Downers Grove, Ill.

THE THE COMPANY

64 So. Main St

5:00 p. m.

AMERICAL OF MAILS From Bast: 12:00 p. m.

ce hours are from 7:00 a. m. n. Last mail in the evening at 7:00 p. cn., and leaves here

Bibert C. Stanley, P. M.

OWNERS GROVE.

(9-22-08) OFFICIAL TIME CARD Adv. 19 Effective Sept. 27, 1908. Subject to change with-

Lauve Bowner Chicago. Grove.		Arrive Chicago.
6;40 am 7;30 am 7;30 am 7;45 am 8;40 9;35 11;10 11;42 am 12;01 pm 1;10 11;30 2;20 2;23 2;30 2;30 8;12 3;16 4;65 4;65 6;40 5;35 6;25 6;15 6;16 5;35 6;25 6;48 6;15 7;30 8;20 8;20 8;20 8;20 8;20 9;06 9;45 10;35 11;24 pm 1;27 pm	5:50 am 6:08 6:18 6:50 7:03 7:20 7:40 7:45 7:56 8:27 9:08 10:13 11:17 am 12:40 pm 1:34 2:00 2:58 3:30 3:53 4:50 5:33 5:40 6:50 7:40 8:13 9:05	6 :40 am 6 :50 7 :13 7 :40 7 :43 8 :13 8 :25 8 :37 8 :45 9 :17 10 :00 11 :05 am 12 :15 pm 1 :30 2 :20 2 :53 3 :30 3 :50 4 :20 4 :45 5 :45 6 :15 6 :30 7 :40 8 :30 9 :05 9 :05

9:45 10:35 20:35 11:24 10:30 11:27 pm 11:50 pm 12:10 am 12:15 am 1:14 am *Saturday only. TExcept Saturday.

10:49 pm 11:40 pm

BUNDAI.			
THE PERSONS IN THE PE	5:20 am 10:20 11:40 am 12:80 pm 2:23 5:12 3:52 5:53 5:58 7:30 0:06 10:58 11:27 pm 12:10 am 1:14 am	5:50 am 6:06 8:00 9:13 10:55 am 1:18 pm 1:34 8:06 4:40 5:44 6:28 9:10 10:46 pm	6:40 am 6:50 8:53 10:05 11:45 am 2:10 pm 2:20 4:00 5:30 6:40 7:30 10:00 11:40 pm

A Chicago married man sent a trill ion kieses by mall to a young woman with whom he fell in love while she waiting on him in a restaurant. Gould hore do not appear by mail as worth the er how little they may

SAGRAME CONTROL CONTROL OF THE CONTR Let reverence for law he taught is schools and college, he written in spell four books and primers, be published from pulpits, and proclaimed in legislative houses, and enforced in the courts of fustice; in short, let it become the political religion of the nation.-Ahraham Lincoln.

BORNES BUT THE PARTY

A novel device of the last election that may be held in memory for the next is the camera-trap for repeature. used in Indiana. Men supposed to be voting twice were "map-shotted" by exty watchers at the polls; the pic tures were developed rapidly, and copiss were sent to the other roting-places. It has not been reported that any repenters were enught, but it is likely that some dishonest persons were deterred by the presence of the camera

The only tribunal, save the hattle field, before which the acts of nations pain in review in the court of public spinion. The sentiment of the world will not tolerate acts which would have been uncondemned 200 years ago, and those who are responsible for government to-day would not do such things. But this fact does not make treaties to-day more binding than old treaties. Although such agreements are too often senken, yet it is well to make them and right to condemn nations for violating them; for it is in that way that the entiment grows which will in the distant future successfully demand an in ternational police force to execute the law of nations.

