

YOUNGSTER WAS ALL RIGHT

Timely Work of Dentist Made All the Difference in Friendless Little Orphan.

When the family of a certain western Pennsylvania farmer read in the Bessette Times the pathetic story of a little motherless boy who was left alone in the world, their hearts warmed to the lonely wail. The article told how the Children's Aid society had taken the lad under its wing and was seeking a suitable home for him, and they determined to adopt him if he should prove suitable.

When Mrs. Farmer visited the society's building in Federal street, to see the little chap he was certainly not in condition to "put his best foot forward," for he had an aching tooth, and his eyes were bedimmed with tears. As Mrs. Farmer glanced at his flaxen hair, big blue eyes, and tear-stained cheeks, she was filled with misgivings. She knew that above all else Mr. Farmer, who is a railroad engineer by profession, admired the sturdy, manly type of boy, and disliked an effeminate or "sissy" one.

"I am afraid," she began, but at this moment the arrival of the dentist was announced from the infirmary, and right here, though he knew it not, was a turning point in the boy's life. Without a whimper he arose and followed Miss Chalfant, the society's secretary, to face that dread ogre of childhood, the dentist. In a few minutes he was back. The tooth was gone, the tears were gone, and the pink cheeks were expanded in a broad grin.

"Well, well!" said Mrs. Farmer, in quite an altered tone, "and what is your name?"

"William," he replied.

"Do you like that name?" asked Mrs. Farmer.

"Yeth'm," replied the lad, "my mother liked it. An' besides," he added with a touch of pride, "the kids call me 'Switchlight Bill.'"

That settled it. Switchlight Bill now has a new papa and mamma and a good home in the country.—Pittsburg Gazette-Times.

Couldn't Fool the Farmer.

During some maneuvers of the English cavalry division an agriculturist was very angry to find a group of officers calmly sitting upon a half-cut stack of hay that he was carrying away for chaff cutting purposes. He expressed his indignation at the sight, and ordered them off his land in language that was distinctly more vigorous than polite.

One of the officers tried to argue with him, and pointed out that one of those present happened to be Prince Arthur of Connaught and nephew of the king. The old farmer was frankly incredulous, and persisted in his orders.

"Prince or no prince," he declared, "off he goes from my stack! Judging from the look of you, the next thing you will do with my stack will be to eat it!"

Prince Arthur hugely enjoyed the situation, and eventually led the retreat that took place. It was in vain for the officers to offer the irate farmer any monetary compensation.

"I'll 'prince' the lot of you if I find you here again. Be off and get something useful done—you are paid enough for it!" was the parting shot as the officers rode away.

Poise.

When you lose your temper, when you procrastinate, when you get nervous, excited, when you are blue and disappointed, when you worry, you lose much of your energy, your efficiency; you cannot bring the whole, complete, positive man to your task. A discordant, troubled, unbalanced mind is in no condition to create, produce. It is negative, and a negative mind cannot produce.

Never mind what others do; run your own machine, think your own thought, live your own life. Let others fret and worry, if they will; keep your poise, your serenity. Do not imitate, follow, pretend or pose. Be fearless, self-reliant, independent. Be yourself.—From Success Magazine.

Watering Plants.

Wrong Watering—All plants like to have their leaves sprinkled, but to sprinkle the soil about them as a means of giving the roots a drink does very little good, and a thorough soaking once a week is infinitely better than a slight daily wetting. When flowers or vines are planted near a house they are in especial danger of suffering from lack of water and should have much more than in other situations. Among the plants which are heavy drinkers are dahlias, heliotrope forget-me-nots, Japanese iris, Nasturtiums and poppies both will starve and go thirsty contentedly, only blooming the better.—Harper's Bazar

Inopportune.

Mrs. Tightwad—Git a doctor, quick! Mr. Tightwad—What's the matter now?

Mrs. Tightwad—The baby's jest swallowed a pint o' kerosene!

Mr. Tightwad—Gosh ding it! An' oil's just went up a cent!

A Natural Surmise.

"You must think I am sickle. How many keys do you suppose I have to my heart?"

"I suppose as many as you can give girls with locks on their heads."

MONUMENT TO MEMORY OF AN ARMY AVIATOR



MONUMENT IN HONOR OF LIEUTENANT SELF RIDGE.

FIRST-LIEUTENANT  
THOMAS E.  
SELF RIDGE  
DIRECT-FIELD-ARTILLERY  
-U-S-A-  
KILLED-IN-THE-SERVICE  
OF-THE-UNITED-STATES  
-IN-AN-AERODROME  
-ACCIDENT-  
SEPTEMBER-17-1908  
-AGED-25-

TABLET ON THE MONUMENT

WASHINGTON—Just completed at the national cemetery at Arlington is a monument to Lieut. Thomas E. Selfridge, U. S. A., who was killed in the fall of the Wright aeroplane at Fort Myer, September 17, 1908. The memorial is a monolith of granite of the same shape and proportions as the Washington monument. The whole monument is 40 feet high and is the largest in Arlington. It stands just within the cemetery grounds.

