Family Forum

The International Sunshine Society

"Scatter Sunshine All Along the Way.

International Colors—Yellow and white.
Minnesota State Color—Rose.
Minnesota Flower—Coreopsis.
Society Song—"Scatter Sunshine."

All inquiries, requests or contributions should be addressed to Mrs. Theodore Haynes, state president for Minnesota, Hotel Berkeley, Minneapolis, Minn., or to Miss Lillian M Ellis, state organizer, 1516 St. Anthony avenue, St. Paul, Minn. The Globe is the official paper of the state.

In one of her characteristic talks with women on the duty of cultivating a contented spirit, Miss Muloch quotes:

"For every evil under the sun,
There is a remedy or there is none;
If there is one, try and find it.
If there isn't, never mind it."

"An optimist," runs a witty saying, "is one who has lived with a pessimist." It is a good thing for us, sometimes, to be cast with disagreeable, discontented persons. It stiffens up our own moral backbone, and makes us resolve to be different ourselves. Being with a selfish person often opens our eyes to our own selfishnesses, and teaches us to despise them as we ought, and set ourselves to conquer them. To be thrown with a pessimist may be painful; but what stalwart optimists we learn to be in consequence if we are wise!

Don't be mean and selfish,
Stoop not to deceit;
In all things be manly,
Life will then be sweet.
—Kate Cameron.

You can train the eye to see all the bright places in your life, and so slip over the hard ones with surprising ease. You can also train the eye to rest on the gloomy spots, in utter forgetfulness of all that is bright and beautiful.

Work and love; that is the body and soul of the human being. Happy he where they are one.—Auerbach.

"Make the path thy feet shall press,
Smooth for those who follow;
That their toil-worn feet may bless
Every hill and hollow."

Make the best of everything;
Think the best of everybody;
Hope the best for yourself.

Some of us can be very pleasant and smiling when everything comes our way, but this fair weather cheerfulness is of little use in the battle of life. It is the kind of which Ella Wheeler Wilcox sings that we all need to cultivate:

"'Tis easy enough to be pleasant
When life flows along like a song,
But the man worth while is the man who can smile
When everything goes dead wrong.
For the test of the heart is trouble.
And it always come with the years,
And the smile that is worth the praise of the world
Is the smile that comes through tears."

Every good act is a flower, which will beautify our final home.

Cheerfulness is, at it were, the sunny ray of life.

Thou art loved—love; thou hast received—give; thou must die—work while it is yet day; abolish anger by kindness, overcome evil with good.—Amiel's Journal.

George MacDonald gives this good advice: "Never be discouraged because good things get on so slowly here; and never fail to do daily that good which lives next to your hand. Do not be in a hurry, but be diligent. Enter into the sublime patience of the Lord."

Mrs. H. L. Pratt, Sandy Ridge, Stokes county, North Carolina, would like a "large print" Bible. She is a Sunshiner, nearly blind.

Mrs. George Lawrence, of Nettle Ridge, Virginia, would like calico pieces suitable for patch work.

Mrs. Martha S. Wagner, Nettle Ridge, Patrick County, Virginia, is very poor and has a large family of children for whom she solicits school books. She asks for Johnson's second and fourth readers and Lee's primary history.

Clifford T. Ward, Yarmouthville, Me., is a shut-in, who would be cheered by letters and reading. He is unable to answer letters.

SUNSHINE IN A CELLAR.

Mrs. Trowbridge, state president of the Missouri Sunshine society, tells in the St. Louis Post-Dispatch the following pretty little story:

"A poor widow with a large family of little children lived for several years in a dark old basement on Wash street, St. Louis. She had to work so hard to earn her living that she could pay little attention to the doings of her little ones, but she noticed that the three youngest huddled quietly in a certain spot every day. Her couriosity became aroused, and one day she asked: 'What are you standing there so still for, Ruthie?' 'We are waiting for God to smile on us, mamma,' replied the child, a lass of eight. Wondering, the mother watched, and presently saw a single long glance of sunshine come in at a high, narrow window, and shining down, rest like a benediction on the waiting children. They laughed, they danced, they held their faces in it, then as it began to move away out of their reach they caught their hands full of the radiance, 'to keep till tomorrow,' said baby Tona, as she clenched her little fists tightly on her breast. The mother forgot her misery in watching the pretty scene, and as she turned again to her work she said, 'The child is right. Sunshine is the smile of God.'"

