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."

Have you had a kindness shown?
Pass it on.
'Twas not given for you alone—
Pass it on.
Let it travel down the years,
Let it wipe another's tears,
Till in heaven it appears—
Pass it on.

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, 1615 St. Anthony avenue, St. Paul, Minn. The Globe is the official paper of the state.

Sunshine Thought.

The trivial round, the common task,
Would furnish all we ought to ask:
Room to deny ourselves; a road
To bring us, daily, nearer God.
—John Keble.

"Lincoln has nothing only plenty of friends," was often said of the young Illinois lawyer. Poor in purse as he was, he was rich in his friendships, and he rose largely by their aid. "Win hearts, and you have hands and purses," said Lord Burleigh, cynically phrasing a great social principle.

A plea is made for help for a boy of 14, Oscar Dimm, who is never to walk again. We are going to try and buy a wheel chair for him. This depends, however, on whether or not the public will answer the call. It seems too bad that a little child should be left helpless, when a few pennies from many would mean much Sunshine for him. Contributions may be sent in to Oscar Dimm, care of Sunshine headquarters, 96 Fifth avenue, New York city.

"Something each day—a word,
We cannot know its power.
It grows in fruitfulness
As grows the gentle flower;
What comfort it may bring
Where all is dark and dear;
For a kind word every day
Makes pleasant all the year."
—Mrs. Julia Queen.

Tomorrow.

That is what is troubling men—tomorrow's temptations, tomorrow's difficulties, tomorrow's burdens, tomorrow's duties. Martin Luther in his autobiography says: "I have one preacher that I love better than any other on earth. It is my little tame robin, which preaches to me daily. I put his crumbs upon my window sill, especially at night. He hops on to the sill when he wants his supply and takes as much as he desires to satisfy his need. From thence he always hops to a little tree close by and lifts up his voice to God and sings his carol of praise and gratitude, tucks his little head under his wing and goes fast to sleep and leaves tomorrow to look after itself. He is the best preacher that I have on earth."

It ain't the thing we do so much,
It's more the way we do it;
It ain't the pain we feel so much,
It's more the way we view it;
It ain't the thing we own so much,
But simply how we use it—
And so our way
Is sad or gay,
Accordin' how we choose it.
—Mary A. Chamberlin.

The spirit of constant fault finding is the broad road that leads to unhappiness.

One deed of good is worth more than a thousand lives such as some men live. Every truth uttered, every good principle vindicated and every act that improves the moral condition of a fellow being is immortal and never dies, although the agent may be buried from sight.

The World of Sunshine.

The tiny ray of sunlight which stole in through the crack of the shutter yesterday wrote with its golden pen these words upon the darkness within: "There is a great big world of sunshine just like me outside." Don't keep sunshine barred out from your soul. Open wide the shutters. Do not interpret the meaning of life from the darkness, but from the sunshine which falls upon it. The joy of yesterday which crept into your crowded life points you to a world that abounds with it. The satisfaction you felt today upon doing that good turn for another was as a drop to the ocean of satisfaction you will find if you make every other day just like this.

Tomorrow is our pudding, but it will contain only such ingredients as we put into it today.

Remember that he that would have friends must show himself friendly, and you cannot expect to reap the choicest fruits of friendship unless you are willing to contribute your share to the common stock. It is a fine art to get friends and to keep them.

Friendship is no one-sided affair, but an exchange of soul-qualities. There can be no friendship without reciprocity. One cannot receive all and give nothing, or give all and receive nothing, and expect to experience the joy and fullness of true companionship.

Back of the loaf is the snowy flour,
And back of the flour, the mill;
And back of the mill are the wheat and the shower,
And the sun and the Father's will.
—Maltbie D. Babcock.

Our Sunshine homes, of which James and Harriet Wood Sunshine Lodge at Darien, Conn., is a notable example, will keep open the year round. If branches and individual members of the International will begin now to lay an occasional penny aside for the coal fund when the first needs come to hand they will find us ready to promptly respond. Ice in summer and coal in winter are the two staple Sunshine requisites, and every penny contributed either way is always most gratefully received. All contributions should be marked "Coal Fund," International Sunshine Society, 96 Fifth avenue, New York city.

If all the good deeds we were going to do
Would somehow, in some way be done,
What a joyous old world this would be for us all!
What vict'ries for right would be won!

In London, a few years ago, a prize was offered for the best definition of a gentleman, and the one for which the prize was awarded was this: "A gentleman is a knight whose armor is honor and whose lance is courtesy."

Wrong thinking, whatever its nature, leaves indelible scars on mind and body alike. It affects character and material prospects equally. Every time you grumble or find fault; every time you lose your temper; every time you do a mean and contemptible thing, you suffer a loss which can not be repaired. You lose a certain amount of power, of self-respect, and of an uplifting and upbuilding character force. You are conscious of your loss, too, which tends to weaken you still further.

