BABY QUIRK'S QUICK CURE

Of Torturing Eczema by Cuticura

When All Else Had Utterly Failed.

"My baby, Owen Herbert Quirk, was afflicted from the age of six weeks with a loathsome running eczema, almost covering his face. I took him to Drs. —— and —— of Victoria Road, Aldershot, and he was treated by them for three months, but got much worse, and was a sickening sight to look at. I saw an advertisement of the Cuticura Remedies, and got the Soap, Ointment and Resolvent.

"We noticed an improvement at once, and within a fortnight the running had ceased and the scales were nearly all dried off, and in a month his face was perfectly clear, not a spot left. I have enclosed photograph of him when he was thirteen months old. He is now two years and four months, and has never had the slightest return of it. I am very grateful for the benefits derived from your remedies, and shall feel it a pleasure to make their value known. For corroboration of this statement you may refer any one to Mrs. Williams, 45 Michaels Road, Aldershot, or Mr. Gunstane, 40 Victoria Road, Aldershot, to whom we recommended the remedies for a skin humour, which they also cured. You are at liberty to do what you like with this statement, as I should like all to know of the value of Cuticura."

WILLIAM HERBERT QUIRK,

No. 1 West End Cottages, Ruywood Road, N. Southampton.

Sold throughout the world. Cuticura Resolvent, 50c. On form of Chocolate Coated Pills, 25c. per vial of 60. Ointment, 50c., Soap, 25c. Depots: London, 27 Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 5 Rue de la Paix; Boston, 137 Columbus Ave. Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Proprietors.

Send for "How to Cure Eczema."

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

Preaching hours at 11 and 7:30.

M. E. CHURCH.

Preaching Sunday morning and evening. Sunday school at 9:45. Epworth league at 6:30. Prayer meeting Thursday evening.—Jas. Moore, pastor.

BAPTIST CHURCH.

Preaching Sunday morning and evening. Sunday school at 10. B. Y. P. U. at 6:30. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening.—J. M. Green, pastor.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Preaching Sunday morning and evening. Sunday school at 10. Christian Endeavor at 6:30. Prayer meeting Thursday evening.—W. T. Wardle, pastor.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

Preaching Sunday morning and evening. Bible school at 10. Senior Christian Endeavor at 6:30. Bible class and prayer meeting Thursday evening.—L. Green, pastor.

EVANGELICAL CHURCH.

Preaching Sunday morning and evening at the Dallas college chapel. Sunday school at 10. Christian Endeavor at 6:30. Prayer meeting Thursday evening.—A. A. Winter, pastor.

From Turin comes now the latest device in street paving, which substitutes for asphalt a kind of parquet of tiles that are made of sand worked up with coal tar pitch. The tiles are laid on a basis of broken limestone and the joints filled in with asphalt. The result, which is cheaper than stone, asphalt or wood and about the same price as macadam, is very durable. It is said to be very elastic and quiet. It has been tested to resist a pressure of 7,500 pounds to the square inch.—London Post.

Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE UNdersigned was on the 28th day of May, 1904, by the county court of Polk county, Oregon, appointed administrator of the estate of F. R. Welder, late of Polk county, Oregon, deceased. All persons holding claims against the said estate are notified to present the same, duly verified as required by law, to the undersigned in Salem, Oregon within six months from the date of this notice.

Dated this 1st day of June, 1904.

Z. J. RIGGS,
Administrator of the estate of F. R. Welder, deceased.

Corvallis and Eastern Railroad.

TIME CARD NO. 24.

No. 2 for Yaquina:
Leaves Albany ..... 12:45 p m
Leaves Corvallis ..... 2:00 p m
Arrives Yaquina ..... 6:20 p m
No. 1 returning:
Leaves Yaquina ..... 6:45 a m
Leaves Corvallis ..... 11:30 a m
Arrives Albany ..... 12:15 p m
No. 3 for Detroit:
Leaves Albany ..... 7:00 a m
Arrives Detroit ..... 12:20 p m
No. 4 from Detroit
Leaves Detroit ..... 1:00 p m
Arrives Albany ..... 5:55 p m

Train No. 1 arrives in Albany in time to connect with the S. P. southbound train, as well as giving two or three hours in Albany before departure of S. P. Northbound train.