"And now, dear friends, think what it means to belong to a society whose name has been likened to 'the smile of God.' Truly the title is well chosen, for many a ray of sunshine has been sent out through the length and breadth of our land by the Sunshiners, and surely the dear God smiles on your kindly ministrations to those in need of comfort. One dear invalid writes that the brightest spot in a winter of sickness and gloomy discouragement was when one day a whole basket of mail was brought her, every piece of which came from Sunshiners in Missouri. It was a surprise party, indeed, and one she never tires of telling about. It proved to be a turning point in his discouragement, for she has improved steadily ever since. And to many the giving the doing of these kindly deeds is as much of a comfort as the receiving can be. A sad heart is comforted by comforting others—remember that. If you are blue and discouraged, go and do a good deed, and see how much better you will feel. For

A whispering word may touch the heart
And bring it back to life;
A look of love bid sin depart
And still unholy strife."

There is one sure way of attaining what we may term, if not utter, at least mortal happiness; it is this, a sincere and relaxing activity for the happiness of others.

The spirit of sunshine is the spirit of love. And "love is the fulfilling of the law." Christ's law.

Sunday Study

Sabbath Lessons. Notable Days.

PAUL BEFORE FELIX.

The International Sunday school lesson for May 17 is found in Acts xxiv., 10-16; 24-26. The golden text is Psalm xxiii., 4. The place is Caesarea, and the time A. D. 58. When our last lesson closed, Paul had been brought under guard to Caesarea, the Roman capital of Palestine, and had been imprisoned in what was originally Herod's palace. It was now the governor's official residence. The "orator" the Jews took with them was their advocate or lawyer and conducted the case. He began in true Oriental style by flattering the judge. The Jews, through their lawyer, made three charges. While Felix had not been a good ruler, he had been active in ridding the country of "robbers and impostors who deluded the multitude." The first charge was that Paul was one of these very trouble-makers whom Felix was trying to get rid of; the second charge was that he was a ringleader of the heretical "sect of Nazarenes" (Christians), and the third, that he was guilty of sacrilege, having attempted to profane the temple by taking Gentiles into the forbidden enclosure.

In his defense Paul took up in order the three charges. He began courteously but with no flattery. "Forasmuch as I know * * * I cheerfully make my defense." He was especially glad to have a judge who had known the Jews for a number of years, for the better the judge knew them and their religious fanaticism the surer would he be to understand the situation. Paul's stay had been short and his record could be easily looked up. Paul flatly denies the first charge—the only one that would seem serious to a Roman—and challenges proof of his guilt. The second he frankly admits. Paul claims, however, that he does not belong to a heretical sect, because (1) he worshiped the true God, (2) he reverenced the Hebrew scriptures, (3) he believed with the Pharisees in the resurrection of the dead. Herein: In this faith. I also exercise myself: I school myself to do right, strive to have a clear conscience, which, even to Paul, was not always easy. Verses 17-21 give Paul's answer to the third charge.

Felix saw that no case had been made out against Paul, and yet he did not want to anger the Jews, so he simply adjourned the case until another time. Paul was sent back to his prison, but Felix did not forget it, and kept sending for Paul and talking with him. Of course he expected Paul to offer a bribe for his freedom, but that does not account for his action, which was that of a man seeing the truth, and fascinated by it, and yet was too weak to accept it and live by it.

ANNIVERSARY MEETING.

The Epworth League topic for May 17 is a discussion of its organization, with a text based on Romans, viii., 31. This being close to the anniversary of the beginning of the league, it will prove of interest to call to mind a few incidents of its founding.

For a number of years societies of young people had been organized in many parts of the country for earnest work in the Methodist Episcopal church. In some localities these had been united in general societies until in 1889 there were five such having the same purposes in view. It was felt that a union in one general organization was greatly to be desired. To reach this end invitations were issued to all five of the several societies to appoint delegates to meet and arrange for such consolidation. The representatives were elected and met in Cleveland, Ohio, May 14, 1889. After the fullest consideration of all interests involved the Epworth league was organized as a union of all the five existing bodies.

The new society started at once with a large membership composed of the local chapters which had been gathered under the Young People's Methodist alliance, the Oxford league, the Young People's Christian league, the Methodist Young Peoples' union and the Young People's Methodist Episcopal alliance.

In these previous organizations some had placed special emphasis on the spiritual life, while others had combined literary work and Bible study with it and tried to develop usefulness in works of mercy and help as well. The new organization recognized the value of all these various lines of work and provided for them.

The Epworth Herald, published at Chicago, is the organ of the society.

The next general convention of the Epworth League is to be held in Detroit in July of this year.

A MEETING OF THE JUNIORS.