French scientists have been devoting naiderable attention of late to the oblem of the backward child. They regard the vast majority of such cares as the result of false abnormality, and the remainder as physically imperfect. least children are backward in school brough poor eyesight, which places hem at a great disadvantage in followng instruction given by means of blackmrds or charts. Others are deaf, and ently suffer seriously by reason of a through school without their disbeing noticed. These two des are most common of all. Many the diseases of childhood are respone for permanent troubles that affect

ot and Ambaneo manged recently in the State Department at Washington. The two govern ments wish to encourage the free and peaceful development of their Pacific commerce; they desire the maintenance of the staus que upon these waters; they have no plans for aggression upon each other's territory; they seek equal trade opportunities in China, and they will use all peaceful means to assure the integrity and independence of that empire. These are simple formalities of friendship. The sole clause which is more than this is the mutual pledge of the two powers to communicate with each other with the purpose of reaching an understanding, should any event arise to disturb the principles above set forth. In this "interchange of notes" there is no technical treaty between this country and Japan. Yet its moral and political effect will almost certainly be far greater than that of an intricate, devious and ponderous agreement worked out after the fashions of the ancient diplomacy. For this is the new diplomacy at work-in its "shirt sleeves," if you will-upon the broadest problems of progress, seeking its goal direct and scorping the mental and verbal mazes of mediaval statecraft.

MONEY FACTS.

Little Known Points About World's

Medium of Exchange. While the first actual coining of money is attributed to Pheidon, King of Argos, in 895 B. C., it must not be supposed that there had not existed a keen appreciation of the value and uses of money for centuries previous to the introduction of coinage. The ancient Egyptians had a gold and silver standard of currency, and their money was in the form of gold and silver ornaments, rings and nuggets, the purchasing power of which depended on the weight.

The Greeks improved somewhat on his system by first marking the weight on gold and sliver nuggets so that it would no longer be necessary to reweigh them every time they were to be med for purposes of exchange or trade. Then came the introduction of gold, siler and copper nuggets of graded uniform sizes and value. The next step was the moulding and stamping of discs made from the precious metals.

Some of these first coins were enormous, the idea apparently being to discourage the greedy from attempting to accumulate and carry around too many of them. There were copper coins as large as dinner plates. While the idea was based on excellent motives, it had to give way before the demand for smaller and more convenient forms of currency and the giant pennies soon dwindled in size to meet the popular demand

The earliest trace of the use of gold as money is to be found in the pictures of the ancient Egyptians weighing in scales beaps of rings of gold and sit ver. There is no actua' record, how ever, that these rings were what may be termed coins with a fixed value.

Iron, Judging from the statement of Aristotle, was once extensively ployed as currency. Lead has also served as money. In fact it still does so lo Burmah

Copper has been more widely employed as money than either of the two last mentioned metals. The early Hebrow coins were chiefly composed of It, while down to 209 B. C. the sole Roman coinage was an alloy of copper.

Tin money was once used in England. probably on account of the rich tin mines of Cornwall. Early English coluages contained much of this tin money, principally in the form of farthings and halfpence.

Silver formed the basis for the early Greek coins and was introduced in Rome in 200 B. C. Medievral money

was principally composed of silver. The only other metals for money are platinum and nickel. The former was coined for a short time by the Russian government, and then given up as unsultable. The latter is used as an al log and in this country for the 5-cent piece familiarly referred to as a nick-

Coined money was first used on the continent of Europe 25 years before the Christian era. It was in copper and affrer. Gold was not coined there till the eleventh century, and money did not receive the round form to which we are accustomed until the lapse of another hundred years or so.

Tiny Blot Saved \$50,000, The life of the New York million-

aire, like that of the policeman, is ment certainly not a happy one. There in little doubt that a certain class of criminals regard millionaires as legitimate prey, and the millionaires knowing this, are compelled to contrive schemes to thwart their cunning. The modern method of doing business by check has to a large extent provided the forger with opportunities for the exhibition of his workmanship. Therefore, many of the millionaires have schemes for the protection of their signatures on checks, which usually consists of secret marks, indicating to the bank the genuineness of the checks. Far the most clever idea for protecting a check signature is the one utilized by a millionaire whose name is simple one. On the back of check that he signs he makes a tiny blot. which looks so innocent and natural But should the blot be inissing then the bank will decline to honor the stand may be imperfect, or, as check. It is said that this little blot saved the millionaire \$50,000 only a

> His Resson. The Pled Piper has just charmed all the children into the mountain, re a good time in the country."

intained. Herewith there were some who su pected a put-up job .-- Harper's Bazaar

The Language of Plants. "He didn't care to write to her when he wanted her to arrange for a secret

What did she do?"

