FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.

SOME GOOD STORIES FOR OUR JUNIOR READERS.

Davy Ledyard's Fair-A Pretty Story for Young Americans A Little Boy's Troubles-The Boyhood of a Great Musical Composer.

A Little Bey's Troubles.

I thought when I learned my letters, That all my troubles were done; But I find myself mistaken-They have only just begun. Learning to read was awful, But nothing like learning to write, I'd be sorry to have you tell it, But my copy-book is a sight.

The ink gets over my fingers, The pen cuts all sorts of shines; And won't do at all as I bid it, The letters won't stay on the lines, But go up and down and all over, As though they were dancing a jig-They are there in all shapes and sizes, Medium, little and big.

There'd be some comfort in learning If one could get through; instead Of that, there are books awaiting Quite enough to craze my head, There's the multiplication table, And grammar, and-oh, dear me! There's no good place for stopping, When one has begun, I see.

My teacher says, little by little To the mountain top we climb, It isn't done in a minute, But only a step at a time; She says that all the scholars, And all the wise and learned men, Had each to begin as I do; If that's so-where's my pen!

Davy Ledyard's Fair.

When Davy Ledyard had been living in the country a year, his papa took him to the county fair-and he saw more pumpkins and cabbages and beets, and apples, and grapes and pears, than he had seen in all his life before!

But his little sister Lucy couldn't go, so when he went home, he told her that he would make a little fair, all for her-and she might help him.

There was a big packing box in the yard, turned on its side, that they had often played "house" in, and this they took for the fair building, and Davy got some starch boxes and soap poxes and fixed little stands all around the edge inside.

Then he took Lucy and started out to find things that would look like fruits and vegetables.

It was a bleak day. The wind was raw and cold, and the white frost still lay on the grass and stones. But they buttoned their coats, and pulled down their caps, and walked fast, and little Lucy said she was not cold at all, and Davy said they would find plenty of fine "specimens" for the fair; and so they did, for all things are possible to such children as Davy and Lucy.

They picked a lot of wild rose berries first, and spread them on one of the stands for apples. Then Davy picked two gourds, from a vine that grew on a wall, for squashes.

are not enough for a whole fair! So something more.

Suddenly Davy said, "Why, Lucy! Bring me that." the top part of the small acorns will look exactly like potatoes!" So they out of this part-l of documents, which picked up a lot of acorns, and took the had slept for forty years, the memortops out and piled them up for pots- andum he had in mind, opened, and toes. While they were doing this Davy | read it out to his cabinet. It was a thought of something else; and that was-elder-berries, for plums. On the way to get them they passed some scrub oaks with big round oak-galls growing on them.

"O! look," said Davy; "I'll paint these yellow with my paints, and they'll make splendid pumpkins!" "And we can cut ever so many little

play-carrots out of one big carrot, if papa will let us have it," said Lucy. "And I'll tie pieces of cabbage-leaf

around little balls of clay, to look like cabbages," said Davy.

So now they had thought of something to look like squashes and apples and potatoes and plums, and pumpkins and carrrots and cabbages; and when these were all arranged together on the little stands, it began to look quite like

"I've thought of something else!" said Davy after they had made the little carrots and finished fixing the cabbages. "We need grapes most of all, for there were so many grapes at the fair; and the little bunches of green berries on the ivy will be just right for grapes-the green ones will do for green grapes, and I'll paint a few bunches purple for purple grapes."

While Davy was painting the grapes he told Lucy to pick a lot of the pretty yellow grass with little seeds on it, and he tied it into bunches to look like

When Davy had set the grain bundles up in the corners, the fair was all finished, and the children went into the house and asked their mamma to come and look at it.

You can't guess how pretty it was, and their mamma said she would rather see it than the real fair!-Little Folks.

The Boyhood of Verdi.

It was by a devicus path, some seven years old his mild and somewhat melancholy temperament attracted the attention of the parish of Le Roncole. One day a priest was celebrating mass with Verdi as his asried away by the music that his duties | feet high.

were entirely forgotten. "Water!" BALANCE OF POWER. whispered the priest, but Verdi did not respond. Then, thinking his rebrant repeated, "Water!"