The Christian Endeavor topic for May 17, based on John vi., 9-13, is a story of the miracle of the loaves and fishes. At the close of a long day of service Christ and disciples were on the shore of the Galilean sea, surrounded by a multitude of people, who had made no provision for food. The disciples urged the Master to send them away to provide for themselves, but He said: 'Give ye them to eat." This seemed to them impossible because of their limited store, which consisted of five loaves and two fishes, carried by a boy. But these Jesus miraculously multiplied, giving to the disciples and they giving to the people. This was continued until all were fed, and then it was found that twelve basketfuls of fragments remained.

In this incident a "lad with five barley loaves and two fishes" played an important part and in doing so illustrates the fact that even children can have a very important relationship to Jesus. In years gone by the church accorded little place to the child in the courts of our God. God called Samuel to His service, accepted the praises of children and the Master took the children in His arms and blessed them, yet the church was slow to recognize the fact that children can have any place or part in religion or in the life of the church. Its attitude was rather that of the disciples of Christ than that of the Master Himself. But this attitude toward children has undergone a wonderful change. Scores of them are received into the church and lead sweet Christian lives. Thousands of them as Junior Endeavorers render faithful and loving service to the Master, whom they love, and are frequently the means of leading others to Him.

STORY OF THE LOAVES AND FISHES.

The Baptist Young People's union topic for May 17 is found in John vi., 9-13. The lesson is one for the juniors. A boy was with Christ and the disciples, carrying their provisions. Under the blessing of Christ the boy's limited provisions were made capable of feeding thousands of people. So Christ today can take the possessions and talents even of the children and make them redound to the glory of God and the benefit of mankind. A boy's work by itself may be valueless. But a boy's work with Christ has a value which he cannot measure. To wait for service till he is older is to miss opportunity and blessing. What we have is what Christ wants us to bring.

Why is a boy too old to go to Sunday school at the same time that he is too young to be a Christian? Why do laws have to be made to keep him from going to work in shop and factory before he is fourteen, while at the same time he is too young to do any work for God in the world? Boys will do well to think over these questions and get rid of some of the confused folly in their own minds on these points.

We can scarcely pick up a paper nowadays without seeing something about the doings of boys. Boys receive medals for life-saving, or win prizes in the high school, or march in parades—the world has a place for every lad. So, too, has the church. Every bit of pluck, of sense, of ability, of nobility, a boy has can find a use in God's service. There is no debatable age in Christ's plan for a boy. His whole life is claimed by the Master, and not to recognize that claim is the worst mistake a lad can make.

Children can serve Christ. Their little lives can be consecrated to Him, and in praise, in prayer, in study, in Christian living and in Christian deeds they can serve Him. Some of the most saintly of God's people have given themselves to Him very early in life.

THE EIGHTH COMMANDMENT.

The Luther league topic for May 17 is the commandment which protects the good name, honor and reputation of our fellows.

It is broken by nearly everybody, when excellencies of others are studiously concealed or lessened and their faults are designedly magnified by open defamation, by tale-bearing, by unjust or bitter reproach; by slandering; by lying to procure a desired object; to prevent dreaded evil, to avoid merited censure, to gain wealth; honor; to do injury.

It is kept by "truthfulness in charity." Love regards others' rights and welfare, harbors no deceit, breaks no confidence, dispels selfishness, dissipates irritability, is not suspicious, never pries into family secrets, "covers a multitude of sins," scorns double dealing, patiently bears unpleasant things, believes the good and forgets the evil spoken of the neighbor. "Where there is love there is perfect candor, frankness, sincerity, no equivocation, no suppression of the truth." Christians, animated by kindness toward every one, brings sunshine wherever they go.

Uncharitableness is the beam beside which all other sins are merely tiny motes, for from it all the vices and crimes may spring.

"Do not look for wrong or evil,
You will find them if you do.
As you measure out to others,
They will measure back to you."

"As a man thinketh in his heart so he is." We often do our neighbor untold injury by the stories which we have helped to circulate about him. We do ourselves an equal injury by the hardening effect which such uncharitableness has on our hearts. Continually looking for wrong, we become unkind and hard-hearted.

NOTABLE DAYS OF THE WEEK.

May 17 is the fifth Sunday after Easter. Also the anniversary of the birth, in 1749, of Dr. Edward Jeuner, at Berkeley, England. He was originally a barber, but is celebrated for introducing the practice of vaccination. He experimented for twenty years under great difficulties. The English parliament rewarded him by a grant of $190,000 in lands and money. Also of the birthday, in 1797, of Theophilas Parsons, at Newburyport, Mass., well known for his legal writings. Also the birthday, in 1820, of Frederick A. Genth, German-American scientist, and one of the foremost analytical chemists of the United States. On this day, in 1877, Gen. Grant started on his trip around the world, and on this date, in 1883, William Cody, "Buffalo Bill," gave the first exhibition of his "Wild West Show."

