



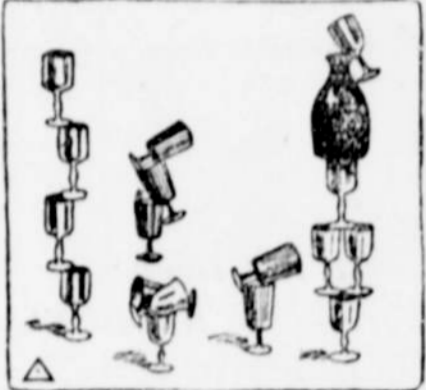
EQUILIBRIUM.

Try These Balancing Feats if Your Mamma Will Let You.

The accompanying illustration may lead you at first to think that it represents several feats that only a skillful juggler can perform, but when you have had an explanation of the apparently precarious positions in which the glasses are placed you will see that any one with steady nerves and a little patience may readily accomplish everything here pictured.

The first thing to do is to practice standing one glass upon another in such a way that the axis of the upper one shall be a prolongation of the side of its support. Care should be taken that glasses as nearly alike as possible be used and that the table on which they are placed be perfectly level, for even a slight variation from this rule may make a failure of your experiment.

The second exercise consists in balancing the body and foot of one glass



BALANCED GLASSES.

upon the rim of another, as shown in the middle figure of the cut. At the back part may be seen a way of doubling this experiment with hardly any additional risk.

Two glasses may also be balanced side by side in the mouth of a third. Their feet must not touch the body of the third glass. They are simply bedded on their support, and it is strange to see how in consequence of their exact juxtaposition neither of them shows any inclination to swerve or to tumble off.

It may be remarked that this latter feat is not so much an experiment in equilibrium as a new and curious arrangement to puzzle a late comer to the dinner table.

Thanks to the exactitude of the geometrical form of your glass, you may with a little practice succeed in making stranger superpositions still, and the pyramid shown on the right will seem to you after a little while as mere child's play.—Chicago News.

A Dog and an Indian.

Recent experiments made in Germany have proved that a dog taken across the country on foot a distance of a hundred miles can find his way back over the highways. At a greater distance he appears to get all turned around. Many that wander away from home do not return at all, but generally that is because they find better masters.

Ten years ago experiments were made in the west on Indians. It was shown over and over again that an Indian could not be lost. He might be taken into a strange country blindfolded, but five minutes after he could see he would locate the points of the compass and head for home.

He can see no better at night than the white man, but will take a straight course on the darkest night and make no mistake. He has to have the instincts of an animal to live.

The Flying Fish.

The flying fish does not fly. It jumps out of the water, propelled by the most powerful tail in use in proportion to the size of the bearer. It jumps from the water only to escape from its enemies, among which are the bonito, the shark, the sperm whale and the dolphin. The last is the most active. The fins, which are called wings, guide the fish to some extent and enable it to make such extraordinary leaps. Some leaps have been estimated at eighty rods in length. The flying fish of the West Indies is from six to eight inches long. The largest are found in the Pacific and are sometimes eighteen inches long. It is said that flying fish have taken the fly and fight well when hooked. The West Indian flying fish is said to be better eating than a smelt, but the Pacific coast fish is not esteemed as food. The scientific name for the flying fish is *exocoetus*.

A Queer Experiment.

A man who is always hunting up unusual things suggests an experiment

that boys and girls might find amusing. Here it is: Sing for twelve or fifteen seconds, with the usual pitch of the voice, part of any song you know. Then, having stopped your ears with your little fingers so as to exclude all external sounds, sing the same as before and note the sound of your voice. Now, as a third experiment, press the palms of your hands against your ears and sing as before. You will be astonished, perhaps, at the force and volume of the tones you hear.—Chicago News.

Arctic Advantages.

"It's bedtime, dear," they always say just when I'm at my nicest play. And then I wish for arctic climates. Where day is six months long at times.

But when the breakfast bell I hear My bed does seem so snug and dear I raven and long with all my might For six good months of arctic night. —Mary Catherine Callan in St. Nicholas

ONE MEAL A DAY.

