

FALLING HAIR



Save Your Hair with Shampoos of

Cuticura SOAP

And light dressings of CUTICURA OINTMENT, purest of emollient skin cures. This treatment at once stops falling hair, removes crusts, scales, and dandruff, soothes irritated itching surfaces, stimulates the hair follicles, supplies the roots with energy and nourishment, and makes the hair grow upon a sweet, wholesome, healthy scalp, when all else fails.

Complete Treatment

For Every Humour, \$1. consisting of CUTICURA SOAP (25c.), to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales, and often the thickened scurf; CUTICURA OINTMENT (25c.), to instantly soothe itching, inflammation, and irritation, and soothe and heal; and CUTICURA RESOLVENT PILLS (25c.), to cool and cleanse the blood.

CUTICURA RESOLVENT PILLS (Chocolate Coated) are a new, harmless, efficient, economical substitute for the celebrated liquid CUTICURA RESOLVENT, as well as for all other blood purifiers and humors cures. In screw-cap vials, containing 50 doses, price 25c.

Sold throughout the world. British Depot: S. B. & Co., Ltd., London. French Depot: E. H. & Co., Paris. Swiss Depot: J. B. & Co., Geneva. German Depot: J. B. & Co., Berlin.

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

Preaching hours at 11 and 7.30.

M. E. CHURCH.
Preaching Sunday morning and evening. Sunday school at 10. Epworth league at 6.30. Prayer meeting Thursday evening.—H. N. Rounds, pastor.

BAPTIST CHURCH.
Preaching Sunday morning and evening. Sunday school at 10. B. Y. P. U. at 6.30. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening.—J. R. G. Russell, pastor.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.
Preaching Sunday morning and evening. Sunday school at 10. Christian Endeavor at 6.30. Prayer meeting Thursday evening.—W. F. W. de la, pastor.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH.
Preaching Sunday morning and evening. Bible school at 10. Junior Christian Endeavor at 3.30. Senior Christian Endeavor at 6.30. Bible class and prayer meeting Thursday evening.—G. B. Kellems, pastor.

EVANGELICAL CHURCH.
Preaching Sunday morning and evening at the M. E. church, south Sunday school at 10. Christian Endeavor at 6.30. Prayer meeting Thursday evening.—A. A. Winter, pastor.

Washing Colored Table Linens.
Colored table linen should be washed in tepid water in which powdered borax has been sprinkled. Wash quickly, using little soap, and rinse in tepid water containing boiled starch. Dry in the shade, and when still damp iron.

For Over Sixty Years.
An old and well tried remedy. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for over sixty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. Is pleasant to the taste. Sold by druggists in every part of the world. Its value is incalculable. Be sure and ask for Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup and take no other kind.

Columbia Rowing.
Columbia university is to take the lead in introducing assistant coaches for college crews. Edward Hanlan thinks he has too much work to do with both the varsity and freshmen crews, and in the future he will take charge of the varsity eight and four and will give the freshmen over to some graduate oarsman.

Get a free sample of Chamberlain's stomach and liver tablets at Wilson's drug store. They are easy to take and more pleasant in effect than pills. Then their use is not followed by constipation as is often the case with pills. Regular size, 25 cents a box.

Michael's Plans.
Jimmy Michael will return to this country a month earlier than he expected and will be under the management of Floyd McFarland. He will bring two powerful motor racing machines with him and will be prepared to meet all comers for the championship of the world.

When you wake up with a bad taste in your mouth, or at once in Wilson's drug store and get a free sample box of Chamberlain's stomach and liver tablets. One or two doses will make you well. They also cure biliousness, sick headache and constipation.

PUEBLO INDIAN CHRISTMAS

An Admixture of Christianity and Tribal Customs

THE Pueblo Indians of New Mexico celebrate Christmas in their primitive way, and, although they profess Christianity, they also observe their religious as well as their tribal customs, says the New York Evening Post. On Christmas eve the inhabitants of each village assemble at the estufa (place of worship) and elect officers for the ensuing year. Men and boys over sixteen years of age. If the latter have proved their worthiness in the chase, select the candidates by a viva voce vote. Women are not permitted in the estufa. The officers elected are a governor of the village, war chief, police official and a council of five members as a kind of cabinet for the governor. The governor, by the advice and consent of his cabinet, sets the time for the chase, when the entire village turns out; also designates the time to go to work and is ex officio administrator of justice. The war chief directs the pasturing of stock and prevents depredations upon private property. He is the chief of police, constable, judge and jury combined. Only serious cases of crime are referred to the governor and council.