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

Train No. 3 for Detroit, Breitenbush and other mountain resorts leaves Albany at 7 a. m. reaching Detroit at about noon, giving ample time to reach the Springs same day.

For further information apply to

EDWIN STONE,
Manager.

T. Cockrell, agent, Albany.
H. H. Cronise, agent, Corvallis.

SITTING HENS.

Proper Way to Care For Biddy When She Becomes Broody.

As spring draws near we are reminded that the time is at hand for arranging the nests and getting everything in readiness for hatching out the broods of little chicks. First of all the nest must be made in a room or shed apart from the house devoted to laying hens. Any out of the way room, closed shed or loft will answer for the purpose, and there the nest should be made. A large, roomy box eighteen inches deep, with an opening in the side large enough to allow the hen to pass in and out at will, should be used. First put a few shovelfuls of dry dirt or sifted coal ashes in the bottom of the box and hollow out in the shape of a nest; then cover with straw or hay and shape it so that the eggs will not roll over on each other. After the hen has shown a desire to sit for a few days take your lantern after dark and gently carry her to the new nest, in which you have already placed a few china nest eggs.

Hold the lantern so that she can see the nest and let her step gently in the box and nestle down. Cover the top of the box and close the opening in front and let her remain confined for a full day. The next night you may remove the covering, place food and water in front of the box and gently lift her off and let her eat and drink. When satisfied, she will return to the nest and will then be ready for the eggs which you intend to put under her.

Should she refuse to return to the nest, as a hen will sometimes, it is useless to try further, and it is better to let her return to the yard and wait until another one gets broody. Sitting hens should be fed on whole corn exclusively. This, together with grit, water and a dust box, should be placed near the nest, and she will need no further care. After the first week she should be dusted well with insect powder and then again about the eighteenth day. If an egg gets broken and the others become fouled wash them in lukewarm water and replace them in nest.

It is better to set two on the same day, and when they hatch give all the chicks to one hen and reset the other. The second batch is usually the more successful, as the hens become more faithful after the first weeks. When the eggs begin to pip do not disturb the hen by lifting her up. Let her remain quiet until the shells begin to crowd the chicks; then reach under her and remove them. Do not take her with the chicks, off the nest until twenty-four hours after they hatch. Nature has supplied them with food, so that what they need most is warmth. More young chicks die from being chilled than from any other cause, and many of those that do not die are stunted and never grow as they should.—Home and Farm.

Advantages of Incubators.

Among the numerous advantages of the incubator over the hen may be mentioned the following: The incubator is always ready for business, while a hen only sits when she feels like it. It is less work to care for an incubator than for a sufficient number of hens to hatch the same number of chickens. The greater the egg capacity used the more time is saved over that required for the care of the hens. The chickens are so much more uniform in size and age that they are more easily cared for, more cheaply fed and present a much more attractive appearance when fitted for the market. Again, chickens hatched in incubators are always free from lice and generally remain so till they are large enough not to be much injured by them, a thing that can rarely be said of hen hatched chickens.

Equally as much can be said of a brooder. It is always ready to receive the chicks, and you do not have to hunt it up at night for fear it might rain and the chicks get chilled. It is always dry and comfortable at any time of the year.—Prairie Farmer.

Double Eggs.

Hens cannot lay two perfect eggs in one day because the hen's body is not capable of releasing sufficient carbonate of lime to furnish two perfect shells. The first growth of the egg in the hen is the yolk. When this reaches maturity it drops into a long membranous canal, known as the oviduct. As it travels through this canal it receives a coating of albumen, which is the white of the egg. As it approaches the mouth of the oviduct it receives a coating of lime, which constitutes the shell. With a full laying hen this operation occurs only every twenty-four hours. Once in awhile, however, due probably to stimulation and overfeeding, the ova, or yolks, are produced so rapidly that two of them drop into the oviduct together. These ova travel together along the passage and receive the white separately, but become inclosed in one shell, and when laid are commonly known as double yolked eggs. Such an egg is in reality a double egg, the white being duplicated as well as the yolk.

Sensitive Eggs.

