Family Forum

The International Sunshine Society

"Scatter Sunshine All Along the Way.

The Globe is the official organ in Minnesota for the International Sunshine society. Mrs. Theodore Haynes, Hotel Berkley, Minneapolis, is state president; Miss Lillian M. Ellis, 1615 St. Anthony avenue, is state organizer.

"I am only one, but I am one.
I cannot do everything, but I can do something.
What I can do I should do,
And by the grace of God I will do."

Elbert Hubbard says: "Do your work as well as you can—and be kind."

It is said there is nothing which diffuses itself more quickly in a family than the coolness, indifference and discontent which manifest themselves in the countenance of one of its members, says an exchange. This thought is not absolutely true. There are some things which communicate themselves with as much rapidity and more force. They are a bright smile, a frank and open manner, a cheerful face, a happy heart.

"A little spot of Sunshine,
Came like a patch of gold
And fell upon a flower bed,
As it shivered in the cold.

But when the Sunshine kissed it,
In just a little while,
Its blushing petals opened,
And answered with a smile.

So often in life's trials,
When all the world seems cold,
One lone word spoken to us
Comes like this patch of gold."

"Kindness is the strongest, sweetest, most compelling sunshine that ever fell warmly upon the winter of humanity. It breaks the ice of hate and selfishness and subdues the blasts of anger; within soil upon which it rests, seeds of envy, jealousy, deceit, and other poisonous weeds shrivel and die, but the fragrant herbs and sweet flowers of human nature spring up abundantly. Whether given or received, kindness is uplifting, warming, invigorating, gladdening. It is the essence of all goodness."

"God's gifts bless as they are received; they bless twice as they are imparted."

"Each new day with its opportunities is a fresh gift from the hand of God."

"He has no option on heaven who has no obligations on earth."

"If I but sing one song,
Some simple melody for hearts o'er spent
In the long strife with sorrow and with wrong,
Or light one smile where care has lingered long,
I am content." —W. W. Finck.

Could we know that we are certainly making the entire character of a single individual, and that we alone must bear the responsibility, how great a trust we should deem it, and how careful we should be! Yet in truth we do far more than that. Every one who approaches us owes something of his character to our influence and the effect does not stop there. Like a magnetic current, it passes on from one person to another, and no human power of computation can ever measure its strength or its extent.

"Ah, how skillful grows the hand
That obeyeth Love's command.
It is the heart, and not the brain,
That to the highest doth attain.
And he who followeth Love's behest
Far exceedeth all the rest." —Longfellow.

"Never trust a man who is always judging other people," was the saying of one experienced in dealing with human nature. It is easy to criticise, and a cheap achievement to be a cynic. But the world could lose every critic and cynic in it tomorrow, and move ahead without stopping to consider its loss. The man who believes in his fellows, and acts on his belief, is the man the world needs always, and misses when he is gone. The author of Festus was right when he said:

"Men might be better if we better deemed
Of them. The worst way to improve the world
Is to condemn it."

"As I go through the streets," said a woman in the city not long ago, "I see so few happy faces that it saddens me in spite of myself. Why cannot people smile instead of being self-absorbed and anxious? Here is a hint for young people: To wear a happy face along the way of daily life needs an unselfish and cheerful nature, but it can be done, and it brightens the world for every one we meet.

My neighbor met me on the street,
She dropped a word of greeting gay,
Her look so bright, her tone so sweet,
I stepped to music all that day.

Yes, this was all. A woman wise,
Her life enriched by many a year,
Had faced me with her brave, true eyes,
Passed on, and said: "Good morning, dear!"
—Margaret E. Sangster.

Why not cultivate the grace of saying agreeable things, even to the extent of hunting them up and dragging them to the light when they happen to be obscure? This power to say pleasant things—true ones—is an accomplishment which is generally overlooked, or left as a mere worldly matter, to light-minded people.

"Just where you stand in the conflict,
There is your place!
Just where you think you are useless,
Hide not your face;
God placed you there for a purpose,
What e'er it may be;
Think he has chosen you for it,
Work loyally."

The true standard of greatness is service. It is not what we have of gifts, culture, strength, but what we do with our endowed life. Some one says: "He only is great of heart who floods the world with a great affection. He only is great of mind who stirs the world with great thoughts. He only is great of will who does something to shape the world to a great career. And he is greatest who does the most of all these things and does them best. We are living worthily only when we are holding all that is in us at the service of our fellow men. We must love, and if we love, we must serve."

