tored." Most people wait until the cold is in full swing before they try to stop it. Instead, if a little trouble is taken at the beginning to prevent it from really asserting itself a great amount of unnecesesary suffering would be saved, and, in some cases, an attack of bronchitis or pneumonia avoided.

TO REMOVE STAINS.

Unless it is possible to pour boiling water through a tea stain on table linen while the stain is still fresh, it will be found almost impossible to remove it. However, in some cases it can be done by covering the stain with salt (before it is washed, over which a few drops of lemon juice are squeezed. Lay the cloth in the sun and renew the process as soon as dry. Several applications may have the desired effect.

IN THE SICK ROOM.

Dust should never be allowed to accumulate in the sick room. If the floor is entirely covered with carpet, let it be swept every other day; a thick damp cloth or a canton flannel bag slipped over the straw of the broom, first wrung out of water, will prevent the dust from rising and making it disagreeable for the patient.

Let furniture and woodwork be dusted daily with a damp cloth, not a dry or feather duster, for then the dust is simply whisked from one place to another instead of being removed from the room.

Never allow medicine glasses, spoons, or anything that has been used, to stand about the room unwashed. As soon as the patient has taken his nourishment the tray should be removed.

ROUND SHOULDERS.

Round shoulders are a deformity, and one that is often caused by sleeping on high pillows. As so many hours are spent in sleep, it is very necessary that the sleeping position should be a good one. Sleeping without a pillow is an excellent remedy for round shoulders; the want of it would be felt very much at first, and it is best to give it up gradually, going from a large pillow to a small one, and then none at all. After a few weeks one can sleep quite comfortably without a pillow, and when that feeling takes place one may know that the muscles of the neck and shoulders are becoming straight.

Shoulder straps and braces are not of much use in curing round shoulders, except that they act as reminders to one to hold the body erect. Dumbbell exercise and gymnastics will afford a much quicker and better cure; deep breathing should also be practiced, and will be found a great help to those who have a hollow chest and weak lungs.

A Great Business.

Perhaps the Greatest in the World.

Pneumatic Tubes—12 miles.

Street Cars—1,926 miles.

Steamboats—31,169 miles.

Railroads - 176,726 miles.

Star Routes—Stage and Horseback—264,452 miles.

Total length of all routes, 496,952 miles, or more than a trip from the earth to the moon and back.

The distance traveled in carrying the mails per annum is over 445,000,000 miles, or more than two round trips to the sun.

THE AMERICAN POSTAL ESTABLISHMENT.

The postal service of the United States is perhaps the largest and best managed concern in the world. A letter can be carried from Florida to Alaska in less than twenty days, and for two cents. To carry the same by special messenger would cost something like $200. In connection with other governments letters are carried to many different countries of the world at a cost of five cents each.

The above diagram shows the number of miles traveled by the various classes of carriers. This does not include the miles walked by the city letter carriers.

By "star route" is meant a route where the transportation is something other than railway, steamboat, street car, or pneumatic tube. The daily travel for one year by the star routes is 331,830 miles, or seventeen times around the world. The number of miles traveled per annum by the mail carrying railroads is nearly 390,000,000, the daily travel being 813,000 miles, or thirty-one trips around the world. The steamboats cover in a year 4,327,028 miles. The street car service amounts to 4,978,130 miles in a year. The pneumatic tube service is, of course, small, there being only 8.05 miles of pneumatic tube in the whole country. This service is confined to Boston, New York, Washington, Brooklyn and Philadelphia.

In one year the railway postal clerks alone have handled 13,351,992,725 pieces of mail. In addition they handled 17,537,058 packages of registered mail. It has been calculated that the railway mail clerks make one error for every 10,000 correctly forwarded pieces of mail.

"First-class" mail matter includes letters, postal cards and sealed matter. "Second-class" matter includes newspapers, periodicals, and so on. "Third-class' matter includes printed books, pamphlets, circulars, etc. "Fourth-class" matter embraces merchandise and samples of all kinds. Of first-class matter there was carried, in the year ending June 30, '99, over 3,588,00 pieces. There are nearly 10,000,000 pieces of first-class matter mailed daily. This would make a pile more than seven miles high. The total number of pieces of second-class matter in the same time was something over 2,173,000,000. The number of pieces of third-class matter was something ever 747,000,000, and the number of pieces of fourth-class matter was a little over 66,174,000. The total number of pieces mailed in the year was 6,576,310,000, and if these pieces were placed together they would make a band seven feet wide around the earth. The total weight was 664,286,868 pounds. To carry this enormous weight would require 33,214 freight cars, forming a train three hundred miles long, hauled by five hundred locomotives, and the locomotives alone would require seven miles of track.

