THE FAMILY FORUM

The International Sunshine Society.

"Scatter Sunshine All Along the Way."

Letters in regard to the organization of Sunshine branches should be sent to Mrs. Cynthia Westover Alden, the president general of the International Sunshine society, 94 Fifth avenue, New York. Miss Lillian M. Ellis, 1615 St. Anthony avenue, St. Paul, is Minnesota's state organizer. Send her any news about Northwestern branch work. The Globe is the Minnesota state organ.

To Meet each duty with a smile,
To live and to herself be true,
To scatter "sunshine" by the way,
And bless God for His mercies, too.

Be cheerful. It is better to live in sunshine than in gloom. If a cloud rests upon your heart, turn its silver lining to your friends, and the glow of cheer it will cast upon them will be reflected on you, and the cloud will give way before the brightness and joy its own light has begotten.

"If thou art blest, rest,
Then let the sunshine of thy gladness
On the dark edges of each cloud that lies
Black in thy brother's skies.
If thou art sad,
'Twill be in every brother's gladness
glad."

His mystic seal He sets on everything,
For great and small are one to visual sense,
And in the dust, upon an insect's wing,
As in a world, we trace omnipotence.
—Benjamin F. Leggett.

Remember that charity thinketh no evil, much less repeats it. There are two good rules which ought to be written on every heart—never believe anything bad about anybody unless you positively know it is true; never tell even that unless you feel that it is absolutely necessary and that God is listening while you tell it.—Henry Van Dyke.

Only one thing exceeds the loss—the love. That lives on, affording me such new experiences as make me understand the growth of a religion better than ever before.—George S. Merriam.

"Consider well you actions;
What's done you can't recall;
No use to pull the trigger,
Then try to stop the ball."

The test of a fine character is attention to the minutiae of conduct—to do the little commonplace service of love, the cheerful word, the cup of cold water, when rendered not grudgingly or of necessity.

As head winds make a steamer's fires burn more briskly under the boilers, so adversity often drives a true Christian ahead in his spiritual life. Everything that makes you and me purer, humbler, braver, stronger or holier is a mighty help, and if we keep the eye of faith open we shall see a loving God behind the pruning knife and behind the furnace of affliction.—Teodore L. Cuyler.

Make your life one of which you wish the world to know its innermost secrets, for the world will know it whether you wish it or not. You are telling the world each day just what you are; you are revealing every secret of your life, whether they be secrets of which you may be proud or otherwise. It pays, then, to make your life a virtuous, honest, upright one. It is unpleasant to confess to the sins of any other kind, and confess them you are sure to if you have the to confess.

THE ROBIN'S SONG.

If I could sing some simple song,
That would uplift and cheer,
And from one timid, trembling heart
Remove its load of fear,
I should be glad.

But voice is weak, and thought is dull,
Why should I cry and strive?
God hath His singers brave and strong,
Anointed ones alive,
To make earth glad.

Swift answer came—from elm top poured
A robin's song so sweet.
A little child laughed out, a man
Upraised his face to greet,
And hearts were glad.

Yet all the singer seemed to say
Was just, "Be glad, be glad,
The world is wide and God is good,
Oh, why should hearts be sad?
Be glad, be glad."

O little bird, your gospel quite
O'ercomes my faithless mood.
I take my work and sing my song
Sometimes—since God is good—
Weak things make glad.

It is well sometimes to let your troubles be your secrets. The man or woman who deals tales of woe out to his or her friends will soon find themselves without real friends to whom they may deal them.

"Then nestle your hand in your Father's,
And sing if you can as you go;
Your song may cheer someone behind you
Whose courage is sinking low.
And, well, if your lips do quiver
God will love you better so."

In the long run it seldom pays to relieve yourself of burdens by adding to the weight carried by others. The world is willing to laugh with you, but it seldom wishes to be asked to cry with you, and there are none who can make themselves so unpopular as those who go about with a long face and a tale of woe to each chance acquaintance.

Ask God to give the skill in comfort's art,
That thou mays't consecrated be and set apart,
Unto a life of sympathy.
For heavy is the weight of ill in every heart.
And comforters are needed much.
—S. S. Eaton.

When we give let it always be with a kind word, a smile and a loving thought. To give otherwise were insult.

Did you ever notice that the person who is given to trouble is more than likely to be a bearer of gossip? The two fit together like two halves to a whole, and the gossip bearer has ever a new trouble to tell.

Daylight . . . . .

THE ARTIFICIAL SORT

THE QUESTION OF COLORS.

None of the ordinary methods of artificial illumination produces a light giving the same color values as daylight, so that colors vary much in appearance under different illuminations. Certain greens by daylight become red browns by gaslight, certain violets change to purple, a gray to heliotrope, a shade of tan to a brick red. The color of a body depends in the first place on the nature of the light falling on it. In a monochromatic red light a red appears much the same as in daylight, but yellow changes to red, a green is almost black, while blues and violets become red.