The true Christian desire is to be a friend to others, to do things for them, to be a help to them. To everyone we meet we have some errand. It is put well in the following prayer:

"May every soul that touches mine—
Be it the slightest contact—get therefrom some good,
Some little grace, one kindly thought,
One inspiration yet unfelt, one bit of courage
For the darkening sky, one gleam of faith
To brave the thickening ills of life,
One glimpse of brighter skies beyond the gathering mists,
To make this life worth while,
And heaven a surer heritage."

I wish for you health enough to make hard work a pleasure. Wealth adequate enough to the supply of all reasonable wants, a courage equal to every threat of circumstances, a vision keen enough to see the reality which underlies appearances, charity desirous and hopeful of finding good there.—E. M. Chapman.

HOW TO BE HAPPY.

When you hear of good in people—tell it.
When you hear a tale of evil—quell it.
Let the goodness have the light,
Put the evil out of sight,
Make the world we live in bright,
Like the heaven above.

If a failure, try again—renew it,
You must have a work to do—pursue it,
Failure spurs us to success,
Failures come, but come to bless,
Fitting us for righteousness,
In the heaven above.

Sunday Study

Sabbath Lessons. Notable Days.

RESPONSIBILITY FOR OTHERS.

The International Sunday school lesson for April 19 is found in Romans, xiv., 7-15. The golden text is the 13th verse of the lesson. The time is the spring of A. D. 58, and the place Corinth, where Paul is preaching.

Some things may be taken for granted by Christians. We do not need to discuss the ethics of lying and stealing. They are wrong. We do not need to discuss whether the liquor traffic is good or bad. It is the greatest menace to home life and national life in our country today. That goes without saying. The thing that does need to be discussed is the question of what to do about it.

What Paul says in verses 1-6 has nothing to do with temperance as we generally understand the word, for Paul was discussing little matters about eating meat and the like, about which Christian opinions differed, and which, in themselves, were of no importance anyway, as Paul himself believed. But it has a great deal to do with the part of the temperance question which is still a question, namely, what to do about it; for he lays down certain principles of Christianity and common sense for the guidance of those whose opinions differ. There is hardly a question on which the opinions of good people differ more widely than on how practically to deal with the liquor evil. With this introduction in mind, read over verses 1-6 carefully.

Paul shows that Christians are not to say, "I am right and you are wrong" where differences of opinion arise between them. God is the judge. Each one of us shall give account of himself to God. Each man must follow his own conscience, not that of someone else. The Christian must always be charitable and loving, and respectful of the honest opinions of others.

"Liveth to himself." The idea here is not that each man's life affects others whether he wants it to or not. Paul comes to that later in the chapter.

"Set at nought thy brother." Censoriousness and contempt are un-Christian, and particularly out of place between Christian brethren.

Each one must follow his own conscience as to his own conduct, but he must remember that the kingdom is not a matter of things, but of "righteousness and peace and joy in the Holy Spirit." All that promotes that life is right and all that hinders it wrong. We must must edify, build up, one another. The lesson teaches this:

1. Drink saps the will and makes one morally weak, so that he cannot stop when he would.
2. Many a young man has been destroyed by the example of others whom he considered safe guides.
3. Those who are stumbling blocks to others will have to give an account of their evil unto God.
4. The saloon is the foe of the home. Therefore banish the saloon.
5. Do not be censorious of others, but give them a brother's hand and help.

FOUR RED FLAGS.

The Epworth league topic is a series of warning based upon Romans, xii., 16; Proverbs, vi., 34; Philippians, ii., 3. The danger spots are as follows:

1. Self-conceit. The dangers of this failing are various. Conceit will lead a man to make false estimates of himself and his knowledge and so lead him into embarrassments and perhaps dangers which a juster view of matters would have led him to avoid. Self-conceit makes one ridiculous, uncompanionable and unreliable.

2. Prejudice. "Be of the same mind one toward another." John Wesley rendered this, "Agree to the same affection toward each other." This danger signal follows close after the previous one of self-conceit. That danger lies in misjudging oneself; this lies in misjudging others. It is fatal to all fraternity and destroys the base of unity and is utterly un-Christian. "Judge not that ye be not judged" is the Master's way of stating the warning. Prejudice jaundices the judgment. The disease is in us. Beware of prejudice!

3. Jealousy. "Jealousy is the rage of a man. He will not spare in the day of vengeance; he will not regard any ransom." This lies the next station beyond prejudice. Dislike has risen to anger and hatred. The vision is not now distorted, but resentment has blinded sight. This is a torment of hell. Who passes this danger flag rushes to ruin. Yet what liability the common affairs of life give for jealousy unless the warning is heeded in time! A little self-conceit switches us from the main track, some petty prejudice throws us still farther over, and the first thing anyone knows we are on the track of jealousy and far from the road of righteousness and love.