There was enough money received by the postal department for postage to make a pile of ten dollar gold pieces 47,000 feet high. The number of registered pieces carried in the year was over 16,000,000. The number of postoffice money orders issued was nearly 30,000,000. The dead letter office, which is a department of the postoffice to which unclaimed and defectively addressed mail is sent, received nearly 7,000,000 pieces. Of these 367,469 were misdirected, 71,919 were without an address, 4,903,700 were unclaimed, and 113,917 had fictitious addresses. The number of stamps issued was 4,917,269,025. There are not far from 75,000 postoffices in the United States, with about 200,000 employes.

Elderly Fun

Said by the Old Folks.

"A LITTLE NONSENSE NOW AND THEN IS GOOD FOR BOTH WOMEN AND MEN."

THE HIGHEST COURT—"No," said the judge, firmly, "I will not consent to your marriage with my daughter." "Sir," returned the young lawyer, haughtily, "I shall not take this decision as final." "You won't?" "No, sir, I will not. I shall appeal to the court of last resort." "Oh, very well," replied the judge. "Submit your case to her mother if you want to."—Chicago Post.

HER BISCUITS—These aren't the kind of biscuits my mother used to make," he said. "Oh, George," she faltered, on the verge of tears. "Well, they're not," he repeated, emphatically. "They're enough sight better." And then the sun came out again.—Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.

NOT A VISITOR—Mrs. Gadd—"That new minister ain't much on visiting, is he?" Mrs. Gabb—"No, I guess maybe his wife is a purty good cook herself."—N. Y. Weekly.

STUCK TO THE TRUTH—Mrs. Crimsonbeak—"You talk about women being untruthful about their ages! You gave out that the event was your twenty-sixth birthday celebration." Mr. Crimsonbeak—"So I did, dear." "You know you are over 40." "Yes, but there were quite a number of my birthdays passed without being celebrated." — Yonkers Statesman.

THE BOARDER—Landlady (threateningly)—"I'll give you a piece of my mind one of these days if you are not careful." Boarder—"I guess I can stand it if it isn't any bigger than the piece of pie you gave me."—Detroit Free Press.

EVIDENCE OF MEANNESS—"Mean!" exclaimed the borrowing neighbor. "She's the meanest woman I ever knew. Why, in the week since she's moved in I have only borrowed a little salt, some flour, a few eggs, a bit of coffee, some ice, a tiny bit of baking powder, a broom, a loaf of bread, a hammer, a few tacks and a half peck of apples, and she had the nerve today to put upon her back door the sign: 'Groceries at Retail.' Wouldn't that shock you?—Chicago Post.

A GOOD SYSTEM—Mr. Meddergrass—"Hi Slocum sent $10 to a feller in New York to find out how to win at roulette." Mr. Feddershack—"What did the feller say?" Mr. Meddergrass—"Said to 'run the game yourself.' "—Baltimore American.

HARD LUCK—He—"For goodness' sake what are you sighing about?" She (behind the paper)—"Oh, there are such lovely bargains here in Jones & Jones' advertisement, and I can't take advantage of them." He—"Bonnets, I suppose." She—"No, a complete line of patent medicines reduced one-half, and there's not a blessed thing the matter with any of us."—Philadelphia Press.

LOVELY, BUT—Mrs. Smith—"It is not lovely, when husband and wife are always of the same opinion?" Mr. Smith—"Certainly; only it makes such a great difference whose opinion it is."

WON OUT AT SOME EXPENSE—Mr. Hauskeep—"My wife broke a fairy-lamp, two vases and a cut glass flower stand in the drawing room last night, but she accomplished her purpose." Mr. Ascum—"For goodness' sake, what was her purpose?" Mr. Hauskeep—"To capture a clothes moth she saw flying around."

MORE INFORMATION—Tommy—"Say, pa." Mr. Figg—"Well?" "What is low water mark?" "It is usually about the top of your neck, if someone don't keep an eye on you when you are washing your face."—Indianapolis Press.

Sayings of the Children.

Gathered From All Sources.

FOURTEENTH COLLECTION.

IN MODERN TIMES—"I wonder," said little Harry, "if men will ever live to be five hundred or six hundred years old!" "No, I guess not," replied his five-year-old sister, who was studying her Sunday school lesson. "The Lord tried the experiment once and they got so bad that He just had to drown them."

A LOGICAL CONCLUSION—"The Binkses must buy everything on the installment plan." "What makes you think so?" "I heard Jimmy Binks ask his father whether their new baby would be taken away if they couldn't keep up the payments." —Chicago Record.