SOME WONDERS OF ASTRONOMY.

By Camille Planmaries. The silent solitudes of the moon, distant as they are from us in terms of terrestrial measurement, are but the more suburbs of our planet compared to the limitless immensity that lies beyond. Not for from here, not far. that is to say, astronomically speaking, at an average distance of something under fifty million miles, we come to a most interesting world. So many resemblances to our own abode do we discover at once that we would be almost justified were we to jump to the conclusion that this world is placed where it is in order to enable us to adopt a juster conception of the universe, and thus enter into more intimate relations with that bountiful nature in whose bosom exist not only all the worlds. but all the beings inhabiting them. To this world we have given the name of Mars.

What beings organized like us would do on Jupiter it is impossible for us even to guess. Since Jupiter occuples more than the equivalent of twelve terrestrial years in performing its journey around the sun, the Jovian year contains no less than ten thousand four hundred and fifty-five days. In this gigantic world we con distinguish neither continents nor seas; it is entirely enveloped in a dense, impenetrable, atmospherical envolope. What lies beneath these banked up masses of clouds? Is there a liquid ocean? Is there a still burning kernel? Neptune, more than two thousand five hundred million miles away, is on the frontier line of the solar system as we at present understand it. We now at last boldly enter upon the regions of the infinite.

WHAT IS MAN? THE HINDU'S ANSWER.

By Mme, Jean Delaire,

In one pithy line an Indian writer has expressed the essence of his faith; Brahman is real; the word is illusory; man's soul is Brahman and nothing else. Thus, for the Indian sages, man as well as nature is an incarnation of the divine, an involution of God: and they conceived evolution as the slow, patient return of all things to their J divine source. Involution and evolution were the two aspects of manifestation, the two poles of creative activity. Involution, or the Unconditioned, the All, limiting itself within the forms of the material universe, the one appearing as the many; God becoming man; and evolution, man becoming, or rebecoming Godthe slow sevension of nature through age long periods. from the mineral to the plant, the plant to the animal, the animal to man, the man to God; involution and evolution, or the morning and the evening in the vast "day of Brahman"; the outbreathing and the inbreathing of Atman, the Great Breath; Involution, the sowing of the divine seed; evolution, the ingathering of the divine barvest.

Whence comes this knowledge? Hindu scriptures thousands of years ago anticipated the latest discoveries of

western science, and taught the cyclic processes of creation or evolution, vast periods of activity and passivity. Worlds are born, attain their apogee and die; the humanities they have evolved are born, attain their fullest development, then pass on to other planets, other universes. The perfected men of one great world period become the teachers, the guides of the infant humanity of another planetary cycle. These are the wise ones, the holy ones, the gods that waiked with men whose presence in the early ages of the world is hinted at in all scriptures of all nations. To their inspiration are

HYGIENE OF EMOTIONS IMPORTANT.

attributable the sacred books.

By T. S. Clouston.

Whistling to keep up courage is no mere figure of speech. On the other hand, sit all day in a moping posture, sigh and reply to everything in a dismal voice, and your melancholy lingers.

There is no more valuable precept in moral education than this: If we wish to cure undesirable emotional tendency in ourselves we must assiduously, and in the first instance cold bloodedly, go through the outward movements of those contrary dispositions which we prefer to cultivate.

The reward of persistency will infallibly come in the fading out of anger or depression and the advent of real cheerfulness and kindliness in their stead. Smooth the brow, brighten the eye, contract the dorsal rather than the ventral aspect of the frame, and speak in a major key, pass the genial compliment and your heart must be frigid indeed if it does not thaw.

There is no doubt that there is a mental gymnastic that can be practiced by reasonable men who wish to keep their mental faculties correlated and under control, just as bodily gymnastics do for the muscles and the internal organs.

One is for every man for some period of each day to indulge in a gulet bit of solitude and communing with himself. Most of us nowadays read and speak far too much and think too little.