Minnesota Sunshine.

The Sunshine department in the Milwaukee Sentinel has an item of interest to Minnesota readers in the following note: "Miss Lillian M. Ellis, of St. Paul, is visiting friends and relatives at Baraboo. She reports having sent a box of reading matter to Hibbing, Minn., and was instrumental in getting a box sent to Pepin—this sent by a friend living in Wisconsin. Miss Ellis furnished a circulating library, and it made its first trip to Bungo, Cass county, Minnesota. It was placed in the postoffice there. Forty families call for their mail and take a book. This library is dressed in the yellow and white colors of the society and is greatly enjoyed. This worthy Sunshiner is now filling a box of clothing to go to the same place. She called the other day on Miss Carolyn Nichols in Superior. The Superior and Duluth daily papers give space to the Sunshine articles written by this little shut-in."

Little words are the sweetest to hear. Little charities fly farthest and stay longest on the wing. Little lakes are stillest, and little hearts are the fullest, and little farms the best tilled. And when nature would make anything especially rare and beautiful she makes it little—little pearls, little diamonds, little dewdrops—multum in parvo. Much in little is the great beauty of all that we love best.

A very good place to send a bright, newsy letter or something good to read is to one of our members living in Hot Springs, Ark., who is badly crippled with rheumatism. Any little ray of our beautiful Minnesota sunshine would be much appreciated by Miss Marie Wilson, 620 Whitington avenue, Hot Springs, Ark.

Miss Martha Broomell, of Ercildown, Chester City, Pa., will be 84 years old on Nov. 14, and would be most grateful for a cheery greeting on that day. Mrs. Broomell is one of our oldest Sunshiners, so let us all remember the day and send her a bright Sunshine greeting.

The Life Beautiful.

A woman whose home life is noticeably beautiful, explained it by saying:

"It is a kind of habit with us. You know that some people fall into the habit of always complaining. Others form the habit of always speaking sharply, while still others are habitually morose, and sulk continually. Now it is just as easy to form a good habit as a bad habit, and, if one would only think so, it is just as easy to form the habit of kindness as it is to form the habit of unkindness. When I was a little girl at home my father had his children sing nearly every day:

Oh, say a kind word if you can;
And you can, and you can;
Oh, say a kind word if you can,
And you can, and you can.

"If anyone spoke an unkind word in the house, some one would be sure to sing these lines, and so we came to speak kindly nearly all the time. So much happiness came from it that I resolved when I came into possession of a home of my own that habitual kindness should be the rule there."

Sunday Study

Sabbath Lessons. Notable Days.

DAVID'S GRIEF OVER ABSALOM.

The International Sunday school lesson for Nov. 8 is found in II. Samuel xviii, 24-33. Absalom had rebelled against his father and proclaimed himself king. Before the decisive battle was fought, as told in the first part of the chapter, Absalom reigned three months at Jerusalem. David had fortified himself at Mahanaim, across the Jordan from Jerusalem. During this time both were making preparations for the struggle, but the delay strengthened David far more than it did Absalom. The account of the battle is clear. While the army of the usurper was probably the larger, it lacked discipline. With David were the famous generals Joab, Abishai and Ittai, with the no less famous "Old Guard" of six hundred mighty men.

David might have attempted to defend Jerusalem against Absalom, but was unprepared, and unsuccessful resistance would have meant the sacking of the city and the horrors that invariably accompany a sack. Notice throughout the account that David was thoughtful for others. No part of the history throws more light on his real character than does this story of his fight, and at no time was his heart more kingly and his spirit more admirable than in this time of his extremity. Note (1) his thought for Jerusalem (15-14); (2) his generous treatment of Ittai, captain of a detachment of his famous foreign bodyguard (15: 19-22); (3) the sending back of the ark (15: 25-26); contrasting David's reasonable view of the situation with the superstitious ideas of former generations; (4) the king's treatment of Shimei (16: 9-13; 19: 16-23). Though David was now an elderly man, and had of late retired more and more from active public life, his old energy and diplomatic skill returned to him at this time. He himself planned every detail of the campaign.

One thing is very clear—it was the loving father and not the outraged king that was supreme in David as he sat by the gate that day waiting for news of the battle. Ahimaaz was David's friend, and his eagerness to be the bearer of the news was considered a good sign by the king, who was greeted by a message that "All is well." David knew that could not be, for to his fatherly heart victory would be almost as bitter as defeat. David's only reply to what was good news to others was the question, "Is it well with the young man Absalom?"

Comment upon the pathetic passage that follows would be superfluous. Our cherished idea of David the king is of the serene psalmist, with harp in hand, praising God. What must David's idea of himself have been as he bowed his head, alone in the chamber over the gate that day—the head whose gray hairs told the tale of the heart-breaking sorrows of these late years? There is no more tremendous sermon on the inexorableness of God's law of cause and effect than the simple story of the tragedy of David's life. Penitent and forgiven, and the friend of God though he was, he knew that he was reaping what he had sowed.