After the election of officers a grand dance takes place. The braves are dressed in buckskin pantaloons, with a white cotton shirt. The headress is of the skin of the deer or fox, the tail of the animal hanging down the back as an ornament. Some of the headresses of the officials are prettily decorated with bright feathers and sometimes eagle plumes. Their faces are painted in yellow and white stripes, relieved by red spots on the cheeks. They wear moccasins of leather. The braves form in a double line and march around the village, preceded by the officers and the encephalo, or spiritual head. Each brave carries in his left hand a gourd half filled with pebbles and nicked at the top. In his right hand is a convex stick, which he waves across the gourd and at the same time gives the gourd a shake or rattle. This execrating noise is partly drowned by the general chant, in which all join. The song is a monotonous, as if the singer were telling a story or reciting historical sketches, and suddenly it breaks out into a wild and loud roar, like the crash of the elements of discord in the grand opera of civilization.

The dance is a hippity hop, and the movement is slow until one of these breaks is sounded, and then it is decided, like a war dance. This exercise continues all night, or as long as the braves can stand up. There is a considerable quantity of mescal drunk at these celebrations, and many of the braves fall by the wayside. The palefaces from the surrounding settlements attend the fiesta, and some bring along their whisky and gaming implements. In the plaza, or central square, there are all kinds of games and booths for all kinds of drinks. The Pueblo Indian is not used to our whisky, and a very little soon induces him to gamble away his money, clothes and wife.

Isleta, a few miles from Albuquerque, N. M., is the largest of the twenty Pueblo villages in the territory, and the celebration here is always attended by a large crowd of whites. It lasts two or three days, during which there are horse racing, cocking mains and other sports. The gaming tables are run night and day. One of the games is chusa, similar to the American roulette, with a hidden spring which the dealer touches. Another sport is el gallo—the buying of a rooster in the sand, leaving his head above the surface. The best riders in the village are selected to compete. They form in a front line at a distance of 100 yards, and charge down upon the rooster. The rider, going at full run, leans from his saddle and grabs at the head of the rooster. If he catches the fowl, he is applauded by the victor. He then races for his horse, with all the other horsemen after him, with the intention of depriving him of his trophy. If they take the fowl from him before he reaches home, he is shorn of his laurels, and in the scramble the unfortunate rooster is often torn to pieces. When a rider misses catching the rooster's head, every one laughs, and if he falls from his horse he is greeted with shouts of derision and epithets of "squaw man."

SAWYER'S
Keep Out the Wet
SAWYER'S
EXCLUSIVE
OIL CLOTHING
The best waterproof garments in the world. Made from the finest material and warranted waterproof. Made to stand up to the heaviest rain. Look for the trade mark. If you desire one, send your order, with the name of the dealer, to E. J. Sawyer & Co., Inc., 100 Broadway, New York City.

NOT A RELIEF BUT A CURE
DR. J. M. DILLON, 100 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY.

PERRIN'S
PILLS
PILLS SPECIFIC

There are services in the church each morning during the fiesta, with the usual game and sports in the afternoon and dancing at night. The services are Roman Catholic—all Pueblos being members of that church. They, however, observe some of their own rights in secret—the dance being part of their creed worship.

Christmas in Jerusalem.
Christmas is held in greatest reverence by the Christians of the east, and nowhere is its observance more solemn and imposing than in Bethlehem, the picturesque old town where Christ was born. On Christmas eve the devout of Jerusalem gather together and flock out of the city and march to the church of the Nativity in Bethlehem, the oldest monument of Christian architecture in the world. There mass is celebrated, while armed Turkish soldiers stand on guard beside the altar and around the brilliant star, where Christ is supposed to have lain in the manger and which gleams up from the pavement, the most conspicuous object in the grotto.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

OUR HIGHWAYS.

Good Roads Indicate Progress—Wide and Narrow Tires.

