NAMING A TOWN.

The Professor's Story of How "Rolla" Got Its Title.

"You have given quaint and beautiful names to some of the cities of your state," remarked a visitor in Missouri. "I have often wondered where you obtained them. There is Sedalia, for instance. And there is Rolla. Every student of history knows of Rollo, but whence came this more beautiful word? Has Rolla any connection at all with Rollo?"

"Not even the remotest," was the response of a professor in one of the state educational institutions, for to him the question was addressed.

"How, then, did the name originate? Can you tell?"

"Yes," answered the professor, with a smile. "The origin of the word in its present form is a part of the folklore of the place. The community was made up at first very largely of immigrants from North Carolina, who were not much given to the study of spelling, but who cherished a pride in their native state and determined to give the name of its proud old capital to their new city in the west. The capital of the Old North State was named for Sir Walter Raleigh of 'the spacious days of great Elizabeth.' The Missouri immigrants, not recalling the correct orthography of the name, spelled it phonatically, as it seemed to them, for they supposed that a final 'a' was equivalent to a final 'y.' They spelled it R-o-l (rawl) l-a (ly). And that was the origin of the word that seems to give you so much pleasure."—Youth's Companion.

CURIOUS DEATH CUSTOM.

Drying and Cremating a Corpse In Central America.

In "Central American and West Indian Archaeology" T. A. Joyce describes the ceremony of corpse drying, which was followed a year later by cremation. He uses Andagoya's account of the details observed at the decease of the Cacique Pocorosa:

The body of the dead chief was decked with golden ornaments and wrapped in his richest cotton cloths. The heir and principal men then assembled and suspended the corpse by cords in the house, placing beneath several pans of lighted charcoal. While it was drying it was watched continually by ten of the chief men, who sat round it night and day wearing black mantles which covered head and body. No one else was allowed to enter the hut, and from time to time one of the watchers would strike a series of slow strokes on a drum, this action being followed by a chant in monotone in which the principal actions of the deceased were enumerated. When the body was dry it was removed to the house of the new chief, where it remained suspended for a year.

On the anniversary a great feast was held, at the conclusion of which the deceased, with his arms and models of his canoes, was burned in the courtyard. It was stated that the smoke went to the place where his soul was, but the exact whereabouts of the soul itself was not specified.

An Eskimo's Dwelling.

We do not look for any great amount of inventive genius among the Eskimos, but for years they have employed a rather complete respirator, used in the preparation and taking of a vapor bath, as a means of protection from the dense smoke. This Eskimo respirator is a little basket woven of twisted strands of fine grass. It is placed with its shallow side against the mouth, and a wooden peg, which arises from the center of the basket, is held between the teeth. For this purpose water is evaporated over a big fire in a very low hut, which is tightly closed to keep in the heat. In this stifling atmosphere the employment of a respirator is absolutely necessary.—London Globe.

Nelse Won't Deceive You.

The big boss was consulting Nelse, the janitor, relative to the qualifications of an applicant for a place as assistant janitor.

"Do you know this boy's reputation for truth and veracity?" he asked.

"Yas, suh; yas, suh; I guess I do," responded Nelse.

"Well, what is it?"

"Well, suh, he always tells de trufe, I reckon—dat is. I neveh is ketched him in no lie. But 'bout dis here v'ras'ty bizness I'm gwinter be fair wid you. Some say he will an' some say he won't."—Macon Telegraph.

A Prospect.

"I don't like the self reliant, self supporting type of women. I prefer the clinging vine type."

"You won't, sonny, when you find how persistently that type can cling to all of your weekly salary and what you can raise on your credit."—Baltimore American.

Three Not of a Kind.

Sir Henry Maine's famous political diagnosis is worth quoting. The king of England reigns, but does not govern. The president of the United States governs, but does not reign. The president of France neither reigns nor governs.—Boston Herald.

Bookish Talk.

"Judge, my life is an open book."

"Some pages look suspicious to me. Anyhow, I'll have you bound over."—Philadelphia Bulletin.

Growth of Children.

A four-year-old child is generally twice as tall as it was at the time of birth.

Genius unexerted is no more genius than a bushel of acorns is a forest of oaks.

HATCHING OF BEES.

Their Method of Escape From the Wax Cells of the Hive.

It is interesting to watch young bees in the act of hatching out from the cells of the hive. The wax capping which confines them is thin, but it is quite strong enough to give the tender young bee a good deal of trouble in nibbling it through.