May 18 is the anniversary of the birth, in 1786, of S. E. Dwight, clergyman and president of Hamilton college. Sheldon Jackson, Presbyterian divine, born in 1834, well known in connection with Alaskan enterprise. First meeting of the international peace conference at The Hague, Holland, 1899.

May 19 is the anniversary of the birth in New York in 1767 of Sir George Prevost, governor of Canada and commander of the English troops in America when the war of 1812 began. John Wilson, "Christopher North," celebrated Scottish writer, critic and poet, born 1785. Anna Jameson, eminent author and art critic, born in 1797 at Dublin, Ireland. The famous "Dark Day" in New England, in 1780. John Hopkins, founder at Baltimore of the university and hospital bearing his name, born 1794. Senator Charles Sumner began his famous speech on "The Crime Against Kansas" in the United States senate, 1856. First federal assault on Vicksburg, 1863, began.

May 20 is a legal holiday in North Carolina, the anniversary of the signing of the Mecklenburg declaration of independence, 1775. Born in 1772, Dorothy P. Madison, wife of President Madison. She assisted in saving valuable papers when the British burned the public buildings in Washington in 1812. Born in 1781, David Dudley Field, clergyman and author, and father of the famous Field family. John Stuart Mill, eminent English philosopher and economist, born in 1806. Born in 1888, Wm. G. Fargo, organizer of the Wells-Fargo Express company. Born in 1819, Wm. Blake, inventor and maker of water meters and steam pumps. Born in 1825, Antoinete Brown Blackwell, first regularly ordained woman preacher in America. Born in 1843, A. A. Pope, founder of the American bicycle industry.

May 21 is the anniversary of the birth at Norwich, Eng., in 1780, of Elizabeth Fry, an eminent Quaker philanthropist and uncalendared saint, who found time to bring up a large family of her own, besides rendering great service in the cause of prison reform. Born in 1796, Reverdy Johnson, statesman, politician and United States attorney general. Born in 1812, Nelson Liger, author and president of the American Institute of Phrenology. Rosa Miller Avery, author and active in the organization of anti-slavery societies, born in 1830. Stanley Waterloo, author and Chicago editor, born in 1846.

May 22 is the anniversary of the birth in 1688 of Alexander Pope, English critic and author, noted for invective and sarcasm. Born in 1755, Tench Coxe, said to be the "Father of the American collar industry." Born in 1786, Arthur Tappan, one of the founders of the American Tract society, New York Journal of Commerce, Oberlin, Ohio, college and was first president of the American Anti-Slavery society. Richard Wagner, born in 1813, distinguished German musical composer. For his "Centennial March," performed on the opening day of the Philadelphia exposition, the United States government gave him $5,000. The steamer Savannah, the first to cross the Atlantic, sailed in 1819. Richard Grant White, eminent American scholar and author, born in 1822. Born in 1854, Jacob G. Schurman, president of Cornell college and first president of the Philippine commission.

May 23 is the anniversary of the birth of Frederick Auten Messner, German scientist and founder of the doctrine of mesmerism, or animal magnetism. Thomas Hood, famous English humorist, editor and author, born in 1798. "The Bridge of Sighs" and "Song of a Shirt" are among his most popular poems. Born in 1812, Sarah Margaret Fuller Ossoli, distinguished scholar and author, whose tragic death by shipwreck in 1850 ended a brilliant life. Born in 1820, James B. Eads, constructor of the first St. Louis bridge and of the Mississippi jetties. Born in 1824, Ambrose E. Burnside, general and statesman. Born in 1830, Henry M. Teller, lawyer, senator and secretary of the interior.

How to Save

Some sage one has discovered, and has told in verses neat,
What a lot of cash 'twould save us if we didn't have to eat.

Let me add unto this wisdom, though the thought may make you creep,
We could hoard up gold in bedclothes if we didn't have to sleep.

Furthermore, 'tis borne upon me, with a force I cannot balk,
That we'd save a lot of leather if we didn't have to walk.

So, of all the bills that vex us, just the biggest one, I guess,
Would be spared for safe investment if we didn't have to dress.

Come to think the whole thing over, free concurrence you will give,
That vast wealth would line our pockets if we didn't have to live.
—Chicago Journal.

A Week of Fridays

Important Events.

May 17, 1839—Theodore Augustus Havemeyer, sugar refiner and capitalist, born in New York, 1839.

May 18, 1798—Ethan Allen Hitchcock, soldier and author, born at Verginnes, Vt.