The need of an artificial light which will throw colors in their true relationships has long been felt by workers in color. At present the electric arc light is largely used for color work, but it is far from satisfactory. In a recent paper read before section A of the British association Dufton & Gardner announced the attainment of an approximation to artificial daylight so far as color values are concerned. They use simply an arc light inclosed in a pale blue grass globe which has been colored by means of copper salts. The results obtained are said to be very satisfactory.

Study the Stars

AN INSPIRING SUBJECT

THE MOST ANCIENT OF STUDIES.

Even a little study of astronomy is calculated to impress one with the thought that earthly ideas of speed and space are very toy-like.

The earth travels around the sun at the rate of nineteen miles a second. That rate of speed would make a mile-a-minute train look as if it were standing still.

The sun, which keeps every thing on this earth alive, is 95,000,000 miles away from us, but the planet Neptune, which is many times larger than the earth, and has a year equal to 164 of our years, is 2,898 million miles away from the sun.

Just think of having Christmas and birthdays and other annual festivities coming only once in 164 years.

The earth seems very large to us until we begin to travel around it, and it isn't very small. But just think of how tiny it is compared with the molten, massive ball, the sun, which is 111.5 times the diameter of the earth.

The study of the stars is among the most ancient of studies.

The shepherds studied the stars while watching their flocks in Judea in the days of the Savior.

A telescope is of course a necessity for advanced work in astronomy, but a field or opera glass reveals wonders, and great things were known about the stars centuries before 1608, when Hans Lippersheim and Jacob Andrian invented the telescope.

"We three kings of Orient are
Bearing gifts we traverse afar
Field and fountain,
Moor and mountain,
Following yonder star."

Take a few minutes every clear night to get acquainted with the names and positions of the planets and constellations, and life will seem larger, grander and more wonderful to you.

Precious Stones :

COMPARATIVE BEAUTY

THE DIAMOND IS NOT "IT."

In reality the diamond is far less beautiful than many other precious stones. It simply reflects prismatic colors and has nothing of its own in the way of attractiveness. Many do not wear opals because of the ill-luck which superstition says clings to them, yet the ancients thought the opal the luckiest of stones. The oriental opal is often very valuable and the Mexican stone, while cheaper, is very pretty and brilliant. Set in silver, together with pearls, this stone becomes surpassingly lovely. Usually we see it in conjunction with diamonds.

The amethyst has been much abused because there are so many cheap grades on the market. People forget how fine the good stones are. The oriental amethyst has a wonderful fire, is very deep in color, often a deep purple, sometimes red. The jewelers of the far East show such skill in cutting these big crystals that they become nearly as dazzling as a diamond.

The amethyst depends upon its setting for much of its attractiveness. It looks well in silver, as does the opal. A pin of moderate-size oriental amethysts set in silver is very unique and handsome.

Amber is cheap and attractive at once. It is usually seen in strings of beads, but there have been so many imitations on the market that amber beads have fallen into disrepute. Amber is also disliked by the people who wear gems not for their beauty but to let people know they can afford such extravagance. However, as it is said the supply of amber is getting alarmingly small, it may soon rise to prodigious value.

Contradictions

How Queer Men Are Sometimes

INCONSISTENT IS MAN. ....

Just to show what a queer animal is man it is only necessary to point to his inconsistencies and contradictions. A short while ago some leading active men of the country gave their opinions as to the age at which a man should retire from work—cease accumulating dollars and take his ease with dignity. It was held by some that a man should not think of giving up work at sixty, because at that time of life he was best able to appreciate all that the world had to bestow, could do his work effectively and consequently should remain in harness. By this means he would remain youthful in spirit, irrespective of the weight of years. Those who have tried the perpetual vacation say that for the first year it is an ideal existence, but after that it becomes monotonous and a longing steals over one for the former activities. To remain in idleness is to shrivel up, decay. There is no stationary condition for man. He either advances or recedes, and shut off from an active life he soon becomes old, not in years alone, but in disposition. Some people never grow old. They wear out, but their hearts are ever young. So the work of life is the road to happiness. On the other hand it was held that at sixty a man should retire and make room for younger men. To remain at work for the purpose merely of money getting was something that should not be countenanced. And so this question, like nearly all other questions, has more than one side, and individual taste or inclination must govern.

Sunday Study

Sabbath Lessons. Notable Days.

WORSHIPING THE GOLDEN CALF.