4. Reckless handling of another's name. "Speak not evil one of another." Is not this caution often neglected? With what carelessness are incidents related to the injury of the absent one! The itching tongue is responsible for much of it. We must talk to be sociable and be thought witty, and "in the multitude of words there wanteth not sin." Set a watch upon thy lips.

THE SACRED SABBATH.

The Christian Endeavor topic for April 19 is found in Matthew, xii., 1-13. The text is demand for the Sabbath day. The day should be kept holy and free from the ordinary toil of the week.

1. Because God commands it, God made it for a day of rest and thoughts of things other than business.

2. Because Christianity demands it. If you remove the Sabbath or secularize it, then the Bible becomes a sealed book, the gospel ceases to be proclaimed, churches are closed, mission doors shut, the people cease to worship and the world returns to heathenism.

3. Because man's constitution demands one day in seven for rest. Aside from the gift of God's beloved Son, heaven never bestowed a greater blessing on a race of toilers than a Sabbath of rest. People who can rest when they please may not appreciate it, but the great mass of humanity are in the ceaseless grind of toil. Remove this day of rest and life becomes a desert without an oasis. The Sabbath of rest is the workingman's inalienable, heaven born right, and no human institution has a right to take it from him. Continental Europe has no Sabbath, and look at her mental and moral degradation. All Christians should sustain the sacredness of the Sabbath by word and by life.

THE SABBATH DAY.

The Baptist Young People's union topic for April 19 is found in Matthew, xii., 1-13.

The Maker of man is the Maker of the Sabbath as part of his goodness for man. Therefore the Sabbath is made to fit man's needs and preserve man's powers. To hear some people talk one would imagine the Sabbath was a torturing and satanic invention, opposed to the necessities of human nature, and laying a heavy yoke upon men's shoulders. As a matter of fact, wherever the Sabbath is truly observed man gains in every way.

While the Jews observed the Sabbath obediently and simply, they prospered. Scotland, the land where the Sabbath has been most strictly and scripturally kept in modern times, has given the world more great men, in proportion to its size, than almost any modern country. The day God made for man elevates and strengthens man wherever it is consistently observed.

It used to be the fashion among skeptics to sneer at the Mosaic code of health laws. It is now admitted by modern hygienists, that it is a marvelously correct code, and that the survival of the Jewish race even in crowded Ghettos is due to it. It is now the fashion to sneer at Sabbath laws. But the Sabbath laws will justify themselves in centuries to come in just the same way, as helping and preserving those who observe them.

Our American philosopher, Emerson, says of this great day: "The Sabbath, the jubilee of the whole world, whose light dawns welcome alike into the closet of the philosophers, into the garret of toil, and into prison cells, and everywhere suggests even to the vile the dignity of spiritual being."

LUTHER BEFORE CHARLES V.

The Luther league topic for April 19 is based upon Jeremiah, i., 15-19. It was at the Diet of Worms, April 18, 1521, that Luther stood before the emperor and other great men of Germany to defend the truth.

The pope had ordered that Luther's writings be destroyed. Charles V., the new emperor of Germany, on his way to hold the Diet at Worms, was met by Elector Frederick, who demanded that Luther be given a hearing before he should be condemned. He therefore ordered him brought before the diet. While all believed that some of Luther's writings were good, yet they were offended at others. It was decided that there should be no argument, but the simple questions put to him whether or not he would recall all his writings.

The diet was held in the palace of the emperor. Luther appeared on the evening of April 17. His books were placed on a bench beside him and he was asked two questions. First, whether he acknowledged having written the books. Second, whether he would retract their contents or persist in them. He answered that the books were written by him and asked that he be given time to think about the other answer. The next day (the 18th) the question was again put to him. It was here that Luther made his most famous speech. He explained his various writings in both Latin and German. His enemies threatened and urged him, but he would recall nothing he had written.

Finally Eck said: "It is not a matter for debate; these heresies have already been condemned by pope and councils. Give us now an answer, not an evasion; an answer without horns!" And here is the answer he got:

"Since your imperial majesty and your excellencies desire straightforward answer, an answer will I give having neither horns nor teeth. Save only I be vanquished either by proofs of Scripture or through clear reasonings—for I believe neither popes nor councils of themselves, it being clear as day that they have often spoken contradictions—so then remain I vanquished by the Holy Scriptures I myself have cited; and my conscience is prisoner to God's word. Retract I cannot and I will not aught; for to act against one's conscience is neither safe nor sound."

Then extending his arms he closed with these words: "Here I stand; I cannot do otherwise. God help me. Amen."

NOTABLE DAYS OF THE WEEK.

