

FOR THE CHILDREN

Round Shoulders. Among the most common deformities of the day is one that with care and attention can be remedied. It is the round shouldered or stooping habit. Many boys show this tendency to stoop while in the narrow chested it is marked to a painful degree. And yet by raising oneself leisurely from the toes in a perpendicular position several times a day this deformity can be easily remedied. To do this properly one must be in a perfect upright position, the arms dropped at the side, the heels well together and the toes forming an angle of forty-five degrees. The rise should be made very slowly and from the balls of both feet, and the descent should be accomplished in the same way, without swaying the body out of its perpendicular line. This habit is not an easy one, but, like every other thing, may be accomplished by patience. It can be modified, too, by standing first on one leg, then on the other. Indulging and raising the chest at the same time forms a part of the exercise and if persevered in will ultimately show an increased chest measurement, development of lung power, and erect figure.

Fortunes in Months. Perhaps truth reigns under the months. This is a way to tell fortunes. The girl born in January will be a prudent housewife, we are told; good natured, but inclining to melancholy. February—Tender and affectionate, a wife and tender mother. March—A chatterbox, fit to storm and green to quarrels. April—Pretty, dainty, inconsistent and not given to study. May—Handsome in person and contented and happy in spirit. June—Gay, impetuous and will marry early. July—Fair to look upon, but sulky temper and jealous. August—Amiable, practical and will marry rich. September—Discreet, affable and generally beloved. October—Pretty, coquettish and often times unhappy without cause. November—Liberal, kind, amiable and thoughtful for others. December—Well proportioned, gay, fond of novelty and inclined to be extravagant.—Chicago News.

Old Resemblances. Every boy—and every girl, too, for that matter—has noticed the likeness that a coconut bears to a monkey's skull and face, but there are many queer resemblances in nature. The meat of an English walnut, for instance, is almost exactly like the human brain, plums and black cherries are like the human eye, almonds like the nose and an open oyster and shell an almost perfect likeness of the human ear. The shape of a man's body may be traced in the muskmelon, the open hand in growing scrub willows and celery and the human heart in the plant and German turnips. Many of the mechanical devices of the present day are based on patterns furnished by nature. The rooting hog suggests the plow; the butterfly, the door hinge the frog stool, the umbrella; the duck the ship, the fungus growth on trees the bracket.

Boy Inventors. It may not be generally known that many of our greatest inventors began their work when mere lads in their early teens. Marconi, the famous inventor of wireless telegraphy, was but fourteen when he set up his first crude apparatus, in which tin biscuit boxes held important places. At sixteen Samuel Compton began work on the spinning mule, which he perfected before he was nineteen. Eli Whitney conceived the idea for the cotton gin when he was only thirteen. Sir John Brown was a lad of sixteen when he invented in his mind the coal-plate spring for railway trucks, an invention which made him immensely rich later years.

The Toss of a Coin. Representative Gillespie of Texas, whose resolution asking for information concerning the community of interests of the Pennsylvania, Baltimore and Ohio and other railroads was passed by the house, came to congress the first time on the toss of a coin, says the New York World. He is from the Twelfth district and first served in the Forty-eighth congress. There were three candidates for the nomination. Several thousand ballots were taken. Finally it was decided to break the deadlock by the toss of a coin. The third man was eliminated on the first toss, and Gillespie won the second toss and the nomination.

What the Children Did. A little girl attending one of the public schools in Paris had to stay at home and nurse the baby whenever her mother went out to work. The school children took up a collection and pledged themselves to pay the mother as much as she could earn in order to enable her to stay at home and send the child to school.

Teddy's Sentinel. Last night I woke up in the dark. All shivering in my bed. For fear a giant would come in. And roar, "I want you, Teddy." My sword was the nursery. My shield and helmet, too. And, all defenseless as I was, "Death, what could I do?" "Well, at once I said, "I was safe. As happy as a lark. Because way down in front yard I heard old Rover bark. And then I knew that I was safe. The giant I never saw. To see touch a pillow fence. With Rover watching there!