May 18, 1804—Napoleon Bonaparte was declared emperor of France.

May 18, 1860—The National Republican convention in session at Chicago nominated Abraham Lincoln as a candidate for president on the third ballot, the vote standing Lincoln, 354, Seward, 110½, Dayton, 1, McLean, 12. The vote was made unanimous and Hannibal Hamlin, of Maine, was named for vice president.

May 19, 1797.—Anna Jameson, author and distinguished art critic, born in Dublin, Ireland.

May 19, 1643.—The Plymouth, Massachusetts, Connecticut and New Haven colonies formed an alliance under the title of the "United Colonies of New England." This was the first union of American colonies.

May 19, 1775—Meeting of the Mecklenburg convention in North Carolina, which the next day passed the first American Declaration of Independence.

May 19, 1780.—A dark day occurred in New England, and to some extent in other parts of the country. The phenomenon began about 10 o'clock in the forenoon, and the darkness increased until it was impossible in many places to read ordinary print. Great fear came to man and beast. The whole scene was a most unnatural one. During the first of the night following the darkness was utter, although the full moon rose at 9 o'clock. The legislature of Connecticut was in session at Hartford. Dr. Dwight relates that some of the members wished to adjourn, thinking that the "Day of Judgment" was at hand. Col. Abraham Davenport was asked his opinion, and replied: "I am against adjournment. The day of judgment is approaching, or it is not. If it is not, there is no cause for adjournment; if it is, I choose to be found doing my duty. I wish, therefore, that candles be brought." A lady who lived near Dr. Matthew Byles, of Boston, sent her little son to him to seek an explanation of the phenomenon. "My dear," said he, "you will give my compliments to your mamma and tell her that I am as much in the dark as she is."

May 20, 1825.—Antoinette Brown Blockwell, the first woman preacher in America, regularly ordained by public service, born at Henrietta, N. Y.

May 20, 1831.—Rose Hawthorne Lathrop, author and artist, born in Lenox, Mass.

May 20, 1784.—Congress in session in New York passed its first act relative to the Western lands, long claimed by various states.

May 21, 1874—James Sheridan Knowles, dramatist, born in Cork, Ireland. After holding for some time a commission in the army, he became an actor, and made his first appearance at the Crow Street theater, Dublin. His "Caius Gracchus" was first performed in Belfast in 1815. It was followed by "Virginius," his most effective piece, afterward recast for the London stage, where Macready took the principal part. In 1845 he relinquished the stage from religious scruples, and in 1852 joined the Baptists. In 1851 he published a little controversial work, displaying considerable acuteness, "The Idol Demolished by Its Own Priest," in answer to Cardinal Wiseman's "Lectures on Transubstantiation."

May 21, 1779.—Congress by resolution asked the States to raise $45,000,000 to help pay war expenses.

May 22, 1812.—Ginlia Grisi "Madame Melly," celebrated Italian vocalist, born at Milan. She attained great popularity in Europe and America.

May 22, 1857.—Paul Morton, railroad manager and son of the originator of "Arbor Day," born at Detroit, Mich.

May 23, 1707.—Karl von Linne, often called Linnaeus, founder of the modern system of botany, born at Rashult, Sweden.

May 23, 1787.—South Carolina, the eighth state, ratified the federal constitution by a vote of 149 to 73.

May 23, 1890.—The Society of the Colonial Dames of America was organized in New York city and was the first society of women for this patriotic purpose founded in this country. It was incorporated April 28, 1891. The society is purely patriotic and educational in its objects, which are: (1) To collect and preserve relics, manuscripts, traditions and mementoes of the founders and builders of the thirteen original states of the Union, and of the heroes of the War of Independence, that the memory of their deeds and achievements may be perpetuated. (2) To promote celebrations of great historic events of national importance, to diffuse information on all subjects concerning American history, particularly among the young, and to cultivate the spirit of patriotism and reverence for the founders of American constitutional history. The society has chapters in about half of the states, but it has a rival organization of the same number and having the same objects in view, but members must descend from ancestors who served in honorable places before 1776.

Short Stops

A PESSIMISTIC PROTEST.

Everything is going wrong;
Kind o' makes me riled to see
Nature pausin' fur a song,
Jes' like life was gay an' free.
Here I sit an' agitate
My colossal brain with grief
Over these affairs of state,
Vainly seekin' some relief.

Yet the dandelions grin
From the meadows bright an' green,
While the birds their songs begin,
An' the sunshine gilds the scene.
Folks hitch up an' start to plow,
An' the fruit tree blossoms start—
Makes me kind o' wonder how
Earth can be so hard o' heart.