THE BLIGHT OF DIVORCE

By Cardinal Gibbons.

Government figures show divorces are multiplying about three times as fast as the population. They disclose that one mariage in twelve ends in divorce. Men and women enter the marriage state without regard for the sacred nature of the bond they are undertaking. They look too much upon life with regard only to what they can get out of it. and with too little regard for that solemn word, duty. The fault is not in our system of education, but is the result of a faine, loose interpretation of the Gospel, and the attitude of society towards those who have been divorced. If divorce is to be checked we should frown upon all divorced parties, and we should also have uniform strict laws on the subject.

know," she said

LOST HOPE.

Alan for the man who pever sees The stars shine through his express trees ! Who, bogwless, lays his dead away, Nor looks to see the breaking day Acrom the mouraful marbles play!

Who hath not learned, in hours of faith The truth to flesh and sense unknown, That life is ever lord of death, And love can never lose its own. -John Greenleaf Whittier.

But to your property of the contract

- Control Control

Mrs. Dilpeck paused with her hand in the air over her daughter's dresser. paralyzed for the moment. She had wandered in as usual to banish the disorder which Lida always left be hind her and for the first time that her mother could remember there was nothing to straighten up. The top of the dresser was in previse array, not showing even a collar bow or a bairpin thrown down carelessly. The mirror surface itself was dusted.

"Well!" breathed Mrs. Dillpeck.

The phenomenon came back to her mind several times that day, but Lida was downtown shopping, so Mrs. Dillpeck said nothing. In fact, all her life Mrs. Dilipeck had said nothing. For one reason, Lidn was so very pretty that the sternest resolutions melted to treacle at her smile and it was easier to follow around doing the things Lida should have done than to scold her about the ourission. And then, to her mother. Lida was still a mere child, who doubtless would re-

form when she grew up. Asking in a rather hopeless way that afternoon whether Lida remembered to get the slik she wanted and receiving an affirmative answer from that young person, Mrs. Dillpeck was

"Does your head sche, Lida?" she inquired. "You are sure you aren't feverish or anything?" "Good gracious, no!" her daughter told her. "I never felt better! Why?"

"There's so much sickness around. I just hope you aren't going to be

Two days later Mrs. Dillpeck had another shock. Entering the library. she found her daughter rearranging the tables and chairs.

"Don't you think it looks homier this way, mother?" asked Lida. Up to that time Lida, with her laughter and harumscarum ways, apparently had never observed whether the chairs were placed on the ceiling or side walls, not, to mention the floor.

Mrs. Dilipeck sat down heavily. "I guess so," she said, anxiously, as she gazed at her daughter. The rose broom on the check was perfect, the eye was bright. Mrs. Dilipeck was not satisfied. She

felt. Lida's puise "I just know you're going to be Ill 'cr," said Mrs, Dilipeck. "To crown its "Kind of localizing the pain?" sug or something," she lamented. don't know-I have a feeling! ron look all right, but one can't tell actually singing, over it. Then you try by that. I never saw any one look better than my own cousin the very day before she was taken down with

Mrs. Dilipeck started into the kitcheu to prepare the family dinner Lida fol. | said, with clumay playfulness. "What's lowed her. There was a healtant look struck you?" upon her face and she stumbled in her speech.

"Mother," she said, "won't you please let me get the dinner to-night? Honestly, I'd like to try! I never have, you know!"

Mrs. Dilipeck held to the gas range. Through her mind flashed the successton of Thursdays since Lida had grown up and the cook had been out. A book or a call always had interfered with her mother's desire that her daughter should learn to keep house. It had always seemed too bad to break into Lida's engagements. And now-

She gazed, mystifled, at the besevebing young creature before her, whose rearning eyes were on the saucepuns. "Why, you'd spoil everything!" objected Mrs. Dillpeck. "You run along -1 don't mind doing it!"

"You never let me," Lida mourned. rebelliously. Then she brightened, " can set the table, anyhow!" she said.