SELECTIONS

SLEEP IN THE FRESH AIR. Of Benefit to Well People as Well as to Coercitives. Almost everybody gets out of bed in the morning and goes to work or to school, and there is something unwholesome, unhealthy and very harmful about night air. This is the indirect cause of a large proportion of sickness and death. Too little fresh air and too much heat and light are the causes of most of the common ills that flesh is heir to. In cold weather the most people in the temperate zone sleep with their windows shut or open barely a crack. The house or room is heated by stoves, furnaces or other unwholesome agencies, compelling one to breathe bad air over and over again. For these people to turn off the heat and open the windows and sleep in plenty of fresh air and they shudder and say, "I had my death of cold, that were true. How is it that a few are emancipated and run down consumptive, with one foot in the grave, can peacefully sleep out doors in zero weather and with benefit to others?" While the fresh air treatment of consumption has been recommended as a remedy for several years, it is only within two or three years that the public has realized that it is by no means always necessary for the consumptive to consume the fresh air of some other relatively high and dry altitude, but that they can get fresh air by living out doors in their own locality. It is only by sleeping with the windows open in the fresh air, but it does not seem to have entered the mind of the average person that the fresh air which is such an invigorator of the body, and which how much more mental and beneficial to health and strength than the best possible indoor atmosphere, is the best possible indoor atmosphere for the consumptive. I cannot speak too strongly on this subject. Of course, people who are not accustomed to fresh air should not make the change too suddenly. They should gradually accustom themselves to more and more air until they feel that it is absolutely pure and fresh air. An Allendale Physician in Good Housekeeping.

Holding For a Rise. To hold stocks for a rise requires thorough knowledge of the property represented, certainly that its merits are such as to carry it generally to a higher value, and a mind sufficiently serene and firm to witness undisturbed the ebb and flow of market prices. It is by this policy of patience and surety that the Rothschilds and others have made great fortunes by holding up stocks when they were cheap and awaiting the progress of the years to give them value. How much can sometimes be made in the way may be judged from the fact that an investor who had put \$38,375, including commissions, into 1,000 shares of American Smelting company stock when it was selling for \$37 1/2 in Oct. or 1913, would have been able to realize \$127,000, or a profit of \$120,000, in November, 1915. Yet it is doubtful if one man in America outside of original holders, who were rewarded by market fluctuations, and the patience and foresight to pursue this course.—Charles C. Conant in Atlantic.

A New High Kite Record. Meteorologists are interested in second observations at high altitudes by means of kites, and lately at the aeronautical observatory at Lindenberg, Prussia, a record for height was made, a kite being sent up to an altitude of 21,100 feet. This was accomplished by sending up six kites attached to each other by the use of a length of wire line approximating 3/4 of a mile in length. The instruments carried by the kite recorded a minimum temperature of -13 degrees F., as compared with 41 degrees F. at the earth's surface. At the maximum altitude the wind blew at a rate of fifty-six miles per hour as compared with eighteen miles per hour at the surface. This maximum altitude exceeds by nearly 1,100 feet the previous record made by M. T. de Bort in the Baltic sea flying his kite from a Danish gunboat.—Harper's Weekly.

Dreadful Burial Ceremony. A Swiss traveler, Paul Brun, who has returned from two and a half years' travels among the savage tribes of the Congo, describes in his recently published journal the dreadful burial ceremony of a chief of the man eating Rakete. The body is set in a chamber hollowed in the side of a deep ditch, into which young girls are thrown, their arms and legs broken with a club in the tomb. With the chief are cats and fowls, together with his weapons, and especially his gun, which is broken to save it from theft. The earth is then filled in and his wives and slaves are slain over the grave.