Still there was no reply, and, turning round, the priest found the server

"Water!" demanded the priest for the third time, accompanying the order with such a well-directed movement of the foot that the little Verdi was pitched headlong down the altar steps. In falling he struck his head and was carried to the vestry quite unconscious.

Perhaps it was this incident, together with the child's unbounded delight in the organ music he heard in the street, that induced his father, who was an inn keeper, to add a spinet, or pianoforte, to his worldly possessions.

Eut it was ceveral years after this that his vocation was temporarily decided for him, though fate afterward stepped in and undid the decision.

"Why do you want to be a musician?" asked his confessor. "You have a gift for Latin, and must be a priest."

Meanwhile, the lad became an office boy in Barezzi's wholesale grocery store, and for a little over seven dollars a year played the organ in the church at Roncole; but one day it happened that Father Seletti, who had decided that the boy should be a monk was officiating at mass while Verdi played the organ. The priest was struck with the unusual beauty of the music, and at the close of the service expressed a desire to see the organist, Verdi appeared, and the priest recognized him as the pupil whom he had cought to turn from music to theclo-

"Whose music were you playing?" asked Seletti. "It was beautiful." Verdi said, shyly, that he had brought no music with him that day. and had been improvising.

"So I played as I felt," said he. "Ah!" exclaimed Seletti. "I advised you wrongly. You must be no priest,

but a musician," After that the way was easier. The priestly influence on his side opened many a door to him.

Gladstone's Amazing Memory.

Mr. Gladstone's amazing memory is illustrated by an anecdote given by G. W. Smalley in Harper's Magazine for August. It described what occurred during a cabinet meeting. There arose a question of constitutional usage, on which Mr. Giadstone took one side and the minister whose department was concerned another.

The argument perhaps leaned to Mr Gladstone's side: but argument is seldom in England a final cause of political action, and when this colleague, who was contending against his master, as he had good right to, found himself hard pressed, he said:

"There is no precedent."

"Yes," replied Mr. Gladstone, "there is a precedent. The point was raised and settled in Sir Robert Peel's time. and while I was president of the board of trade in his cabinet."

Then turning to his private secretary. Mr. Gladstone said, "If you will please go to the second desk in the small library, the third drawer on the right But two squashes and some apples | hand, in the last compartment at the back of the drawer you will find a they walked around again to find bundle of papers tied with black ribbon, dated 1845, and labeled R. P.

It was brought. Mr. Gladstone chose minute by Sir Robert Peal on the question raised—a question relating to trade, a full statement of facts, a decisive opinion on them, and a complete answer to the objections new raised by Mr. Gladstone's colleague.

"Now I ask you," said the minister who told the story, "how are you going to stand up against a man with such a memory as that?"

Entertaining an Angel Unawares.

A newsboy took the Sixth avenue elevated at Park Place at noon, says the New York World, and sliding into one of the cross seats, fell asleep. At Grand street two young women got on and took the seats opposite the lad. His feet were bare and his hat had fallen off. Presently the younger girl leaned over and placed her mull under the little fellow's dirty cheek. An old gentleman in the next seat smiled at the act, and without saying anything held out a quarter with a nod toward the boy. The girl hesitated a moment and then reached for it. The next man just as silently offered a dime, a woman across the isle held out some pennies, and before she knew it the girl with flaming cheeks had taken meney from every passenger in that end of the car. She quietly slid the amount into the sleeping lad's pocket, removed her muff gently from under his head without rousing him, and got off at Twenty-third street, including all the passengers in a pretty little inclination of the head that seemed full of thanks and the possession of a common secret.