Two Women Who Solved the Problem of No Dishwashing.

One meal a day is enough for a woman. At least, that is what Miss Williamson Burnett and Miss Ginevra Falkenberg assert, and, having practiced this self-denying ordinance for something over a decade, they have a right to an opinion. Williamson is forty, Ginevra forty-three, but neither is said to look a day over twenty-five, and the two, though not related, have lived together like sisters for twenty years. These singular persons walk five miles to work every morning, work eight hours at some manual labor in the city of Pasadena and then walk five miles back, to dine on whole grains, fruits, raw vegetables (skins and all) and nuts. Bread they consider a curse to humanity. Eggs they look on with acute suspicion. Potatoes are dropsical, diseased growths. Meat is a crime. Salt, pepper, sugar and spices? Never! There are no plates or dishes or glasses on their table. The fruits, nuts and grains, which are all they have to eat anyway, are served in baskets and eaten—probably with the fingers, while not even water is drunk except between meals. The repast finished, Ginevra and Williamson go to bed at once, for they regard exercise after a hearty meal as a most baneful practice, and from dark to daylight they sleep on cots near open windows. In their quest after nature these "girls" have discovered

many supernas of feminine apparel and have built for themselves a charming one room bungalow at a cost of \$350. People laugh at them, but they laugh back, and from all appearances Williamson and Ginevra have the best of it, in spite of their names. —New York Tribune.

BOOKS IN THE HOME.

The Way Children Should Be Taught to Use Them.

Children should early be taught the proper way to open and hold a book. All heavy books require especial care. When too heavy for the hand, they should rest on a table or a stand.

No one ever should be allowed to lean upon an open book. The books that can be handled without effort should be allowed to rest with their backs in the palm of the hand while one is reading. This, of course, applies to books with fine bindings.

It is taken for granted that every child, as a matter of course, will have at least one Bible and one copy of Shakespeare as indispensable furnishings. Next come an unabridged dictionary and a complete atlas of the world. The next book is a classical dictionary.

Any standard book of prose and poetical quotations comes next in importance in the family library. A book of English synonyms follows in order of desirability.

Popular nature books are delightful, particularly where there are children to enjoy the information about stars and plants and animals.

The children should be taught how to use reference books, to look up meanings, spellings, places, and so on. The habit of looking up whatever needs greater elucidation augurs well for good culture and education. The child that has acquired it requires but little going to school in order to surpass those who have expensive schooling, but no training in the use of reference books.—Exchange.

Papering Whitewashed Walls.

Rooms whose walls have been whitewashed or calcimined present a difficult problem when one wishes to paper them. The usual method is to "size" the walls with a sticky preparation of molasses, vinegar, milk or glue to "kill" the lime so that the paper will stick. Here is a much better way that has proved perfectly satisfactory. Simply wet up the usual paste with vinegar instead of water and add 5 cents

worth of glue for each ordinary sized room. Brush the walls well with a dry broom to remove any dust or loose particles, and on the paper in the usual way, put and be assured that it will stay there.

Dainty China.

Delicate pieces of bric-a-brac are often broken by upsetting them with a dust cloth or by accidentally touching them when reaching for something else on the same shelf. To prevent this weight down every vase or jar that is not quite heavy in itself with sand or small shot. It will not require a great deal in each piece and will often save a valued possession. This is especially useful where there are small children.

PLAGUE STONES.

Reminders of the Time of the Great Pestilence in England.

The story of the great plague of London is familiar to all readers of history and has been dealt with by many writers of fiction. Even the bypaths of history supply much suggestive matter, while hidden away in churchwardens' and other old accounts are many items that remind us of those days. Here, for example, are two entries from the parish accounts of St. Mary Woolnoth, London:

1562-3. Item, for setting a crosse upon one Allen's doors in the sicknesse time 13d
Item, paid for setting two red crosses upon Anthony Sound his dore 13d

The crosses were about a foot in length. The crosses served as a caution against entering such houses. In various parts of England the plague stones are silent reminders of the time when epidemics laid low so many inhabitants both in town and country.

