

YOUNG FOLKS.

The Boy Who Helps His Mother.

As I went down the street to-day
I saw a little lad
Whose face was just the kind of face
To make a person glad.
It was so plump and rosy-cheeked,
So cheerful and so bright,
It made me think of apple-time,
And filled me with delight.

I saw him busily at work,
While blithe as blackbird's song
His merry, mellow whistle rang
The pleasant street along.
"Oh, that's the kind of lad I like!"
I thought, as I passed by;
"These busy, cheery, whistling boys
Make grand men by and by."

Just then a playmate came along
And leaned across the gate—
A plan that promised lots of fun
And frolic to relate.
"The boys are waiting for us now,
So hurry up!" he cried;
My little whistler shook his head,
And "Can't come," he replied.

"Can't come? Why not, I'd like to know?"
What hinders?" asked the other.
"Why, don't you see?" came the reply,
"I'm busy helping mother.
She's lots to do, and so I like
To help her all I can;
So I've no time for fun just now,"
Said this dear little man.

"I like to hear you talk like that,"
I told the little lad;
"Help mother all you can, and make
Her kind heart light and glad."
It does me good to think of him,
And know that there are others
Who, like this manly little boy,
Take hold and help their mothers.

"The Best Boy Story I Ever Heard."

That is what a lawyer said about the story
that I am to relate to you: "It is the best
boy story I ever heard."

"We have had a good many boys with us
from time to time," said Mr. Alden, the
senior member of a large hardware establish-
ment in Market street, Philadelphia, "as
apprentices to learn the business. What
may surprise you is that we never take coun-
try boys, unless they live in the city with
some relative who takes care of them and
keeps them home at night, for when a coun-
try boy comes to the city to live, every-
thing is new to him, and he is attracted by
every show window and unusual sight. The
city boy, accustomed to these things, cares
little for them, and, if he has a good mother,
he is at home and in bed at good season.
And we are very particular about our boys,
and before accepting one as an apprentice,
we must know that he comes of honest, in-
dustrious parents."

"But the best boy we ever had is now
with us, and a member of the firm. He is
the one man in the establishment that we
couldn't do without. He was thirteen years
old when he was apprenticed to us, and he
was with us for eleven years, acting several
years as salesman. When he first came, we
told him that for a long time his wages
would be very small, but that if he proved
to be a good boy, his salary would be in-
creased at a certain rate every year, and, as it
turned out, when, according to agreement,
we should have been paying him five hun-
dred dollars a year, we paid him \$900, and
he had never said a word about an increase
in salary. From the very outset, he showed
that he had an interest in the business. He
was prompt in the morning, and, if kept a
little over time at night, it never seemed to
make any difference with him. He grad-
ually came to know where everything was to be
found, and, if information was wanted, it
was to this boy, Frank Jones, that every one
applied. The entire establishment seemed
to be mapped out in his head, and every-
thing in it catalogued and numbered. His
memory of faces was equally remarkable.
He knew the name of every man who came
to the store to buy goods, what he bought
and where he came from. I used often to
say to him, 'Jones, your memory is worth
more than a gold mine! How do you manage
to remember?'

"I make it my business to remember,"
he would say. "I know that if I can re-
member a man, and call him by name when
he comes into the store, and ask him how
things are going on where he lives, I will be
very likely to keep him as a customer."

"And that was the exact case. He made
friends of buyers. He took the same inter-
est in their purchases as he took in the store,
and would go to no end of trouble to suit
them and to fulfill to the letter everything
he promised."

"Well, affairs went on this way until he
had been with us eleven years, when we
concluded to take him as a partner. We
knew that he had no extravagant habits,
that he neither used tobacco nor beer nor
went to the theatre. He continued, as at the
beginning, to board at home, and even when
his salary was at the very lowest he paid
his mother two dollars a week for his board.
He was always neatly dressed, and we
thought it was very probable that he had
laid up one or two thousand dollars, as his
salary for the last two years had been twelve
hundred dollars. So, when we made him
the offer to become a partner in the business,
and suggested that it would be more satis-
factory if he could put some money in the
firm, he replied:

"If ten thousand dollars will be any object
I can put in that much. I have saved out
of my salary \$9,400, and my sister will let
me have \$600."