Her Autumn Home. Balmoral castle, the autumnal residence of Queen Victoria, is in the beautiful valley of Aberdeenshire, Scot- effected in the stability of the currensteps of which were painful, that Verdi land, on the River Dee. It commands | cy, the credit of the government, the became a musician. When he was a magnificent view and comprises 40,-000 acres. Prince Albert purchased activity of trade and the development this estate in 1852 for £32,900 and of industry by this influx of gold alone, erected a granite castle in the Scot- and yet it has covered less than a fifth | inconsistency in voting against the priest, and he received the appoint- tish baronial style. It consists of two of the difference in value between mer- whole bill on its final passage. If proment of acolyte at the village church | blocks of buildings, united by wings, | chandise imports and exports. After tection is so good for oranges, we, who and a massive tower thirty-five feet deducting the net imports of gold from | get the benefit, must not fail to stand square rising to a height of eighty feet | the net exports of merchandise, and | in for a similar benefit to American sistant, when the boy became so car- and surrounded by a turret twenty also deducting any allowance that can producers of other things. Los An-

quest had not been heard, the cele- AMERICA'S POSITION IN THE FINANCES OF THE WORLD.

gazing in wonder and delight at the or- The Great Current of Gold and Credits Settling Toward Our Shores Is Taking the Place of the Foreign Merchandise with Which Europe Paid Her Debts.

> A financial writer on one of the leading New York dailies, reviewing the conditions existing in the money market for the week ended October 22. draws attention to the fact that Amerlea is now a commanding force in the world's money markets. Proof of this is cited in the fact that while complex diplomatic questions were agitating Europe's commercial and financial centers, while war clouds hung heavily over all the old world markets, while nterprise was checked and the values f even the strongest of foreign securities gave way under the strain, the bonds of the United States, issued to defray the cost of the war with Spain, scored a new high record, and all the better class of American securities advanced in value. Interest rates in foreign centers have advanced, while the rates in New York have declined. 'America helds the balance of power among the world's money markets, and there is a conflict between the older nations as to which shall pay to us the bulk of the gold they owe."

That this impregnable position of the United States is in great measure due to the change of economic policy brought about by the election of William McKinley as president of the United States, together with the election of a congress which promptly cooperated with the new administration in earrying this policy into effect. scarcely admits of argument or dispute. Allowing for the effect of a strong foreign demand for our surplus food stuffs at exceptionally high prices, the fact remains that our unparalleled merchandise halance of over \$615,000,-000 for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1898, and our continuing heavy excess of exports over imports for the first three-quarters of the current calendar year, are directly traceable to the decrease of our foreign purchases and the | of gold to us in exchange for our prod-

and dividends due abroad, for undervalution of imports, for freight money expenditures of Americans abroad, and all other items properly belonging to the balance between this and other nations, there must still remain an enormous sum, greater than the entire balance of trade in any year except the last, actually due to this country by the financiers of other countries on demand, or else paid by the transfer of American securities to the ownership of this people.

It has been stated so widely, and with such persistence, that the present tariff was higher and more oppressive than the McKiniey tariff that many people have not mustered patience to ascertain from the official records whether the statement was true or not Yet examination proves that, like most other assertions made in denunciation of this tariff, this statement also is entirely untrue. The aggregate of dutiable imports during the fourteen months covered by the operation of this tariff has been \$288,664,698, and in these same menths the receipts of the government from customs duties have been \$181,290,910. Thus the rate of duty collected upon the dutiable imports for the fourteen months has been 46.65 per cent. Under the McKinley tariff in the three full years of its opcration the rate of customs receipts to dutiable imports was 48.71 per cent in the fiscal year 1892, 49.58 per cent in the fiscal year 1893 and 50.06 per cent in the fiscal year 1894. In the fiscal year 1891 that tariff was in operation a little less than nine months, so that the rate of duties paid to dutiable imports was somewhat lower. In spite of all assertions to the contrary, which have been constantly made since the present tariff was enacted, it appears that thus far its rate of duties upon dutiable imports has been lower than in any of the three full years covered by the McKinley tariff.

Pointing with Pride.

