

## The Home Department.

The Blue and the Gray.  
(By Francis Miles Finch.)

By the flow of the inland river,  
When the fleets of iron have fled,  
Where the blades of the grave-grass  
quiver,  
Asleep are the ranks of the dead;—  
Under the sod and the dew,  
Waiting the Judgment Day;  
Under the one, the Blue;  
Under the other, the Gray.

These in the robings of glory,  
Those in the gloom of defeat,  
All with the battle-blood gory,  
In the dusk of eternity meet;—  
Under the sod and the dew,  
Waiting the Judgment Day;  
Under the laurel, the Blue;  
Under the willow, the Gray.

From the silence of sorrowful hours  
The desolate mourners go,  
Lovingly laden with flowers  
Alike for the friend and the foe;—  
Under the sod and the dew,  
Waiting the Judgment Day;  
Under the roses, the Blue;  
Under the lilies, the Gray.

So with an equal splendor  
The morning sun-rays fall,  
With a touch impartially tender,  
On the blossoms blooming for all;—  
Under the sod and the dew,  
Waiting the Judgment Day;  
'Broidered with gold, the Blue;  
Mellowed with gold, the Gray.

So, when the summer calleth,  
On forest and field of grain  
With an equal murmur falleth  
The cooling drip of the rain;—  
Under the sod and the dew,  
Waiting the Judgment Day;  
Wet with the rain, the Blue;  
Wet with the rain, the Gray.

Sadly, but not with upbraiding,  
The generous deed was done;  
The storm of the years that are fading,  
No braver battle was won;—  
Under the sod and the dew,  
Waiting the Judgment Day;  
Under the blossoms, the Blue;  
Under the garlands, the Gray.

No more shall the war-cry sever,  
Or the winding rivers be red;  
They banish our anger forever  
When they laurel the graves of our  
dead!  
Under the sod and the dew,  
Waiting the Judgment Day;  
Love and tears for the Blue;  
Tears and love for the Gray.

Boys and Their Bringing up.

Far more important in the bringing  
up of a boy is it to surround him with  
good company than to give him fine  
clothing or even a good school. A

boy's playmates and associates do  
more to educate him than his teach-  
ers. Keep the boy's confidence, and  
watch that he does not drift outward  
from the safe moorings of the home  
evenings. When a lad is furtive, when  
he has reserves, when he slips away  
from the house after supper, and  
spends his time in the street, or any-  
where aloof from mother and sisters,  
that lad is in danger. Up with the  
red lights and the green lights, and  
look out for peril ahead. The boy is  
off the right track. There is need for  
somebody to take hold of him, and  
bring him back to the right path of  
safety.

Work is less a misfortune than a  
safeguard to the boy at home. Here  
the country boy has a great advantage  
over the boy in town, the latter hav-  
ing few chores to perform, and very  
little responsibility about the com-  
fort of the household. A mother who  
is wise devises errands for her boys,  
and sees that all their time out of  
school is not spent in play. Once a  
boy derives the idea that his desires  
must be gratified at any cost, that he  
is of more importance than anyone  
else in the home, and that his man-  
ners may be rude with impunity, he  
has gone far on the road to selfish and  
inconsiderate manhood.

Brothers should be trained to wait  
on their sisters. Sons should be at-  
tentive to their mothers. Even rigid  
discipline in the smaller matters of  
courtesy, insistence on such affairs as  
rising when a lady enters a room,  
holding open a door for her when she  
leaves it, and carrying her bundles  
and parcels, is, in the end, a gain to  
a boy. Not long ago, I met a man  
who has been exceptionally success-  
ful in business, a man whose start was  
a plain New England home, and who  
had no wealth at his back. Inquiring  
of an associate as to the probable rea-  
son of the rapid rise, the answer was  
brief and to the point, "Excellent  
natural ability; remarkably good man-  
ners." A boy's manner is often the  
means of starting him on a career  
which influence or introductions could  
not compass. "Who is that youth?"  
asked a banker, indicating a young  
man who was his mother's escort at  
an evening company. "So and so."  
"Is that lady his mother?" "Yes."  
"What is the boy doing?" From the  
conversation dated the beginning of  
the boy's excellent start in a business  
life. A boy is never well brought up,  
if he is left without learning deference  
to authority. Our American young  
people are apt to be lacking in rever-  
ence. The boy who never learns obed-  
ience to tutors and governess, who  
does not honor his parents, will only  
by a miracle, develop into a good  
citizen.

No boy is ever well prepared for this  
world unless he is kept in touch also  
with the next, and is ever taught his  
duty to God, as well as to men. Neg-  
lect of the Bible, absence from church

and from Sunday school, omission of  
daily prayer, are surely habits which  
make the boy unmanly, irresponsible  
and finally non-Christian.

By vigilant in guarding your son  
where he is weak. If he is peculiarly  
afraid of ridicule; if he cannot say  
no; if he is indolent, shy, or too for-  
ward, help him, not all along the line  
of general conduct, but just where  
he most requires assistance. Help  
him to overcome the evil and to choose  
the good.—Christian Herald.

### Small Leaks.

Milking streams of milk outside the  
pail.