Chinese Horsemen. There is one respect in which, according to a correspondent, Japanese can teach the Chinese nothing in a military way, and that is in respect to the cavalry. The Chinese have horses as good as any known in the world, and are born horsemen, who have nothing to learn from Europe or America. The Japanese are notably deficient in horsemanship.

Vegetarian Footwear. The London Vegetarian Messenger complains of two without number of the sole of shoes of thalata, which is made of animal and human excreta is used for soles and linings of American shoes for the eyes, etc. and thalata.

Count Carpi and His Daughter

When as a result of the Franco-Prussian war the Germans moved their territory westward a part of the border line was the river Moselle. The city of Nancy is on the French side of the river and is only 150 miles from Paris. Very naturally the French on one side and the Germans on the other have done a good deal of fortifying, and now keep a considerable force either on the border or within a short distance. One morning, France Villiers, a young French lieutenant of artillery, was inspecting the guns on a fort near Nancy when a white haired old gentleman very carefully dressed, with a young lady hanging affectionately to his arm, strode toward the lieutenant and stopped him while he made his inspection. "Good day," said the old man. "I very much like to inquire what you do." Then, turning to the girl he said in Italian, "Daughter, ask him what he does." The girl proceeded to tell the lieutenant that her father had been a leader in his younger days in the Italian army and took an interest in the changes in warfare, especially in arms, since 1871 years ago.

Villiers returned the bewitching glance Simorina Blanca gave him and proceeded to explain to her father the manner of loading and firing the gun and the kind of ammunition used. The old man was greatly interested in and profoundly astonished at the wonderful change in weapons since he had fought against Garibaldi in 1849. "I loved my other guns and various kinds of ammunition," some of which was a new toy of course the young lady acted as interpreter. Villiers was talking through her to the old man and to her through his own and her eyes, there being two distinct topics of conversation, war and love. She held her soft hand on one of the big guns, and it was like the touch of a kitten's paw. Then she started back as if she had handled a miniature volcano. "Here comes the officer of the day," said Villiers audibly. "Please walk on, and I will join you after he has passed. We are not permitted to give any information on military matters to any one." The young lady seemed to have difficulty in making her father understand the reason for the request. He evidently could not see why he should not be given the information above-mentioned. Whereupon Villiers explained that the German government kept a swarm of spies busy all the while trying to gain information of the French improvements in arms, ammunition, movements of troops and increase of fortifications. The old gentleman at this declined to accept any further information and, being tired, sat down on a bench. His daughter, not so sensitive, strolled along the parapet with the officer with a view to seeing more interesting sights.

"Simorina," he said as soon as they were out of hearing, "I have been delighted, thrilled, with your presence here. May I not have the honor, the exquisite pleasure, of calling on you?" "My father is very old fashioned," she replied. "He will not consent to my receiving any one who is not noble. He always says Count Carpi's daughter must not associate with any but of her own kind." "I must see you again. We are to get in a new kind of projectile tonight, put in secretly that the Germans may not get hold of it. Will you not induce your father to come and examine it?" "I will try," replied the girl, blushing and longing for his hand.

At 11 o'clock that evening Count Carpi and his daughter were admitted into the fort, being passed by the guard at Lieutenant Villiers' order and witnessed the storing of thousands of shells. Count Carpi was very much interested by the fuse of one of them being cautioned by the lieutenant not to show it to any one, since his giving it might cause him to be shot for treason. The old man put his hand on his heart and declared that he would sooner be shot himself than permit any one to see it. By midnight the work of storing the shells was finished, and the count and his daughter departed, the latter promising to communicate with Villiers at the earliest opportunity.

The next morning Lieutenant Villiers was engaged with his guns on the parapet when, looking out upon a bridge, he saw an old man and a girl walking toward German territory. The pair were Count Carpi and Blanca. The lieutenant smiled. The pair proceeded to the headquarters of the officer in command of the district and were admitted to his presence. "Well, Bellosa," said the officer, "what did you gather?" "We learned from a simpleton about the guns on the fort and last night witnessed the storing of a new kind of shell. Just got it. It is the fuse used in something lately devised—a wonderful invention." He handed the fuse to the officer, who glanced at it, then threw it in his face.