WHAT ELIJAH TEACHES US.

The Christian Endeavor topic for Nov. 8 is the last of the series of studies of the great men of the Bible, and is devoted to Elijah. The text is found in II. Kings, ii, 1-12; Matthew xi, 14; James v, 17-18.

Elijah the prophet was a native of Tishbeh, in Gilead. His parentage and early history are unknown, nor have we any systematic account of the life of Elijah such as we have of Joseph, Moses and David. "He bursts upon our view without previous notice and disappears by a miracle." His life and character were noted for their boldness and ruggedness. God used him mightily in the reign of the wicked Ahab and in him has exemplified the sternness of the character that should adorn his people in the midst of periods of great moral decline among the people of the world.

Elijah was one of the two men in the world's history who have passed from this life without tasting death. God translated Enoch and Elijah alone of the world's inhabitants, and Elijah had the further great honor of appearing with Moses upon the mount at the time of the transfiguration of Christ. But while God does not remove His people generally in any miraculous way, He does remove from them the fear of death, which amounts practically to the same blessing.

Of John the Baptist Jesus said: "If you will receive it this is Elijah which was for to come." John, however, was not Elijah reincarnated, and we find here no support for the reincarnation doctrine or the claims of such men as Dowie. John resembled Elijah in life and character. His age was similar, morally and spiritually, to that of the prophet, and God used his stern boldness to call His people to repentance.

Elijah had faith. He was nothing, but his faith was strong in God, who is everything. The "prayer of faith" still prevails, for God is "the same yesterday, today and forever." Therefore let us take advantage of the blessings and privileges vouchsafed to us upon the conditions of faith and prayer.

The Junior Christian Endeavor topic is "Lesson of Trust From Bible Deliverances," found in the 5th, 12th and 16th chapters of Acts.

THE POWER OF A CONSISTENT LIFE.

The Epworth League topic for Nov. 8 is found in Nehemiah v., 9; Romans, xiv., 22.

Nehemiah found things in Jerusalem in bad shape. The poor had no rights which the rich recognized. The laws were ignored or interpreted in favor of the ruling class. Grain and the other necessities of life were cornered as effectually as was ever done in modern days. Land, by which the ancient law could not be permanently alienated from the family possession, was forced from the poor by outrageous rates of interest. The greed of the rich went to the length of obliging the poor to sell themselves or their boys and girls to keep from starvation. The condition of affairs had become unbearable. When matters get into such a condition that life becomes intolerable the history of the past has shown that a change comes in one or two ways—either the mob rises in blind fury and madly destroys the existing form of society and a new order rises out of the ruins as best it may, but rarely as good as should be, or if there be wise ones to direct, the cry of the oppressed is heeded, their rights are recognized and wrongs are redressed. A new order emerges from the old without violence and with sanity and the best possible to the times is reached.

The need of all times is sane leadership. Consistent lives are priceless in the world's work. The root of consistency in outer practice lies in constancy in heart to a divine commission. Whoever has heard and heeded the call of God to faith and obedience has entered this right path. It alone leads to real success in life. Be the sphere high or low in the estimate of social conditions, the worth of the man is gauged by the measure of fidelity to conviction of right. No brilliancy of intellect, no popularity among men, no position of power, political or financial, no command of luxury and leisure, compares in permanent worth with consistent Christian manhood.

GREAT MEN OF THE BIBLE.

The Baptist Young People's union topic for Nov. 8 is found in II. Kings, ii., 1-12; Matthew xi., 14; James v., 17-18, and is devoted to Elijah, one of the great men of the Bible.

No man does all of any great work. Elijah only began the destruction of Baalism; Elisha and others completed it. God uses some men in everyday work, others in extraordinary tasks. Elijah was outside the ordinary life of men. He roamed in the desert, appearing only at intervals. He was the center of great crises, but at other times he was apart and solitary.

Elijah seemed one-sided, perhaps. Yet he trained the gentle Elisha, and thus showed he knew the prophet's work from all sides, though he was used of God in only one way himself. Perhaps it was hard for Elijah to follow only that one desert path. But God's way was his way; he held to it.

He was a man of intense convictions. We find in Elijah a passionate hatred of evil, an unflinching bravery in the face of his foes, and an absolute trust in God. He had not even a home. He was, like John the Baptist, "a voice in the wilderness," and prepared the way of the Lord, driving out the priests of Baal and pulling down Ahab and Jezebel from the throne.

Elijah, in his discouragement in the wilderness, believed that he stood single-handed against the sins of Israel. But God revealed to him that there were seven thousand others. Elijah had unknown allies.

It is a mistake to assume that we alone hold the right, because, like Elijah, we will get discouraged, fearing that our downfall will be the end of God's cause. It is wise to realize that others are as much in earnest and as true to God as we. There is an army behind us.