POLITICAL CAMPAIGN EDUCATION—"Now, little children, what makes the grass and the corn grow, and causes the wheat——" "Sunshine! Rain! Sunshine and rain!" "Very good. And who sends the glorious sunshine and the fruitful rain, my children?" "McKinley!"

QUITE A DIFFERENT THING—Tommy Traddles came into the house crying, and in a very mussed up condition. "Now, Tommy," said his mother, "haven't I told you time and again not to play with that wicked little McCarthy boy?" "I hain't been playin' with him," sobbed Tommy; "he's been playin' with me."

SHE WASN'T SURE—Little Girl—What's the matter, little boy? Little Boy—I'm crying because my mamma has just gone to heaven. Little Girl—Oh! but p'haps she hasn't!"

EQUAL TO ANYTHING—Patronizing Old Gentleman—I wonder whose little boy this is? Small Boy—There's two ways you could find out. Old Gentleman—How so, my son? Small Boy—You might guess, or you might inquire.

WHAT HE CAUGHT—School Examiner—Some of our greatest discoveries, my young friends, have been made by simple means. You have all heard the story of how Benjamin Franklin went out in the storm and caught the lightning. Prodigy—Yes, an' I heard you tell pa this morning that you caught thunder when you came home from the lodge last night.

NOT MORE THAN THAT—"Can you tell me what time it is, my boy?" said a gentleman to an urchin he met in a country lane. "Twelve o'clock, sir." "H'm," said the stranger, "I should have thought it was more than that." "It never is more than that here, sir," replied the child. "It always begins again at 1."

ROBERT ASKS ANOTHER QUESTION—"Who is that lady dressed 'n black, mamma?" asked Bobbie, as he sat with his mother on a ferryboat. "That is a Sister of Charity, my boy," replied his mother. Bobby pondered deeply for a moment, and then he said, "Which is she, mamma, Faith or Hope?"

...Superstitions...

The Strange Things People Believe.

ARTICLE NO. 14.

THE LUCK OF A HOUSE.

A superstition that death or ill luck often follows persons who occupy fine new homes is very common. So widespread and so powerful is this strange superstition that one finds even an intellectual man like Lord Salisbury, the English premier, insisting on leasing to strangers for several months the beautiful home which he has had erected for himself near London.

Lord Salisbury, however, has only to look round him in London to find ample grounds for the adoption of such extraordinary and at first sight unnecessary precautions. The completion of Lord Revelstoke's palace in that city coincided with the bankruptcy of the great firm of Baring Bros., of which he was the principal, and it has remained ever since an exquisite monument to the futility of human hopes and ambition.

Mr. Sanford had hardly finished rebuilding the exterior of his magnificent London mansion when the collapse of Argentine securities occurred, involving him in ruin and compelling him to dispose of it to Mrs. Mackay, of "Bonanza" fame.

The Marquis de Santurce, having purchased a fine house from Lady Granville, spent a fortune upon the reconstruction and adornment of the interior. But before the work was completed he in turn was overtaken by the disaster which befell the Anglo-Spanish banking house, of which he was the chief director, and he had no alternative but to sell the house to W. W. Astor, an American.

The downfall of Hudson, the railway king, occurred at the same time as the completion of the great house he was having built for himself fronting Hyde park London, while in the same manner Baron Albert Grant witnessed the piecemeal sale of the gorgeous palace he had erected at Kensington, but was never destined to occupy.

Nowhere is this house superstition more powerful than in Bavaria, where many of the most picturesque spots, especially in the mountain districts, are adorned with fairylike palaces. None of them have been entirely completed, for insanity and violent death overtook the brilliant and accomplished King Ludwig, who conceived their design, but unfortunately perished before their completion.

Nor even have the builders of many of the splendid structures that adorn the French metropolis been more fortunate. Thus M. Jules Grevy had scarcely completed the construction of his lordly mansion in Paris when the scandalous behavior of his son-in-law, Daniel Wilson, overwhelmed him with disgrace and compelled him to resign the presidency of the republic amid a perfect hurricane of public obloquy.

The Empress Eugenie's only sister, the late Duchess of Albia, had not occupied the lovely palace erected for her in the Champs Elysees more than a few months before she was seized with a sudden illness and died there in a manner so mysterious as to give rise to rumors of foul play. The building was subsequently pulled down.

Another equally unlucky famous house of Paris is that now owned by the widow of the late Baron Hirsch.

Europeans possessed of adequate means and in need of either a town or a country residence prefer as a rule to purchase homes that have been lived in to building new ones. If they do any building at all they, in general, cause it to take the form of additions to or alterations of edifices no longer new.