"SHE LOOKS WELL AND HAPPY."

triumphantly, and darted into the din-

Mrs. Dilipeck was so preoccupied that she saited the coffee and flavored the custard with onion extract. Certainly something was wrong with Lida! The child's conduct was unnut ural and her mother was vaguely

After dinner, when Lida had departed for the theater, her mother sat thinking and frowning.

"What's the trouble?" asked Dillpeck over his evening paper. "I don't know," confessed his wife "I don't feel right about Lidn. seems well, buft I'm afraid she's coming down with something. She doesn't falo act like herself!"

"You haven't the eyes of a moth: I to spank her." all, I found her trying to cut out a shirt waist this morning, and she has always loathed sewing! And she was singing-

"How do you make mince plea, mothera?" Lide asked the next night, at

hven her father stared. "My!" he Lida blushed.

It was the next day that young Filekworth broke the news to them that he and Lida wanted to get married. After the excitement had calmed down Mrs. Dilipeck wiped her eyes and smiled a watery little smile.

"Anyhow," she said, "I'm glad it's only matrimony and not typhoid fever that made Lida act so odd! I knew it was something!"-Chicago Dully News.

Participation of the same of t A PROFITABLE BUSINESS.

God-Making to One of India's Most Immense Industries.

Few of us realize that into the vast triangle of Hindustan is packed one fifth of the entire human race more than 200,000,000 Hindus, coloro con Mohammedane, 10,000,000 abortgines and well over Z.(MO,(M) of other miscellaneous peoples, making up a population of over 200,000,000, speaking scores of different tongues and divided into hundreds of separate states.

The mest important industry of india is agriculture, for the people are race of farmers, and nearly two-thirds of the masses cultivate the soil, eking out a living so scanty that the slight est fallure of the monsoon brings scute distress, if not positive famine. It is perhaps for this reason that

Itella is the most god-ridden region on earth. Her delties are numbered in millions, for quite apart from the greater gods, every little hamlet between the fremendous Hiamalayas and Cape Comorta has its own set of det ties, dreadful and beneficent. Thus it will not be hard to believe that god making in India is an immense bust ness. Just now there is a feeling of deep wrath among the native artificers over this hely and most profitable industry being cut into by foreign merchants and traders. Only recently an enormous fire-tiered Jugernant car of gally pointed wood and steel was made in Calcutta, and of late years Rirmingham and Philadelphia have both secured big slices of the traffic in gods.

Every village, especially in South india, is supposed to be surrounded by evil spirits, always on the watch to inflict disease and misfortune on the people. At the same time every little hamlet has also its guardian spirits.

Something Definite,

Angelina Spring, in spite of the beat life sound of her name, had a had temper. One day she insisted on crying. and protested, when the question was put often enough to elicit an answer that she had a "pain." Exactly where, she would not or could not describe Her persistent fretting finally won for her a vigorous spanking.

After the punishment there was quiet. A caller came, and heard the

"Pooh!" said Dilipeck. "She looks kept saying that 'It hart her,' but she wouldn't say where. So there seemed no other way to stop her bawling than ed the visitor.

agreed Mrs. Spring, heartily.

What has become of the old-fashloned woman who spanked her box was also spanked

SOMETHING FOR EVERYBODY

British Honduras is short of labor for its increasing fruit growing and is

trying to get coolies from India. Central Park in New York city is assessed at the valuation of \$215,000,-000, not for the purpose of taxation, but so as to show the amount of real estate value that is exempt from taxea.

There is an agreement among the keepers of first-class restaurants in New York city that the business would not pay, on the scale now followed. If it were not for the sale of alcoholic beverages.

Palestine's ancient wells, famous is history for centuries, are giving way to pumping by modern engines and outfits, particularly for watering gardens and orchards. There is a large demand for and import of pumps.

The new docks at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, are to be further enlarged at a cost of 65,000,000 milrels (\$19,500,-000), in addition to the extensive dock work now going on. The docks are owned by the Brazilian Federal government.

Chinese are discarding the old oiled paper umbrellas, in use for centuries, in favor of the kind of umbrellas used in Europe and America. Germany and Japan are fighting for the trade. Last year China imported 1,102,333 umbrellas and the year before 1,380,111.