LUTHER AT HOME.

The Luther League topic for Nov. 8 is based upon Psalm cxviii. 15, and cxviii, 1-6: In the home a man's real character is shown more than anywhere else. He who is capable of great achievements in the affairs of the world may be surly and disagreeable in the inner circle of the family. It is no wonder that we like to know something of the home life of men who have been prominent in church and state.

The home life of Luther reveals much that is beautiful in his character—his gentleness, sympathy and affection, his genial nature and love of fun. Here we see him not as student, preacher, author or reformer, but as husband and father, deeply interested in his home, always finding time to relax from the arduous labors of the day and to romp with his children as one of them. "In his married life Luther sought to exemplify all that he had taught in this regard, endeavoring to rule his house well, and to train up his children in the fear and love of the Lord.

Luther delighted in music, and frequently gathered his children about him to sing. He found pleasure in the cultivation of flowers and in working with a turning lathe.

Though his income was never large, students and friends were generously entertained in his home—strangers sometimes imposed upon his hospitality. He was temperate in the use of food and drink. His dress was very plain. He delighted in short excursions to the country with his family. The conversations at table were never light and frivolous, but sprightly and instructive, including a wide range of subjects. Students who boarded with the family took notes which were afterward published at "Luther's Table Talk."

Luther had six children. The death of his daughter Magdalena in her fourteenth year was one of the most pathetic scenes in his whole life. She was an affectionate and dutiful child in whom the father found special joy.

NOTABLE DAYS OF THE WEEK.

Nov. 8 is the twenty-second Sunday after Trinity in the church calendar. Also the anniversary of the birth in 1604 of Edward Pocock, first professor of Arabic at Oxford. Birth, 1772, of William West, lawyer, orator and author, and attorney general in the cabinet of J. Q. Adams. Birth in 1811 of Daniel Bradley, implement manufacturer. Birth in 1803 of Oliver O. Howard, prominent general in the Civil war.

Nov. 9 is the anniversary of the birth in 1721 of Mark Akenside, English physician and poet. Birth in 1800 of Robert Dale Owen, reformer. Birth in 1800 of Asa Mahan, first president of Oberlin college. Birth in 1802 of Elijah P. Lovejoy, abolitionist and martyr to his belief. Birth in 1805 of Harriet K. Hunt, one of the first women physicians. She made a fortune, and every year when she paid her taxes she filed a protest against taxation without representation. Birth in 1814 of Albert Edward, oldest son of Queen Victoria and present king of England.

Nov. 10 is the anniversary of the birth in 1483 of Martin Luther, great leader of the Reformation in Germany. His translation of the Bible is his great work, but his "Table Talk" is regarded as one of the most interesting of his writings. Birth in 1728 of Oliver Goldsmith, eminent author, poet and dramatist, in Pallas, Ireland. Birth in 1801 of Samuel G. How, philanthropist, educator and husband of Julia Ward Howe. Birth in 1805 of Thomas C. Wales, inventor of rubber shoes. Birth in 1759 of Schiller, the great national poet of Germany. Birth in 1841 of Cincinnatus H. Miller (Joaquin Miller), poet and author. Birth in 1852 of Henry Van Dyke, clergyman and author.

Nov. 11 is notable in the old church calendar as the day of St. Martin, for whom the spell of fine weather which prevails at this time is sometimes called. Shakespeare speaks of it as "St. Martin's summer halcyon days." It bears different names in various parts of the world, and is known in the United States as Indian summer. This day is also the anniversay of the birth in 1569 of Bernardo Tasso, Italian poet, whose work was eclipsed by his greater son, Torquato Tasso. Birth in 1771 of Bichat, French physician and anatomist, of whom it was said that "No one has done so much and so well in so short a time." Comte named the thirteenth month in his calendar in his honor.

Nov. 12 is the anniversary of the birth in 1615 of Richard Baxter, English divine and theological writer, producing a hundred or more books while a great physical sufferer. Birth in 1769 of Amelia Opie, a popular English author. Birth in 1808 of Ray Palmer, author and hymn writer. Birth in 1815 of Elizabeth Cardy Stanton, lecturer and advocate of woman suffrage. Date of the remarkable shower of stars in 1833. Patent issued to Wilson for a sewing machine in 1850.

Nov. 13 is the day of St. Augustine, one of the greatest of the Latin fathers. His "Confessions" make a notable set of books. Birth in 1745 of Valentine Harvy, French philanthropist, who is said to have invented the art of printing with raised letters for the blind. Birth in 1814 of Joseph Hooker, "Fighting Joe," one of the great generals of the Civil war. Date in 1829 when Sam Patch jumped the Genesee Falls at Rochester, N. Y., and was killed. Birth in 1857 of Robert Louis Stevenson, Scotch author, who produced during his short life many notable novels.