Even then the owners endeavor to safeguard themselves from the possibility of danger by letting their residences for a time to others, for the express purpose, as they say in France, of "wiping the dust from off the plastered walls."

Cases of disaster in connection with new houses are to be noticed in the United States, one prominent instance of which being that of Wilbur F. Storey, of the Chicago Times, whose palace was to have been the wonder of the West.

Games and Tricks.

Interesting and Instructive Amusements for Young People.

THE ORIGIN AND MEANING OF SOME OF OUR GAMES.

It will interest most boys to learn the origin and meaning of their common games. These constant sources of pleasure are not the invention of the present decade, as would seem probable from their freshness, but, instead, nearly all can show records of half a thousand years. And the words chanted or actions portrayed are not mere clownish jargons or pantomimes, but speeches and movements that once possessed a definite meaning. At first these statements are hardly believable, but, perhaps, by studying a few popular games, their truth may be made clear.

To begin with, our national games teaches much about game lore. This and similar sports are all imitations of warfare. Games of ball are as old as history, especially those in which the ball is kicked or driven with the hands beyond the goal. Such a game, called "ball battle," was played by the old Greeks, who were the best of athletes. In the north the game was ruder and also much more dangerous. The balls of the Norsemen were heavy, being made of horn, and as the game consisted in driving the ball at one's opponent with full strength, it is not surprising to read that death sometimes occurred.

In the east a game of ball is still prevalent in which the players contend with rackets on horseback. The game is especially popular among the Turks, and was formerly the royal game of Japan. Our tennis is its lineal descendant. The "Arabian Nights" relate how Haroun Al-Raschid was nearly assassinated while playing this horse-polo.

Most of the rougher games, such as football and those in which bats are used, seem to have come from the north. This is a fact that should be noted; games that need dexterity are of oriental origin, while those which require hardihood for success have been inherited from northern Europe. It will be seen from this that the habits and characters of peoples control their sports. In the Middle Ages the tournaments and chivalric customs were a great source of delight to all classes, young and old. Naturally the boys fought sham battles and imitated sieges, jousts and other contests of hardihood. But, despite these pastimes, which throw a glamour over medieval life, dense ignorance and foolish superstition clouded the minds of all but the monks, and even these possessed some queer beliefs. The popular stories and traditions, or folklore tales, entered into games, and account for the forms of many sports.

London bridge is a medieval game that retains its popularity at the present time. This well known play shows how continually religious beliefs were kept before children in the olden times. Who are the bridge keepers but satan and an angel? According to his choice, each child steps behind one or the other of the keepers, whom he is forced to help in the tug of war that follows. The game is clearly the production of some older mind bent on impressing the childish imagination with the fact that the kind of life one choses must be "sided with" in the end.

But another feature of the meaning of this remarkable game is the picturing of the continual warfare between the good and evil powers. There was a universal belief in the Dark Ages that after death a dangerous bridge, beset with demons, must be crossed. It is natural that this idea should be embodied in a game, which, doubtless, owes its name to the superstition cited. These allusions to religion have been dropped recently in America and England, but on the continent this game is still played under the names that show the old meaning. Most of what may be called religious games were first played in Southern Europe.

Tag is another old game that shows an ancient superstition. The original name seems to have been iron-tag, which is still played in sections of our country. This sport is very old. Sometimes in America wood or stone are substituted for iron, because of the occasional scarcity of the latter article, but even under the name of cross-tag, the parent game is recognized.

The early form of the game shows its meaning. As in other games of chase the pursuer represents an evil spirit from whose attacks, according to ancient superstition, iron was a protection. A similar idea is shown in the game of cross-tag, where it is noticed the players make crosses in their flight. The chaser was formally conceived as the aged dwarf of malicious character so common in old fairy tales.

It would be difficult to find a boy that has not cut willow whistles in the spring. This practice has been known for centuries in Europe, and once was thought of great use. For our ancestors believed that a pipe cut near water had power to cause rain, and even yet the Swiss children call on the water spirit while loosening the bark of their whistles.

Perhaps the older boys will be surprised when told that the Virginia Reel and such dances are imitations of work. The dance in question represents the different processes of weaving. The various movements of the dance show the shooting of the shuttle from side to side, the tightening of the threads and bringing together of the cloth. It has been suggested that the different persons represent colors. Sometimes in the rural districts this dance is accompanied with a song, which adds greatly to the fun.