Introduction of motor boats into the fishing industry is held to be responsible for the steady increase in that industry in Norway. These boats make it possible for the fishermen to make a much larger catch and also furnish better protection in rough weather and are safer than the old boats driven by It probably does not do this, but it may

Women employed as ordinary day laborers in the construction of buildings. mixing the mortar, sifting sand and carrying bricks and for unloading coal, are the unusual conditions described as existing in Prague and elsewhere in Bohemia. The women are paid from 32 to 40 cents a day. The working day for these women is from 6 a. m. to p. m., with an hour for dinner.

Japan's second largest steamship company, the Alaska Shosen Kalsha, is starting a semi-monthly service to the United States with six vessels. using Tacoma and Seattle as starting points and Hongkong as the termious. An agreement to this effect has been made with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company, to begin in August, 1909. The six vessels are now being built at Kobe and Nagasakt.

Here is a possible explanation of the strong predilection J. Pierpout Morgan has for cigars. According to the United States Tobacco Journal, the Chester School, of Waterbury, which the finan-"I just wanted to cter once attended, has sued a man in Hamden, Conn., for a year's board and tuition for his son. The defendant makes the answer for his refusal to pay that the school officials and teachers used tobacco in the presence of the pupils, thereby encouraging them to contract the habit.

Charles Francis Barker, of Boston, has held the title of American champlop at checkers for about thirty years, and has just shown that his grip on it is firm by defeating Joseph | tonsils, but may spread to the palate Droulllard, of Kanesa City, in a match or the back part of the throat, and if of fifty games. Barker won ten games in the match, while Droutland captured only two, the remeining games | lar tonsflitts may be wiped off with a resulting in draws. Incidentally, it swab without causing bleeding in cost Droudlard and his friends \$1,000 diphtheria, the breath has an offensive to test Barker's mettle. The match color peculiar to the disease. was played in Kansas City.

After the performance of the "Goetterdaemmerung" in Paris recently, according to Figaro, complaint was entered by Wagner enthusiasts because the opera had not been performed in its entirety. The directors, Massager and Broussau, made reply in an open letter to the effect that to render the complete work several times in one week would overtax the performers, and "Inasmuch as we give four hours and twenty minutes of music, we should not be blamed for omitting parts which could be rendered in seventeen minutes."

An English Inventor has devised a process by which it is possible to purify rock salt direct, and on a hasis which is not commercially prohibitive, declares Popular Mechanics. Hitherto, in preparing white table sait from rock It has been necessary to depend upon the evaporation of brine. The new process consists of melting the rock salt and then driving compressed air through the molten mass. Impurities are separated and deposited, and the sait is left white and pure. The purified sait is found to be exceptionally fine, and, being anrydrous, does not cake after the fashion of brine sait.

On the Hedjaz raffway in Arabia there is to be operated a carriage fitted up as a mosque, where pilgrims will be able to perform their devotions during the journey to the sacred cities. Externally the praying carriage is only distinguishable from the other car clages by a minaret six feet high. The interior is luxuriously fitted. The floor is covered with the richest of Persian carpets, while around the sides are verses from the Koran appropriate to the pfigrimage and in letters of gold. A chart indicates the direction of Mecca at one end, and at the other are placed four ressels for holding water

for the ritual abiutions. Renewed interest in the effect of tobacco smoking on the health has been aroused in England by a jury's verdict at an inquest that death was due to heart failure following excessive smoking. "If excessive smoking alone could cause heart degeneration," writes orrespondent of the London Daff Mail, "such cases would be commo instead of extremely rare. The fact is that only an almost infinitesimal amount of nicotine is absorbed in smoking. An ordinary-sized cigar or an ounce of smoking tobacco contains enough of this virulent poison to kill two men. The only reason all smokers are not killed at once is that the nice tine is destroyed in the combustion of



Hard and Soft Water.