Nov. 14 is the anniversary of the birth in 1741 of John Casper Lavater, celebrated divine and writer on physiogomy. Samuel Seabury consecrated in 1784 the first Episcopal bishop in the United States. John Carrole appointed in 1789 the first Catholic bishop in the United States. Birth in 1803 of Jacob Abbott, clergyman and author of books for children. Birth in 1822 of Anson Burlingame, diplomat. Birth in 1828 of James B. McPherson, one of the noted generals of the Civil war. Date of the organization in 1801 of the Christian commission.

"Saccharin"

A Famous "Sweetener."

500 TIMES AS SWEET AS SUGAR.

Dr. H. W. Wiley, chief of the bureau of chemistry of the United States department of agriculture, declares that "Saccharin," the famous coal tar product, "sweeter than sugar," is injurious to to health, and its use is to be prohibited. The federal law prohibits its importation, but it is made extensively in this country and used in a variety of ways without restriction. North Dakota is the first state to put up the bars against it.

The most common use of saccharin is in canned corn. It gives the corn an artificial sweetness and also acts as a preservative. The big canners claim they cannot get along witout it. Some small concerns in Minnesota put up corn without it and use sugar, but saccharin is less expensive and is hard to compete with. Canned peas usually contain saccharin. Its use is common in beers and ciders, in preserves, jellies and jams, in sweet pickles, and above all, in candy. Much candy is made of glucose, which is not as sweet as cane sugar, so the saccharin is used to add sweetness.

One pound of saccharin gives a sweetening effect equal to 550 pounds of the best granulated sugar. A tiny speck of the white powder, placed on the tongue, will fill the mouth with a sweet taste for an hour, as if a lump of loaf sugar had been dissolved. The powder is even used to sweeten sugar. The best grades do not need sweetening, but granulated sugar "seconds" are deficient in sweetening power, and they are often helped out by a sweetening of saccharin.

Advocates of saccharin claim that it is harmless. It is used as a medicine in diabetes and other kidney diseases that require the sufferer to abstain from sugar. The highest medical authorities agree, however, that the continued use of saccharin is injurious to the system. It affects the kidneys. It is also an antiseptic; therefore it has a retarding effect on digestion. A very weak solution interferes with the action of the digestive juices. Add to this the fact that it has not nutritive value whatever, and it is easy to see why Dr. Wiley condemns its use as a fraud and an injury to the consumer.

Manufacturers of the wonderful sweetener claim themselves that it is an antiseptic. In its composition it is very closely ralated to salicylic acid, which is a powerful antiseptic. It is chemically described as "Benzoyl Sulphonic-Irnide," and is a derivation of benzoic acid, a well known preservative. Its manufacture starts with toluone, a by-product of coal tar, which is heated wth sulphuric acid, and the residue successively treated with lime, carbonate of sodium, phosphoric trichlonde, chlorine, gaseous ammonia, potassium permanganate, and the powder used in commerce is precipitated mineral acids. From this description, found in the advertising matter of the saccharin manufacturers, the famous sugar substitute does not seem very appetizing. However, it is a perfect imitation of sugar as to taste, and its cheapness makes it a dangerous competitor.

A Week of Fridays

Important Events.

Nov. 8, 1799.—Mores Norris Jr., congressman and United States senator from New Hampshire, born at Pittsfield, N. H.

Nov. 8, 1844.—Dr. James A. Exton, prominent in health and sanitary movements, born at Clinton, N. J., 1844.

Nov. 8, 1889.—Montana becomes the forty-first state in the union by presidential proclamation.

Nov. 8, 1861.—Jefferson Davis appointed Mason and Slidell, two noted slavery statesmen, ambassadors to England and France, who had acknowledged the Confederate states as belligerents. With their private secretaries they took passage on the Trent, a British mail steamer, from Havana, having escaped a blockade squadron at Charleston. Capt. Wilkes, of the United States steamship San Jacinto, was informed, and waited in the Bahama channel. On the 8th, just before noon, the Trent appeared. An order by the Jacinto to heave to was unheeded by the Trent, and a shell was fired across her bow, which brought her to terms. The envoys were taken back and imprisoned at Fort Warren, near Boston. England demanded the immediate release of the prisoners. After a protracted and hot debate in congress the prisoners were released. This averted a possible war.

Nov. 8, 1776.—A convention in Maryland adopted a constitution for the state. This convention was called by a convention exercising the authority of government on the 3rd of July, "for the express purpose of forming a new government by the authority of the people only, and enacting and ordering all things for the preservation, safety and general weal of the colony." The convention adopted a Bill of Rights on Nov. 3, in which the freedom of the press was recognized. The constitution thus adopted remained in force for seventy-five years.

Nov. 9, 1832.—Josiah Hoopes, botanist and author of "Evergreens of the World" and many botanical and horticultural papers, born at West Chester, Pa.