"You old fool," he said, "that belongs to an antique pattern of shell, and they were doubtless getting them out of the way. They evidently got on to you and fooled you. Well, I think you had better go back to your bake shop. You know more about macaroni than artillery. And you," turning to the girl, "had better work yourself up for the future. You might pick up some valuable." Many people—principally Italians—were continually trying to get hold of the German government that Lieutenant Villiers suspected the pair at once and chose to have the law with them. SUREN B. LOWRIE.

BREVITIES

THE HALL OF FAME. Charles L. Jones of East Lebanon, N. H., aged eighty-four, husked 225 bushels of corn last season. Robert Fallières, the third president of France, was a blacksmith and father, and he is proud of the fact. Frederick W. Morris of New York recently purchased in London a pair of shoes for \$84.75, they were made in London some time between 1823 and 1833.

The Hon. William Moore, chief secretary of Tasmania, who recently received congratulations on his thirty-eighth birthday, is the oldest working minister of the government. Stephen Sanford has given \$15,000 to the Montgomery County (N. Y.) Historical society for the maintenance of Fort Johnson, which was recently presented to the society by General J. Watts de Peyster. L. Masham, one of the most remarkable men of his generation, has just died in London. By his inventive genius he created at least three new industries—combining by machinery, the manufacture of velvet by power loom and the weaving of plush.

James Moorehead, a lifelong Brooklynite, who followed the sea for over forty years, is fitted up a unique room in his home in fresco-like of a ship's cabin. In no particular does the "cabin" differ from a cabin on any of the full rigged ships he so long commanded. Sergeant Calloun Pagan of the Thirty-ninth company of the 10th Artillery, now stationed at Fort McHenry, is the largest man in either the army or the navy. He weighs 290 pounds and is now serving his fifth enlistment of three years each. There are few better gunners in the army than he. Andrew Paul, marshal at Girard, Pa., certainly works for the glory of working. His salary is \$1 year, and he says 20 cents each New Year's to the man who swears him in. This leaves him a big shining silver half dollar to show for his labor. He is required to furnish a bond in the sum of \$1000.

Dr. Joseph Wright, professor of comparative philology at Oxford university at sixteen years of age was a mill hand and did not know how to read. Today he is considered one of the most learned men in England. He compiled the authoritative "Oxford Dialect Dictionary" and has made a number of translations.

SHORT STORIES

During 1905 no fewer than 294 vessels of 500 tons gross register and upward were totally lost. Manhattan Nevada's latest gold mining camp, which is eighty-two miles from Tonopah, now has a newspaper, the M. O. W. F. Bond paid \$40 for the first copy of the press.

George Bowers, United States fish commissioner, who has inspected Water Babble, the summer home of the late General L. G. Wallace, will recommend that the Government accept it as a place for fish culture. A silver letter of a dollar, bare of all wrapping, arrived safely at the post-office at New Decatur, Ala., the other day and was delivered according to the address written on a piece of paper which was pasted on one side of the coin.

Dr. E. W. Scripture, who has been making researches in phonetics under a Smithsonian institution grant, has secured a gramophone record of the voice of Emperor William of Germany. It will be preserved by the National museum at Washington. The total Indian population of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, numbered 274,700 in 1904. Of these 110,323 were citizens' dress and 43,692 were a mixture of Indian and civilized clothing. They could read numbered 63,147 and 99,269 could carry on an ordinary conversation in English.

GERMAN GLEANINGS.