The rounds and ring games that so many children delight in are survivals of the old Mayday festivals. In several cases the words repeated are parts of old English ballads, and if any reader will look through Percy's Reliques he will find some of his game-rhymes written in old English. And this brings up a point about the value of children's games. For, since games are imitations of warfare and other customs, or else preserves of old superstitions and folklore, they must be of some value in a historical way.

Hop-scotch, which is chiefly characterized by a waste of shoe leather, is played from America to India. In Italy the children call this game "Bell," because of the figures' shape, and for the same reason, in Austria, it is spoken of as "Temple." This game is another outgrowth of religious ideas. It must be remembered that some American boys call the last division the "Bible," which in Italy is named "Paradise."

Odds and Ends.

Things Good, Bad and Indifferent.

Stickers for society—Pins.

Running expenses—Playing the races.

The nation most dreaded—Condemnation.

An expensive fault—One settled by a jury.

How to make it hot for any one—Be cool to them.

The last embers of the XIX century—November and December.

Sometimes the most right minded persons are left.

This would be a much better world if more people took their own advice.

The rich man has a mug at the barber shop. The poor man takes his there.

A woman may be the weaker vessel, but it is always the husband that is broke.

Times change; several years ago the business man took his pen in hand, and now some of them take their typewriter in arms.

When a man is as hungry as a bear he is just about as cross.

Every cat has her coat, and every dog has his pants.

A handsome monument to his wife's memory overcomes seventy per cent. of the opposition to a man's remarriage.

When a tenant moves out without paying his rent, the landlord is said to have a rent in his income.

A young married man may be said to be in a bad fix when he has to keep a sealskin wife on a muskrat salary.

Legal lights are generally productive of financial gloom of the clients.

It is a difficult matter to persuade a handsome woman to engage in the woman's rights business.

Woman loves man and the dear fellow can't help it; she bosses him and the fool doesn't know it.

First Things

IN AMERICAN - - - HISTORY.

ARTICLE NO. 18.

OIL WELL—The first oil well in America was bored on Oil Creek, Penn., at Titusville, in 1859; by Messrs. Bowditch and Drake, of New Haven, Conn. They obtained 400 gallons a day from a depth of 71 feet. The oil rose at once to the surface. The "oil-fever" immediately spread over the country, and soon scores of wells were being bored. Some wells began to flow 3,000 gallons a day. Petroleum became the subject of talk and of experiments everywhere. Railroad cars were constructed specially for its transportation. Refineries were built, and a great trade grew up. Fortunes were made and lost in speculation. The Standard Oil Company is now the richest commercial concern in the world.

CLOCK—The first clock in the world, with wooden wheels, was made in 1792 by Eli Terry of Connecticut. He entered into the manufacture of them, at first shaping the wheels with a knife. He went about the country twice a year to sell them.

CENSUS—The first census of the United States enrolled 3,929,827 persons, excluding Indians. It was taken in 1790 at a cost of $44,377.18. There were found to be nearly 700,000 slaves. This was the first systematic census ever taken by order of any government in the world.

COTTON MILL—The first cotton mill really built in New England, was started at Beverly, Mass., in 1787. The machinery was so rude that in fifteen years the mill ceased to run because no one could be found to build improved machinery. The principal cloths made were corduroys and bedtickings.

Memory Rhymes.

Facts and Fancies in Verse for the Little Folks : : : : :

WHAT BECAME OF A LIE.

By Mrs. M. A. Kidder.

First, somebody told it,
Then the room wouldn't hold it,
So the busy tongue rolled it
Till they got it outside;
When the crowd came across it,
And never once lost it,
But tossed it and tossed it
Till it grew long and wide.

From a very small lie, sir,
It grew deep and high, sir,
Till it reached to the sky, sir,
And frightened the moon;
For she hid her sweet face, sir,
In a veil of cloud-lace, sir,
At the dreadful disgrace, sir,
That happened at noon.

This lie brought forth others,
Dark sisters and brothers,
And fathers and mothers—
A terrible crew;
And while headlong they hurried,
The people they flurried,
And troubled and worried,
As lies always do.

And so, evil-bodied,
This monstrous Lie goaded,
Till at last it exploded
In smoke and in shame;
When from mud and from mire
The pieces flew higher,
And hit the sad liar
And killed his good name!

BOYS AND GIRLS.

Girls play with dollies;
Boys play with tops;
A girl loves to jump the rope;
A boy skips and hops.

Girls play with dishes;
Boys play with balls;
A girl loves to sew dolls' clothes;
A boy shouts and calls.

Girls love story books;
So do boys, too;
Then let us play together,
That's the way to do.

A LITTLE GIRL'S SOLILOQUY.