"An egg in the process of hatching is remarkably sensitive to vibration," says an expert in the breeding of fowls in the Poultry Record. "The rumble of a train or the passage of a wagon along the street will spoil a whole incubator full of eggs if the faintest vibratory wave reaches the apparatus. Even such a little thing as the banging of a door in some other part of the house will destroy the chances of hatching out a brood where care has not been taken to place the incubator beyond the reach of such disturbances. A thunderstorm always gives breeders a scare, as thousands of eggs may be spoiled by a sudden heavy thunderclap. To sneeze or cough in the vicinity of the incubators will sometimes work a disastrous result."

Boys' Ideas of Breath.

An extraordinary essay on "Breath" is quoted as having been written by a schoolboy who has attended a course of lectures on physiology:

"Breath is made of air. We breathe with our lungs, our lights, our livers and our kidneys. If it wasn't for our breath we should die when we slept. Our breath keeps the life a-going through our nose when we are asleep. Folks that stay in a room all day should not breathe. They should wait till they get outdoors. Boys in a room make carbonicide. Carbonicide more dangerous than mad dogs. A lot of soldiers was in a black hole in India, and carbonicide got in that black hole and killed nearly every one there morning.

"Girls kill the breath with corsets and squeeze the diagram. Girls can't run or holler like boys because their diagram is squeezed too much. If I was a girl, I'd rather be a boy, so I could run and holler and have a good big diagram."

Foreign Wares In China.

The Chinese peasant is no longer content to burn bean oil; he wants kerosene. In scores of humble Laos homes I saw American lamps costing 20 rupees apiece, and a magistrate proudly showed me a collection of nineteen of these shining articles. The narrow streets of Canton are brilliant with German and American chandeliers, and myriads of private houses throughout the empire are lighted by foreign lamps. The desire of the Asiatic to possess foreign lamps is equaled only by his passion for foreign clocks. The demand for clocks is insatiable. I counted twenty-seven in the private apartments of the emperor of China and my wife nineteen in the bedroom of the empress dowager, while cheaper ones tick to the delighted wonder of myriads of humbler people. The ambitious Syrian scorns the mud roof of his ancestors and will be satisfied only with the bright red tiles imported from France.—Arthur Judson Brown in Century.

Sheriff's Sale.

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of an execution and order of sale duly issued out of the circuit court of the state of Oregon for the county of Polk, on the 10th day of June, 1904, to me directed, upon a judgment rendered on the 9th day of May, 1904, which judgment is in favor of John I. Montgomery, plaintiff, and against E. H. Watkins and Arthur H. Watkins, defendants, and by which execution I am commanded to sell the following real property of said defendants, as described in said execution, to wit: Beginning at the southwest corner of the donation land claim of T. C. Thorp, Not. No. 6,743, claim No. 55, and running thence south 10 chains, thence west 15.20 chains, thence north 40 chains, thence east 15.20 chains, thence south 30 chains to the place of beginning. Also beginning at the quarter section corner between sections 19 and 20, thence south 20 chains, thence east 14.50 chains, thence north 19.50 chains, thence east 8.03 chains, thence north 50-100 chains, thence west 22.53 chains to the place of beginning, all of said lands being in section 20, township 8 south, range 6 west, of the Willamette meridian in Polk county, Oregon, together with the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging, or in any wise appertaining. Also lot one in block 1 in the town of Falls City (South side), in the county of Polk and state of Oregon, as the same is platted and of record, together with the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging, or in any wise appertaining. Therefore, I will on

Saturday, July 23, 1904,

at the hour of 2 o'clock, p. m., of said day, at the front door of the court house in Dallas, in said Polk county, State of Oregon, sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash in hand, all of the right, title and interest of the said defendants, or either of them, of, in and to said real property, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy said judgment, viz: Three hundred, twenty and 25-100 ($320.25) dollars, with interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum from the 9th day of May, 1904; also thirty-five ($35) dollars as attorney's fee, and the further sum of eleven and 60-100 ($11.60) dollars for costs and disbursements, and the accruing costs upon said writ.

Dated this 24th day of June, 1904.