It is just about two years since the outbreak of the insurrection in German Southwest Africa. The campaign has cost Germany 2,000 men and \$75,000,000 money. Perhaps the oldest use to which soldiers are put is at the Heidelberg university, where the school of anatomy draws upon the garrison for its living object lessons. Though Germany has held Metz for thirty-five years she is still adding to the strength of its defenses and has just built three great forts commanding the plateau of Gravelotte and Amanvillers. The discarded military sabers of Europe find their way to Germany; thence they are distributed all over the world—to the savage tribes of Africa, to Arab rebels in Yemen, even to Russian revolutionists. The other day a German firm bought in one lot 20,000 condemned French sabers.

JEWELRY JOTTINGS.

Dog collars are fashionable for evening wear in jet, pearls, precious or unprecious stones. Some of the gold watch rings have secret locks, tops, and the same idea is applied to gold sleeve links, watch tops that open in the manner, to gold tiny photographs. There is a fancy just now of having pebbles mounted, not as brooches, but for their beauty. Mounted in silver or gold, being duly polished, they may be made use of as sleeve links—Jewelry Circular Weekly.

WAR'S WORST EVIL.

It is the Waste of the Best Blood of the Nation. Every one who has come to the ripe maturity must have had opportunity to observe for himself how great is the loss to society when a first rate man dies prematurely. If he leaves a family he leaves it bereft of his care and his training and exposed to perils from which he might have shielded it. If he leaves no family there is the incalculable loss. The children he might have had. Some fatherless families turn out well in spite of their handicap, but the unbroken families of dead fathers are a total loss. An entire country, north and south, suffered from the decimation of its very best blood in the civil war cannot be computed.

On this tendency of war to waste the indispensable best blood of the nation President David Starr Jordan has a very interesting argument in favor of peace. He has hopes that the present century will see the permanent establishment of peace for mankind. The perils of peace to nations he makes nothing of as compared with the perils of war. His argument is all statistical.

So called "dead-end" wars are none more deadly than a nation that the best stock has been killed off, leaving the perpetuation of the race to inferior individuals. He maintains that neither adversity nor luxury destroys a race and that generation to generation the type will follow generation in the best individuals are killed off. "Growth," he says, "died because the men who made the glory had all been away and because of their kind. Rome fell because of the extinction of her best. The peaceful struggle for existence, Dr. Jordan thinks, puts a premium on the very virtues. The best man not ahead in time of peace, the able, weak and distracted go to the wall. Other things being equal," he says, "the nation which has known the best of war is the one most likely to develop the strong battalions with whom victory must rest."—Harper's Weekly.

James A. Garfield's Brother. Thomas Garfield, a brother of President Garfield, is living near Hudsonville, Mich. He is eighty-three years old and has lived in the state and on the farm he owns for forty years. Garfield has never been in Washington. "After James had been elected president," says he, "I went to Mead to visit him for a week before he went to Washington. While there he told me that it was the worst thing that could have happened to him. He wanted to go to the senate, where he thought he could accomplish more good, but the presidency was forced upon him. When I started to come home James came to Cleveland with me and put me on the train. His last words to me were 'Thomas, I have to say goodbye to you. You are going back to a quiet Michigan home while I am going where I shall have increased anxiety and cares.' The next time I saw James he was a corpse."

The Incoming Stream of Disinfectants. More than \$300,000,000 worth of disinfectants and other products have been imported into the United States during the past calendar year. This includes disinfectants and preservatives to be by far the largest in the history of the United States, the highest year being in earlier years having been \$2,500,000 in 1903, while 1914 showed but \$27,500,000. In the ten months of 1905 ended with the month of October the total was over \$31,000,000, or more than in any full year prior to 1905. The importation of these ten months, amounting to \$31,359,157, gives an average of over \$3,000,000 per month, so that it may reasonably be assumed that the figures for the following months will bring the total up to \$33,000,000 as against \$27,500,000 in 1904 and \$28,500,000 in 1903.—Harper's Weekly.

Ice as a Clear Lighter. The skater's matches were all gone but nevertheless he smiled. "I'll light my cigar with a piece of ice," he said. "A piece of ice? Rubbish!" "It, still smokes, the young man carved a fragment of ice into a rude lens and held beneath the lens his cigar. The rays of the sun concentrated on the cigar in a round bright spot of gold. Soon this spot began to smoke. Another moment and the cigar was lighted.