Nov. 10, 1871.—Winston Churchill born at St. Louis, Mo. Graduate of the United States Naval academy, author of sea stories, "Richard Carvel" and other novels.

Nov. 10, 1871.—The first report of the United States civil service reform commission was handed to the president's cabinet. The president in his annual message said that it was believed the plan would be a "great relief to the executive, the heads of the departments and members of congress," and "redound to the true interests of the public service. At all events the experiments should have a fair trial."

Nov. 10, 1871.—Dr. Livingstone, the long missing African explorer, found by Stanley. Stanley thus described his meeting with the lost explorer: "I pushed back the crowds and, passing from the rear, walked down a living avenues of people until I came in front of the semi-circle of Arabs, in front of which stood the white man with the gray beard. As I advanced slowly toward him I noticed he was pale, looked wearied, had a gray beard, wore a bluish cap with a faded gold braid round it, had on a red-sleeved waistcoat and a pair of gray tweed trousers. I would have run to him, only I was a coward in such a mob; would have embraced him, only, he being an Englishman, I did not know how he would receive me, so I did what cowardice and false pride suggested to him, took off my hat and said, 'Dr. Livingtone, I presume?' 'Yes,' said he, with a kind smile, lifting his cap slightly."

Nov. 10, 1876.—Closing day of the Centennial exposition at Philadelphia. The fair was open 158 days, had 9,786,151 visitors and receipts were $3,761,598. It was the first great international exposition in the United States and not only amazed the people of this country at the variety and vastness of their resources, but strengthened the admiration and respect of foreign powers for the republic.

Nov. 11, 1836.—Thomas Bailey Aldrich, American poet, novelist and journalist, born at Portsmouth, N. H. Henry Mills Alden, author and long editor of Harper's monthly, was born on same day and year, at Mt. Tabor, Vt.

Nov. 11, 1776.—Patent issued to Isaac Garretson, of Pennsylvania, in 1796, for a machine to cut and head nails. Hundreds of patents for this same purpose have since been issued.

Nov. 12, 1819.—Sir Herbert B. Edwardes, English soldier, born in London; also on same day and year, at Bombay, India, Sir Monier Monier Williams, noted Sanskrit scholar.

Nov. 13, 1761.—Sir John Moore, British soldier, born at Glasgow, Scotland. He was killed in battle at Corunna, Spain, Jan. 16, 1809, and the memory of his death is preserved in Charles Wolfe's poem, "The Burial of Sir John Moore," which Byron pronounced "the most perfect ode in the English language."

Nov. 14, 1828.—James Birdseye McPherson, prominent general of the Civil war, born at Sandusky, Ohio.

Short Stops

A consecrated Christian never takes a vacation from duty.

"Good of the party" seldom means the good of the people.

Is it wrong to envy the man who enjoys the love of the little folk?

One form of patience is reading a continued story in a monthly magazine.

Our idea of a really brave man is one who will go without a collar on a hot day.

The man who is always boasting of his ancestry is storing up trouble for his posterity.

"I am taking a course in fizzical training," said the soda fountain apprentice to his chum.

Some people wait so long for somebody to give them a start that they grow fast in their tracks.

Did you ever see good molars in the mouth of a man who chews tobacco to "preserve his teeth?"

We have the two-minute trotter, but we are as far as ever from the two-minute political speaker.

The worth of a library consists in the use you make of it, not in the number of books it contains.

The cheapest investment is making a child happy, and no other investment yields greater returns.

About the best cure for insomnia that can be found is the "fiction number" of the average magazine.

Conceit is shown when another shows that he thinks himself just as smart as you know yourself to be.

The average congregation looks very much like a body of people who sit through the service because they have to.

When we see a man who thinks he is too good to take an interest in politics we wonder whether he is ignorant or pharisaical.

If we were going to employ a young man we would not look for one who has a beautiful curl to a cute little mustache.

When a wise man stumbles he stops, picks up his stumbling stone and uses it in the stairway by which he climbs upwards.

There are many people who give away things they want to get rid of and then feel proud because they have exercised "charity."

There is nothing quite so nice as a dinner with one of those old-fashioned housekeepers who "just loves to see her company eat."

One secret of getting flowers from potted plants is to let them get pot-bound. When a plant can no longer keep on growing, it turns its energies toward producing flowers.

M. Witte, the Russian statesman, is an ardent temperance worker. He is a teetotaler and induced the czar to decorate the men and women who are the most active in temperance work.

Samuel Grant, of West Bangor, Me., has the proud distinction of having worked in a hayfield for eighty consecutive summers. He commenced when he was seven years old and has kept at it every year since.

In her coming concert tour Mme. Patti will fare well, as usual. Curiosity to see the singer will pull lots of dollars out of American pockets. She is a back number now as a vocalist, but it will be fashionable to see her because of the cost.