One sometimes hears the assertion that a hard water, although not especially pleasant for washing purposes. is fine for drinking, and possessed of health-giving properties of the highest order. If one keeps his ears open he can hear almost anything in the course of time. This is one of the things be can hear. As a matter of fact, the softer the water, that is, the more nearly pure it is, the better it is for

all purposes. Hard waters are those that contain. a considerable amount of lime or magnesium salts, or sometimes iron, in solution. The permanently hard waters are those that cannot be softened by boiling: they usually contain sulphate of lime. The temporarily hard waters, on the other hand, are those that contain bicarbonate of lime. When such water is bolled, some of the carbonic acid is thrown off, and the insoluble carbonate of lime or chalk is formed : this falls to the bottom of the vessel,

leaving the water soft. Hard water, when it is not praised as healthful, is sometimes accused of being the cause of kidney colle, or of stone in the bladder, and it has also been asserted that its use results in a premature hardening of the arteries. cause dyspeptic troubles.

A permanently hard water is bad for cooking, as peas and other vegetables will not soften in it properly, and more tea or coffee is required to make an infusion of palatable strength when the water is hard. A hard water is also wasteful of soap. Every degree of hardness, which means the equivalent of one grain of blearbonate of lime to the gallon, requires from eight to ten grains of soap to neutralize it before a

lather can be made. A limestone water canwbe softened for washing and cooking purposes by the addition of a little carbonate-not blearbonate-of soda, but for drinking it is better to boil the water, and then, after giving it time to settle, decant it. The boiled water can be serated and so made palatable, by half-filling a clean bottle with the water and then shaking it vigorously.

Politicular Tonolittie.

When the tonsils are not very red or much swollen, but specked all over with white dots about as large as the head of a pin, the allment is known as follicular tonsilitis. This is due to a discharge from the small follicles or glands which are very numerous in the tonells. Other symptoms of the presence of this trouble are a high fever and an aching of () limbs and back. the severity of which disturbances bein proportion to the severity of the disease. It is often mistaken for diphtheria. In diphtheria the spots are grayleh in color, fewer in number, but much larger and are not confined to the the membrane is removed it bleeds considerably, whereas the spots in follow-

Value of Vegetables, Spinach is one of the best sperients known and it is also good in stomach troubles. Carrots cure Lout. Celery is a perve tonic, and as it contains suiphur is excellent in case of rheumatians. For a singgish liver nothing is superior to tomatoes. Parsnips will purify the blood, watercress is also valuable for the same purpose. If there is anything wrong with the chest, cat bananca. Beets will help you put on flesh and asparagus will stimulate the kidneys. Lettuce will soothe the nerves and enreet insomnia. Oniona contain perve-

> the second secon The Story of a Song.

The story of "Ninety and Nine," the well-known hymn the music for which Ira D. Sankey improvised in a burst of deep feeling, was told by the Rev C. E. Locke, at the funeral of Mr. Sankey. The evangelist had found a little poem, "The Lost Sheep," in a Scotch newspaper, so runs Dr. Locke's account in the Brooklyn Eagle, and had clipped it. One night in Edinburgh Mr. Moody asked him to sing. Mr. Moody had just finished his sermon, "The Good Shepherd." Mr. Sankey had no thought of composing a new song, but as he used to tell the story

"As I sat at the organ my fingers fell on A flat and my eyes fell on that little poem. I began to sing, and I sang the words of that poem."

When he had finished Mr. Moody rushed down from the platform and asked him where he had found that song. He said it was the most wonderful song he had ever heard. Mr. Moody was weeping. Mr. Sankey was weeping and the audience was in tears, so great was the impression produced by the

"I sang it as God gave it to me." Mr. Sankey replied. He never changed a note of the song from the time it fell from his lips.

Hope Ahead.

Weary Walker-Dis paper sez dey's quite a few people dat t'inks it's unlucky to begin any work on Friday. Ragson Tatters-Well, dat's a good heginnin'. Mebbe a'ter a while people'll be dat sensible about ev'ry day in de week .- The Catholic Standard

And Succeeded, . "He used to be a happy, light-hearted fellow without a care in the world and

now he looks worried to death."

"Yes, his wife married him to reform

him."-Houston Post. The better you behave

rou'll get along. Try R.

and Times.