A stone in the Derby arboretum bears the following inscription:

"Headless Cross or Market Stone—This stone formed part of the ancient Cross at the upper end of Friar Gate and was used by the inhabitants of Derby as a market stone during the visitation of the plague 1665. It is thus described by Hutton in his 'History of Derby'.

"1665—Derby was again visited by the plague at the same time in which London fell under the severe calamity. The town was forsaken; the farmers declined the market place, and grass grew upon that spot which had furnished the supports of life.

"To prevent a famine the inhabit-

ants erected at the top of Nuns' Green one or two hundred yards from the buildings, now Friar Gate, what is the name of Headless Cross, consisting of about four quadrangular steps five feet high. I knew it in perfection.

"Hither the market people, having their mouth primed with tobacco as preservative, brought their provision stood at a distance from their proper and at a greater from the town's people, with whom they were to traffic.

"The buyer was not suffered to touch any of the articles before purchase. When the agreement was finished he took the goods and deposited the money in a vessel filled with vinegar set for that purpose."

The mention of tobacco in the foregoing inscription is a curiosity, showing that the weed was then regarded as a very efficacious preventive.

Winchester suffered much from the plague in 1666. On the downs near the city are numerous curiously shaped mounds which are said to cover the pits into which the dead were cast.

When the pestilence raged a primitive kind of quarantine was practiced. The country folk supplied food, which was placed on a stone outside the city and in exchange the citizens placed money in a bowl of water.

The old plague stone still remains built into the base of a monument which bears an inscription as follows:

"This monument is erected by the Society of Natives on the very spot ground from which the markets were removed and whose basis is the vestige on which exchanges were made while the city lay under the scourge of the destroying pestilence in the year sixteen hundred sixty-six. The Society of Natives was founded on the 26th August, 1909, for the relief of the widows and orphans of their fellow citizens who died of the great plague."

Beneath a spreading tree in the grounds of Tothly House, near Alford, Lincolnshire, is a plague stone. Abo 275 years ago the inhabitants of Spi by and the surrounding villages fled after day toiled up to the top of Hill Cross hill, which overlooks the wide marsh country, with Alford lying just at the foot.

At the top they left food, etc., for the poor sufferers and took in return money deposited in vessels containing water or other liquid placed on the plague stone. Then the people of Alford came up the other side of the hill for the supplies. Thus the two parties kept well apart.—Chambers' Journal.



Our Hats wear and hold their shape. All makes at closing out prices, which include Stetsons, Gordons, Panamas, Split Straws, Etc. Etc.,

See our line of Shoes. Our assortment is the best in the county. See our line of Fancy Ribbons. White Goods are offered at the great sacrifice prices. Do not buy until you see them.

Men's, Women's and Children's hosiery—a line unequalled in variety and quality. Every pair goes at closing out prices. A beautiful line of extra fine quality Men's Silk, Lyle, Linen, Mesh, Balbriggan Underwear.



Men's, Boys' and Youth's CLOTHING

This week we want to call your attention to our Clothing line. We have two lines that we are proud of—the Kuh, Nathan & Fisher Brand and the Acorn Brand. There are more of these clothes worn in this county than any other line, and we sold them. If they did not give satisfaction we would not be selling more Clothing today than all other dealers in the city, put together. We have the goods and we have the right price. The prettiest pattern, the best fit, most durable clothing—that is what we are selling at our closing out prices. Call and see our special lines.



LADIES' SHIRT WAISTS

We have referred to our line of Waists before, but only slightly. This week we want the ladies of this county to know that THE BOSTON STORE has the largest assortment, finest quality, best fitting, latest designs and nobbiest shirt waists ever brought to this city. All we ask of you is to examine them and we are sure of pleasing you. They are selling at closing out prices and give you a rare opportunity.



The Boston Store = L. Jacobs & Co.