"I can tell you I was never more astonished
in my life than when that fellow said he
could put in \$10,000, and the most of it his
own money. He had never spent a dollar, or
twenty-five cents, or five cents, for an un-
necessary thing, and kept his money in a
bank where it gathered a small interest. I
am a great believer in the Bible, you know,
and I always kept two placards, in big let-
ters, up in the store. One was this text:
'He that is faithful in that which is least,
is faithful also in that which is much';
and on the other: 'He that is diligent in
business shall stand before kings, and not
before mean men.' And Frank Jones'
success was the literal fulfillment of those
two texts. He had been faithful in the
smaller things as in the greater ones, and
diligent in business. That kind of a boy
always succeeds," concluded Mr. Alden.

A small boy of ten, who had listened to
the story with eager eyes, as well as ears,
said:

"But we don't have any kings in this coun-

try, Mr. Alden, for diligent boys to stand
before!"

"Yes, we do," laughed Mr. Alden. "We
have more kings here than in any other
country in the world. We have money kings,
and business kings, and railroad kings, and
land kings, and merchant kings, and pub-
lishing kings, and some of them wield an
enormous power. This is a great country
for kings."—Wide Awake.

A Fairy Tale.

One rainy night a lazy family sat around
the table after supper. Some were wishing
they did not have to wash the dishes, and
the man of the house said he wished the
plow would turn over the dirt itself, so
he would not have to go behind and hold
the old thing up.

Suddenly the molasses pitcher jumps up
and runs and whispers something to the tea-
pot, and he runs and gets the dishpan. The
old teakettle spits out some water, which is
too hot and burns the teapot's fingers. He
does this because he wants the teapot's
fingers to swell up. O, well, the coffee-pot
takes its place, and makes the pepper-box
run and get some cold water.

Then he puts the dishpan on the table, and
all the dishes, except the sugar bowl, jump
into it, and he says he does not want to wet
up his contents with the dishwater. Then
the dishes wash themselves off, and jump out
and find no towel. O, well, they will have
to go without wiping this time. Then the
dishes get into the places they were before.
In the morning the man gets up and says
to himself:

"I wonder who washed them dishes last
night."

Sally comes down and says: "I wonder
who set the table; did you, Patty?"
"No, I didn't. There must have been
some robbers in the house last night."

When this lazy family sat down to break-
fast, the dishes made all sorts of ugly faces
at everybody. The family thought the
dishes were the robbers and fled from the
city, leaving the dishes to keep house for
themselves.

This is the way of the world.

WONDERS OF THE SEA.

A Mine of Information Condensed Into Instructive Sentences.

The sea occupies three fifths of the sur-
face of the earth. At the depth of about
3,500 feet waves are not felt. The tempera-
ture is the same, varying only a trifle from
the surface of the pole to the burning sun of
the equator. A mile down the water has a
pressure of over a ton to the square inch.
If a box 6 feet deep were filled with sea
water allowed to evaporate under the sun,
there would be 2 inches of salt left on the bot-
tom. Taking the average depth of the
ocean to be three miles, there would be a
layer of pure salt 230 feet thick on the bed
of the Atlantic. The water is colder at the
bottom than at the surface. In the many
bays on the coast of Norway the water often
freezes at the bottom before it does above.

Waves are very deceptive. To look at them
in a storm one would think the water travel-
led. The water stays in the same place, but
the motion goes on. Sometimes in
storms these waves are 40 feet high, and
travel fifty miles an hour—more than
twice as fast as the swiftest steamship.
The distance from valley to valley is
generally fifteen times the height, hence a
wave 5 feet high will extend over 75 feet
of water. The force of the sea dashing on Bell
Rock is said to be seventeen tons for each
square yard. Evaporation is a wonderful
power in drawing the water from the sea.
Every year a layer of the entire sea, 14 feet
thick, is taken up into the clouds. The
winds bear their burden into the land, and
the water comes down in rain upon the
fields, to flow back at last through
rivers. The depth of the sea presents an in-
teresting problem. If the Atlantic were
lowered from 6,544 feet, the distance from
shore to shore would be half as great, or 1,500
miles. If lowered a little more than three
miles, say 19,680 feet, there would be a
road of dry land from Newfoundland to Ire-
land. This is the plain on which the great
Atlantic cables were laid. The Mediter-
ranean is comparatively shallow. A drying
up of 600 feet would leave three different
seas, and Africa would be joined with
Italy. The British channel is more like a
pond, which accounts for its choppy waves.
It has been found difficult to get the cor-
rect soundings of the Atlantic. A midship-
man of the navy overcame the difficulty,
and shot weighing 30 pounds the sinker,
moving easily back and forth. In the end
of the bar a cup is dug out, and the inside
coated with lard. The bar is made fast to
the line, and a sling holds the shot on.
When the bar, which extends below the
ball, touches the earth, the sling unhooks,
and the shot slides off. The lard in the end
of the bar holds some of the sand, or what-
ever may be on the bottom, and a drop shov-
els over the cup to keep the water from wash-
ing the sand out. When the ground is reach-
ed a shock is felt, as if an electric current
had passed through the line.