"If no one ever marries me—
And I don't see why they should,
For nurse says I'm not pretty,
And I'm seldom very good—
If no one ever marries me—
I shan't mind very much;
I shall buy a squirrel in a cage,
And a little rabbit hutch;
I shall have a cottage near a wood,
And a pony all my own,
And a little lamb, quite nice and tame,
That I can take to town
And when I'm getting really old—
At twenty-eight or nine—
I shall buy a little orphan girl,
And bring her up as mine."

About the Baby.

A LULLABY.

THE BABY'S EVENING PRAYER.

Jesus, tender Shepherd, hear me,
Bless thy little lambs tonight:
Through the darkness be Thou near me,
Watch my sleep till morning light.

All this day Thy hand has led me,
And I thank Thee for Thy care;
Thou hast clothed me, warmed, and fed me;
Listen to my evening prayer.

Let my sins be all forgiven,
Bless the friends I love so well;
Take me when I die to Heaven,
Happy there with Thee to dwell.

Good Form.

Pointers for Young and Old.

The habit of "fishing" for compliments is notably vulgar, and it is one in which a certain class of vain young people are very apt to indulge, especially among themselves in private. It indicates vanity in the angler and begets contempt on the part of the one who from interested motives nibbles gently at the bait.

All "slang" is vulgar. The fact cannot be too forcibly impressed upon the minds of the young people of this day, as the alarming prevalence of slangy conversational phrases is enough to cause our decorous forefathers and mothers to rise in their graves.

The great secret of talking well is to adapt your conversation to your company as skillfully as may be.

People take more interest in their own affairs than in anything else which you can name. A wise host or hostess will then lead a mother to talk of her children, an author of his books, an artist of his pictures, etc. Having furnished the topic, you have to listen, and acquire a reputation for being amiable, agreeable, intelligent and well-bred.

If you would not be unpopular, do not always be witty, no matter what your natural abilities may be in that line. People do not like to be always outshone.

Do not officiously supply a word or phrase if a speaker hesitates for a moment; he will think of the one he wants or supply another in good time.

Never correct a fault in pronunciation or in facts in company or in private, if you wish to retain a friend.

Avoid such colloquialisms as "says I," "you know," and other senseless repetitions that might be mentioned. Never speak of a person as "a party," nor refer to absent persons as "he" or "she." Give the name of the lady or gentleman referred to.

In telling a joke, do not laugh yourself before the point is reached. If the joke be original, do not laugh at all.

Birth Day Proverbs For the Week.

"SEARCH THE SCRIPTURES."

Sunday—Proverbs, xxvii, 1.

Monday—Proverbs, xxvi, 24.

Tuesday—Proverbs, xxv, 28.

Wednesday—Proverbs, xxiv, 1.

Thursday— Proverbs, xxiii, 12.

Friday—Proverbs, xxii, 1.

Saturday—Proverbs, xxi, 16.

Puzzle Corner.

Intellectual Amusement and Exercise for Young Minds . . . . . .

PRIZES.

A year's subscription to "The Family Circle," a monthly magazine of Minneapolis, will be sent to the first person to send in answers to all the puzzels.

The boy or girl who sends in the best original puzzle this week will receive a year's subscription to "The Family Circle." The puzzle will be printed in due time, with full credit to the writer. All puzzles should be written on one side of the paper. Do not write questions on one side and give answers on the back. Do not send in any except original puzzles.

Several letters received with answers, but the writers had forgotten to sign their names and addresses. Be sure to give addresses and to write on one side of the paper.

Replies will be numbered in order of their receipt by mail.

From time to time we will in these columns present and explain all the different forms of puzzles.

Address all communications relating to matters appearing in "The Family Forum" to Puzzle Editor, Daily Globe, St. Paul, Minn.

ANSWERS.

To puzzles appearing Nov. 25:

49. Benziger's Magazine.
50. Mad-a-gas-car.
51. Whitter, Spenser, Pope, Gray, Cooper, Hawthorne, Coleridge.
44. "If you suddenly saw a house on fire what three celebrated authors would you feel inclined to mention." Dickens, Howitt, Burns. One correspondent substituted Great Scott, for Dickens.
45. "Why is a fretful man like a hard-baked loaf? Because he is crusty.
46. Carpet.
47. Ptarmigan.
48. A boat.

SHORT SENTENCE.

J. W. Horej's sends the following containing in twenty-eight letters all the letters of the alphabet; in the form of an order: "L. J. Q.: Pack my box with no fine sugar. D. Z." This is the winner.

The puzzles seemed a little difficult of solution, as our correspondents failed in from one to three of their answers.

ORIGINAL PUZZLES.

