

October 13, 1906

LIMITED.

James Street.

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# Our Boys and Girls.

## YOUNG HEADLESS.

Young Headless is a boy  
Who lives in every town,  
His name? 'Tis sometimes Johnnie  
Smith,  
And sometimes Johnnie Brown.

Young Headless goes to school  
When he can find his hat.  
At home he loves to play at ball  
When he can find his bat.

Of mittens, one is gone;  
Of rubbers, two or more;  
And on the very coldest day  
He never shuts the door.

The hammer's always lost,  
The saw left on the ground;  
And when he wants his button-hook  
It never can be found.

To buy a piece of beef  
You send him to the shop;  
He loses all the change he had,  
And brings you mutton chop.

For all these careless things,  
And more than I could name,  
Young Headless always feels quite  
sure  
He never is to blame.

His father would despair,  
But that this thing is true;  
That forty years or so ago,  
He was Young Headless too.

LOOK AHEAD.—A very good motto  
for our boys and girls to follow  
is:  
"Look ahead." No person ever ac-

complished anything who did not  
look into the future and hope in the  
future. No people ever became great  
who did not look to the future. The  
common man, from whom nothing  
great can come, is always satisfied  
with the present day and the present  
hour, the builders of nations, the  
apostles of religion, always look be-

hind the present. They see the beauties  
of possible victory and they are  
entranced at the sight. A new life  
comes to them; great deeds are ac-

complished.

ABOUT COMFORTS.—The great  
evil among our young folks is that  
they lavish too much care on them-

selves while they seem to forget the  
doing of a good deed to another. It  
is such forgetfulness and coldness in  
times of need that makes the world  
miserable, lonesome and hard to  
trav-

el. It is another pang in the hearts  
of the lonely and deserted ones,  
which forces them to cry out: "Have  
we no friends left even to do one  
good turn for us." The following ex-

ample might be profitably read on  
the subject:

A little girl and her brother were  
on their way to school one winter  
morning. The grass on the common  
was white with frost, and the wind  
was very damp. They were both  
poorly dressed; but the little girl  
had a kind of cloak over her which  
seemed to have outgrown.

As they walked briskly along, she  
drew the boy closer to her and said:  
"Come under my coat, Johnny."

"It isn't big enough for both, sis-

ter."

"Then I will try and stretch it a  
little."

And they were soon as close togeth-

er and as warm as birds in the  
same nest.

"Now, why can't we all stretch our  
comforts a little? There are many  
shivering bodies, and sad hearts, and  
weeping eyes in the world, just be-

cause people do not stretch their  
comforts beyond themselves.

TWO WAYS OF OBEYING.—  
"Bessie, dear, I want you to come  
to the house and nurse Baby Paul  
for a while," mamma called from  
the window.

"Oh, dear!" Bessie pouted, impa-

tiently, throwing down her hoop  
angrily. "I never have a nice time  
that I don't have to stand and mind  
baby. I think it's too bad."

Baby did not find his little nurse  
very patient and pleasant that after-

noon.

He put his chubby fingers in his  
mouth and cooed and laughed in his  
sweetest fashion, but Bessie would  
not play with him, and presently he  
began to cry so hard that mamma  
had to lay aside her work and soothe  
him.

Just about the same time Bessie's  
cousin was called away from her play  
to nurse her little sister. Though  
she was just as fond of play as Bessie  
was, she laid aside her toys cheer-

fully and frolicked with baby till  
he was in the best of humors.

When mamma was ready to take baby  
she kissed her little daughter and  
said: "You have been my dear little  
helper this morning, Mamma."

Which way of obeying was the  
right way?

TELLING LIARS.—The habit of ly-

ing is very common with our young  
folks. It is a rare thing now to find  
a truthful boy or girl. Some of them,  
no doubt, think they are smart and  
clever when they can manufacture a  
good one, and they often boast after-

wards of their smartness. This bad  
habit makes cowards, and takes  
away honor, confidence, and respect.  
Remember no person will trust a liar  
much more than they will trust a  
man. Young readers read carefully  
the following example, and be as truth-

ful as the little boy mentioned.

