fleets that are being ordered every year. While the shipyards of the coast were waiting for the dearth of business the shipyards of the lakes booked orders for 31 steel vessels for the season of 1906, in size from 6,000 to 12,000 tons capacity, with a total value of \$14,000,000.—Outing.

Piles Cured in 6 to 14 Days.

Pain Ointment is guaranteed to cure any case of itching, blind, bleeding or protruding Piles in 6 to 14 days or money refunded. 50c.

Humming birds range from Cape Horn to as far north as Sitka.

If afflicted with weak eyes, use Thompson's Eye Water

P. N. U. 52, 1906.

Size of Heads.

The average adult head has a circumference of fully 22 inches. The average adult hat is fully 6 3/4 size. The sizes of men's hats are 6 3/4 and 6 1/2 generally. "Sevens" hats are common in Aberdeen, and the professors of our colleges generally wear 7 1/2 to 8 sizes.

Heads wearing hats of the sizes of 6 1/2 and smaller, or being less than 21 inches in circumference, can never be powerful. Between 19 and 20 inches in circumference heads are invariably very weak, and, according to this authority, "no lady should think of marrying a man with a head less than 20 inches in circumference."

People with heads under 19 inches are mentally deficient, and with heads under 18 inches "invariably idiotic."—Young Woman.

FITS, St. Vitus' Dance, Nervous Diseases permanently cured by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer, 23 trial bottle and treatise free. Dr. H. R. Kline, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

President Butterfield will be inaugurated President of Amherst College, October 18.

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

The Duke of Abruzzi has named the three highest peaks of Mount Ruvenzori after Queen Margherita, Queen Alexandra and King Leopold.

To Cure a Cold in One Day.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature on each box, 25c.

The Curriculum.

No sooner is the football season ended at the colleges than innumerable other "seasons" begin. Basketball, hockey and divers other leagues remain to claim the time of the collegians. When do they study? As a young Chinese said of Harvard: "It is an athletic club and the members read books when it rains."—Springfield Republican.

\$100 Reward.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials. Address: F. J. CENNEY & Co., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists 75c.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Sailors' Odyssey.

The old French fishing town of Fecamp was on Saturday the scene of the closing act in a stirring of the sea. The cod fishing boat Christophe Colomb left Fecamp seven months ago and had never since been heard of. Quite three months ago the vessel was given up beyond hope as lost with all on board, and the first keen pang of the families supposed to be aboard of their breadwinners had begun to be dulled, when on Friday the captain of the British ship Gazelle reported at Guernsey having passed the Christophe Colomb dismantled and in an altogether pitiable condition both as to vessel and crew of 30 men, who had been reduced to living on the dried cod forming the cargo. The Gazelle had given them all the bread, meat and water she had on board, but the captain of the Christophe Colomb refused to be taken in tow, and yesterday reached Fecamp in safety, where every gaunt skeleton on board was received as one returned from the grave.—London Globe.

A Great Outside Remedy.

Most pains are of local origin—a "crick" in the back, a twinge of rheumatism, a soreness all over arising from a cold—are all cured by outside applications. The safest and most certain method is Allcock's Plaster, known the world over as a universal remedy for pain. They never fail, they act promptly, they are used more and more, and they are used with your work while the healing process goes on. Sixty years' use has given them a great reputation.

The Silent Cure.

To the list of cures—air, water, milk and grape—the "Gaulois" adds the "silence cure," for those who are compelled to do much talking or to bear with much noise. Mme. Jeanne Grand, inspector of the maternity schools of Paris, has, in her instructions to the teachers, recommended to them this treatment: "There is too much noise and talking going on in our schools," she writes. "As a setoff you should have days of absolute silence, without speaking or being spoken to."

Chickens Earn Money!

If You Know How to Handle Them Properly.

Whether you raise Chickens for fun or profit, you want to do it intelligently and get the best results. The way to do this is to profit by the experience of others. We offer a book telling all you need to know on the subject—a book written by a man who made his living for 25 years in raising Poultry, and in that time necessarily had to experiment and spent much money to learn the best way to conduct the business—for the small sum of 25 cents in postage stamps.

It tells you how to Detect and Cure Disease, how to Feed for Eggs, and also for Market, which Fowls to Save for Breeding Purposes and indeed about everything you must know on the subject to make a success.

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