The International Sunday School lesson for July 27 is found in Exodus xxxii, 1—35. The golden text in Exodus xx, 3. The first verse of the lesson says: "Up, make us gods, which shall go before us." Some one has said that whenever we turn away from leaning exclusively upon God either for salvation or for the necessities of the daily path we are virtually saying, "Up, make us gods." This is equal to a rejection of God. These people had not seen Moses nor heard from God for several weeks, and, forgetting their promise to obey, they fail to trust.

When Moses went up into the mount to be alone with God, he said to the elders, "Aaron and Hur are with you," and he referred the people to them as counselors in his absence. Aaron was Moses' mouth or spokesman, and Moses was to him instead of God but, Moses being absent, he, like a false prophet, speaks out of his own heart this evil advice. That they take their golden ornaments and bring them unto him, and out of which he made images and said: "These be thy gods, O Israel, which brought thee up out of the land of Egypt." Instead of receiving from their hands the gold to make an idol, they should have received from his mouth the living words of the living God. Through him who should have led them to the God of glory they changed their glory into the similitude of an ox. And Aaron built an altar before his golden god, and "the people sat down to eat and drink and rose up to play."

And the Lord knew of the work of Aaron and the doings of the people and He said to Moses: "They have turned aside quickly, out of the way which I commanded them." They were not acting like the people of God; they were not in His way. The Lord suggests that He destroy the whole nation and make of Moses a new nation. Moses intercedes for the people as the Lord's people and is heard. He comes down from the mount, breaks the tables, burns the calf, grinds it to powder, scatters it upon the water and makes the people drink it.

Then Moses went before God to make and atonement for the sins of his people. Thus he puts himself between the sinners and God as a mediator, confessing their sin and seeking atonement, which implies judgment upon sin. He said his people had sinned a great sin but he was willing to suffer in their stead, if necessary, in order to save them. The same spirit is seen in Paul on behalf of the same people Israel. The reality is seen in Jesus Christ, who was actually suffered for them and all peoples and tongues.

MEDICAL MISSIONS.

The Christian Endeavor topic for July 27 is found in Matthew x, 7-8. In this chapter we have the commission of Christ to the twelve apostles just before He sent them upon their first missionary journey. In this commission two things are uppermost: First, they are to preach, second, they are to heal. "And as ye go preach, saying the kingdom of heaven is at hand. Heal the sick, cleanse the lepers, cast out devils, freely as ye have received freely give." In this commission we can see that Christ recognizes the importance of both the body and the soul, and we can also see that he recognizes the opportunity of reaching the soul through the body.

The intimate relations that exist between the body, the mind and the soul illustrate the importance of Christianity's position in this respect. It would be an impossibility to lead a man to Christ who is hungry. No less a distinguished evangelist than Mr. Moody has declared, "A man with cold feet cannot be converted." The body, the mind and the soul all bear the most intimate relations the one to the other. It is impossible to treat one without due and proper attention to all. Recognizing this principle. Christianity has paid proper attention to the mind and to the body, having of course in mind the reaching of the soul above, everything else.

This attitude of Christianity toward the body has been specially applied to the work of foreign missions. This has been done for a number of reasons. (1) In most heathen countries medical science is very little advanced. Perhaps there is nothing cruder in heathen life than the methods of taking care of the body. Medical science is scarcely understood at all. The methods of the physicians of heathendom are most crude and instead of benefiting the health are usually injurious to it. This condition made it absolutely necessary for Christian missionaries to pay attention to medical science. Even before medical missionaries were sent to the foreign fields the others had to give some attention to this subject. (2) Medical missionaries are not only necessary, but they are also a very powerful influence. It is possible through them to gain admission to many places where otherwise it would be impossible to go. The women of most Oriental countries can be reached through the women doctors as in no other way. They live ordinarily most exclusively and under most circumstances are absolutely inaccessible or were so until medical missions played such an important part in our foreign missionary work. (3) Through medical missions it is possible to gain the confidence of foreigners as in no other way. They are naturally suspicious and prejudiced, but when they see the beneficent results of medical missions their loved ones healed or saved from disease, this prejudice largely passes away. They can realize that this attitude is at least beneficient, and they are naturally therefore, the more readily convinced that the gospel truths will have the same effect upon their souls.

PREACH AND HEAL.

The Epworth League topic for July 27 is found in Matthew iv, 23; Matthew x, 7-8. If the spirit of the Master dwells in and rules us, we shall ever find in Him our pattern and shall seek to form our lives on the model of His. He "went about all Galilee teaching in the synagogues and preaching the gospel of the kingdom and healing all manner of sickness and all manner of disease among the people." What wonder that multitudes followed Him from near and far and that they brought their sick from great distance to be cured!