OPERATE ON ANIMALS

Hospital in The Hague Where Dogs and Cats Are Treated.

Surgical Operations Successfully Performed by Aid of Anaesthetics—Feline and Canine Strays Given Good Quarters.

The Hague.—The Hague is the first town in Holland to possess a clinic for animals, where operations are performed under anaesthetics. Some time ago there was quite a discussion in the press whether it was possible to administer anaesthetics to animals. Several specialists averred that in every case it had been tried the creatures had died. At The Hague three veterinary surgeons were, however, repeatedly successful in their attempts and this year a special clinic has been opened here in connection with the "home for wails and strays," where dogs and cats find shelter and care.

Such a hospital for household pets was greatly needed here. Many a dog and cat had been suffering with tumors and other ailments for which the surgeon's knife was the only remedy; yet, because of the intense suffering involved, their owners hesitated to intrust them to the ordinary practitioner to be operated upon while fully conscious. At the new clinic the special attendant surgeon has his hands full with all the cases that are now brought to him.

When the correspondent visited the clinic and animal home several little patients had just been discharged as cured. There was a brown dachshund that had been operated on for rupture three days before, but now the bandages had been removed and when the kennel was opened the friendly little creature sprang gaily out. No one would ever have guessed that it had been so ill. A white cat was being treated for ear trouble and it, too, was well on the way to recovery. The charge for medical treatment, board

and lodging is 50 cents Dutch (20 cents) a day for every animal in the hospital, but as this price is prohibitive for many people the fees are to be reduced next summer.

The operating room looks much like that in a hospital for "humans," only on a much smaller scale. There are the operating table and the surgical instruments neatly laid away on glass shelves behind glass doors. There are hot and cold water, packages of sterilized cotton wool, bandages, medications, and, last but not least, the appliance for the administration of anaesthetics. Near the operating room is the consulting and waiting room. Then there is the hospital proper, a large, well-warmed room with large, comfortable arranged cages and kennels all around it. Next comes a small kitchen. Then there is a spacious yard, in and around which are built "apartment houses" for the paying guests. Needless to say, all the board-

ers are dogs and cats. On the ground floor are the dog kennels, arranged much like the animal cages in the zoological gardens, having an inner kennel with "straw nest" within the building, and an outer kennel or little sand-strewn garden patch. About 950 dogs are cared for in a year.

About 481 stray dogs are brought in annually. There were but very few stray cats, as this was not quite the "season" for them. About 425 stray cats are brought in every year.

Sleepers for Street Cars.

Cleveland, O.—Councilman Spooner will present to the city council a resolution asking street railway officials to put into operation a dozen or so cars equipped with sleeping facilities, to be run from 10 p. m. to 7 a. m.

"Pity for the youth incited this idea," said Spooner. "You see, our town is getting so big it takes more than an hour to travel from one end to the other.

"Young men after visiting their girls could take the sleeper and sleep until time to go to work. Six cents an hour would be a fair price."

Pellagra Due to Sand Fly

Dr. Sambon Will Try to Prove His Theory as to Origin of Dread Disease.

Atlanta, Ga.—Medical men of the south are seriously interested in the coming investigation by a committee of European medical and scientific experts into the case of pellagra. It was originally assumed that one of its prime causes was to be found in the consumption of corn, especially when the grain was in a damaged condition.

Under the direction of this committee Dr. L. W. Sambon, who now contends that the disease is communicated to man probably by sand flies, just as it is with the tsetse fly, with his assistants will proceed to a pellagrous area in order to carefully and extensively investigate every phase of the dread disease and seek to find its cure.

For a considerable time, it is stated, pellagra has prevailed extensively in

Lombardy and other parts of northern Italy, in the Asturias, in Gascony, Roumania and Coeur. It is common in lower Egypt, where in certain villages Dr. Sandwith found as many as 35 per cent. of the inhabitants to be affected. Dr. Lavinder found it still more common in upper Egypt. Doctors Cuthbert, Brown and G. C. Low have recognized it in Barbados, and several other authors have mentioned its occurrence among the Zulus and Basutos of South Africa, while Dr. U. Ray observed several cases during a brief stay in North Behar, in India.

All exchange of views of these men who form the investigation committee tended to the conclusion that the malady is essentially of a chronic character and chiefly affects cultivators of the soil. A large number of pellagrous peasants end their days in lunatic asylums, while many more drag out a miserable existence in their native villages. The changes discovered after death have been of such a character as to indicate a general tissue degeneration, more especially of the brain and nervous system.