At first one can only see a part of the insect's head through a small hole it has made. It gradually nibbles away the wax till the hole is big enough for the entire head to get through, but ere this stage is reached the young bee has been assisted in its efforts by several of the older bees, who, though no doubt engaged in some other work, pause on their way and very considerately nibble away a little of the capping with their stronger jaws.

Once the head of the young bee is out of the cell it has much more power, and, after pulling and twisting perseveringly, the thorax is gradually worked free of its prison. Then the abdomen slips easily after it, and the birth of the bee is accomplished.

When they are free of the cells the young bees stand for some time palpitating and apparently getting their breath again after their efforts, while some of the nurse bees gently stroke them and give them food.—London Tit-Bits.

NATURE AS A SURGEON.

Some Species of Trees Amputate Their Limbs Regularly.

Nature in many instances is her own physician, treating her ills without consultation and rendering unto herself most excellent treatment. Healing always takes place without infection, and no great strain is put upon the tree itself. Her surgery is bloodless and, so far as we know, painless, writes David Brock in the Scientific American.

Take, for instance, some of the poplar and willow trees. When the immediate environment is not adapted to the best growth of a twig or branch of these trees nature sets up a special cell formation, a corklike growth which gradually cuts off the nutrition from the part about to be eliminated. These abscess cells, as they are termed, form close up to the parent limb or trunk and encircle the part to be removed with such uniformity that little more plant tissue is involved than is really necessary.

When in the early spring a tree receives a great amount of nutrition numerous branches are sent out which later in the summer become shaded and of no value to the tree. It is then that the process of elimination takes place. These trees, as a rule, do not lose their branches until late summer.

Jumping Cocoons.

Many visitors to the southwestern states and Mexico have amused themselves by watching the queer motions of "jumping beans," the seed vessels of a plant, each of which contain the pupa of an insect whose spasmodic movements cause the bean to hop and roll about.

More remarkable are the "jumping cocoons" found in South Africa. The cocoon is formed by the mother insect and is very hard. The pupa when ready to emerge must cut its way out. The front of its head has a sharp, chisel-like edge, and by driving this against the inside of the shell it gradually makes a hole. The violent motions of the pupa within cause the cocoon to leap so that one has been seen to spring out of a small glass tumbler

Wonderful Hand Weaving In Mexico.

The hand woven blankets made by the Indian girls of Mexico, to whom a dime a day is a good wage, although they begin work at sunrise and labor until sunset, are the admiration and despair of all who appreciate fine handiwork or value perfect color combinations. A small blanket bought in Mexico City five years ago, although it has been used as a wall tapestry ever since, seems as bright in every one of its rainbow colors as on the day it was bought. The weaving is so perfect that it has no right or wrong side.—National Geographic Magazine.

Not So Exacting.

"Are you in favor of an eight hour working day?"

"I don't go quite so strong as that," replied Farmer Corntossel. "If my boy Josh was to work three hours a day two days in succession I'd think he was doin' purty good."—Washington Star.

Cross Purposes.

She—You don't seem to understand that when I criticise I do it solely for your good. He—and you don't seem to understand that when I am required to listen it is impossible for me to think of anything that is good.—Richmond Times-Dispatch.

Man's Way and Woman's.

When a wife dies a husband says, "I would be a better husband if I had it to do over again." But when a husband dies his wife says, "Well, I did my duty by him."—Topeka Capital.

Called Down.

"I would like to see the man or place that could get my nerve."

"Did you ever try a dentist's chair?"—Baltimore American.

Symptoms of It.

"Is there any insanity in Billy's family?"

"They all speak highly of Billy!"—Puck.

By speaking of our misfortunes we oft relieve them.—Corneille.

AN EARLY NAVAL TRIUMPH.

When the Enterprise Literally Shot the Boxer to Pieces.

The Enterprise, an American twelve gun schooner with a brilliant naval career, was one of the steadily "lucky" vessels. Built in 1799 to deal with the French privateers in the West Indies, she had an extraordinary cruise in 1800. In a six months' run she took eight privateers, some of them much heavier than herself, and aggregated forty-seven guns, besides recapturing four American merchantmen.

Sent to the Mediterranean to operate against the Barbary pirates, the Enterprise captured a fourteen gun Tripolitan after a desperate engagement and later participated in the bombardment of Tripoli. Her finest battle was with the English brig Boxer, Captain Blythe commander, on Sept. 5, 1813, off the Maine coast toward Monhegan island. She then was under command of Lieutenant William Burrows and carried sixteen guns. The Boxer had fourteen. The crew of each vessel numbered about 100.