The subject of good roads is an all American subject, but it is one which should be of most interest to those sections which have given it the least attention. Naturally the best built and the best maintained roads are in districts where there are many people and much stone. But good roads do not come always because the region they traverse is populous. A region sometimes becomes populous because there are good roads. Then, again, there are bad roads in thickly settled districts—in districts where the roads ought to be good. Good roads in a neighborhood indicate progress. They result from progress and they promote progress. They are both cause and effect.

Good highways constitute a theme which has engaged the attention of many more persons in the last decade than in any previous one. Improved highways have promoted the extension of rural free delivery, and this delivery has aided in the development of better roads, says the Washington Star. The buggy was a benefit to highways. A road good enough for motored horsemen and horsemen, as so many of our predecessors traveled, was not good enough for a buggy. Then the bicycle improved the roadways. A highway good enough for a bicycle, and thousands of wheelmen rolling through the country did campaign work for the betterment of roads. They told the country folk, and insisted on it, too, that their roads were not as good as some others. This was missionary work, because it is a phenomenon of country life that a man always thinks the road he lives on is very good or at least not so bad as some others.

As the bicycle helped along the good cause, so will the automobile or the traction car. Automobiles want better roads. Every farmer should help a little by using broad tread wheels. These wheels not only do not rut the roads, but help to maintain them. A broad tread wheel ought to bear more weight without strain than one with a narrow tire. There is no more friction in the use of a broad tire on a smooth road than in the use of a narrow tire on a rough one. A committee of automobilists, reporting recently on New York roads, said:

"It is worse than useless to create expensive and valuable highways only to have them cut to pieces by the use of narrow tires, as now used for the hauling of heavy loads in this state. When you have got a good thing, it costs money, and you must take care of it and change your methods to maintain it. Wide tires are of the greatest value in preserving ordinary dirt roads."

HIGHWAY ACROSS COUNTRY

The Macadamized Road From New York to Chicago.

The movement for the building of a macadamized highway from New York to Chicago is certainly deserving of success, says the Cleveland Leader. Anything that is designed to improve the country roads of any part of the United States ought to be encouraged, for the greatest obstacle in the way of the successful development of the agricultural regions of the country today is the difficulty experienced in traveling over the highways in certain seasons of the year.

The movement for good roads was given considerable impetus several years ago, when a great army of wheel riders began to clamor for improvements in the highways, and much was accomplished in various sections of the country through the efforts of the wheelmen's organization. The craze for bicycle riding has abated, however, and one force in the good roads movement has been lost.

The men back of the New York-Chicago highway project are, of course, interested in automobiles, either as manufacturers or users of horseless vehicles, and they cannot be said to be free from an interested motive. That should make no difference, however. The contemplated improvement would be of great benefit to the country, and if ways and means can be provided the project should be carried through.

Fields country ought some day to have as good country roads as are to be found in France, Germany and other European countries in which the building of highways has been carried on scientifically for many years.

HINTS FOR FARMERS

Rye as a Cover Crop.

In reply to the inquiry of a Pennsylvania correspondent about the use of rye I would say it will undoubtedly serve a most excellent purpose for a cover crop under certain conditions. It is not to be recommended for all purposes, particularly on land that is deficient in nitrogen. It should be borne in mind that rye will add practically no plant food to the soil when turned under in the spring as a green manuring crop. On the other hand, leguminous crops will probably add something to the store of plant food already in the soil. It is true that rye when turned under as a green manuring crop may materially aid the succeeding crop indirectly. If the crop is too alkaline, the plowing under of a considerable amount of green rye in the spring will tend to neutralize the soil. The decomposition of the rye in the soil would also tend to liberate the plant food that is in the soil. The rye, however, will not add directly to the store of plant food. Some of the vetches or crimson clover would be preferred for the effect that is desired. Rye is hardy, quick growing and will endure the rigors of the winter well and on this account is oftentimes highly prized as a cover crop. The purposes for which the cover crop is desired should determine whether rye is best suited or not.—Professor G. C. Watson, Pennsylvania State College.

Coal as Corn.