April 19 is the first Sunday after Easter. It is also a legal holiday in Massachusetts, known as Patriots' day, in commemoration of the battle of Lexington in 1775, the beginning of armed strife between England and America, when the shot was fired that was heard around the world. This is also the anniversary of the birth in 1831 of Mary L. Booth, the well known author and for twenty-two years editor of Harper's Bazar.

April 20 is the reputed day of the birth at Mecca in 571 of Mohammed, the founder of Islam, or the prophet of Islam, whose religion is now making greater inroads in Oriental countries than that of Christianity. On this day in 1775 Washington held his first council of war at Cambridge, and began the seige of Boston, and maintained it largely on "bluff," as he had scarcely powder enough for a dozen rounds of ammunition for all of his men. This is also the birthday in 1794 of M. C. Perry, naval officer, whose treaty opened Japan to American commerce, and started that nation on its present career of greatness.

April 21 is a legal holiday in Texas, to commemorate the battle of San Jacinto in 1836, when Gov. Sam Houston, at the head of 800 men, defeated the Mexican army, took Santa Anna prisoner and secured the independence of the republic of Texas. This day is the anniversary of the birth of Frederick Froebel, the German teacher who founded the system known as the "kindergarten," or the children's garden method of teaching. Also the birthday in 1810 of George P. Gordon, the American printing press inventor; of Henry W. Shaw (Josh Billings) in 1818; of John Muir, naturalist and author in 1838; on this day, too, in 1899, President McKinley issued a proclamation declaring war against Spain.

April 22 is Arbor day in Nebraska. It is also the anniversary of the birth in 1832 of J. Sterling Morton, secretary of agriculture, who originated Arbor day. It is also the birthday in 1745 of Lindley Murray, the first great American grammarian; of James Freeman in 1759, the first prominent American Unitarian clergyman; of Andrew Curtin in 1817, the war governor of Pennsylvania; of Ada C. Rehan, the actress, in Ireland, in 1859, whose name was Crehan. The change was due to a New York printer who in setting up her name on a poster made an initial of the C, and the line so pleased the young lady that she allowed it to stand and ever after maintained it.

April 23 is the reputed birthday of William Shakespeare at Stratford-on-Avon, England, in 1564. His works have been productive of more controversy than any other in the world, and the books and pamphlets now exceed 5,000 volumes, not to speak of newspaper and magazine matter, which would add thousands of volumes to the grand total. Singular to say not a scrap of the manuscript of Shakespeare is in existence except five authographs attached to various legal documents, including his will. Each autograph is a mere scrawl, apparently traced, and the name is spelled differently in each case. It is maintained by those who advocate the Baconian theory of the authorship of the plays that Shakespeare could not write, and the authographs rather support that claim. This is also the anniversary of the birth in 1791 of James Buchanan, fifteenth and only bachelor president; of Stephen A. Douglas in 1813, statesman and presidential candidate; of William Swinton in 1833, author of school books; of Chauncey M. Depew in 1834, railway president and senator; of James B. Hammond in 1839, typewriter inventor; of Arthur T. Hadley in 1856, president of Yale college.

April 24 is the anniversary of the birth in 1750 of John Trumbull, whose poem "McFingal" was the most popular of the revolution; of William Miller, founder of the "Millerites," who predicted that the world would come to an end in 1843, and who had more than 50,000 followers; of John B. Hereshoff in 1841, the blind designer of and builder of yachts.

April 25 is the anniversary of the birth in 1599 at Huntington, England; of Oliver Cromwell, one of the most extraordinary men that ever lived. He overthrew the monarchy of Charles I. and beheaded that king, and from 1649 to 1658 was lord protector of England. Also the birthday in 1792 of John Keble, whose fame rests on "The Christian Year." Also the birthday in 1826 of William Deering, the implement manufacturer.

Familiar Songs

And Their Authors.

YANKEE DOODLE.

The origin of this air is enveloped in almost as great obscurity as that surmounts the authorship of "God Save the King." Though the song is about 150 years old, the number of different accounts of its origin is bewildering. Each person who has written about it seems to have found out a first legend concerning it. One story takes it back to the days of Cromwell, who had among other nick-names that of Macaroni, and a rhyme had it in this form:

"Yankee Doodle came to town
Riding on a pony;
He stuck a feather in his cap
And called it Macaroni."

This was in derision of course of the pretenses of Cromwell in his leadership.

Another story has it that the tune is based on an old English air of "Kitty Fisher's Jig," associated with the nursery rhyme:

"Lucy Locket lost her pocket,
Kitty Fisher found it;
Not a penny was there in it,
Only binding round it."