"Tell what you know about dogs,  
things they like, and some other  
things they have done," was in ef-

fect the order given by a public  
school teacher to her class a short  
time ago, and the boys set diligent-

ly to work to record the achieve-

ments and characteristics of their  
special pets—all but one boy, and

he was discovered to be gazing out  
of the window at the brick walls of  
the adjoining building. "Have you  
finished your composition, John?"  
asked the teacher. "No, ma'am,"  
was the answer. "I can't write any-

thing." "Suppose," I write about  
I haven't any dog, and I won't tell  
some other boy's dog," suggested  
the teacher, and thus having a way  
to avoid offending his conscience,  
the boy wrote a composition that  
was up to the average of the rest  
of his class.

LATE HOURS.—Last week in  
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from the cob and pound the kernels,  
or a part may be pounded and a  
part graded. Add three or four  
crackers, pounded, one quart of milk,  
five eggs, four tablespoons of sug-  
ar, and a little salt. Bake one hour  
in a moderate oven. This is to be  
served as a vegetable course, and to  
be eaten with butter. It is not easy  
to give a sure rule for corn pudding,  
because much depends on the condi-  
tion of the corn. If it is young and  
very milky not so much milk is re-  
quired; old corn needs fewer eggs and  
perhaps no cracker. Eggs and crack-  
ers are added to stiffen, milk to soft-  
en. Old corn makes a stiff pudding,  
young corn a softer one. Judgment  
and experience will therefore best  
regulate the amount of milk, eggs,  
and cracker. After the season of  
fresh corn is passed, canned corn  
may be used; if choice warranted  
brands are selected, the result will  
be as satisfactory as though fresh  
corn were used.

RAT PEST.—The approved method  
of ridding a kitchen of rats is, ac-  
cording to cooking-school experts,  
to starve them out. This statement  
must be literally construed and  
observed. No crumbs or particles of  
any food, raw or cooked, left about  
closet shelves or in any other place  
accessible to them. This treatment  
persevered in will bring about, after  
a short time, the desired result.

KEROSENE ON CARPET.—If you  
spill kerosene on the carpet, don't  
leave it to "evaporate." Cover the  
place an inch deep with bran or  
cornmeal and set enough hot irons  
to cover the spot. Let stand until  
the irons are cool, then sweep off  
the meal, and usually there is no  
trace of the spot. If there is, repeat  
the operation. Unless the oil is re-  
moved the dust settles into it and  
makes a bad looking place in the  
carpet.

TO WHITEN FLANNEL.—To  
whiten flannel when yellow may be  
done by putting the flannel into a  
solution of hard soap, to which  
strong ammonia has been added.  
Take 1/2 lbs. of hard soap, 50  
lbs. of soft water, and two-thirds of  
a pound of strong ammonia. A  
shorter process is to place the gar-  
ments for a quarter of an hour in  
a weak solution of bisulphate of soda,  
to which a little hydrochloric acid  
has been added.

## Pronounced Incurable.

THE STORY OF MRS. AGNES FORAN  
OF HALIFAX.

Following Inflammation of the Lungs  
a Severe Cough Set in, and Her Doc-  
tor Said Her Case Was Hopeless—  
Dr. Williams' Pink Pills Have Re-  
stored Her to Health

From the Recorder, Halifax, N.S.

Mrs. Agnes Foran, who resides at  
21 Agricola street, Halifax, N.S.,  
tells a wonderful story of her com-  
plete restoration to health, after a  
protracted and distressing period of  
extreme illness, and she attributes  
her present happy condition, under  
Providence, to the marvelous quali-  
ties of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

When Mrs. Foran was called upon by  
a representative of the Acadian "Re-  
corder," who stated his mission, she  
cordially welcomed him to her pleas-  
ant home, where in the presence of  
her mother and sister, she freely told  
the story of her sickness and recovery.