We point with pride to our fulfillment of the promise of tariff reform. With a turn to protection there has come a change in the balance of trade. Under Cleveland we were shipping millions of gold to Europe in exchange for goods bought from foreigners. Under McKinley Europe is shipping millions corresponding increase in the con- ucts and manufactures. We point with



Free-Trade Johnnie: "Say, pard, dis here protection will ruin us if we don't watch out. Everything is workin', and de next thing we know we'll be workin' ourselves!"

ly defensive duties under the tariff of the agricultural class that we predicted July 24, 1897. Europe found it no as a result of return to Republican pollonger possible to settle her enormous licies. The coming winter will make balances in merchandise. The Dingley | no call for free soup houses for the law, enacted by a Republican congress | hundreds of thousands of unemployed. in extra session at the call of a Repub- | - Chicago Inter Ocean. lican president, came in the nick of time to turn toward our shores a huge current of gold and credits in place of the great deluge of foreign goods that | was called for the sertlement of queshad and would again have flooded this | tions in dispute between the two govcountry under a free-trade adminic- eroments, of which there are a number tration. Hence the impregnable posi- of greater or less importance. The tion of the United States in the world's | question of reducing the American tarmoney markets. Hence America's con- | iff on lumber cannot properly come untrol of the balance of power and Amer- der this head, although it has been ica's tremendous prestige as the most | brought before the commission. favored nation on earth. The conclusion is irresistible.

NATIONAL BALANCES AND DUTIES.

Fourteen Months of the Dingley Fariff

Leave a Big Excess. When this month began the new tariff had been in operation a few days over fourteen months. The official statement of foreign commerce for the month of September has just been made, and during the fourteen menths the imports under the present tariff have been in value \$711,286,874, while the value of exports has been \$1,407,-970,395. Thus there results an excess of exports over imports amounting to \$696,683,521 during the fourteen months. Under three full years of the Wilson tariff the excess of exports over imports was only \$494,830,707. In consequence the imports of gold during the fourteen months have exceeded the exports by \$137,765,346, which is more than in any like period in the entire history of the country. No one can calculate how great a change has been confidence of the business world, the be considered reasonable for interest | geles Express.

_____ sumption of articles of domestic pro- | pride to the revival of trade, the increased demand for labor, the advance With the establishment of adequate- of wages, the improved condition of

Don't Disturb Lumber Tariff.

The American-Canadian commission

The American commissioners will hardly venture to suggest any reduction of this tariff, which would prove disastrous to one of the largest industries in the United States. Under the present tariff our lumpermen are prospering, from Washington to Maine, and millions of employes share in the prosperity.

Canada has nothing to offer which would compensate for the reduction. The offer to lower the Canadian duty on cotton goods would not prove much of an object. English products, including cottons, already have a discrimination of twenty-five per cent in their favor, which was given as a retaliation against our tariff.

Let the commission stick to the questions of boundaries, fisheries, bonding privileges and the like, and leave our tariff duties alone .- Tacoma

Cause for Gratitude.

The duty on citrus fruit is none too high. This section owes a deep debt of gratitude to those who gave it so ample protection from foreign competition. Some of this gratitude is due even to the Democrats who made a fight for a high duty in committee But we must not forget their peculiar

Admiral Thomas O. Selfridge, who | said recently, "and now I'm tired c' it was not finis. There was yet antraveling."

London's zoo, in Regent Park, contains an fintelligent female Arabian baboon that can say "Mama." was brought from Tunis by Sir H. H. Johnston, the African traveler, who is superintending her ducation.

During the present century seven instances have been recorded in the British isles in which the bride mar ried the best man by mistake.

Confession of a Millionaire.

A millionaire confessed the secret of his success in two words hard work. He put in the best part of his life gaining dollars and losing health, and now he was putting in the other half spending dollars to get it bacy. Nothing equals Hostetter's Stomach Bitters for restoring health. It gets at the starting point-the stomach-and cures dyspepsia and indigestion.