In 1782 a song called "Yankee Doodle" was published in England in Aird's selection of Scotch, English and Irish Airs."

Its first appearance in America, it is said, was during the French and Indian war in 1755. The trivial words of the original song, in derision of the ill-assorted provincial troops, and said to have been written by Dr. Shuckburg, a surgeon in the English command of Gen. Amherst. The ragged militia adopted the song, to the intense amusement of the regular troops, but years later, when an English army heard the strains of "Yankee Doodle" at Lexington, the laugh was on the other side. Then and there, in the words of a British officer, the army of George III. was "made to dance to the music," and they did not relish the performance. Many different versions of words have been written, but none possess merit.

John Dickinson, of Delaware, wrote one of the earliest patriotic songs of the colonies. The title of it was "The Liberty Song," and the date 1768. The opening stanza read:

Come join hand in hand, brave Americans all,
And rouse your bold hearts at Liberty's call;
No tyrannous acts shall suppress your just claim,
Or stain with dishonor America's name.

In freedom we're born, and in freedom will live;
Our purses are ready—
Steady, friends, steady.
Not as slaves, but as freemen, our money we'll give.

When the stamp act was kindling the fires of revolution, a stanza from a popular song just before Bunker Hill heralded the coming conflagration in these words:

Then freedom's the word, both at home and abroad,
And every scabbard that hides a good sword!
Our forefathers gave us this freedom in hand,
And we'll die in defense of the rights of the land,
Derry down, down, hey derry down.

If the meter was rough, the sentiment was all right. Not many battles had been fought when the victorious colonists began to ask in exultant song:

Great heavens! is this the nation whose thundering arms were hurled
Through Europe, Africa, India? whose navy ruled the world?
The luster of whose former deeds, whose ages of renown,
Lost in a moment, are transferred to us and Washington.

"The American Soldiers' Hymn" was the title of one of the religious songs of the revolution. The Puritan spirit breathes out in every line of it:

'Tis God that gards our armor on
And all our just designs fulfills;
Through Him our feet can swiftly run
And nimbly climb the steepest hills.

'Tis God that still supports our right,
His just revenge our foes pursues;
'Tis He that with resistless might
Fierce nations to his power subdues.

At about the close of all, the old Continentals sang among others this rollicking verse:

Cornwallis led a country dance,
The like was never seen, sir;
Much retrograde and much advance,
And all with Gen. Greene, sir.

The war of 1812 brought forth an immense crop of martial song. One of the earliest songs of that period has this spirited verse:

The days of Seventy-six, my boys,
We ever must revere;
Our fathers took their muskets then
To fight for freedom dear.
Upon the plains of Lexington
They made the foe look queer.
O, 'tis great delight to march and fight,
As a Yankee Volunteer.

"Columbia's Bold Yeomanry" was one of the stirring songs during the second war with England. The closing verse read:

Though the powers of Europe in arms should assail
The land of our fathers, their millions would fail;
Whilst memory dwells on the deeds of their fame,
The war cry of victory, Washington's name,
To repel every foe from our shore would invoke,
Columbia's bold yeomanry, firm as her oak.

"Union and Liberty" was sung all over the country:

Let England exult in her castles of wood,
And shake every port in the East with her thunder;
Let her quench her ambition with oceans of blood,
Her huge lion may roar,
With his mane bathed in gore,
Still America's eagle triumphant shall soar.

But of all the war songs our fathers sang, "The Star-Spangled Banner" has probably taken the deepest and strongest hold on the national affection. The older the nation grows the more popular this song becomes, so that today it is undoubtedly in more favor than either "Yankee Doodle" or "America." Many competent experts on national hymns and music have declared that "The Star-Spangled Banner" is, par excellence, the American national song. It is all American. There is not a line in it which is borrowed from any other nation. It is purely American as the "Marseillaise" is French, or as "Rule Britannia" is English. The tune of "The Star-Spangled Banner" was adopted from Robert Treat Paine's famous song of "Adams and Liberty," written in 1798. Paine's lyric contained the two immortal lines:

And never shall the sons of Columbia be slaves
While the earth bears a plant, or the sea rolls its waves.

"The Star-Spangled Banner" originally appeared under the title of "The Defense of Fort McHenry."

Short Stops

WHY?

Why does that maiden moan in bed?
Why does she bow her auburn head?
Why are her eyes so very red?
The maid has the grip.

Why does that young man cough and sneeze?
Why does he choke and gasp and sneeze?
O, why will nothing give him ease?
The youth has the grip.

Why does that father deeply growl?
And view his children with a scowl?
And through the house disgusted prowl?
The man has the grip.