J. T. FORD,
Sheriff of Polk county, Oregon.

Sheriff's Sale.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT by virtue of an execution and order of sale duly issued out of the circuit court of the state of Oregon for the county of Polk, bearing date the 10th day of June 1904, to me directed, upon a judgment duly rendered on the 9th day of May, 1904, which judgment is in favor of Mrs. John I. Montgomery, plaintiff, and against E. H. Watkins and Arthur H. Watkins, defendants, and by which execution I am commanded to sell the following real property of said defendant, as described in said execution, to-wit: Beginning at the southwest corner of the donation land claim of T. C. Thorp, Not. No. 6743, claim No. 55; and running thence south 10 chains; thence west 15.20 chains; thence north 40 chains; thence east 15.20 chains; thence south 30 chains to place of beginning. Also beginning at the ¼ section corner between sections 19 and 20; thence south 20 chains; thence east 14.50; thence north 19.50 chains; thence east 8.03 chains; thence north 50-100 chains; thence west 22.53 chains to the place of beginning, all of said lands being in section 20, township 8 south, range 6 west of the Willamette meridian, in Polk county, Oregon, together with the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging, or in any wise appertaining. Also lot 1, in block 1, in the town of Falls City (south side), in the county of Polk in the state of Oregon, as the same is platted and of record, together with the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging, or in any wise appertaining, therefore I will on

Saturday, July 23, 1904

at the hour of 1 o'clock, p. m. of said day at the west door of the county court house in Dallas, Polk county, Or., sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash in hand all of the right, title and interest of said defendant, or either of them, of, in and to said real property, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy said judgement, viz: Six hundred, ninety one and ninety-two one hundredths ($691.92) dollars, with interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum from the 9th day of May 1904, also seventy-five ($75) dollars as attorney's fees, and the further sum of ten ($10) dollars for costs and disbursments, and the accruing costs upon said writ.

Dated this 24th day of June, 1904

J. T. FORD,
Sheriff of Polk county.

Sheriff's Sale.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT by virtue of an execution and order of sale duly issued out of the circuit court of the State of Oregon, for Polk county, on the 11th day of June, 1904, to me directed, upon a judgment rendered on the first day of June, 1904, which judgment is in favor of the Washington National Building, Loan and Investment association, a corporation, plaintiff, and against Mary C. Martin, defendant, and by which execution I am commanded to sell the following real property of said defendant, as described in said execution, to-wit: Lot No. two (2) in block No. eleven (11) in Leven's La Creole Homestead addition to the town of Dallas, in Polk county, Oregon. Therefore, I will on

Saturday, July 23, 1904,

at the hour of 3 o'clock, p. m. of said day, at the front door of the Court House in Dallas, in said Polk County, state of Oregon, sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash in hand, I t e i ht title and it rest of said defendant, of, in and to said real property, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy said judgment, viz: Six hundred, fifty-three and 50-100 ($653.50) dollars, with interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum from the first day of June, 1904, also one hundred ($100) dollars as attorney's fee, and sixteen ($16) dollars for costs and disbursements, and the accruing costs upon said writ.

Dated at Dallas, Oregon, June 24, 1904.

J. T. FORD,
Sheriff of Polk County Oregon.

NEW SHORT STORIES

In the "Mountings."

Professor George Lincoln Burr of Cornell, who toured New England last summer on his bicycle in order to gather facts about witchcraft, is an authority on the history of superstition and persecution, and he is also an indefatigable wheelman. Professor Burr, with his bicycle, has penetrated many primitive and secluded parts of the United States.

From these journeys he returns with little stories that are now quaint, now strange, now humorous. A story of the latter sort concerns a visit to Tennessee.

"I arrived one night at a mountaineer's cabin," said the professor, "and asked for shelter for the night. The good people were very hospitable. They gave me a comfortable bed and an excellent meal.

"While I was eating the meal my host watched me narrowly, to see that I had everything I wanted. He kept ordering his wife to fill my glass, to bring me more bread, etc. Finally, when I began to eat a piece of apple pie, he exclaimed in an indignant tone:

"'Jane, why don't you bring the gentleman a knife? Don't you see him here trying to eat his pie with a fork?'"

An Improvement Suggested.