The tendency to melancholy, imbecility or mania and the curiously mummified state of the body are quite peculiar to the disease, and point to some special cause for the group of symptoms with which they are associated.

For many years it was assumed that this cause was one to be found in the extensive use of maize, often of damaged maize, as a staple article of diet among the populations chiefly affected, and this view derived plausibility from the conditions existing in Lombardy, where the food of the peasantry has consisted of this grain of their own growing, the product of poorly cultivated ground, sown late, harvested before maturity, stored carelessly in its wet state and either made into a sort of porridge or into loaves which were baked hastily on the surface and left wet within, large enough for a week's consumption, and apt to turn sour and moldy before the week had expired.

Preserving the Unties.

"How do you like this new novel?" "It opens all right. The author mentions a million dollars in the first paragraph and follows it with nine pages of automobile talk."—Kansas City Journal

Find Ruins of Ancient Town

Ostia, Once Seaport of Rome, Existed Long After It Was Thought to Be Destroyed.

Rome.—Systematic excavations on a large scale at Ostia, the ancient harbor of Rome, at the mouth of the Tiber river, have had successful results. Extensive remains of a large city dating from the Imperial times and probably built by Emperor Hadrian over the ruins of the old republican town, have been uncovered. Archaeologists compare it in importance to Pompeii.

Hitherto it has been believed that Ostia was founded by Ancus Marcius, the fourth king of Rome, destroyed by Marius during the civil wars, rebuilt during the republic, and sunk to insignificance, was buried in the sand deposited by the Tiber when Trajan built a new port and the city of Portus. Now, instead, it is certain that Ostia not only continued to flourish under Hadrian, but that the old level was raised six feet. The republican town served as a foundation for the later city.

There are rectangular wide streets, temples, squares, and fora. There are two quarters, one aristocratic and one for the merchants and ship owners.

The old town has yielded such harvests of statues, sarcophagi, tablets, inscriptions, and terra cotta that five large rooms of Ostia's modern castle has been converted into a museum.

GIVES AUTO FOR REPAIR BILL

Horse Dealer is Satisfied to Use Man's Best Friend Again—Leaves Machine.

Wilmington, Del.—The story of the man who gave his house to the plumber to satisfy a bill for repairs has a revised version here.

John F. O'Neal, a horse dealer of Mount Cuba, has been coming to Wilmington for eight months in a big automobile. With the approach of summer he sent the car to a shop for an overhauling. When he received the bill it staggered him. He went to the shop to remonstrate, but could not have the amount reduced. Then he proposed a settlement on the basis of a receipted bill covering the costs of repairs in exchange for the automobile.

This was accepted by the repairman, and now O'Neal swears he will have no more automobiles in "his" name.

THE ERRORS OF MODERN TIMES

By REV. FATHER CAMPBELL  
Pastor of Church of Gesù, Montreal  
Canada

Can a man be a free-thinker? Hardly, because his mind is not his own. The mind was only lent to man, and he might lose it, at any moment. Nor was it always available. He could not use it when carried away by passion, or under the pressure of physical pain. Only after some years was he regarded as at the age of reason, and he then begins a career in which he frequently refused the commonest dictates of reason, and often arrived at the end to find that his senses were dazed by drugs or disease, and his mind crazed by suffering.

Thus the amount of time which the average man could devote to free thought was to say the least, very inconsiderable. When he did think, he found his liberty restricted by many laws. If he were a moral man, there were many things on which he could not meditate, unless at heart a criminal; if he were an intellectual man he would observe the rules of correct thinking. If he did not want to land in the fire; and if he were a modest man he would not claim omniscience in anything at the risk of being absurd.

Man could not manufacture new truths by imagining or desiring them; nor could he set aside old ones because they were irksome and imply moral obligations. The universe did not depend upon what he thought of it, and his intellect was always under the necessity of fitting itself to the eternal realities. A free thinker professedly ignored spiritual things which were nevertheless the greatest factors in the development of the human race, and he restricted himself to memorizing and repeating what he read or heard about the material universe. He rarely examined for himself, but pinned his faith to systems and theories which were continually shown to be false and were mostly what a conspicuous atheist said of Darwinism "fictions"; poetical accumulations of probabilities without proofs, and of attractive descriptions without demonstration.

The free thinker denounced all submission to authority as derogatory to the dignity of the human mind, although the admission of testimony whose truth was vouched for was a most rational act, without which human society could not subsist for a moment. He was particularly antagonistic to the testimony of Christ, though no reasonable man could possibly reject it. He thus restricted his field of knowledge within the narrowest limits and built a fence around it over which he refused to look.

Faith, the free thinker regarded as intellectual stagnation, though nothing had so fostered intellectual growth as Christianity. The blind man who had recovered his sight did not shut his eyes and go to sleep; nor did the cripple who was carried to the summit of a mountain avert his gaze from the scene before him.