Honey bees will soon be out,
Coaxin' sweetness from the flowers;
Butterflies, I do not doubt,
Will be squanderin' the hours,
And mankind likewise will go
Laughing with the summer throng,
Same as if they didn't know
Everything is goin' wrong.
—Washington Star.

Love seldom dies of old age.

True fame is only for dead men.

The long lost son is generally short.

Few artists are too lazy to draw their salaries.

You can't keep your friends and give them away, too.

Naturally it makes a man hot to be frozen out of a good thing.

The Church of Christ, Scientist, now numbers 663 organizations.

Even a love match may flicker out before the winds of adversity.

The wheel of fortune demonstrates that one good turn deserves another.

Some people are too busy giving advice to attend to their own business.

Wireless telegraphy is to be used on Italian trains to prevent accidents.

Conscience is something that troubles us after we have been found out.

In Germany the state debt amounts to nearly $60 per capita of population.

Frog skin makes the toughest leather known in proportion to its thickness.

The proportion of mules to horses in the United States is as one to seven.

No bird can fly backwards and rise or maintain its elevation at the same time.

Woman suffrage holds four states in the far West—Wyoming, Idaho, Colorado and Utah.

The death rate of the Jews is but half that of the people among whom they dwell.

The wall in front of Glasgow (Scotland) cathedral is built almost entirely of tombstones.

Every man feels that he might be rich if it wasn't for some other man—or woman.

Brussels has a church clock wound by atmospheric expansion induced by the heat of the sun.

Fifty million dollars worth of cottonseed oil are extracted in the United States each year.

Bread as a daily article of food is used by only about one-third of the population of the earth.

Frogs as large as oxen once existed in Oklahoma, if the fossils recently found may be believed.

Four times as many passengers were carried by trolley roads as by steam roads in Massachusetts in 1902.

In making the best Persian rug a weaver spends about twenty-three days over each square foot of surface.

There are about six and a half million unopened letters received each year at the United States dead letter office.

Nebraska shows the largest percentage of persons between the ages of ten and fourteen that can read and write.

There are 300,000 women in Chicago that have the right to vote at school elections, and only 1,073 registered this year.

The earliest library was that of Nebuchadnezzar. Every book was a brick engraved with cuneiform characters.

The world produces 650,000,000 tons of coal a year. Two-thirds of this is dug in Great Britain and the United States.

Each year about $50,000 is expended in sprinkling the streets of London with sand, to prevent horses from slipping.

Together with the tools that were stored inside it, an entire house has been stolen, brick by brick, near Cassel, Germany.

Over 4,000,000,000 postoffice stamps of various denominations are shipped to the different United States offices within a year.

Nearly 1,200 boys and girls are licensed by the city council of Liverpool, England, to sell newspapers, matches and shoe laces on the streets.

By the use of electrical appliances three men now do the charging of twenty furnaces at Homestead, Pa., which formerly required 200 men.

"Starve" was once to die any manner of death. Wycliffe's sermon tells how "Christ starved on the cross for the redemption of men."

French cabinetmakers have learned a way of preparing sawdust and making it into articles of ornament that resemble carved woodwork.

The printing of the first printed Bible was finished in 1455 by Gutenberg and Faust, the year of the beginning of the War of the Roses.

Carniverous animals never have less than four toes on each foot. The hyena alone has four on each foot. The dog has four on each hind foot.

Forest covers 36 per cent of Russia's total area, or, in all, 464,500,000 acres. In other words, there are four acres of forest to every inhabitant of Russia.

Do not eat too many kinds of food at the same meal, especially of vegetables. Persons with feeble digestion should be particularly careful in this respect.

Machinery has been ordered for the Argentine Republic to turn out 250 tons a week of "molascuit," the new cattle food made from molasses and sugar-cane fiber.

Swiss ingenuity has produced at Geneva a phonograph alarm clock. It can be set to "go off" at any desired moment, and call out in a loud voice any reminder needed.

A strip of turtle's heart which had ceased to contract was put by Prof. Lingle, of New York, in a jar containing oxygen, and its beating was sustained for three days.

For brittle finger-nails anoint the nails at the root every night with vaseline or dip them in warm sweet oil. This will cause them to grow better and they will not split.

Full, deep breathing of pure air is one of the best possible cures for bilious attacks, indigestion, chronic dyspepsia, and, in fact, almost any weakness of the bodily system.

Thousands of tons of straw produced in raising flax for its seed in Minnesota and the Dakotas has hitherto been burned. It is now found to be valuable for making both binding twine and paper pulp.

Familiar Songs

And Their Authors.

HOW TUNES ARE MADE.