The fight began at 3:20 p. m. and was ended forty minutes later by the Boxer striking her colors. She had been literally cut to pieces in hull, masts, rigging and spars, several of her guns were dismounted, and her boats and quarters were shattered The Enterprise was almost uninjured, having but one shot in the hull and one in the mainmast. Both commanders were killed. The American loss was two killed and ten wounded; the British, four killed and seventeen wounded.—Exchange.

MODERN RUSSIA IN WAR.

Her First Great Military Victory Was at Poltava.

The first great military victory of modern Russia was gained on the bloody field of Poltava, when the army of Charles XII. of Sweden was completely defeated by the forces led by Peter the Great.

The ambitious and powerful Swedish monarch began his Russian invasion of 1707 at the head of 43,000 well trained veterans, following almost the same route as was chosen by Napoleon more than a century later.

In the first clashes he was successful, but he pursued the Russians with such haste and recklessness that his army was soon hopelessly involved in swamps and marshes. Peter reorganized his forces and made his stand at Poltava, and the battle fought there on July 8, 1709, ranks among the greatest in history.

The Russian bear, often whipped, now fought ferociously. The Russians overpowered the army of Charles XII. by force of numbers. Charles XII. was wounded before the battle commenced and directed the movements of his ragged and half starved troops from a litter, in which he was carried about the field.

The Russian artillery worked havoc in the army of the Swedish king, but Charles, with a few men, managed to escape and made his way to Turkish soil, where he found refuge from the wrath of the czar.

Curiosities of Coffee.

Coffee, as experts are aware, has a very extraordinary property. It is one of the most absorbent matters in existence. Coffee beans placed in a damp room swell and absorb moisture till they nearly double their weight. So absorbent is coffee, not only of moisture, but of gases and flavors, that shippers of Brazilian coffee always stipulate that the sacks of fresh Rio beans shall never be carried on a steamer which has raw hides as any part of her cargo. These will taint the coffee more surely than anything else and render it unfit for use. The useful side of this quality of coffee is that in a sickroom a handful or two of fresh roasted and ground beans act as an excellent purifier and deodorizer.

Coronation Graft.

The practice of running the fountains and conduits with wine on coronation day was abandoned after the reign of Queen Elizabeth, but another old custom was observed up to the coronation of George IV. After the king and the company had departed from the banquet in Westminster hall the doors were thrown open, and the people rushed in and cleared the tables of everything—victuals, cloths, plates, dishes, etc., all vanished in a few minutes. And, as Sir Walter Scott tells us, the nobility were not above taking away the saltcellars and spoons.

A Matter of Definition.

"What does citizen mean?" Eddie asked his sister.

"It means a man that lives in a city," answered the little girl.

"Then what do you call the people that live outside the city?" asked the boy.

"Oh, they are countrymen! Don't you remember that piece about fellow countrymen?"—Philadelphia Ledger.

Where the Paint Was.

Regular Customer (who has just entered restaurant)—Strong smell of paint here, William. Waiter (coughing apologetically and indicating young women about to leave table)—Yessir; soon pass off, sir; they're just going.—London Punch.

Had Not Tried His Word.

"Is his word good?"

"I don't know as to that. I've never taken his word for anything, but I've got four of his notes that weren't any good."—Detroit Free Press.

There are two sciences every man ought to learn—first, the science of speech and, second, the more difficult one of silence.—Socrates.

TAKE STOCK

Every successful business-man makes a check of his affairs at least once a year.

By taking stock of his merchandise he is able to arrive at a definite knowledge of his expenses, his profit and his losses.

Until he knows where he stands in his finances he has no basis for credit either with manufacturer, jobber or banker.

Credit ratings are therefore established though a knowledge of one's business affairs and ability to conduct a business at a profit.

Every man and woman earning money, and spending money, should occasionally take stock of their business affairs. What do you earn in a year? What do you spend? What do you save as your profit?

How is your money spent,—what part of it goes for unnecessary luxuries? Are you paying excessively for ordinary necessities? Could you save more from your wages by a few sacrifices?

Look the facts squarely in the face. The cost of living is higher than ever in the world's history. Prices have not yet reached the top. Wages have increased some, 'tis true, but they cannot keep pace with conditions created by a world war.

Put the figures on paper. Study them. Keep a record. Have a Savings Account. Bank all you can and have your savings earn compound interest. Thousands of men, women and children are saving money. It is the sure way to have money in the face of present conditions. It is worth making sacrifices to have ready money later when you need it.

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pays 4% compound interest on Savings Accounts. It invites you to become one of its loyal customers. It will assist and encourage every young man and woman in this community to save and have money for the future. "TAKE STOCK" today and begin to SAVE MONEY.

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