The late John R. Procter, the president of the civil service commission, was a student of the University of Pennsylvania in 1863 and 1864, and an old Pennsylvania man said of him recently:

"Procter was a great walker in his college days. He liked nothing better than to set out early on a frosty morning and to walk twenty-five or thirty

"FAITH, AN' I DO THAT."

miles through the country. He would start alone, as a rule, but if he fell in with a teamster, a laborer, a tramp—any one—he was well pleased. He would bring home many an odd bit of talk that he had gathered in this way.

"I remember how he once met an Irishman on the road to Norristown. He and the Irishman plodded along together a matter of six or seven miles. They stopped and read each milestone, as walkers always do, and Procter said:

"'I think that milestones cheer a road up wonderfully, don't you?'

"'Faith, an' I do that,' said the Irishman. 'I find them a great comfort. It would be an improvement, though, if they was nearer one another, wouldn't it?'"

The Law of Averages.

General James Longstreet, the last lieutenant general of the Confederate army, who died on Jan. 2, 1904, took a bride of twenty-two when he was seventy-seven years old. A Georgian who was at the imperial when the warrior's death was announced told this story of the old general:

"One of the cheerful busybodies of Gainesville took the general to task for marrying such a young woman. Longstreet listened good humoredly, and finally the old neighbor demanded:

"'Gen'ral, what you got to say for yo'self?'

"'I b'lieve in the law of averages,' replied the general, with a twinkle in his eye. 'Miss Dorich is twenty-two, an' I'm seventy-seven, so we'll average under fifty. Now, Jedge, that's as straight as a problem in Euclid.'"

Tribute to a Mother.

The late Sir John Blundell Maple was never tired of telling his friends how much he owed to his mother. He used to say, "She was the cleverest woman I ever knew," and he often related the advice she gave him when as a boy he thought of being called to the bar. "If ever you were to become lord chancellor," she said, "you would have reached the end of all things in that profession. You would have such and such an income and such and such a position, which are already known to you. But if you go into business there is no limit to your opportunities." The boy chose his father's business and, as he often said, never forgot his mother's advice.—Exchange.

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CIRCULATION DEPARTMENT

THE SKIN LIKE A SPONGE

Some of the most stubborn diseases enter into the system through the pores of the skin. Like a sponge, it absorbs poisons of various kinds, which are taken up by the little blood-vessels beneath the surface of the body, and emptied into the great current of the blood. The juices of **poison oak** and other noxious wild plants percolate through the skin like water through a sponge, are taken into the circulation, breaking out afresh each season, and lingering on for years unless antidoted and driven out of the system.

Dye Poisoning among the employes of dye houses, and from wearing colored under-clothing and hosiery, is of frequent occurrence and dangerous to health, causing boils and sores and other eruptions.

Workers in lead, brass and other metals ars often poisoned by the chemicals and acids used in polishing, and the dust and filings settling upon the skin; and which find their way through the pores into the blood, followed by inflammation, swelling and the most obstinate sores.

POISON OAK AND ITS EFFECTS.

Over fifteen years ago I was poisoned with Poison Oak. I tried remedy after remedy without getting relief. Sores broke out over my body and on my tongue, affecting the lining of my mouth. Finally, about a year ago my doctor told me to try S. S. S., which I did. After taking three bottles all the sores disappeared, and I have not been bothered since, and I feel much indebted to your valuable medicine for so prompt and complete a cure. I am certain that S. S. S. will do all that is claimed for it in blood diseases.

Danville, Ky. CON. O'BRYAN.

Blood Poison, the vilest of all human diseases, is often contracted through shaking the hand or handling the clothing or other articles used by one infected with this dangerous poison. The deadly virus finding its way through the pores of the skin, contaminates the blood and produces fearful ulcers, eruptions and blotches.

SSS

The diseases that enter the system by absorption or through the pores are as deep-seated and dangerous as any brought on by internal causes, and cannot be reached by washes, salves, soaps or other external remedies. The blood must be purified and a healthy circulation established before getting permanently rid of the disease. S. S. S. acts upon the blood, ridding it of the original poison and restoring it to a healthy, normal condition.