The melody of "Ta-ra-ra-boom-de-ay" was reproduced from a solemn death-song, "Pestal." In the Vatican library there are eighty volumes of masses constructed upon popular tunes by composers of various nations. The composer of "Old Dan Tucker" discovered that in "Old Hundred" by simply playing the solemn old hymn at a rattling rate; and by the same process he turned other hymn-tunes into minstrel songs such as "Lucy Long," "Ober de Mountain," and "Buffalo Gals." "We Won't Go Home Till Morning" is an adaptation from the old national song of France, "Malbrouck s'en va-t-en guerre," and the tune of that other national French song, "La Carmagnole," was in medieval times a Provencal dance tune.

The origin of the present national song of France is told as follows: Rouget de Lisle was greatly esteemed among his friends for his poetical and musical gifts, and was a particular friend of the family of the Baron de Dietrich, a noble Alsatian, then mayor of Strassburg. "One night during the winter of 1792 the young officer was seated at a table of this family. The hospitable fare of the baron had been so reduced by the calamities and necessities of war, that nothing," says Mme. Fanny Raymond Riter, "could be provided for dinner that day except garrison bread and a few slices of ham. Dietrich smiled sadly at his friend, and lamenting the poverty of the fare he had to offer, declared he would sacrifice the last remaining bottle of Rhine wine in his cellar, if he thought it would aid de Lisle's poetic invention, and inspire him to compose a patriotic song for the public ceremonies shortly to take place in Strassburg. The ladies approved, and sent for the last bottle of wine which the house could boast." After dinner de Lisle sought his room, and, though it was quite cold, he at once sat down at the piano, and between reciting and playing and singing eventually composed "La Marseillaise," and becoming exhausted, fell asleep with his head on his desk. In the morning he was able to recall every note of the song, immediately wrote it down and carried it to his friend Baron Dietrich.

Ye sons of freedom, wake to glory!
Hark! hark! what myriads bid you rise!
Your children, wives and grandsires hoary,
Behold their tears and hear their cries!
Shall hateful tyrants, mischiefs breeding,
With hireling hosts, a ruffian band,
Affright and desolate the land,
While peace and liberty lie bleeding?
To arms! to arms! ye brave!
The avenging sword unsheathe;
March on! march on! all hearts resolved
On victory or death.

Now, now the dangerous storm is rolling,
Which treacherous kings confederate raise;
The dogs of war, let loose, are howling.
And lo! our fields and cities blaze;
And shall we basely view the ruin,
While lawless force, with guilty stride,
Spreads desolation far and wide,
With crimes and blood his hands imbruing.

O liberty! can man resign thee,
Once having felt thy generous flame?
Can dungeons, bolts, or bars confine thee?
Or whips thy noble spirit tame?
Too long the world has wept, bewailing
That falsehood's dagger tyrants wield,
But freedom is our sword and shield,
And all their arts are unavailing.

Every one was enchanted with the song, which aroused the greatest enthusiasm. A few days later it was publicly given in Strassburg, and thence it was conveyed by the multitude to the insurgents of Marseilles, and of its after-popularity all know. De Lisle's mother was a most devoted Royalist, and asked, "What do people mean by associating our name witn the revolutionary hymn which those brigands sing?" De Lisle himself, proscribed as a Royalist, when flying for his life in the Jura mountains, heard it as a menace of death, and, recognizing the well known air, asked his guide what it was called. It had then been christened the "Marseilles Hymn."

Schemes and Schemes

There never was a time in the history of this country when there was more rubbish in the guise of investments put on the market than now. Low-priced shares that attract the attention of people of small means who are now prosperous—but there is a day coming when the people who invest their savings will have green certificates which are absolutely worthless; fraudulent mining and oil properties, happy home furnishers, finance companies, bogus insurance companies, get-rich-quick speculative pools, horse racing schemes which promise to pay 10 per cent a week on the so-named investment; all of which are put out with the most alluring promises to catch the credulous people of moderate means.

A well known shoe company is on the market with $10 shares. The concern has spent large sums in advertising, and claims to be making and selling more shoes than anybody else from the largest factory in the country. If after such a record and such a reputation has obtained during the course of the last five or six years the firm is obliged to go to the investing public, two or three things should be carefully considered. First, the business is a failure, or else, second, the management is a failure, or else, third, it is a stock jobbing game. Why should they after apparently six or seven years of success come to the investing public with $10 shares in their company?

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 opinion may differ. All puzzles should be written on one side of the paper. Write names distinctly.