The apostles did similarly when sent out through the land to prepare the way for Him. Even the seventy disciples who went by twos through the villages on evangelizing tours found themselves able to effect marvelous cures and even to cast out evil spirits. In the times after Pentecost some at least of the apostles were able to perform wonderful deeds of healing.

The mission of the church of Jesus Christ is something more than to preach that men are sinners and can be saved through repentance from sin and faith in God through Jesus Christ. She is to teach sound doctrine and maintain the customs and ordinances of divine worship, but she is to do more than this. The church has a duty to the bodies as well as the minds and souls of men. Miraculous powers of healing may not be long continued, but the curative work is to go steadily forward. Men had come to regard the sick with aversion and to think disease a sign of God's displeasure with the one afflicted. "Who did sin, this man or his parents, that he was born blind?" was a question perfectly natural in that time, but shows the current opinion that sickness was a punishment for sins. Jesus taught men to look upon suffering from a different viewpoint. He showed sympathy for those in pain and by relieving the afflicted gave a new conception of God in His relation to men. God is merciful and pitiful as well as just.

Medical science and all the arts of sanitation, nursing and merciful helpfulness of these recent times are directly in accord with the work of Jesus and His commission to His followers. The great development of hospital science, asylums of many kinds for the unfortunate, deaconess work and missions of reform or the fallen are modern adaptations of the mercy and help work which the church has carried on in some form and degree from the first when Peter and Paul were the foremost leaders.

NOTABLE DAYS OF THE WEEK.

July 27 is the ninth Sunday after Trinity. It is also noted in the old church calendar as the festival of the Seven Sleepers. The legend is that seven Christians of Ephesus refused in 250 to worship an idol set up by the emperor. To save their lives they fled to the mountains and hid in a cave. The emperor ordered all the caves to be closed up. In 479 a well digger is said to have broken into the cave and discovered them. This legend has a place in the Koran, with the addition that the sleepers had a dog named Kratine. This animal, after its long sleep, became a prophet and philosopher, and was admitted into the Mohammedan paradise, where it sits by the ass of Balaam. The other animals that enjoy this high privilege are the ant of Solomon, the whale of Jonah, the ram of Isaac, the calf of Abraham, the camel of Saleh, the cuckoo of Belkis, the ox of Moses, and the mare of Mohammed. This day is also celebrated in many European localities in honor of St. Pantaleon, patron saint of physicians. He flourished in the fourth century. In art he is represented as young, beardless and handsome. He is often painted in the act of martyrdom, when he was bound to an olive tree and beheaded. As a patron saint he wears a physician's robe and bears an olive or palm, or both. His relics or portions are claimed to be in a number of different churches of Europe.

July 28 is the anniversary of the birth in 1768 of "Charlotte Corday," who killed Marat for the good of the French people; also the birthday in 1818 of William Mathews, American author and editor.

July 29 is dedicated in the Catholic church to St. Martha of Bethany, patron saint of cooks and housewives. She figures in the gospels as the sister of Lazarus and the friend of Jesus. Also the birthday in 1805, of Hiram Powers, American sculptor.

July 30 is the anniversary of the birth in 1763 of Samuel Rogers, English poet; of William T. Adams, "Oliver Optic," American author of children's books.

July 31 is the festival in the Catholic calendar of Ignatus Loyola, founder of the Society of Jesus, or better known as the Jesuits. He was originally a Spanish soldier. Also the birthday in 1803, of John Ericsson, Swedish-American engineer and inventor, and builder of the "Monitor," also the birthday in 1816, of George H. Thomas, American general.

August 1 in the days of Paganism in England was Lammas day, which should rather have been Loafmass, of which the Saxon name is a corruption. On this day the ancient Britons celebrated the gifts the Ceres by offering a loaf made of new grain; this custom was adopted by the early Christians, who contented themselves with changing the object of the worship and the first fruits were thenceforth presented at the Christian altars.

August 2 is the anniversary of the birth in 1776, of Robert R. Roberts, known in his day in Maryland, as the "grandfather of all missionaries" to the Western Indians.

Cobwebs . . . . .

GOOD DISEASE BREEDERS

DO NOT USE THEM ON WOUNDS.

Probably the good old rural practice of stanching a wound with cobwebs is not yet obsolete, though physicians often have pointed out its absurdity and danger. Cobwebs are most successful germ traps and are filled with microbes brought to them by breezes and insects.

Yet many well meaning people, says a medical authority, are not satisfied with using the ordinary garden cobweb as a "first aid to the injured," but insist that the cobweb must be taken from a stable! Now, the stable cobweb is capable of infecting one with that highly interesting disease lockjaw, as has been proved in several instances. At a recent meeting of veterinarians in Paris a case was described in which cobwebs were applied to abrasions on the fore legs of a horse. In a few days the animal developed symptoms of "horsepox," the form which smallpox assumes when it attacks horses and which they can catch from the "cowpox" of cattle. Upon investigation it was learned that the cobwebs used in this case had been collected in a stable where there were cows infected with cowpox. Only clean lint or some similar material, carefully sterilized, should ever be used for dressing wounds. Time honored tradition to the contrary notwithstanding, cobwebs are about as unsuitable a dressing as the ingenuity of man could devise.