The rejection of Christ was the rejection of the eternal and infinite truth which the finite intellect of man was intended in its own limited way to reflect. The mind that did not do so was defective.

MADE STRONGER BY SORROW

Lesson to Be Learned in the Song of the Psalmist: "My Heart is Fixed, O God!"

"My heart is fixed, O God, my heart is fixed. I will sing and give praise."—Psalm 57:7.

It is easy to say such things when life goes smoothly, but this psalmist said and meant them when things were dark with him. He sang himself into confidence and good cheer. In the dark he believed in the dawn. Like flowers that give their perfume after sunset and are sweetest when the night dews are falling, this singer's religion became more fragrant and stronger in the night of sorrow. The repetition of the phrase, "My heart is fixed" with its direct address to God, adds emphasis and leads up to the unalterable determination, "I will sing and give praise," in spite of everything that might cause sobs and tears to choke the song.

For fixed hearts we must have fixed determination, not fluctuating and soon broken intentions. We must have steadfast affections and not fluttering love that like a butterfly alights now on this, now on that blossom, but which flies straight as a carrier pigeon to his cote and bears us direct to God. We must also have continuous realization of our dependence on God and of God's sweet sufficiency, going with us through all the day. Fixed determination, steadfast love, constant thought—these, at least, are elements making up the fixed heart of the psalmist.

We should not trouble ourselves with the question whether the ideal of the psalmist can ever be completely realized. We are a long way on this side of such a realization and need not be inquisitive as to the final stages which may or may not be possible, until we have advanced at least a few stages further. Let us pray, "Unite my heart to fear thy name; make the resolve, 'My heart is fixed: I will sing and give praise,' and listen obediently to the command, 'He exhorted them all that with purpose of heart they should cleave unto the Lord.'—Alexander MacLaren, D. D.



Better Health  
A Pleasing Sense of Health and Strength Renewed and of Ease and Comfort

follows the use of Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna, as it acts gently on the kidneys, liver and bowels, cleansing the system effectually, when constipated, or bilious, and dispels colds and headaches.

To get its beneficial effects, always buy the genuine, manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co.

FITTED TO BE STARS.



Wiggins—Say, Raggy, it's a wonder why hasn't started up de baseball game in Russia long ago.

Raggy—What put dat in yer head?

Wiggins—Cause dey are such good runners.

HELP FOR THE AGED.

No Need to Longer Suffer from Kidney Trouble.

Mrs. Catherine Sullivan, 1713 Moffatt St., Joplin, Mo., says: "Like most elderly people, I suffered from kidney trouble for years. My back ached intensely and there was a feeling of numbness in my spine. My hands cramped and the urinary passages were profuse. Doctors prescribed for me but I was not benefited. At last I began taking Doan's Kidney Pills. They drove my troubles away, and I now enjoy excellent health."

Remember the name—Doan's. For sale by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

Importation of Leeches.

Leeches are enumerated by the bureau of statistics under its general head of animals imported, the total value of the imports of this species in 1908 having been \$5,341; in 1907, \$6,922; in 1906, \$4,494; in 1905, \$3,863; in 1904, \$3,589; in 1903, \$3,240, and in 1902, \$2,412—the commerce in leeches being thus of a growing character. The total value of the leeches imported into the United States in the decade ending with 1908, is about \$40,000. Leeches are imported free of duty. Snails were at one time enumerated as an article of importation, the records from 1894 to 1898 showing snails imported to the extent of about \$5,000; but the snail trade so dwindled, showing only \$24 of imports in 1898, that the bureau discontinued its statements of this article.

The Simple Shepherd!

A Cockney, while spending his holidays in the Highlands, met an old shepherd driving a flock of sheep. Wishing to show off a bit, he said: "Now, if I were a shepherd I would teach the sheep to follow me."

"Oh, aye," said the shepherd, "and I hiv his doot ye wid manage, for if they saw anither sheep in front they wid be sure to follow."—Tit-Bits.

Something Visible.

"Show me some tiaras, please. I want one for my wife."

"Yes, sir. About what price?"

"Well, at such a price that I can say 'Do you see that woman with the tiara? She is my wife.'"

Odd Fellows' Paper?

Wright—He's going to call his new paper the Sausage Links.

Peaman—Be in three sections, I suppose.—Yonkers Statesman.

A clear brain and Steady, dependable nerves Can win wealth and fame For their owner.  
Clear headedness and a Strong, healthy body Depend largely on the Right elements in Regular food and drink.  
Coffee contains caffeine—A poisonous drug.  
Postum is rich in the Gluten and phosphates that Furnish the vital energy That puts "ginger" and "hustle" Into body and brain.  
"There's a Reason"