What makes the weary mother sigh?
Why falls the tear-drop from her eye?
Why sings she no sweet lullaby?
O, she has the grip.

What makes those lovers sniffle so,
As arm in arm they weakly go?
What makes them hoarse as any crow?
They both have the grip.

What makes that editor so glad?
When every other man is sad?
What makes him joke away like mad?
He has no grip.

THE ANTICIPATION.

Happiness consists largely in wanting something real bad and standing a good show of getting it. The actual getting of it often spoils all the fun.

A BIG LAUNDRY.

The biggest laundry in London has seven miles of drying lines, all under cover. Eighty thousand pieces can be dried at once in the space of half an hour.

WHAT IT IS.

What is slander? A verdict of guilty pronounced in the absence of the accused, with closed doors, without defense or appeal, by an interested and prejudiced judge.

PLENTY TO DO.

Once give your mind to suspicion and there is sure to be food enough for it. In the stillest night the air is filled with sounds for the wakeful ear that is resolved to listen.

AN EXCEPTIONAL CITY.

Erie, Pa., may lay claim to being classed among the progressive cities of the country. Nine men were fined $5 each and $2 costs the other day for violating the ordinance fitting spitting on the floors of street cars in that city.

CRIPPLED CHILDREN.

A writer in Charities places the number of crippled children who applied for relief at the New York hospitals during the visit of Dr. Lorenz at 8,000, nearly all of whom were sent away because of the inadequacy of the hospitals for their care.

SOMETHING NEW.

A new burglar alarm has been invented which photographs the burglar, arouses the family and calls the police. If it had an attachment which would handcuff the burglar and hitch him to one of the legs of the grand piano in the parlor the machine would be complete.

HOBSON'S CHOICE.

Capt. Richmond Pearson Hobson, who recently resigned from the United States navy, is quoted as saying that it is his intention to devote his time "in the immediate future to the writing of a novel, to lecturing, literary work and to the education of the American people."

SAYS ARCHBISHOP ARELAND.

Every man under the flag must be equal before the law in civil and political rights; it matters not what his place of birth, what his religious creed, what the color of his face, if he is an American citizen, the laws of the land must shield him, the favors of the land must flow upon him.

HERE AND THERE.

In an entire year only one person was killed on the railways of Great Britain. In three months 845 persons have been killed and 11,162 injured on American lines. The reason for this is plain. It is a much more serious matter to kill a person on an English railroad than it is in America.

HOW TO BREAK GLASS EVENLY.

If you want to break off a glass bottle or jar quite evenly, soak a piece of string in turpentine, tie it round the jar exactly where you want to break it and fill to just that point with cold water. Then set fire to the string and the glass will snap off along the heated line.

WHY IT IS SO.

The general level of wages paid labor in this country is at the present time higher than ever before known, and the curious fact is presented of the products of such labor being sold in successful competition with the products of the lowest paid labor on earth. Brains and machinery do the business.

HOW TO PREVENT SNORING.

To prevent snoring a small cap is fitted over the chin and held in place by a band around the head fastened to the chin cap with elastic rubber bands. This allows perfect freedom of the lower jaw, while at the same time it prevents its dropping down after the subject is asleep and thus prevents snoring.

ANOTHER FAREWELL TOUR.

It has been figured that Adelina Patti will make here $5,000 for each concert and 50 per cent of receipts that exceed $7,500, which weans $375,000 for the sixty concerts, or $56 each minute on the stage, $2.60 each second of the time, $3.47 for each velvet note, or $2.50 every time she breathes. No wonder that she finds it difficult to give up the farewell tour habit.

WHITE COAL BEDS.

The vast glaciers of the mountain regions of France have been lately most felicitously referred to as the "white coal fields" of that country, the never failing streams of water fed by these glaciers two miles up in the air now being utilized in their fall to generate an electric power which makes black coal useless.

HOW TO AVOID COAL SMOKE.

In a lecture recently Dr. David T. Day, chief of the division of mineral resources, of the geological survey, gave some valuable advice regarding the use of bituminous coal, telling how to get rid of soot. He said: "If at the time the soft caal fire is started another fire of paper be started above the coal, the soot, which always rises with the building of these fires, will be destroyed, doing away with the most annoying feature of bituminous smoke."

NEAR ENOUGH.

It was a Maine girl of whom the story is told that she refused to marry a most devoted lover until he had amassed a fortune of $10,000. After some expostulation he accepted the decree and went to work. About three months after this the avaricious young lady, meeting her lover, asked:

"Well, Charlie, how are you getting along?"

"Oh, very well, indeed," Charley returned cheerfully. "I've $18 saved."