A Dutch chemist claims that he has Hood's Pills cure all Liver Ills. 25 cents. discovered a way of making sugar from starch, which will reduce its price one-

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh That Contain Mercury,

As mercury will surely destroy the sense of In a fine, mild and healthy climate, when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except or prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the camage they will do is tenfeld to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Teledo, O. contains no mercury, and is taken mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarch Cure be some you get the genuine It is taken internally, and made in Toledo. Ohio F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonialsfree. Sold by Druggists, price The per Lottie. Hall's Family l'ills are the best,

Some men are cynles because they are unable to make a living at anything else.

Two bottles of Piso's Care for Consumption cured me of a bad lung trouble.—Mrs.

J. Nichols, Princeton, Ind., Mar. 26, 1895.

A German inventor has patented a clock for attachment to telephone instruments, which has levers to be set for the number of minutes' conversation desired, the connection with the other instrument being broken when the time expires.

Life-saving buoys on shipboard can always be depended upon in an emergency if provided with a new attachment, consisting of reels containing lines, to be fastened to the sides of the ship, with a hock to carry the buoy, which disengages itself and rises to the top of the water when the boat

But few men cut their wisdom teeth until after they are married.

COULD NOT SLEEP.

Mrs. Finkham Relieved Her of All Her Troubles.

Mrs. Manna Bancock, 176 Second St., Grand Rapids, Mich., had ovarian trouble with its attendant nones and pains, now she is well. Here

are her own words: "Your Vegetable Compound has made me feel like soldiers take seventy-five steps per Before I began taking it down, felt tired of the time. had pains in my back and side, and such terrib? headaches

trouble. Through the advice of a

your medicine. I cannot praise your Vegetable Compound too much. My husband and friends see such a change in me. I look so much better and have some color in my face.

ill to write to her at Lynn, Mass., for advice, which is freely offered.

The wife of a certain bookseller prewas almost the only man to escape sented him with eleven sons, one after from the Cumberland after her battle another. The good man carried his with the Merrimac, and who has just professional spirit in family life, and passed, by reason of age, over to the so he named them Primus, Secondus, navy's retired list, will live in Wash- Tertius, and so on to Decimus. He ington with his family. "I have been concluded it was time to stop at the in nearly every port in the world," he eleventh so he named him Finis. But other to come-a daughter this time -so he called her Errata.

> It is not until he reaches thirty that a man begins to wrap his small bills on the outside of the roll.

The highest thoughts of some women are of new bonnets.

CatarrhCured

Elood Purified by Hood's Sarsapa-

rilla and Health is Cood. "I was a sufferer from catarrh. One of my neighbors advised me to take Hood's Sarsaparilla and I d'd so. A few bottles pur led my blood and cured me. I have

remained in good health ever since." JAS.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Is America's Greatest Medicine. \$1; six for \$5.

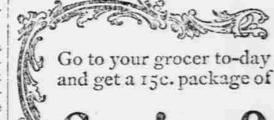
T. ADKINS, Athensville, Illinois.

In the midst of life we are in death -but it is often possible to postpone the interment.

Do you Want to Live

where cyclones and blizzards are unknown, where good, rich lands can be bought at low prices, near cheap transportation and with educational and industrial advantages? Homeseekers' excursions to Virginia via the "Big Four Route" and the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway. Write for descriptive book of Virginia, list of farms for sale, excursion rates, dates, time-cards, etc. J. C. Tucker, G. N. A., 234 Clark street, Chicago, Ill.

Love is a contageous disease that nothing short of matrimony will cure.



#Grain=0 It takes the place of coffee at 1 the cost.

Made from pure grains it is nourishing and health.

Insist that your grocer gives you GRAIN-O.

OPSY NEW DISCOVERY; alere cases. Send for book of testimenous and 10 days' treatment Free. br. H. H. GENEVE SONS, Allzeiz, 62.

WANTED—Case of had regith that R-P-A-N-3 will not benefit. Send 5 cents to Ripans Chemical Co., Jew York, for 10 samples and 1,000 testimonials.

PATERY SCHEME Commercial Secretarios. Secretarios. PATERY Commercia Co. 31 Feb., Wash. D.C. it is computed that when marching

a new person. minute, in quick marching 108, and in barging 100 steps.