In some out of the way district in the south of Ireland spiders are highly esteemed in the treating of croup. The peasants get from an old wall the webs of seven black spiders, two of which must have the owners sitting in the middle. The insects are killed and are sprinkled with a little powdered alum. The resulting mixture must then be boiled, and when cool the liquid is poured down the throat of the patient.

Black spiders are evidently supposed to be full of medicinal virtue, for they are largely employed in the treatment of ague as well. In Somersetshire if one is afflicted with this unpleasant ailment the way to get well is to shut up a large black spider in a box and leave it there till it dies. At the moment of its death the ague should disappear. In Cornwall the treatment is more heroic. The patient must swallow the spider, which is generally taken in thick gruel. In the extreme north of Scotland spiders' webs are believed to be a cure for neuralgia and toothache. The webs are collected and made into a small poultice, which is applied to the spot where the pain is felt.

THE DOUGH.

When our cook kneads the dough she smiles
And pats it gently, so
It will not be too crusty. That
Is why she kneads the dough.

When my wife kneads the dough she smiles
And pats me gently, so
I will not be too crusty when
She says she needs the dough.

MORE THAN ONE WAY.

Standing around the streets is not the only way of loafing.

EITHER WAY.

A man is a fool to be jealous of a good woman, and he is a fool to be jealous of a worthless one. Now draw your own conclusions.

DON'T DO IT.

No lady would turn and look behind her in the street; the girl who does so directly courts unpleasant attentions from men who are passing.

WHAT A BOY SAYS.

"I see dat Teddy has 17 different photografts took of himself in de act of jumpin' his horse over de back fence at de White house. I should t'ink dat would be hard on de horse, but if it ain't kickin' de rest of us oughtn't to."

A HUNT.

A frugal housewife who read The Globe suggests that the miller who will make flour sacks out of toweling will get the bulk of the trade. It will be so nice to be able to make towels out of the empty flour sacks. This is a hint that ought to be able to make some miller rich.

ALWAYS EXPECTED.

This dreadful conflict between capital and labor has been predicted in a good many countries for a good many years; so has the "last day" frenziedly expected by many a score of congregations of fanatics; we guess both events (to use a sporting phrase) will come off about the same time.

CARRYING OUT THE RULE.

"Some editor who had been giving advice to people on how to live to be old says that one of the main rules to follow is to go away from the table at each meal feeling as if you could eat more."

"Well, say, if that's right, every fellow at our boarding house ought to live to be a hundred!"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

WHAT IS A BABY.

A thing we are expected to kiss and look as if we enjoyed it. A crying evil you only aggravate by putting down. The most extensive employer of female labor. A troublesome compendium of great possibilities. A pleasure to two, a nuisance to every other body and a necessity to the world. A mite of a thing that requires a lot of attention. About twenty-two inches of coo and wriggle and writhe and scream, filled with suction and testing apparatus for milk and automatic alarm to regulate supply.

LONG LIVE AMERICA.

"The morning sun shines from the east
And speeds his glories to the west.
All nations with his beams are blest
Where'er his radiant light appears;
So Science spreads her lucid ray,
O'er lands that long in darkness lay;
She visits fair Columbia,
And sets her sons among the stars.
"Fair Freedom, her attendant, waits,
To bless the portals of her gates,
To crown the young and rising states
With laurels of immortal day.
The British yoke, the Gallic chain,
Was urged upon her sons in vain;
All haughty tyrants we disdain,
And shout, 'Long Live America.'"

A HINT FOR COUGHERS.

Some chronic coughers seem a bit proud of the terrible noise they make. But it is rather a costly noise, for the simple reason that it tears and inflames the lungs. The lungs consist of an extraordinarily delicate spongelike tissue, which sometimes gets inflamed and choked with phlegm. When we try to get rid of this substance we cough. But obviously if we remove it violently we must necessarily injure the delicate lung tissue. Therefore train yourself to cough as gently as possible. After a little practice you will find it quite easy to do so. In that way you will do a minimum of mischief to the lungs and add years to your life.

CARES OF MEN.

Two men sat sighing side by side
In the car that sped along;
'Twas plain to see both thought that things,
Somehow, were going wrong.

One thought of affairs of state;
His heart was full of dread,
Because he saw a hundred kinds
Of trouble just ahead.