Already talk is current of burning coal in Kansas on account of the high price of coal and the large crop of corn. This talk may be taken with a considerable grain of salt. It is not unlikely that corn which will grade contract will bring a pretty fair price in the market this winter, as reports from the northern section of the corn belt, including Iowa and Nebraska, kept highways constitute a theme which has engaged the attention of many more persons in the last decade than in any previous one. Improved highways have promoted the extension of rural free delivery, and this delivery has aided in the development of better roads, says the Washington Star. The buggy was a benefit to highways. A road good enough for motored horsemen and horsemen, as so many of our predecessors traveled, was not good enough for a buggy. Then the bicycle improved the roadways. A highway good enough for a bicycle, and thousands of wheelmen rolling through the country did campaign work for the betterment of roads. They told the country folk, and insisted on it, too, that their roads were not as good as some others. This was missionary work, because it is a phenomenon of country life that a man always thinks the road he lives on is very good or at least not so bad as some others.

Shun the Hoof Burner.

That odor of burned hoofs which one gets in passing a blacksmith shop is an offense to the nostrils, and the cause of it should be an offense to any one who has respect for the horse. This burning of the hoofs every time the animal is shod is a lazy or incompetent man's makeshift for fitting the shoes, and the practice is on a par with the use of enflaming fluid in milk to avoid thorough washing of the cans. Now and then a blacksmith may be found with enough common sense and mechanical genius to fit a shoe properly without burning the hoof. We would go several miles out of our way to have work done by him.—Rural New Yorker.

Limbs and Phosphoric Acid.

Strong lime and acid phosphate be applied to a field the same season? The man who knows only pure chemistry will be quick to say that it should not. The lime would cause the soluble phosphoric acid to revert and become insoluble. But the Ohio station tested the matter in the field, and the half plows receiving the lime and acid phosphate have better clover and grass than the half plows receiving phosphate alone or lime alone. Others have got similar results, and thus again are our greatest obligations due only to those scientists broad enough to make the field a part of their laboratory in soil investigations.

Fix Up For Winter.

It is better to have everything in good condition than to have to make repairs when weather conditions force it. All leaky roofs should be attended to first, for they are costly, as they cause destruction and loss in crops and other conditions. Broken pipes in the stables, loose boards, sagging doors, sagging roofs and sagging floors should be fixed up before winter sets in.

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should all now be promptly attended to. There is nothing like having everything in perfect condition when it becomes necessary to house the stock and store the crops.

Dry Fruit Seeds.

The seeds of all fruits should not be allowed to become very dry before planting, but they need not be kept wet. They are the better for fall planting, but may be stratified or soaked with moist earth and kept over winter in perfect condition. When early spring comes, they should be planted in good garden soil, about one inch deep, and in rows that will allow good tillage. The seeds may be sent by mail or express in a reasonably dry state to any part of this country.

The Apple Crop.

The New England Homestead estimates this year's apple crop at 43,000,000 barrels against 27,000,000 barrels last year. The quality is rather unsatisfactory in the central and western states, but in New England better than last year. The New York crop is reported as large. This is contrary to general reports from that state, which indicate that the crop there is spotted—in some sections large and in others decidedly deficient.

A CHRISTMAS GREETING

A Poem of the Yuletide

SONG for old Christmas,
For jolly old Christmas,
The monarch of merriment, fun
and good cheer!
Let all the bells chime
Ring out with ringing
For Christmas, good Christmas, King
Christmas is here!

Pile up the log fire
Still higher and higher;
He loves the bright blaze of a wide open
hearth.
No shadow of sadness
Must darken our gladness,
For Christmas, blithe Christmas, now
rules the broad earth.

The stars are all twinkling
As if they were drinking
Time out of eternal champagne that he
brings.
The winds shout in chorus:
"Long may he reign our king,
Good Christmas, King Christmas, the
greatest of kings!"



"HAIL TO KING CHRISTMAS!"
O'er snow piles, high drifted,
His throne is set, and he, the King,
His mantle is pinned by the North Polar
star.
And down the dim ages
Saints, sinners and angels
Cry, "Hail to King Christmas, who rules
near and far!"
His brows wreathed with holly,
Pat, pat, and jolly,
He wields the proud scepter no monarch
can boast.
O'er realms that are boundless
And depths that are soundless
For he, mighty Christmas, alone rules the
roast!
Then plump he the purses
Of all whom these verses
May reach, with the tidings of jolly
good cheer.
Their purses be many,
But their hearts be one—only once in
a year.
—Almeida Carey in Philadelphia Ledger.

A Golden Rule of Agriculture:

Be good to your land and your crop will be good. Plenty of

Potash

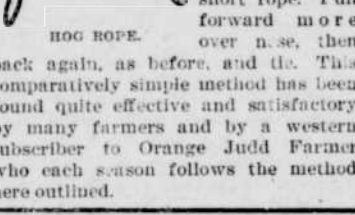


Bright's Disease.