Allowing the bread to burn while  
baking it.

Breaking the glassware by pouring  
hot water on it.

Patching old clothes that should go  
into the rag bag.

Overturning the ink bottle on the  
table-spread.

Throwing pieces of new cloth into  
the paper and rags.

Occasionally throwing out a tea-  
spoon in the dish-water.

Using napkins for holders, dish-  
cloths or wiping towels.

Neglecting to keep the potatoes  
where they will not freeze.

Spending time in thinking what to  
do next instead of doing it.

Using every small board about the  
premises for kindling the fire.

Letting the suckers grow upon the  
apple trees year after year.

Splattering water on the hot lamp  
chimneys and thus breaking them.

Neglecting to drive the one nail that  
will save the fence from falling.

Cutting in too deep when taking the  
rind from off the slices of pork.

Not attending to the hogs' heads  
after butchering, before they spoil.

Throwing the clothes-pins upon the  
ground to become moldy and decayed.

Leaving the implements in the field  
all winter where they were last used.

Scraping iron kettles with silver  
knives, or toasting bread on silver  
forks.

Leaving pieces of hard soap in the  
tubs of wash water to be thrown away.

Not squeezing the grease well out of  
the hot scraps when trying out the  
lard.

Letting the apples fall from the tree  
and lie upon the ground until they are  
spoiled.

Making more tea or coffee at each  
meal than is used and throwing away  
what is left.

Allowing the hammock to hang in  
the sun and rain until it becomes faded  
and weakened in texture.—Farm Jour-  
nal.

### Woman's Charms.

The most attractive age of a wom-  
an's life is the period when she is still  
young enough to be pretty and old  
enough to be sympathetic. For as  
grace is a woman's greatest beauty,  
so sympathy is her greatest charm.  
A graceful and sympathetic woman  
is bound to be attractive to the end of  
her days. A woman who keeps the  
simplicity of her girlhood with its  
generous impulses, and who adds to  
her natural gifts, the enlargement of  
study and the crown of experience, is

always at her best and never past it.

But the age at which a woman's  
charms physical and mental are in  
perfection depends much upon the in-  
dividual. Women are like flowers in  
a garden, and find their blossoming  
time according to their aptitudes any-  
where from April to November. Much  
depends upon climate, heredity, en-  
vironment and individual tempera-  
ment. Physically a woman is at her  
best from the age of twenty-five to  
thirty-five: mental ripeness is seldom  
evident before the fortieth year.

From twenty to twenty-five a girl  
thinks only of herself—is absorbed in  
the novelty and romance of her own  
emotions. But from twenty-five to  
thirty she has a wider vision. She  
has learned to be interested in human  
nature, in men and women, as men  
and women, not as her friends or her  
enemies. She also acquires another  
treasure; that is if it is written in the  
book that she shall ever acquire it,  
namely, sense. She learns how to use  
her own gifts; she learns the invisi-  
ble power of tact.

A woman at thirty-five has enthus-  
iasm without gush; she discriminates  
and is quite sure what she likes. The  
abruptness of youth has given way  
to the softening and subduing grace  
of maturity. She has still passionate  
intensity of heart and great capability  
of devotion, but she has reserve and  
daws do not peck at her sleeve.

Versatility and animation are hers,  
but underneath all is a restful repose  
of manner. In short, there is that  
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**IN OLD AGE** the question of health  
becomes mainly a  
question of nutrition. If the stomach  
and other organs of digestion and nutri-  
tion are kept in a healthful condition  
there will be a well-nourished body, and  
little liability to disorders of the liver,  
bowels or such other disorders as may  
result from in-  
nutrition and  
lack of exer-  
cise.

Dr. Pierce's  
Golden Med-  
ical Discovery  
cures diseases  
of the stomach  
and other or-  
gans of diges-  
tion and nutri-  
tion, and also  
diseases of oth-  
er organs which  
are caused by  
the diseased  
condition of the  
stomach. By  
enabling the  
perfect nutri-  
tion of the  
body it increases the vital power and  
promotes a vigorous old age.

"I was a sufferer from chronic diarrhea for five  
years," writes Mrs. Mary A. Aaron, of Rolla,  
Phelps Co., Mo. "I tried different remedies,  
which would give me relief for a short time  
only. My trouble would return as bad as ever.  
I consulted you in July, 1900, and by your advice  
commenced using Dr. Pierce's remedies. I took  
two bottles of the 'Golden Medical Discovery,'  
three vials of the 'Pellets,' and some of the  
'Extract of Smart-Weed,' as you advised. I  
have not had any return of my trouble since  
using your medicines. Am now seventy-one  
years old and I never had anything to relieve  
me so quick. I think Dr. Pierce's medicines the  
greatest on earth. Should I ever have any re-  
turn of my trouble shall use your medicine.  
My thanks to you for your advice and thanks  
to Almighty God for restoring me to health  
through your hands."

Accept no substitute for "Golden Med-  
ical Discovery." There is nothing "just  
as good" for diseases of the stomach,  
blood and lungs.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets, the best  
laxative for old people. They cure con-  
stipation and biliousness.



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