The other sat with furrowed brow,
And he was sad, poor soul!
Because that day he sliced a stroke
And lost the seventh hole.
—Chicago Times-Herald.

KNOW WHAT YOU KNOW.

The old adage "A little learning is a dangerous thing" is as true in regard to agriculture and the breeding of live stock as in anything else. Guess work is dangerous work, and unless a man is thoroughly posted along the lines he is working he is liable to make costly mistakes. It is better to know but a few things and know them well than to have a smattering of knowledge of about everything going and not be master of anything. To verify this statement pick out the successful men that you know and see if all or the most of them cannot base their success on the fact that they followed but a few lines, studied them well and pushed them to a successful finish. It is better to concentrate thought as well as energy than to work on the hit-or-miss policy.

A PRIMER STORY.

The Buffalo Courier prints a nice little primer story: "It was such a beautiful apple, so big and round, and rosy! And apples are not too plentiful in Alsace. Paul and Lisa eyed it lovingly. 'Take it, Lisa,' said mother at length, 'and divide it fraternally with thy brother Paul. I have been saving it for you both. Lisa needed no second invitation; yet she hesitated, apple in hand, and a little pucker came between her eyebrows. 'What does that mean, mother?' she asked, anxiously. 'What does what mean?' 'Why, that big word—fra-ternally?' The ghost of a smile hovered about mother's lips. 'It means divide the apple in two pieces, giving the larger one to Paul and keeping the smaller one for thyself.' 'Oh,' and the pucker deepened on Lisa's forehead. She turned the apple over thoughtfully, then, with a sudden, generous gesture, handed it to her brother. 'Here, Paul,' said she, 'take all thyself and divide fraternally.'"

SEND THEM TO BED WITH A KISS.

Oh, mothers, so weary, discouraged,
Worn out with the cares of the day,
You often grow cross and impatient,
Complain of the noise and the play.
For the day brings so many vexations,
So many things growing amiss;
But, mothers, whatever may vex you,
Send the children to bed with a kiss!

The dear little feet wander often,
Perhaps from the pathway of right,
The dear little hands find new mischief
To try you from morning till night.
But think of the desolate mothers
Who'd give all the world for your bliss,
And, as thanks for your infinite blessings,
Send the children to bed with a kiss!

For some day their noise will not vex you,
The silence will hurt you far more;
You will long for the sweet children's voices,
For a sweet childish face at the door,
And to press a child's face to your bosom
You'd give all the world for just this,
For the comfort 'will bring you in sorrow
Send the children to bed with a kiss!

WHAT HAPPENED TO "BORROWER."

A Cheboygan man borrowed the Democrat the other day, with the following result: He was too economical to take it himself, so sent his little boy to borrow it of his neighbor. In haste the boy ran over a $4 stand of bees, and in ten minutes looked like a warty summer squash. His cries reached his father, who ran to his assistance, and failing to notice a barbed wire fence, ran into that, breaking it down, cutting a handful of flesh from his anatomy, and ruining a $4 pair of pants. The cow took advantage of the gap in the fence and got into the corfield and killed herself eating green corn. Hearing the racket, the wife ran, upset a four-gallon churn full of rich cream into a basket of kittens, drowning them; in the hurry she lost a $7 set of teeth. The baby, left alone, crawled through the cream and into the parlor, ruining a brand-new $20 carpet. During the excitement the oldest daughter ran away with the hired man, the dog broke up eleven setting hens and the calves got out and chewed the tails off four fine shirts.—Cheboygan Democrat.

Spectacles

Give Them a Bath

DIMNESS OF VISION OFTEN DUE TO NEGLECT OF GLASSES.

"Half of the people who wear glasses and complain that their sight is gradually diminishing owe the idea to dirty glasses," remarks the optician. "Spectacles and eyeglasses are as much benefited by a bath now and then as people are. It is strange how many people there are who think that by wiping their glasses now and then they keep them clean. The fact is they want a bath just as frequently as a human being. You see it is this way: The face, and especially the eyes, all the time give off a fine vapor. This clings to the glasses and the dust collects on them. As soon as they become clean—that is, apparently clean—the wearer is satisfied.

"So the process goes on. But, while wiping the glasses cleanses them and is necessary, a bath is also required. Every time the glasses are wiped a fine film of dirt is left on them and this accumulates, and no wiping will clean it off. In time this coating gets quite thick enough to blur the vision, even though at a glance the glasses may appear clean. When this occurs the sight is diminished and they come to me or some other optician. What they ought to have done was to give the glasses a bath in warm water, well scrubbing them with a small toothbrush and soap and afterward wipe them. This should be done with chamois leather and then with tissue paper to polish them."

. . Dont's . .

Some for Invalids

SUGGESTIVE HINTS.