A Good Method of Copying.

Buy a piece of common factory or cheese
cloth, or as many pieces as may be necessary
to make the desired number of copies, each
the size of the letter book page. When
about to take copies wet the cloth, or several
pieces if necessary, so thoroughly that there
shall be no dry spots. This done wring them
out as dry as possible with the hands. Now
place the oil sheet in the book and the cloth
thereon, and the leaf of the copybook on
this. Next lay the letter or manuscript on
this, and if another sheet is to be copied add
another oil sheet, a wet cloth, the tissue leaf,
and so on for as many sheets as there may
be to copy.

By this process as many as twenty sheets
may be copied successfully at the same time,
while the most expert with the brush, or
any similar device for moistening the tissue
leaves, will sometimes fail on a single copy.
We retired our hair and felt brushes to
make place for the cheese cloth a number of
years ago. For typewriter work nothing
exceeds the cloth. Clear copies may be pro-
duced as long as there is enough ink left on
a ribbon to make an impression.

Try to keep clear of prejudice and be will-
ing to alter any opinion you may hold when
further light breaks in upon your mind. He
is clever beyond precedent, or weak beyond
measure, who never sees reasons to change
his judgment of men and things.—(William
Unsworth.)

HEALTH.

Children's Teeth.

"Let good digestion wait on appetite, and
health on both," says Shakespeare. Health
will fail to "wait" on either if parents will
allow their own and their children's teeth
"to become a mass of decay" at an early
age.

There is no one point on which people are so
careless as the proper care of children's first
teeth, and those of the second set that erupt
between the fifth and seventh years of
age.

There is no one condition that tends in a
greater degree to produce good health and
vigorous growth of the body than a good
sound set of teeth.

People do not relish the idea of being told
they are careless or worse, but it would seem
that a subject of such vital importance would
receive the most careful attention.

Incalculable harm is done to both the health
of a child and to the integrity of the second
set of teeth, in allowing the temporary teeth
to become decayed and abscessed, carrying
pain and suffering, and frequently indegen-
eration and all its accumulated evils.

The number of children who have decayed
teeth, and in many cases a part of the first
set gone, and the second set badly broken
down is too great.

"Neglect is the mortal enemy of the teeth."
If the first set of teeth is lost before the prop-
er time, the second set suffers much from
their loss, and in some cases, does not erupt
at all. If decayed, the first should be filled
with plastic filling material, and let remain
until their places are ready to be taken by
the second teeth.

But a great deal of good can be accomplish-
ed and cleaned. The child should be taught
to brush its own teeth, and use the pick after
every meal.

In this manner, one can save more teeth,
using no instruments but the brush and pick
(and, by the way, one should use nothing
but a quill tooth pick) and silk thread, than
all the dentists can by performing their usual
dental operations.

It must not be inferred that we can, by
any means, always or in every case avoid the
necessity of filling children's teeth. But
when cared for properly, the defect would be
detected at so early a stage that the
operation for repair (filling) would be painless
and not tedious, involving but little expense
and its durability beyond question.

If not filled then, while decaying, the
mouth will be foul and unhealthy, the lips
and tongue will be irritated, often severely,
by the rough and ragged edge presented,
the decay will be likely to reach the pulp,
causing excruciating pain, the death and
premature loss of the tooth, and lasting in-
jury to the jaws and position of the incom-
ing set.

The child will not and cannot chew on
sore gums and teeth. The food will be put
down and out of the way as soon as possible,
without the proper preparation of it for the
stomach, and the result is early dyspepsia
with its train of horrors. The one point
of paramount importance which I wish to
urge, is that the teeth should be kept clean
from their first appearance through the gums,
no matter how young the child may be, even
if born with teeth, as some are.

Teeth should be kept as scrupulously clean
as the cheeks, the eyes, or the ears, for they
will suffer more from neglect, even though
milk be the only food for the extremely young.
The brush is the only thing that will accom-
plish this.