Answers to the following will appear Dec. 23:

J. W. Horejs, 772 Armstrong avenue, St. Paul, submits: "A Hidden Suit of Clothes" and "A Robin's List of Supplies to Build a Nest," in the form of an anagram.

(52)

"I saw that man at Monaco at work." "He should receive stern punishment for disturbing the occupants." "Those in the valley of Nesho escaped the flood."

(53)

The robin's articles to build a nest. 1, dam; 2, fast here; 3, O rash hire; 4, T grins; 5, warts; 6, tontoc; 7, C lest boothf; 8, givist.

Joseph M. Heinen, Hastings, Minn., submits the following crossword puzzle:

(54)

My first in arm, but not in bone.
My second in five, as well as mine.
My third in king, but in czar doth fail.
My fourth in pansy, but not in flower.
My fifth in globe, as well as earth.
My sixth in ash, but in cinder there's none.
My seventh in you, but not in me.
My eighth in carpet, but not in ground.
My ninth in one year, yet not in three.
My all, a great state.

Catherine Scharffillig, 193 Rondo street, St. Paul, submits a charade:

(55)

I am composed of 9 letters.
My 1, 8, 6 is a domestic animal.
My 7, 8, 6 an article for the house.
My 3, 8, 6 is a troublesome animal.
My 9, 6, 8, 3 a heavenly body.
My 2, 4, 7 a pronoun.
My 7, 8, 9, 5 a religious service.
My 7 4, 5, 6 rain in very fine drops.
My 5, 6, 4, 3 to move.
My 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 the Redeemer of the world.
My whole is a glorious feast celebrated throughout the country.

Marie Souchnay, 281 Farrington avenue, St. Paul, submits a charade:

(56.)

I am composed of nine letters.
My 6, 7, 8, 9 is a large continent.
My 5, 4 3 is to repent.
My 2, 1 is the tone between mi and sol.
My whole is a composite name given to the connected land mass of Europe, Asia and Africa.

Oscar Dahlby, Moorhead, Minn., submits the following:

(57.)

(A) Tangle sentence: "Lal het lowrd si a taseg dan lal teh nem dan omewn lemery rpleays."

(B) Charade: I am composed of eleven letters.
My 6, 1, 11 and 9 is recent.
My 2, 7, 11, 9 is a situation.
My 2, 5, 9 is to prosecute.
My whole is a well known, popular drama.

(D) Charade: I am composed of sixteen letters.
My 6, 7, 5, 4, 11 and 8 is a large bird.
My 1, 11, 15 and 3 to gasp.
My 12, 14 and 1 is to pinch.
My whole is a famous battle of the Civil war.

(D) Problem: There is a well twenty-five feet deep. A frog which wishes fresh air starts at the bottom and jumps up three feet each jump and falls back two. How many jumps before the frog is free?

Question Box.

Curious Things in Life and Literature.

A PRIZE FOR ANSWERS.

Each week a series of questions will appear under the above heading. A prize of "Bessie, the Bonnie Brier Bush," will be sent to the first person to send in correct answers to be printed Dec. 23. Address replies to Puzzle Editor, care Daily Globe, St. Paul, Minn.

ANSWERS.

The following are answers to the questions of Nov. 25:

59. The meal tub plot was a plot against the Duke of York, afterwards James II, contrived by Dangerfield, who secreted seditious letters in the lodgings of Col. Maunsell and then advisd the custom house officers to search for smuggled goods, Oct. 23, 1679. After Dangerfield's arrest, on suspicion of forging these letters, papers were found concealed in a meal tub, at the home of a woman with whom Dangerfield was intimate, which contained the scheme to be sworn to, accusing of treason some most eminent persons in Protestant interest who were against the Duke of York's succession. Among these were the Earl of Shaftesburg, Essex and Halifax. When Dangerfield was whipper the last time, as part of his punishment, June 16, 1685, one of his eyes was struck out by a barrister named Robert Francis. This having caused his death, Francis was afterwards hanged.

60. The Berlin decree was an interdict issued by Napoleon I against British commerce, Nov. 21, 1806. It was an attempt to destroy the foreign trade of England, as well as to offset the British orders in council, issued May 16, 1806. The decree declared a blockade of the British islands, and ordered all English in countries occupied by French troops to be treated as prisoners of war. No letters in the English language were to pass through French postoffices, and all trade in English merchandise was forbidden. No vessel directly from England or English colonies was to be admitted into any French port, and by a later interpretation, all merchandise derived by England and her colonies, by whomsoever owned, was liable to seizure, even on board neutral vessels, and whether even the vessels themselves might not be seized, was a question reserved for future consideration.