Don'ts for the sick room are often quite as important for the well being of a patient as any of the do's. For instance: Don't make unnecessary noise. Don't whisper. Don't let the doors squeak; oil them. Don't make noticeable and exaggerated efforts at being quiet. Don't speak of similar cases with fatal terminations. Don't admit lachrymose visitors. Don't keep the room too hot. Don't forget frequent ventilation. Don't raise a dust. Don't forget to wash the patient's teeth and mouth. Don't wake him from a sound sleep to administer stimulants. Don't ask him "how he feels" every few moments. Don't "jiggle" the bed. Don't masticate loudly and cheerfully to yourself while the patient is dieting. Don't ask him what he wants to eat. Don't leave a table by the bed covered with soiled dishes, crumpled papers, fruit skins and burned matches. Don't bring enough food to stagger a ranchman. Don't wet the bedclothing and dress in feeding the patient. Don't make him drink too fast. Don't leave bureau drawers open and shades crooked. Don't rock vigorously and continuously.

In a word bear in mind that a sick person, if conscious at all, is apt to have painfully acute perceptions and sensibilities on which trifles jar in a superlative degree.

Bear these things in mind when giving medicine:

Read the label on the bottle.

Shake the bottle before you pour it out.

Even if the bottle is marked, it is safer to measure the dose in a properly marked glass.

A medicine glass should be in every house. One can be bought for a few cents.

Medicine that is to be given three times a day should be given at 10 a. m., 2 p. m. and 6 p. m. If the directions are that it is to be taken every four hours, give it at 8 a. m., 12 noon, 4 p. m, and 8 p. m.

Do not give medicine in the night unless the doctor has told you distinctly to do so.

Iron is always best taken after food.

Quinine should be taken before food.

Hot milk and coffee disguise the taste of codliver oil and castor oil better than anything else. Pour a little coffee and milk in the cup first, then the oil, then more coffee, and one will hardly know he has taken the medicine.

The Flag :

WHERE IT IS MADE

EXTENSIVE USE OF BUNTING.

The extent to which bunting is used in this country may be realized when it is known that some 7,000,000 yards, or enough of the material to make between 9,000,000 and 10,000,000 flags of one kind and another, were sold throughout the United States last year, said a wholesale dealer in bunting in New York to a correspondent.

Bunting in use for flag making is of two kinds, the woolen bunting, which is the finest variety, and the cotton goods, which are the cheapest, less durable and less ornamental. The fabric comes in rolls usually of 40 yards and it is worth from $1.50 to $8 per yard, according to the quality.

The most expensive bunting, such as is used by the United States government for the manufacture of naval flags, is composed entirely of wool of the finest quality. The fabric is absolutely free from imperfection and weighs just 5¼ pounds avoirdupois, per piece of 40 yards of 10 inches width. The yard is evenly spun, and the warp and filling contain not less than 34 threads to the inch. The colors must be as "fast" as possible and not liable to be seriously affected by being soaked continuously for 24 hours in fresh water and then thoroughly washed in water with which is combined a good grade of laundry soap.

Only about one-half of the bunting sold in this country is used for making flags such as the stars and stripes. The other half is used in the manufacture of small railroad, steamship and naval signal flags. Other flags in general use are for yachts, for use by contractors, railroad builders, auctioneers and social societies. In flagmaking the only work that is done by hand is the cutting, which is performed by a man with a sharp knife. The sewing, stitching and hemming are done on machines by girls and women, who make the most skillful and careful operators.

There are 30 flag factories in the United States. These concerns have an invested capital of $1,200,000 and pay in wages nearly $400,000 annually. The majority of the flag factories are situated in New York state. The others are located in Massachusetts, Louisianan and South Carolina.

Puzzle Corner.

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

PRIZES—A copy of a short story book will be sent to the first persons to send in answers to all puzzles. The person who sends in the best original puzzle this week will receive a copy of a choice story. The puzzle printed first in this department will be considered the best, concerning which opinions may differ. All puzzles should be written on one side of paper. Write names distinctly.

ANSWERS to puzzles two weeks ago:

325.—A Dollar, Beak, eagle, date, stars, locks, cap.

326.—Anagrams Defined: Metallic. Seldom. Partridge. Reindeer. Threshold.

PUZZLES to be answered Aug. 10:

329.—Patch work:

(Example: Take a syllable from an old fashioned feminine name and a syllable from a garland and make a lozenge. Answer: Tab-itha, chap-let—tablet.)

1. Take a syllable from a large gun and one from part of a harness and make a means of illumination.
2. Take a syllable from to overflow and one from a great number and make to expand.
3. Take a syllable from a meal and one from to cheat and make to discern.
4. Take a syllable from one who worships idols and one from to meditate on and make a paragraph.