All Forms of Life Cellular.

All life is cellular; this is true of the low-
est plant and of the most highly developed
animal. In the unicellular organism all the
functions of life must be performed by the
one cell; it must absorb, digest and excrete.
It must fecundate and reproduce its
species. As we ascend the scale of de-
velopment we find a greater number of cells
in the body. Not only do the cells multiply
in number, but there is a division of labor
among them, and the more marked this
differentiation becomes, the higher stands
the organism. In man, some cells take upon
themselves the duties of digestion, others
of locomotion, others of secretion; others
reason from the facts thus recognized. Com-
munities of cells, engaged in the performance
of a certain duty or duties, constitute an
organ; and these, with their paths of inter-
communication, form our bodies. Health is
maintained only when each of these various
communities of workers does its duty fully.
If the pancreas fails to elaborate its proper
secretion, the food does not undergo the nor-
mal digestive changes, and the liver, the
heart, the lungs, the brain, and in short, the
whole mass, becomes diseased or out of
health.

Diphtheria in Chewing-Gum.

A contemporary thus calls attention to
the possible spreading of diphtheria through
chewing-gum:

"The practice of chewing gum has be-
come very widespread. It is not a very elab-
orate habit; to many it is positively repul-
sive; and there are sources of danger, too,
that should not be overlooked. A case in
point was related to us a few days ago.
Diphtheria broke out in a family in East
Des Moines. After the child had recovered,
the clothing and all the exposed articles
fully disinfected, the parents, with the con-
valescent child, visited some relatives in the
country. The indispensable chewing-gum,
like Satan, went also—in the mouth of the
little child. Prompted by generosity, it
allowed its country cousins—two children—to
chew also the gum previously chewed by
the visiting child. In three or four days,
without any other known source of in-
fection, were simultaneously stricken
down with diphtheria in a most seri-
ous form. It would be hard to
imagine a more successful mode of propaga-
tion—distributing the disease. It would be
a great deal safer not to chew the stuff at all,
but it must be done to satisfy the demands of a
weak head and a depraved appetite, our
advice is, don't 'swap' gum to chew any
body else's gum, nor allow any body else to
chew yours."

Measures for the Prevention of the Increase in Diphtheria.

Diphtheria has come to occupy such a
leading place in the thoughts of hygienists,
on account of the way in which it is gradu-
ally but surely spreading, that nothing that
bears on this serious question can fail to
arouse our interest. We think, therefore,

that it may be useful to call the attention
of readers to the discussion which took place
at the Berlin Congress in connection with
the means best suited to prevent the spread-
ing of this terrible disease. The following
are the conclusions that M. Roux, of Paris,
presented before the paper which he read on the
subject before the section of hygiene:

The disease should be diagnosed at the
earliest possible moment, and in order to do
this bacteriological means should be
brought to bear, as they enable us to form
an early and precise opinion. As the virus
can continue to exist a long time in the
mouth after the patients are apparently
cured, they must not be allowed to resume
their ordinary life until proof has been fur-
nished that they are no longer carrying the
bacillus with them.

The virus keeps its vitality for a long time
in a dry condition, especially when it is pro-
tected from the light; everything therefore
that has been in contact with diphtheritic
patients should be sterilized by boiling
water or steam, and this is particularly
necessary for all linen and other coverings
they are sent to be washed. The
dwellings should also be disinfected, as well
as the vehicles that have been used to trans-
port the patients.

In order that the patient's relations should
not carry away the germs of the disease with
them from the hospitals to their homes all
visits should be forbidden as far as possible.
Those visitors who are allowed to enter the
ward should be required to put on a special
garment which they shall lay aside on leav-
ing, at which time they must also disinfect
their faces and hands.

When a case of diphtheria has appeared
in a school the throat of each of the scholars
should be repeatedly examined with the
greatest care. In all complaints of the throat
during the course of measles or scarlatina,
especially in children, repeated antiseptic
gargles should be employed from the begin-
ning.

Dr. Loeffler, of Griefswald, who also read
a paper on this subject, completed in the
following way the conclusions of M. Roux:
—The diphtheritic bacillus exists in the pro-
ducts of the secretion of the diseased mucous
membranes and can be found there several
days after all the membranous products
have disappeared. Children must be kept
away from school for at least four weeks.