I was all ren LOW RATES TO THE SOUTH, and sleepy most. A Splendid Opportunity to Visit Southern Points at Small Cost.

On Tuesday, Dec. 6, and Tuesday, Dec. 20, a popular lew rate excursion will be run from Chicago to the south via Chicago & Eastern Illinois railroad. On those days that company will sell both one way and round trip firstall the time. class tickets at greatly reduced rates. and could not One way tickets will be for continuous sleep well passage; on round trip tickets stopnights. Isl- over will be allowed on going trip at so had ovarian points in the south. Round trip tickets will be good twenty-one days. The Chicago & Eastern Illinois railrood has two daily through trains which leave friend i began Dearborn station, Chicago, for all points beyond the Ohio river; both Pinkham's Vege- trains carry through first-class table Compound, conches, sleeping cars, and have dining and since taking cars serving meals out of Chicago. it all troubles have gone. My monthly | This is the shortest route to the south, sickness used to be so painful, but have | and the time made by its trains is the not had the slightest pain since taking | quickest. For detailed information inquire of any ticket agent or address Charles L. Stone, general passenger and ticket agent C. & E. I R R. Chi-

Some man might just as well be Mrs. Pinkham invites women who are | insane for all the sense they've got General Kitchener's title of "Sirdar" means simply chief, or head man.



TOO COOD TO BE FREE! But send 25c and we will mail you a trial treatment of '5 Drops."

Gured Nervous Prostration, Rheumatism, Catarrh and Stomach Trouble. MOTHER AND 3 DAUGHTERS CURED BY "5-DROPS."

Swanson Rheumatic Cure Co., Chicago, July 25, '98. I think "5 DROP5" is the best medicine in the world; it has done me so much good. Before using "5 DROPS" I could hardly lie in bed long enough to go to sleep. I would have to get up and walk around, or sit up in bed. I don't know what was the matter with me, but I was suffering all through me and my body was so tender that part of the time I could hardly lie on the softest bed. As it has benefitted me so much I have recommended it to my neighbors. Three of my daughters have sent to you for "5 DROPS," also two of my lady friends. One of my daughters was suffering terribly with her stomach, and was all bloated up until she weighed 174 pounds, but after she took "5 DROPS" her weight came down to 146 pounds-her normal weight-and she is all right again. She thinks there never was such medicine made. I myself think it is MRS. M. A. MATTINGLY, Collbran, Col.

Mr. Ira Sargent, Dunbar (Neb.), also writes under date July 25, '98, that he is ar. Ira sargent, Phillian (County and Catarrh, "I want to write you in regard to my case of STOMACH TROUBLE and RHEUMATISM. I commenced one year ago to take '5 DROPS' and I can tell you to-day that though I am 75 YEARS OLD and past, I feel like a new person. I don't want to be without '5 DROPS.' '5 DROPS' has the praise of being the best medicine on the market. It has cured a bad case of CATARRH bere and has another almost cured. Please accept my thanks for the fo IRA SARGENT."

IRA SARGENT."

If you have not sufficient confidence, after reading these letters to send for three large bottles for \$2.50 which will surely cure you, then send for a \$1.00 bottle, which contains enough medicine tomore.

5 DROPS' this wonderful curatives properties. Prepaid by matter express. This wonderful curative gives almost instant relief and is a permanent cure for Sheumathem. Scheties. 5 DROPS permanent cure for Rheumatism, Sciatica, Neura gia, Dyspepsia, Backache, Asthma, Uay Fever, Catarrh, Sleeplessness, Nervous and Neuralgie Readaches, Heart Weakness, Toothache, Earache, Croup, La Grippe, Malaria, Creeping

Numbres., Broughitls, and kindred diseases. "5 DROPS" is the name and dose. Large bottle (300 doses) \$1.00, prepaid by mail or express; three bottles \$2.50. Sold only by us and our agents. AGENTS APPOINTED IN NEW TERRITORY. WRITE TO-DAY. SWANSON RHEUMATIC CURE CO., 167 Dearborn St., Chicago, III.