The young lady blushed and looked down at the toes of her walking boots and stabbed the inoffensive earth with the point of her parasol. "I guess," she said faintly, "I guess, Charley, that's about near enough."—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

THE BODY BEAUTIFUL.

All the toilet preparations in the world cannot make a beautiful face. Those ladies who spent hours compounding, applying and "rubbing in" the multitudinous flesh foods and skin beautifiers of these latter days are on the wrong trail. Better than any of these things is attention to diet, fresh air, sanitary conditions, regular habits of work and rest, and cultivation of pure and unselfish thoughts. An upright carriage of body and mind—which means straight walking, plain eating, high thinking—does more than all else toward the attainment of beauty. Inner perfection beautifies the outward man.

A Week of Fridays

Important Events.

April 19, 1793.—Ferdinand I., Emperor of Austria, born. He died in 1875, after a long and prosperous reign, in which his country joined.

April 19, 1833.—Wayne MacVeagh, orator, diplomat and reformer, born in Chester county, Pennsylvania. Was attorney general in President Garfield's cabinet.

April 19, 1782.—Holland acknowledged the independence of the United States, and was the second power in the world to da so, France being the first.

April 19, 1861.—The Sixth Massachusetts regiment of infantry attacked by a mob in Baltimore, Md., in which four soldiers and nine citizens were killed. It was the first real bloodshed of the Rebellion.

April 19, 1861.—The president declared the Southern ports blockaded. The navy at the time consisted of 90 vessels, of which 42 were in commission. During the war many vessels were successful in running the blockade. The blockading fleet captured 1,143 vessels, valued at $24,500,000, and destroyed 355, valued at $7,000,000.

April 20, 1798.—Sir William Edward Logan, geologist, born in Scotland. He was the son of a baker, but distinguished himself in his chosen work.

April 20, 1821.—The Christian Register appeared in Boston. It was the first exponent of Unitarianism.

April 21, 1809.—Robert Mercer Taliaferro Hunter, statesman, born in Essex county, Virginia.

April 22, 1825.—Benjamin F. Ayer, railway attorney, born at Kingston, N. H.

April 22, 1859.—Ada Rehan, stage name of the Irish-American actress, Ada Crehan, born at Limerick, Ireland.

April 22, 1814.—William Pole, musical writer and civil engineer, born in Birmingham, Eng.

April 22, 1836—The independence of Texas was secured by a treaty made with Santa Anna, who was this day taken in disguise and protected by Gen. Houston from the fury of the Texans, who remembered the massacre of the Alamo.

April 22, 1898—United States fleet enterted upon the blockade of Havana, Cuba.

April 22, 1813—Stephen Arnold Douglas, known as the "Little Giant" in American political life, born at Brandon, Vt. The Douglas-Lincoln debate in Illinois just before the Civil war stands at the head of all such efforts in this country.

April 23, 1852—Edwin Markham, educator and poet, born in Oregon City, Or. He is author of "The Man With the Hoe" and other noted poems.

April 23, 1784—Congress of the Confederation in session at Annapolis, Md., considered a plan for the division of the vast unoccupied Northwest territory. Thomas Jefferson, as chairman of the committee, reported a measure to erect several oddly named states over north and south of the River Ohio, from which slavery should be excluded after 1800. Seven states voted against the bill and it failed. A report for the government of the western territory, known as the Ordinance of 1784, however, was adopted by the vote of every state except one. It covered all the Western lands ceded to the general government by the states, and was to be effective until congress admitted any certain area containing not less than 20,000 free population as individual states.

April 24, 1840—James Mercer Garnett, philologist and author, born at Aldie, Va.

April 24, 1846—First blood of the Mexican war shed. Gen. Taylor, being informed that the Mexicans were crossing the Rio Grande, above his encampment, sent Capt. Thornton, with sixty dragoons, to reconnoiter. They were surprised and captured. Sixteen Americans were killed, and Capt. Thornton escaped by an extraordinary leap off his horse.

April 25, 1533—William of Nassau, first prince of Orange, surnamed "the Silent," born at Dellenburg, in the duchy of Nassau.

April 25, 1794—Frederick S. Martin, congressman, born in Rutland county, Vermont.

April 25, 1862—Farragut captured New Orleans after a battle of several days at the forts below the city. Gen. Mansfield Lowell was the Confederate commander in the city and withdraw to save the city from bombardment. Farragut's fleet was the most powerful ever assembled under the Union flag, 1862.

Old As He Feels

Don't Talk It Nor Think It

LIFE IS A CONSTANT RENEWAL.

There is too much of a tendency to have people begin to feel old when they are not at all old, even in years.

The minute you begin to think you are old and talk about being old, you are apt to feel old, and then you are old, indeed.