330.—Numerical enigma:

I am composed of twenty-four letters.
My 3, 10, 18 means relation.
My 14, 2, 21, 11 is a form of rain.
My 9, 17, 22, 13 means to search.
My 7, 15, 8 is a kind of tree.
My 6, 11, 21, 3, 23 means not different.
My 11, 21, 4, 24 is untruths.
My 20, 10, 16 is a possessive pronoun.
My 19, 12, 2, 1 is often found in sewing.
My 5, 2, 13 is an article of clothing.

Question Box.

Curious Things in Life and Literature.

PRIZES—A prize of a short story book will be sent to the first person to send in correct answers to questions annexed. Address replies to Puzzle Editor, care The Globe, St. Paul, Minn.

ANSWERS to questions two weeks ago:

420.—"Facts for the Times" were a series of ninety pamphlets issued between September, 1833, and February 27, 1841, by John Henry Newman, John Keble, Thomas Keble, A. P. Perceval, E. B. Pusey, Isaac Williams and other Anglican clergymen and adherents. They began at a time when the condition of the Anglican church was very greatly depressed; when all spiritual life in the church seemed to be dead, or slumbering. They were the expression of discontent with things as they were in the church felt by energetic and spiritually minded men. The reform bill of 1832 brought in a reform parliament, which set about the abolition of abuses, among them the abolition of the law which gave to Roman Catholic Ireland a Protestant established church. Ten Protestant bishoprics in Ireland were suppressed. Great excitement was created in England. The clergy were told to set their houses in order, for their days were numbered, and men like Keble and Newman took occasion to awaken the Church of England to a sense of its duties and privileges. Keble preached the assize sermon at Oxford July 14, 1833, on "National Apostacy." A number of Oxford men, among them Rose, Palmer, Froude, Perceval, decided to begin the series of "Tracts for the Times." Newman was abroad at the time but issued the first tract in September, 1833. Thoughts on the Ministerial Commission," and thereafter, during the next ninety months, to March, 1841 ninety tracts appeared. Newman wrote twenty-eight or twenty-nine of them; the authorship of all of them can not be placed now. This revival was called at first the Oxford movement; later it received the name of "Tracterian Movement." The earlier tracts were anti-Roman Catholic; the later tracts, however, indicated a change of views on the part of their authors. Tract XC. was by Newman, "Remarks on Certain Passages in the Thirty-nine Articles" and was considered to "hold out a hand to Rome," and to indicate strong Roman Catholic sympathies. It was condemned on March 13 by the heads of houses of Oxford, but it was not until four years afterward, in October, 1845, that Newman joined the Roman Catholic church. The tracts are extremely rare and hard to obtain in their first editions. They have been reprinted at various times, though not recently.

421.—The original "Maid of Athens," rendered famous by Byron's song, "Maid of Athens, Fare Thee Well," was Theresa Macri. Twenty-four years after this song was written an Englishman sought out "the Athenian Maid," and found a beggar, without a single vestige of beauty. She was married, and had a large family, but the struggle of her life was to find bread and keep herself and family from positive starvation.

QUESTIONS to be answered Aug. 10:

445—Who was "Landy Godwin?"
446.—Who invented the steam engine?
447.—What is the act of coronatiooh.old
...—What is the act of canonization?
448.—What is a tael?

Famous Quotations.

Who Wrote Them?

PRIZES—The first person to send in the names of the authors of the annexed quotations will be given a copy of an illustrated book. Address Puzzle Editor, care The Globe, St. Paul, Minn.

AUTHORS of questions two weeks ago:

412.—Edmund Burke.
413.—Edmund Burke.
414.—Edmund Burke.
415—Edmund Burke.

QUOTATIONS—Authors to be given Aug. 10:

420.—"Riches certainly make themselves wings."
421.—"It is better to dwell in the corner of the housetop than with a bawling woman in a wide house."
422.—"A word fitly spoken is like apples of gold in pictures of silver."
423.—"Wiser in his own conceit than seven men that can render a reason."
424.—"A continual dropping in a very rainy day and a contentious woman are alike."

. . Problems . .

To Test Minds So Inclined.

PRIZES—The first person to send in correct answers to all problems will receive a prize of a short story. We will be glad to receive peculiar original problems from our readers.

ANSWERS to problems given two weeks ago:

222.—50 per cent of $425, $212.50. 39 per cent of $425, $127.50; 425—127.50, 297.50. 20 per cent of 297.50, 59.50; 297.50—59.50, 238. 238—212.50, $25.50.

223.—A mile contains 5,280 feet.

PROBLEMS to be Answered Aug. 10:

223.—How many sizes in shoes, and what are they?

224.—What principal will produce $10 in six months at 5 per cent?

DEFECTIVE PAGE