The man who would invest $10,000 in a business and then keep his store open less than five hours a week would be considered a fit subject for the lunatic asylum. How many churches have that much, and more, invested and keep open longer than that?

One of the boats running up the New England coast turned her search light on a sea gull the other night and followed the flight of the bird for some time. It was pitch dark, and all that could be seen by the passengers was the big white gull sailing slowly along in the brilliant white light.

Mutilated silver—and by mutilation is meant any perforation of the coin or scratch or defacement upon it—is redeemed by the government at 40 per cent of its face value. This is a little less than the market price of the silver of which it is composed, and purposely so, for it is the federal policy to discourage tampering of any kind with the coin of the realm.

Familiar Songs

And Their Authors.

OLD DOG TRAY.

Stephen Collins Foster was born in Pittsburg, Pa., July 4, 1826, and died in New York, Jan. 18, 1864. He was a natural musician, and wrote 200 or 300 popular songs, from which he received royalties amounting to a fortune in single instances, which in each case he squandered, and at last died in poverty. Following are the words of "Old Dog Tray:"

The morn of life is past,
And ev'ning comes at last;
It brings me a dream of a once happy day;
Of merry forms I've seen
Upon the village green,
Sporting with old dog Tray.
Old dog Tray's ever faithful,
Grief cannot drive him away;
He's gentle, he is kind;
I'll never, never find
A better friend than old dog Tray.

The forms I called my own
Have vanished one by one;
The lov'd ones, the dear ones, have all passed away;
Their happy smiles have flown;
Their gentle voices gone;
I've nothing left but old dog Tray.
Old dog Tray's ever faithful,
Grief cannot drive him away;
He's gentle, he is kind;
I'll never, never find
A better friend than old dog Tray.

When thoughts recall the past
His eyes are on me cast;
I know that he feels what my breaking heart would say.
Although he cannot speak,
I'll vainly, vainly seek
A better friend than old dog Tray.
Old dog Tray's ever faithful,
Grief cannot drive him away;
He's gentle, he is kind;
I'll never, never find
A better friend than old dog Tray.

ODE TO ST. CECILIA'S DAY.

John Dryden, a celebrated English poet, was born at Aldwinkle, England, Aug. 9, 1631, and died May 1, 1700. He was made poet-laureate in 1668, and won the title of "the father of English criticism." In 1686 he united with the Catholic church, then favored by royalty, and in the following year wrote the "Ode to St. Cecilia's Day," Nov. 22. It was set to music by a composer named Draghi. This ode is pronounced his greatest work. We print the second stanza, said by critics to be a triumph in verse making.

What passion cannot music raise and quell?
When Jubal struck the chorded shell,
His listening brethren stood around,
And, wondering, on their faces fell
To worship that celestial sound;
Less than a god they thought there could not dwell
Within the hollow of that shell,
That spoke so sweetly and so well.
What passion cannot music raise and quell?

This stanza has a Coleridgean sweetness. After a line ending in ell (where the "quantity" is made up by the liquids rather than by the "close vowel" preceding them) there is nothing so grateful to the ear as a line ending in ound when the vowel power is so great; and to run on for nine lines with these sounds beautifully interlaced, and yet to clearly and poetically say the thing which has to be said, is a feat worthy of the greatest master. Dryden, in truth, had the deep delight in rhyme known only to the very few.

...Thorns...

What They Are For

THEY PROTECT THE PLANT.

Most persons think that the stem of a plant grows from the roots. On the contrary, the roots grow from the stem. In the case of a plant that dies down to the ground in autumn it is not the roots that send up a new stem in the spring, for a part of the true stem remains underground on the root crown, and from it grows up the bud bearing stems in the spring. When a seed germinates, it sends the light loving stem upward and the dark loving root downward.

Saw off part of the tree trunk, and you will find a series of rings from the center to the bark, each ring marking a year of growth. But these rings indicate also which of the seasons through which the tree has lived were dry and which had plenty of rain. The rings are always of unequal width. The narrow rings represent dry seasons and the wide ones seasons when the conditions of growth were better by reason of plentiful rain.

Every rose has its thorn, and the same may be said of such fruits as blackberries, raspberries, etc., only they are not real thorns, but prickles, which strip off with the outer bark, while thorns will not strip off, being hardened, undeveloped branches.

But why do bushes and vines have prickles? Many people wonder at it, for they see no good reason for such a growth. But there is a reason, as there is in everything in nature. The prickles are given to them as a protection against plant eating animals. The stems have a pleasant, aromatic taste, and cows would be sure to eat them in winter when they crave something fresh if it were not for the prickles.

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

ANSWERS to puzzles two weeks ago:

559.—A Train of Cars: 1. Carbuncle. 2. Car-d. 3. Car-go. 4. Car-bon. 5. Car-bine. 6. Car-nelian. 7. Car-nival. 8. Car-cass. 9. Car-nage. 10. Car-p. 11. Car-penter. 12. Car-boy. 13. Car-nation. 14. Car-tilage. 15. Car-tridge.