The bacilli continue to live four or five
months in fragments of dried diphtheritic
membranes. It will therefore be necessary
to disinfect rooms in the most thorough
manner, and especially to scrub the floor
with sublimate in a solution of 1 to 1,000
and to rub the walls with soft bread. Damp-
ness favors the continuance of the vital
properties of the microbe; all dwellings
therefore that are badly lighted and damp
should be made more healthy and accessible
to the light and air.

The diphtheritic bacillus develops very
well in milk. This product should there-
fore be watched closely, and should be con-
demned whenever it comes from a place that
is infected with diphtheria.

The different diphtheroid complaints of
the various animal species, such as pigeons,
fowls, calves and pigs, have no connection
with human diphtheria; still, Klein claims
to have observed a disease of the cat which
is the same as the diphtheria of man. This
is a point that must be verified.

The slightest lesions of the throat in-
crease the risk of catching the complaint,
they should, therefore, be attended to. Dur-
ing an epidemic the mouth, throat and
mucous membrane of the nose of children
should be taken care of with the closest at-
tention; prophylactic gargles and washes
should be prescribed, made of aromatic
solutions or of sublimate one in ten thou-
sand.

The section of hygiene adopted all these
conclusions, which, if they were scrupulously
applied, would certainly have on the spread
of diphtheria a restrictive effect that
would soon be perceptible.

MEANS OF MODERATING THE PAINFUL CRISES

In the report of the Limoges Congress a
very simple, and interesting means of mod-
ifying the painful crises in locomotor ataxia.
If this means were to prove successful in
every case an immense service would have
been rendered to those unhappy individuals
whose terrible sufferings inspire pity in the
most hardened breasts and so often lead
these patients to morphinomania.

In the case of one of these patients who
had reached an advanced stage of the disease
Mr. Mossi succeeded by compression of
the neck in putting a stop to most distress-
ing crises of dyspnoea as well as to the feel-
ing of thoracic and cervical constriction.
This means was successful on several oc-
casions and in a very manifest way, but the
time during which the effect lasted varied.

This is a new phenomenon, as far as my
knowledge goes at any rate, in the visceral
complications of tubes. It seems that by
this process the same effect is produced as
that which is obtained by the compression
of special zones in hysteria or of the painful
spots in some forms of neuralgia. The re-
sult was immediate and effective, but, as
might have been expected, it did not last
long.

Are we to believe that it was really the
compression of the pneumogastric nerve
that produced the effect mentioned? In con-
sideration of the complicated anatomy of
the region on which the pressure was exerted
it would not be possible to assert that it
was the direct action on these nerves that
brought about the desired result; therefore
without trying to explain the physiological
mechanism of this phenomenon, I will be
satisfied with making public the results that
can be obtained by compression of the later-
al regions of the neck in crises depending
on the medulla oblongata in ataxia.

Coachman Williams's Luck.

Coachman John Williams, who guards
the horseflesh of E. C. Howe of Bristol, Pa.,
is in luck. He has just returned from a
trip to California, where his uncle died re-
cently, leaving a large estate. The interest
on \$750,000 was bequeathed to John and
his brother William, who lives at Black-
burn N. Y. The wealthy decedent, Theo-
dore Luderick, emigrated to America from
Metz, Germany, in 1849 during the gold ex-
citement in California, and he went to that
State with only enough money to pay his
fare. He got into the mining business and
prospered. In 1876 he was worth \$10,000,
000, but during the panic in 1877 he lost
heavily. Before his death he left several
millions to charitable institutions in his
country.

It takes more religion to hold a man level
in a horse race than it does to make him
shout at camp meeting.

A STRANGE ACCIDENT ON THE IS- THMUS.

A Tree Dropped Upon a Moving Train by a Lightning Stroke.

The Panama Star and Herald says:—On
Tuesday as the special express train convey-
ing relief for the sufferers of the Colon dis-
aster was proceeding to its destination, it
came within an ace of itself suffering an
equally frightful fate to that which overhelm-
ed Colon the previous night. A heavy rain
storm that commenced soon after leaving
Panama continued with ever increasing vio-
lence until it developed into a terrific elec-
tric storm that was at its height when the
train passed Lion Hill. On the stretch
thence to Gatun, where the line runs partly
through dense forests, and about midway
between these stations, the incident to which
we refer occurred at 1:05 p. m.