She said: "A few years ago I  
suffered a severe attack of inflamma-  
tion of the lungs, and was attended  
by one of the best physicians in the  
city. I pulled through, but was left  
a complete wreck, so that I could  
not do any work, suffering all the  
while from a severe and distressing  
nervous prostration and a ringing  
sound in my head. I also had a dis-

tressing cough, and for months I  
never knew what it was to have a  
good night's rest. For two years  
my life was a perfect misery to me,  
and under the doctor's orders I took  
emulsion till I was nauseated with  
the sight of it, but all to no pur-  
pose. My life was despaired of by all  
my friends who were assured by the  
doctor that my case was beyond the  
reach of human skill. I was visited  
by the clergy of my church and sis-

ters of charity, who were very kind  
and sympathetic and looked upon me  
as one whose earthly race was about  
run. I experimented with all sorts  
of remedies for my cough, but with-  
out avail. My druggist at last ad-  
vised me to try Dr. Williams' Pink  
Pills. Being fairly discouraged, never-  
theless I was persuaded to make the  
trial, when to the surprise and joy  
of myself, family and friends, I be-

gan to get better, and by the time  
I had taken seven or eight boxes I  
was as well as you see me now,"  
and she laughingly added, "I think  
you will admit that I don't look  
much like a sick woman." Her moth-  
er, who had been listening to the  
tale of her daughter's long illness,  
added: "It just seems like a dream  
to us all that we once despaired of  
her life, when we now see her the  
pink of health."

Mrs. Foran said that when on a  
visit to England about a year ago  
she contracted a heavy cold and was  
threatened with a return of her  
cough, but she at once got some of  
the pills and by the time she had  
reached New York she was as well  
as ever again. She related a number  
of instances in which she had advised  
persons suffering from chronic  
complaints to take Dr. Williams' Pink  
Pills and always with the best  
results. She mentioned particularly  
a niece of hers living in Boston who  
was run down and in a wretched  
condition of health, but was now a  
healthy young woman who owed the  
fact to the use of the pills. When the  
reporter was taking his leave Mrs.  
Foran said: "I am very glad to have  
the opportunity to testify what Dr.  
Williams' Pink Pills have done for  
me, and you can say that I shall  
never cease to sound their praises,  
and I bless the good Lord that they  
were placed in my way at a time  
when I had not the hope that I  
could live."

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LETTERS OF INTRODUCTION.

"I disapprove of letters of intro-  
duction," said an elderly New Or-  
leans business man, "and I won't  
give one under any circumstances.  
They are bad form and border close  
on downright impertinence. What  
right have I, for example, to thrust  
a perfect stranger on my friend, John  
Smith, of Memphis or Chattanooga,  
without having at least asked Mr.  
Smith's permission or ascertained  
whether the introduction would be  
mutually agreeable? Then, again,  
such letters always mean either too  
little or too much. Most of us give  
them almost as freely as we give  
good advice, without the least idea  
of incurring any responsibility; yet a  
letter of introduction is, or ought to  
be, an absolute indorsement of the  
bearer, and the recipient would be  
justified in holding the writer strict-  
ly accountable for any abuse of his  
hospitality. I believe this view is  
unsustainable, but I must confess I

stopped writing letters of introduc-  
tion myself on account of a little  
contempt that has nothing to do  
with the proprieties of the question.  
It happened in this way:

"A certain friend asked me to give  
a letter to a young Englishman, in-  
troducing him to a former business  
partner of mine, now living in Louis-  
ville. I didn't want to do it, but  
lacked moral courage to refuse; so I  
wrote two letters—one the introduc-  
tion requested and the other a brief  
note to the Louisville man, explain-  
ing the circumstances and saying  
that I didn't really know whether  
the Englishman was a gentleman or a  
horse thief. Two days later I got  
a telegram from my old partner,  
saying that he had received a letter  
of introduction by mail, and was at  
a loss to know what to make of it.  
I had put the two enclosures in the  
wrong envelopes and had given the  
Englishman the private note of repu-  
diation."

"I suppose he read it, of course,"  
remarked some one in the group of  
listeners.

"That's just what has been trou-  
bling me ever since," replied the old  
merchant: "I don't know whether he  
did or not. He presented it without  
turning a hair, and if he knew the  
contents he certainly made no sign.  
At least that is the report of my  
friend, who was so surprised when  
he ran his eye over the epistle that  
he nearly fell out of his chair. All  
this happened four years ago, and I  
haven't written a letter of introduc-  
tion since. I wouldn't meet that  
Englishman again for a thousand-  
dollar bill, because if I did I  
couldn't know whether to shake  
hands or get ready to fight."

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