"An ice lens," said the skater, puffing up, "concentrates the heat of the sun almost as well as a glass lens. I have seen a giant ice lens make water boil by boiling water—almost impossible, eh?"

Cultured a Little Bit. A young woman studying at the Academy of Fine Arts in Philadelphia is credited by the Philadelphia Record with the invention of a word which should fill a long felt want. In the circle in which the young woman moves the word "culture" is in her opinion overworked and misused, being dragged in on every occasion to describe persons of a certain status as to intellect and breeding. "Are they cultured people?" the young woman was asked concerning some acquaintances, and her reply was, "they are only cultured."

The Only One. Senator Perkins of California is the only white in congress. Representative Washington Gardner of Michigan is the only Georgian, Representative Anthony Mitchell of Chicago is the only grocer, DeSadele Kalamand is the only painter, Representative John Thomas Hunt of Missouri is the only stenographer, Representative Edward L. Minor of Wisconsin the only licensed master of an ornately and expensively furnished motor car, and Representative S. C. Parker of Louisiana the only West professor.

PEOPLE OF THE DAY

Patterson of Colorado. Senator Thomas M. Patterson of Colorado, who recently caused sensation by defying his Democratic colleagues, is a native of Ireland and was elected to the United States senate by the joint votes of Democrats, Silver Republicans and Populists, taking his seat in 1901. The proposition at issue between Senator Patterson and his party colleagues was the repeal of the Democratic caucus, declared that all senators of that party must vote against the ratification of the Santa Fe treaty. Senator Patterson withdrew from the caucus, left his authority and offered resolutions de-



SENATOR THOMAS M. PATTERSON. clarifying the caucus executive and arbitrary and its decision in contravention of the constitution and in violation of a senator's oath. Being taken to task for this deflection by Senator Bailey, Mr. Patterson said: "I have no regrets for the course I have pursued and shall continue to pursue it. It is true I may not be admitted to the councils of my party in the senate, but, realizing that I am excluded because I am striving to perform my duty as I have sworn to execute, I will bear the exclusion in perfect equality."

A Bouquet For Payne. Champ Clark, though a Democrat, is a fond of the Republicans who rule the house of representatives, says the Pittsburgh Dispatch. Whenever it is as easy for him to leave a bouquet as a brickbat in the direction of Payne, Daisell or Grosvener he does it. Payne received a message about his speech on the Philippine tariff bill. Said Clark: "I say in perfect sobriety that so far as information is concerned in favor of the bill it is almost impossible to improve it. In thinking of his speech I reminded of the incident wherein a man offered a prize to two negroes, each one to name the three best things on earth to eat. They went into the contest, and the first one named 'western corn, possum and sweet potatoes.' The other one said, 'Gosh, boss, I won't play, 'cause he has named all there is.'"

Grant a Major General. Frederick Dent Grant, who has just been promoted to the rank of major general in the United States army by President Roosevelt, has been in command of the department of the east, with headquarters at Governors Island, New York City. The promotion was made to fill the vacancy caused by the retirement of Major General Sumner.

The new major general is the eldest son of the late Ulysses S. Grant, the hero of the civil war. He was born in St. Louis in 1850, was graduated from West Point in 1871 and held the rank of lieutenant colonel in the army when

he resigned his commission in 1881. He has been minister to Austria and more recently held the position of police commissioner of New York city. At the outbreak of the Spanish war he re-entered the army as colonel of a New York volunteer regiment. He served for a time in Paris 1903 and later distinguished himself in the Philippines. He was made a brigadier general in the regular service in 1901.

General Grant was only twelve years old when his father took him to the front of the Vicksburg campaign. One of his experiences was running the batteries of Vicksburg by moving the guns up a gradient.

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