61. Napoleon's empire was at its greatestextent, after the battle of Jena, and Aneistedt, Oct. 14, 1806, and the entry into Berlin, Oct. 27, 1806, followed by the battles of Eylan, Feb. 7-8, 1807. Friedland, June 14, 1807. The peace agreed upon, on the raft at Tilsit, July 7-9, 1807, when Rusia became the ally of France, resulted in the loss to Russia of nearly one-half her territory.

Napoleon was then the head of a great confederation of states. The imperial throne was surrounded by subordinate thrones, occupied by members of his own family. Eugene de Beauharnais was viceroy of Northern and Central Italy. Joseph Bonaparte was king of Naples; Louis Bonaparte was king of Holland; Jerome Bonaparte was king of Westphalia; his brother-in-law Murat, was Grand Duke of Berg. The confederation of the Rhine, existed by virtue of Napoleon's protection. He directed the policy of Europe, and in 1808, Joseph Bonaparte was placed on the Spanish throne.

62. The Roman empire was at its greatest extent in the reign of Trajan, A. D., 98-117. Rome then dominated the known world. From Italy, west to the Atlantic, east to the Caspian sea, and the Euphrates, south to the Mediterranean and the northern cost of Africa, including Egypt to Ethiopia, north to the Tirth of Torth, or Edinburg, thence to the mouth of the Rhine, which may be termed its eastern, and the Danube its northern bounds in Europe, although her Dacian possessions extended to the Euxine sea.

Answered correctly by William Patterson, 1012 Pioneer Press building, St. Paul, and J. H. Speakman, Fargo, N. D.

QUESTIONS.

Answers to the following questions will appear Dec.23:

63. What are the five points of Calvinism?
64. What is the Angelus Bell?
65. What is the Apple of Sodom?
66. Who was Mephistopheles?
67. Who was Belial?
68. What is meant by Canonization?

Famous Quotations . . .

WHO WROTE THEM?

A PRIZE FOR ANSWERS.

The first person to send in the names of the authors of the annexed quotations will be given a copy of Sheldon's book, "Ti," a story of San Francisco's Chinatown. Address Puzzle Editor, care Daily Globe, St. Paul, Minn.

ANSWERS.

The authors of quotations appearing Nov. 25, are as follows:

48. Prior in "The Turtle and the Sparrow."
49. Burns in "Grace Before Meat."
50. Bacon's Essay—Of Custom.
51. Alcott's Table Talk—Sympathy.
52. Longfellow in Hyperion.
53. Cowper in The Tork.

Correctly answered by William Patterson, 1012 Pioneer Press building, St. Paul.

QUESTIONS.

For answer Dec. 23:

54. "To bear is to conquer our fate."
55. Custom doth make dotards of us all."
56. "God's finger touched him and he slept."
57. "Good actions ennoble us, and we are the sins of our own deeds."
58. "What we call despair is often only the painful eagerness of unfed hope."
59. "How far that little candle throws its beam. So shines a good deed in a naughty world."

Near to Nature's Heart.

Plant Life.

ARTICLE NO. 2.

MORE THAN 100,000 KINDS OF PLANTS.

Botany is a branch of nature which treats with plants. Classification in botany is the process by which plants are distributed into divisions, classes, genera or families, species and varieties. Dictionaries are so arranged that a person can easily find any word in the language; and in a manner somewhat similar he can find a description of any known plant in a botanical dictionary or flora. The number of different kinds or species of plants is over 100,000, and it is a very important matter to arrange them in the most convenient manner for reference.

It will occur to the reader that plants should be classified by their resemblances; and it may seem to be an easy task thus to arrange them; but those who have attempted it have encountered many difficulties. Plants that at first appear very much alike will often be found to differ widely; and those which seem unlike will have many things that agree.

A humming bird, flitting from flower to flower, seems to resemble the butterfly of variegated wing; but the naturalist considers the humming bird more like an elephant than a butterfly. He will call the bird and elephant vertebrate animals, and will show a striking resemblance between the skeleton of the tiny wing of the one and the huge leg of the other.

THE STUDY OF FLOWERS.

Few pursuits in which the mind can engage are purer or have more tendency to afford innocent and happy thoughts, than the study of flowers generally; and though it may be some advantage to possess gardens and conservatories well stocked with the gorgeous natives of other climates, the mere contemplation of these can never bring half the pleasurable excitement which the search after the wild plants of our own country affords to the zealous collector and student. The former are the privileges of the rich, the latter are open to the poorest in the land—

"A blessing given
E'en to the poorest little one
That wanders 'neath the vault of heaven."