ANSWERS to puzzles two weeks ago:
411.—A Hidden Poet: Emerson.
412.—Word Building: 1. H. 2. He. 3. The. 4. Heat. 5. Earth. 6. Hearth.

PUZZLES to be answered May 31:
415.—Enigma: Small, but very useful:
I really have no one
My praises to sing;
I'm considered a small
Insignificant thing.
I often am lost,
Sometimes I'm mislaid,
Yet always am ready
To come to your aid.

I'm quite sharp enough
To notice a slight;
When I take my revenge,
Leave you in a plight.

I render assistance
To both friends and foes,
But what becomes of me
No one ever knows.

416.—Name this poetical effusion:

Collars	$0.20
Cuffs	.16
Shirts	.40
Socks	.12
Handkerchiefs	.25
Total due	$1.13

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:

387.—The constitution of the United States of America having recognized slavery, or "service," as it was termed, provided that persons held to service or labor in one state, under the laws thereof, and escaping into another, should be delivered up, on claim of the party to whom such service or labor might be due. An act passed by congress in 1793, providing for the reclamation of fugitives, was superseded by a more stringent act in 1859, containing many obnoxious provisions; a larger fee, for instance, was paid to the judicial officer when the person arrested was adjudged to be a slave than when he was declared free; and all citizens were required, when called upon, to render the officers personal assistance in the performance of their duties. Any assistance rendered to a fugitive, or obstruction offered to his arrest was penal, and many persons were remanded under the act; but the increased hostility to slavery which is engendered actually led to assistance being given in a larger number of escapes than ever before, mainly through the organization known as the "underground railroad." The act was repealed after the outbreak of the Civil war; and, since slavery has been abolished, the constitutional provision has lost all importance.

388.—A commoner is anyone in England under the rank of nobility; also a member of the house of commons. At some of the great schools and at Oxford, a class of students eating at the common table are likewise termed commoners.

389.—The truck system is the method of paying wages in goods instead of money. Owing to the numerous abuses arising from this system it was abolished in Great Britain by the Act of 1831, which provided wages should be paid in money. As the result of a commission which sat in 1870, the previous act was amended by the Act of 1887. The same system has prevailed to a large extent in the mining districts of the United States, and still exists in a few places.

QUESTIONS to be answered May 31:

395.—Who originated the expression, "entangling alliances?"

396.—What was the "Era of Good Feeling" in our history?

397.—What was the Halifax commission?

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:

581.—Ralph Waldo Emerson.
582.—U. S. Grant.
583.—Proverbs xvii., 9.
584.—Alexander Pope.

QUOTATIONS—Authors to be given May 31:

589.—
"Why fret thee, soul,
For things beyond thy small control?
Do but thy part, and thou shalt see
Heaven will have charge of these and thee.
Sow thou the seed and wait in peace
The Lord's increase."

590.—
"Cleon hath a million acres, ne'er a one have I;
Cleon dwelleth in a palace, in a cottage I;
Cleon hath a dozen fortunes, not a penny I;
Yet the poorer of the twain is Cleon, and not I.
Cleon is a slave to grandeur, free as thought am I;
Cleon fees a score of doctors, need of none have I;
Wealth-surrounded, care-environed, Cleon fears to die;
Death may come, he'll find me ready—happier man am I."

591.—
"If there be some weaker one,
Give me strength to help him on;
If a blinder soul should be,
Let me guide him nearer Thee.
Let my mortal dreams come true
With the work I fain would do;
Clothe with life my weak intent,
Let me be the thing I meant;
Let me find in Thy employ
Peace that dearer is than joy;
Out of self to love be led,
And to heaven acclimated
Until all things sweet and good
Seem my natural habitude."

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:

411.—$58.54 commission.
412.—$225 for clothes.

PROBLEMS to be solved May 31:

415.—The Tramp's Strategem:

Four tramps applied at a farm house for alms. "Well," said the farmer, "I have a piece of work that will require 200 hours' labor. If you want to do it, I will pay you $20, and you can divide the work and the money among yourselves as you see fit."

The tramps agreed to do the work on these conditions: "Now, boys," said one of the tramps, who was at the same time the laziest and the most intelligent of the four, "there is no use of all four of us doing the same amount of work. Let's draw lots to see who shall work the most hours a day and who the fewest. Then let each man work as many days as he does hours a day."

The plan being agreed to, the lazy tramp took good care that chance should designate him to do the least number of hours of work. Now, how were the 200 hours of work allotted so that each tramp should work as many hours a day as he did days, and yet so that no two tramps should work the same number of hours?

416.—How much must I invest in St. Paul 5 per cent bonds at $1.03 to give me an income of $1,600 annually?

DEFECTIVE PAGE