560.—Postman's Puzzle: Plater, planter. Host, ghost. Harper, sharper. Peculator, speculator.

PUZZLES to be answered Nov. 22:

563.—Hidden Words: One word is hidden in each sentence. When the eleven hidden words ((all of the same length) have been rightly guessed and written one below another their initials will spell the name of a celebrated French revolutionist.

1. At Cairo very fine mosques are to be seen.
2. Did you have a good night? No; the rocks kept me awake.
3. The monkey nibbled the bun cheerfully.
4. You can see the railroad from the window.
5. He cast artful glances in my direction.
6. When he had found his cap I permitted him to go.
7. The fly-wheel of this engine is four and a quarter feet in diameter.
8. If you do not succeed, why, then, try again.
9. When he said that it was silver I derided him.
10. Since the disaster I very seldom go near the place.
11. He rectified the error.

564.—Transpositions:

1. I'm worn upon the foot, you'll see;
And so am I; how can this be?
2. From me they load an ocean ship;
When fruit is this 'tis nice to ship.

Question Box

Curious Things in Life and Literature.

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

ANSWERS to questions appearing two weeks ago:

455.—There is little doubt but that the moon influences the weather, and its effect upon the tides of the ocean is well known. Reasoning from analogy, we must conclude that the moon, having the effect it does upon the water, must have a much greater effect in heaping up great tides in the atmosphere, and in this manner affecting in some manner the weather. Some stages of the moon are hence known as dry, and others stormy or wet. Plants, then, that require a dry temperature when planted are placed in the ground in the dry of the moon, and those requiring a wet or moist earth, when the moon is in the position where it will have that influence over the atmosphere. Many persons who regard the effect of the moon over vegetation as superstitious, forget that this effect is produced through the condition of the atmosphere.

456.—1. Infant baptism probably began with the pagans, and was much older than the introduction of Christianity, and was connected with the savage custom of exposing infants who were not to be brought up. The newly-born babe was presented to the father, who was to decide whether the child was to be reared or not; if he decided to rear it, then water was poured over the child, and the father gave it a name; if it was to be exposed, then the ceremony was not gone through with; if the child was exposed by anyone after this ceremony had been gone through, it was a case of murder, whereas it was not thought a crime if the child had been made way with before water had been thrown on it, and it had been named. The analogy lies in the use of water, the bestowal of the name, and the entrance into civil life through the rite. 2. The usual mode of performing the ceremony was by immersion, and only in the case of sick persons were the priests allowed to baptize by pouring water upon the head or by sprinkling. In the early church "clinical" baptism, as it was called, was only permitted in cases of necessity, but the practice of baptism by sprinkling gradually came in spite of the opposition of councils and hostile decrees. The Council of Ravenna, in 1311, was the first council of the church which legalized baptism by sprinkling by leaving it to the choice of the officiating minister. 3. It is very difficult to show any real connection between the baptism of John and Christian baptism, further than the general relation which all the actions of the forerunner must have had to that of the Messiah. We know very little about the baptism of John, and all attempts to describe it minutely are founded either upon conjecture or upon its identity with the baptism of proselytes.

QUESTIONS to be answered Nov. 22:

459.—Has the moon any influence on growth or planting of vegetables?

460.—What causes the tremendous lightning bolts? How are they formed?

461.—Explain the "bill of attainder and ex-post facto law" of our federal constitution?

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 Daily Globe, St. Paul, Minn.

Authors of quotations appearing two weeks ago:

672.—William Collins.
673.—John Pierpont.
674.—Juvenal, a Latin poet who flourished in Italy in the first century.

QUOTATIONS—Authors to be given Nov. 22:

678.—
"New occasions teach new duties.
Time makes ancient good uncouth.
They must upward still and onward
Who would keep abreast of truth."

679.—"Young men talk of trusting to the spur of the occasion. That trust is vain. Occasions cannot make spurs. If you expect to wear spurs, you must win them. If you wish to use them, you must buckle them to your own heels before you go into the fight."

680.—"Work is wholesome, and there is plenty of it for every one; it keeps us from ennui and mischief, is good for health and spirits, and gives us a sense of power and independence better than money and fashion."

681.—
"Like the star
That shines afar,
Without haste,
And without rest.
Let each man wheel with steady sway
Round the task that rules the day,
And do his best."

. . 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:

463.—The bicycle riders will be together again in sixty-five minutes.

464.—35 and 49 acres respectively.

PROBLEMS to be solved Nov. 22:

467.—A man fails in business; his debts are $50,200; his net assets are $3,765. What should a creditor receive on a claim of $6,420?

468.—Mr. Jones, having 3½ barrels of apples, bought ¾ of a barrel more; how many apples had he then?