The largest sum ever paid for a prescription, changed hands in San Francisco August 30th, 1901. The transfer involved coin and stock \$112,500 and was paid by a party of business men for a specific for Bright's disease and diabetes, hitherto incurable diseases. They commenced the serious investigation of the specific November 15th, 1900. The interviewed source of the cure and tried it out on its merits by putting over three dozen cases on the treatment and watching them. They are got physicians to name chronic, incurable cases and administered it with the physicians for judges. Up to August 25th, eighty-seven percent of the test cases were either well or progressing favorably. Those being but thirteen percent of failures, the parties were satisfied and closed the transaction. The proceeds of the investigating committee and the clinical reports of the test cases were published and will be mailed free on application. Address John J. Feltton Company, 420 Montgomery Street San Francisco, California.

Handling a Mix Box.

An easy way for one man to handle a large box is by means of a three-eighths inch rope ten feet long. Cut off three feet and tie a loop in each end, as shown in the cut. The remaining seven feet tie to the center of the short rope between the loops. Place the loops over the hind feet of the box and draw the long rope between the front feet and over the nose, then back again through the short rope. Pull forward more over nose, then back again, as before, and so. This comparatively simple method has been found quite effective and satisfactory by many farmers and by a western subscriber to Orange Judd Farmer who each season follows the method here outlined.



SOUTHERN PACIFIC

TIME TABLE

CORVALLIS MAIL-DAILY

7:30 a. m. to Portland, Ar. 5:50 p. m.
11:30 a. m. to Corvallis, Ar. 12:14 p. m.
1:25 p. m. to Corvallis, Ar. 2:50 p. m.
At Albany and Corvallis connect with trains of Oregon Central and Eastern railroads.

DALLAS PASSENGER-DAILY, EX SUNDAY

4:00 a. m. to Portland, Ar. 12:00 p. m.
7:20 p. m. to Dallas, Ar. 11:40 p. m.

YAMHILL DIVISION:

Passenger depot of 4th Street street
ALBANY FREIGHT-TWICE WEEKLY
Leave S. P. at Albany, Ar. Arrive 2:30 p. m.
Leave 8:30 p. m. to Albany, Ar. Arrive 8:50 a. m.
Leave 8:50 a. m. to Albany, Ar. Arrive 9:10 a. m.

Corvallis & Eastern Railroad.

TIME CARD NO. 2.

No. 2 for Yaguina:
Leaves Albany 12:45 p. m.
Leaves Corvallis 2:00 p. m.
Arrives Yaguina 6:25 p. m.
No. 1 returning:
Leaves Yaguina 6:45 a. m.
Leaves Corvallis 11:30 a. m.
Arrives Albany 12:15 p. m.
No. 3 for Detroit:
Leaves Albany 7:00 p. m.
Arrives Detroit 12:05 p. m.
No. 4 from Detroit:
Leaves Detroit 12:45 a. m.
Arrives Albany 5:35 a. m.
Trains 1 and 4 arrive in Albany in time to connect with the S. P. south bound train, as well as giving two or three hours in Albany before departure of S. P. north bound train.

Train No. 2 connects with the S. P. trains at Corvallis and Albany giving direct service to Newport and adjacent beaches.

Train 3 for Detroit, Breitenbush and other mountain resorts leaves Albany at 7:00 p. m. after the arrival of S. P. south bound train from Portland reaching Detroit at 12:00 p. m.

For further information apply to EDWIN STONE, manager, J. TURNER, agent, Albany, H. H. CRONISE, agent, Corvallis.

Citation.

In the county court of the state of Oregon for the county of Polk, do hereby certify that the undersigned of Alice L. V. Harris, Bernice Irene Harris, and Elmer Warren Harris, minors—order.

It appearing from the petition of Angie W. Harris, guardian of the person and estate of Alice L. V. Harris, Bernice Irene Harris, and Elmer Warren Harris, minors, that it would be beneficial that the interests of said minors should be ascertained.

IT IS THEREFORE ORDERED THAT the next day of said minors, to-wit: Alice L. V. Harris, Bernice Irene Harris, and Elmer Warren Harris, be and they are, to appear before the court on said day.