S. S. S. is guaranteed entirely vegetable, an unrivaled blood purifier and the best of all tonics. With all impurities removed from the blood, the sores and eruptions disappear from the skin. Write us should you desire medical advice or any information about your case; this will cost you nothing.

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A high-class preparation for the hair. Keeps the hair soft and glossy and prevents splitting at the ends. Cures dandruff and always restores color to gray hair.

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The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

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Bears the Signature of
Chas. H. Fletcher.

The Kind You Have Always Bought
In Use For Over 30 Years.
THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

Dressed In a Hurry.

John Sharp Williams, the Democratic leader of the house, and Judge Tate of Georgia used to have adjoining rooms at the Metropolitan hotel. One night Williams was hurriedly dressing to go to a dinner. He had a hard wrestle with his collar and another with his tie. Finally he had the one buttoned and the other tied, and he threw on his coat and went into Tate's room.

"Judge," said Williams, "how do I look?"

Tate surveyed Williams carefully.

"Really, John," he said finally, "I think you would look much better if you would put your trousers on."

BRIGHT'S DISEASE.

The largest sum ever paid for a prescription changed hands in San Francisco, August 30, 1901. The transfer involved in 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 15, 1900. They interviewed scores of the cured and tried it out on its merits by putting over three dozen cases on the treatment and watching them. They also got physicians to name chronic, incurable cases, and administered it with the physicians for judges. Up to August 25th 87 per cent of the test cases were either well or progressing favorably.

There being but thirteen per cent of failures, the parties were satisfied and closed the transaction. The proceedings of the investigating committee and the clinical reports of the test cases were published and will be mailed free on application. Address John J Fulton company, 409 Washington street, San Francisco, California.

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For detailed information of tickets berth reservations, etc., call or write to Alder street wharf, Portland, Or.

H. G. CAMPBELL, Manager.

FOR YOUNG FOLKS

THE KALEIDOSCOPE.

How Any Bright Boy May Make This Interesting Toy.

By following these directions any bright boy or girl will be able to make that most interesting of toys, a kaleidoscope.

Leave two small strips of looking glass with their long sides against one another at an angle of 60 degrees and join them with the help of a small piece of linen and glue. The third side of the triangle is formed by a strip of black cardboard of the same length

THE KALEIDOSCOPE.

and width as the pieces of looking glass. When these three pieces are glued together (see Fig. 1) a paper tube a trifle longer than the strips of looking glass has to be made, wide enough to admit the triangle of looking glass. Close one end of the tube with paper and make an opening in the center to look through, while on the other end of the tube you insert a round piece of common window glass and fasten it.

Strew all sorts of small objects such as fine gravel, pieces of colored glass, etc., on this round piece of glass and place a second round piece of glass over it in such a way that the small bodies have sufficient space to move freely. After everything is in order and well dried, look through the opening on the other end of the tube and you will see the beautiful patterns. Every time the kaleidoscope is turned the figures vary in form, and the results are beautiful.

SHADOW PICTURES.

The Puzzling One That Mary Drew of Her Brother Phil.

It isn't very easy to learn to draw, is it? And yet there's one kind of drawing that seems to come natural to boys and girls.

It is done on walls. You get some one to stand still so that the sun throws a shadow on the wall, and then you outline the shadow with chalk.

A certain little girl named Mary drew a picture of her brother Phil that way one day. And what do you think? Another girl came along at recess and said it was the teacher's picture, and she would tell the teacher and the teacher would be angry.

"Indeed, it isn't," cried Mary, "it's my brother."

"It doesn't look like him, then," said Helen, "and its the image of teacher, only you've made her nose crooked!"

Other boys and girls gathered round, and most of them agreed with Helen. Poor Mary would have liked to cry, she was so troubled.

Suddenly Phil spoke up:

"I'll tell you what," he said, "you come here at twenty minutes before nine tomorrow and I'll show you whether it's my picture or not—that is, if the sun shines."

The sun did shine next morning, and quite a little crowd of boys and girls waited for Phil and Mary.

What a shout there was when Phil's shadow glided along the wall and fitted neatly into Mary's chalk outline.

Mary was rosy with delight, and Helen said nothing, being very much ashamed of herself that she had doubted Mary's word.—Exchange.