The train, being an express, was rushing
along at about thirty miles an hour, when
an extraordinarily sharp flash of lightning
illuminated the darkened interior of the car,
accompanied by a peculiar shocking crash
and rending, the startling effect of which was
not lessened by the plunging and oscillating
of the cars which immediately followed, as if
they were about to jump the track. In a
second every one was on his feet. Although
no visible damage had so far been sustained,
all seemed to intuitively apprehend that the
train had been struck by lightning, and
awaited further developments. In a second
or two, but which seemed minutes, the train
came to a standstill, when a rush was made
to gain the doors and throw up the sashes.

It was now discovered that a tree with
long, bare trunk, about thirty or forty feet
high and twenty inches in circumference,
had been struck by lightning just as the
train was passing under, and splintered
about six or eight feet from the ground, it
fell with all its weight of branch and foliage
upon the cars. The train, however, had
dragged from under, shaken indeed, slight-
ly, but none the worse for the unique experi-
ence. There a delay was made to clear the
debris from the track, and scarcely had the
train resumed its interrupted mission of
compassion when another lightning-prostrated
tree was encountered right athwart the
track.

This, too, had to be cleared away, thus ne-
cessitating another delay, the train arriving
at Colon some five and twenty minutes later
than would otherwise have been the case.
Had the first tree fallen but two seconds
sooner, before the engine, nothing could
have averted the smashup that must have
followed; and had it crashed into the car
there might have remained no one to tell the
tale.

A Fair Carpenter.

I come to you, with some carpenter work.
I'll stop hammering long enough to tell you
what I am making.

That square board is to be covered with
crimson plush. I must search the woods
till I find three rough sticks about as large
as a broom handle. These will serve for
legs. Where they cross I shall wind a
wild grapevine, bringing it up the legs,
twine it about the edge of the plush-covered
top for a border. Now varnish the wood-
work, and a pretty rustic stand for my work
basket is made.

Charming, isn't it? And so easily made.
If the rough sticks and grape vines can-
not be obtained use common broom handles,
varnished, and tack a pretty fringe about
the edge.

Since living in the country I find so many
pretty rustic things I can make.

I never could see any beauty in a gridiron,
bedecked with ribbons, hanging upon the
wall, or a spade standing in the corner with
a landscape painted upon it; but a bunch of
cattails, a deserted bird's nest, a bunch of
autumn leaves, or a bit of moss does more to
brighten up a room than one would think.

I took a long walk the other morning, and
came back with wet feet and muddy shirts,
but my arms full of treasures: red and white
lilies, tall buttercups, growing in the corner
of the tumbled down rail fence, modest vio-
lets, and bits of green and gold moss.

I wish I could have shared them with you.
After such a walk, life really seems sweeter,
and one wonders how people can ever cry,
"Is life worth living?"

Mad Bull and Iron Horse.

A big black and white bull undertook the
task of butting a train off the track of the
Port Townsend Southern road, about four
miles north of Tenino, this morning. It
seems that a former attempt had been un-
successful, and undoubtedly maddened at the
failure of the first attempt, he determined
to clean the whole train out this time or
die. He died.

The train was under fair headway, when
his mightiness was seen by the engineer in
an attitude of defiance directly in the mid-
dle of the track. The engineer blew the
whistle and put on the air brakes, but Sir
Boss not only refused to give way to the
approaching train, but even with lowered
crest charged upon it. The shock was a
great one for the bull. The pilot struck
him full in the head, killing him instantly
and throwing the body slightly to one side.
The combination car scraped by the body
and remained on the track, but the rear
trucks of the following car left the track
and travelled from one side of the right-of-
way to the other, bumping over the ties, and
tearing up both sides of the embankment.
Two wrecking frogs were soon produced,
and in ten minutes the train was on its way
again.

A Little Girl's Story.

One day a lisping little girl ran into the
house and said to her mother: "Look,
mother, what I found on the sidewalk, a
pair of thizzers."

Sure enough, she had found a pair of
scissors, and her mother patted her on the
head and told her what a good little girl she
was to bring the scissors home.

The little girl was praised so much for her
deed that she was beguiled into saying: "I
thaw five or six other pairs of thizzers on
the sidewalk, but I thought I wouldn't
pick 'em up."

Then the little girl had to be whipped for
lying.

Charges According to Diagnosis.

Piltaker—Twenty dollars! Too much,
Doctor, altogether too much. Why it was
only a headache.

Dr. Pillgiver—I know it, but I diagnosed
the case as incipient brain fever. My bills
are made out according to my own judg-
ment.