Of course, acting coltish or kittenish is not going to set one's birth days back a decade, but one doesn't need to be silly to be young in spirit.

Naturally when one is really advanced in years, many things that were of absorbing interest are displaced by newer pleasures, but think too soon that this, that or the other is "not becoming in one of my age."

Keep the heart full of love for others. Help the children and young folks in their merry-making.

No matter what your sorrow or grief, dispel the false notion that "man was made to mourn."

Man was made to do his work as well as he knows how, and to keeping, looking for newer or better ways. A person young in years may be old in habits, old in spirit. One of the surest signs of old age, whether you have had a great many birthdays or only a few, is to get hard and fast notions about the ways of doing things.

Once get the habit of thinking that the way you have learned is best, because it is yours and you can be set down as old at whatever age.

Life is a constant renewal.

Your body is renewing itself year by year, and your mind must keep pace—indeed, your mind should lead in the search for really better and newer thoughts and ways.

On days when you don't happen to feel quite as good as you would like to, don't mention it or the sympathy and suggestion of those around you will tend to make you feel worse.

Puzzle Corner

Intellectual Amusement and Exercise for Young Minds.

PRIZES—A copy of a short story book will be sent to the first person 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 the paper. Write names distinctly.

ANSWERS to puzzles two weeks ago:

403.—Historical Anagrams: Wellington, Washington, Caesar, Peter the Great, Darius the Great.

404.—Charade: Off-ice.

PUZZLES to be answered May 3:

407.—Word Dissections:

1. What insect would the author of "Thanatopsis" send you? (Thrice behead.)
2. What kind of corn would the author of the "Essay on Man" send? (Curtail.)
3. What would the author of "The Proud Miss MacBride" contribute? (Behead.)
4. Which member of his family would the author of "The May Queen" send to represent him? (Behead five times.)
5. What kind of a boat does the author of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" prefer? (Syncopate.)

408.—Enigma:

With thieves I consort,
With the vilest, in short,
I'm quite at my ease in depravity;
Yet all divines use me,
And savants can't lose me,
For I am the center of gravity.

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 of The Globe, St. Paul, Minn.

ANSWERS to questions two weeks ago:

376.—Rhode Island had two capitals, Newport and Providence, until Nov. 6, 1900, when by an amendment to the constitution, adopted by popular vote, named the latter city as the sole capital.

577.—There is properly no "government by injunction," since injunction is a restraining, not a governing, power. The phrase is a figurative expression originating in a political speech, where it was used for effect.

378.—Two synonymous terms in science are equinoxes and equinoctial points. More commonly, by the equinoxes are meant the times when the sun enters those points, viz.: March 21 and September 22, the former being called the vernal or spring equinox and the latter the autumnal. When in the equinoxes, the sun through the earth's rotation on its axis, seems to describe the circle of the equator in the heavens, and the days and nights are of equal length all over the world. At the vernal equinox the sun is passing from south to north, and in the Northern hemisphere the days are lengthening; at the autumnal, he is passing from north to south, and the days are shortening. As the earth moves more rapidly when near the sun, or in winter, the sun's apparent motion is not uniform, and it happens that he takes eight days more to pass from the vernal to the autumnal equinox than from the latter to the former. The equinoctial points are not stationary.

381.—What is the sphinx?
382.—What is a Mufti?
383.—What is a shah?

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 quotations two weeks ago:

562.—Adelaide Proctor.
563.—Sophocles.
564.—Thomas Carlyle.
565.—Louisa M. Alcott.
566.—Jean Ingelow.

QUOTATIONS — Authors to be given May 3:

572.—"The sharp man iz often mistaken for the wize one, but he iz just az diffrent from a wize one az he iz from an honest one."

573.—"A true friend is like ivy—the greater the ruin the closer he clings."

574.—"You must use the tools that come to hand and be glad of them, if you want to get things done."

575.—
"There's always a way to fall, my boy,
Always a way to slide,
And the men you'll find at the foot of the hill
All sought for an easy ride.
So on and up, though the road be rough,
And the stones come thick and fast;
There is room at the top for the man who tries,
And victory comes at last."

576.—"Blessed be drudgery, the secret of all achievement, of all culture."

Problems

To Test Minds So Inclined.

PRIZES—The first person to send in correct answers to all the 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:

401—608 and 544.
402—When it is 12 o'clock noon at New York it is 56 minutes past 12 o'clock midnight at Manila.

PROBLEMS to be solved May 3:

405.—Make V (five) less by adding to it.
406.—What is the difference between twice twenty-two and twice two and twenty?
407.—Place four nines so as to equal one hundred.