At the hour of 10 o'clock, a. m., to show cause, if any they can, why such sale should not be ordered.

Dated this 2nd day of December, 1902.

J. E. SIBLEY,

Judge of the Probate Court.

FOR THE CHILDREN

How One Man Chooses Boys.

A gentleman who has charge of 200 boys in a large department store likes to talk about boys.

"How do you choose your boys?" was asked.

"My first question is, 'Where is the boy?' You see, it all depends upon the boy himself. You can judge the boy better from his appearance, his manner, his dress and the way he comes into an office than from any description of him. Character shows forth in little things; you can't hide it. I take boys by what you might almost term first impressions. I have 'sized him up' before he enters the office, the respectful and self-respectful way in which he meets my look and questioning, giving me an idea of his bringing up and the stuff that is in him. As to appearance, I look at once for these things: Polished shoes, clean clothes and clean finger nails. Good clothes are not requisites. A boy's clothes may be ragged, his shoes may have holes in them, yet his appearance may still give evidence of a desire to be neat. I will not employ a cigarette smoker if I know it. As for reference, a boy's teacher is the best reference that he can have. The recommendation which a good boy in our employ gives a boy applying for a position always receives marked consideration.

"A cash boy's first advance is to stock boy, office boy or cadet. A stock boy attends to the work in whatever stock he is in. A cadet is a general utility boy. An office boy works around some one of the offices of the house. We promote according to merit, length of service or combined. Whenever possible we try to give our oldest employees preference, but if another boy who has not been here as long as another shows greater fitness for a vacancy in justice to the house and the boy he gets it. A cash boy gets \$2.50 a week; when he has been here three months \$3.00, or if he has shown marked ability \$3.50.—Exchange.

Mule and Thoroughbred Horse.

[A fable.]

A thoroughbred Arab horse and a mule were locked together for a night in the same stable. The mule could do nothing but complain of everything. "How stupid these stables are!" he exclaimed. "What a wretched building this is, and what rotten straw to lie upon! And the fodder, too—why, it is not fit for asses!"

Thus he went on finding fault with one thing and then another, while his companion, the thoroughbred steed, uttered not a murmur or complaint, but seemed quite content with what had fallen to his lot.

Moral—Mark ye, my friends, among mankind as well as animals, true gentility is ever content and noble. Be assured that we may always recognize the traits of an ill bred person if such a one is constantly grumbling and discontented with his lot.—H. Berkeley Score in Chatterbox.

Don't Overdo Pleasure.

It seems impossible to impress it upon the average small boy and girl that there is actually more enjoyment in eating slowly and taking small mouthfuls than in gulping down food in enormous "chunks" and swallowing as far as possible the process of mastication, that there is more pleasure in playing ball at the rate of one game or two each day than in playing all day long for a week or two, going to bed cross and exhausted every night and wearying of the sport before the vacation is half gone, and that there is, generally speaking, more solid "fun" in not overdoing a pleasure than there is in rushing into it at such a rate that the young rioters "tear it to tatters" and themselves, too, in a painfully short time—New York Times.

The Song of the Fire.

Now, hush, pretty flames, and leap no more.
For the winter's day at last is o'er.
The children are fast asleep in bed;
Then sink to a rosy, glowing red,
With never an upward spark to fly
From the silent embers that fade and die.
Your work is done, so put out your light;
Glean little flames, good night, good night!

Hush! The world is all asleep,
And the little sparks that peep
Down the chimneyport to see
Where the little sparks can be
Twinkle softly in the sky,
Whispering a lullaby.

—Constance M. Lowe.

Names of Japanese Girls.

Many of the pretty and suggestive titles which the Japanese give to their girls are as charming in English as in Japanese. It is not uncommon for a Japanese girl to bear the name of a flower. On the other hand, however, many girls in Japan bear the names of some domestic utensils, as frying pan or dustbrush. Doubtless this results from the custom common among some people of naming a child for the first object that strikes the eye after the little one has come into the world.

The New Doll.

There was trouble in the nursery. Little Nellie had broken her doll and would not be comforted. That night there was a new arrival in the house, and next day, after many injunctions to be quiet, little Nellie was taken to see her new baby brother. She stood for a minute and gazed in wonder on the little bundle in nurse's arms. Then, toddling around to her