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it, then discard it. But don't confound it with the drug cures and condemn it without a trial. That isn't fair to

### Will You Help It?

THE HOSPITAL FOR **\* \*** SICK CHILDREN

### A STORY OF WEBSTER

ONE OCCASION WHEN DANIEL WAS DEEPLY HUMILIATED

n Incident Which Shocked and Surprised Him Into Tears - The Admiration, the Leyalty and the Generesity of His Circle of Friends.

The following incident in the life of Daniel Webster was related to the writer by the late Joshua Seward: Mr. Seward came to Woburn from

Boston in the early seventies and bought a farm, where he lived until his death in 1885. He was a native of the New Hampshire "Peace City," from which place he came to Boston in early od and later engaged in the liv ery business off School street. He was a genial, social, active young man, and in a short time many of the business and professional men of the city were his friends and patrons. Daniel Webster, then in the fullness of his masterly manhood, was his particular friend and most favored patron. One year Webster early engaged to deliver

the Fourth of July oration in the city.

A public procession was then an im portant feature of the celebration, and the orator of the day was the chief person of distinction in the parade. In those days there were no four wheeled vehicles for convenience or for pleasure. A chaise was the proper carriage for gentlemen to use. Webster was popular and proud as popular. He saw no chaise in the city as good as he desired to appear in on that important eccasion, and therefore he ordered one to be built by the principal carriage maker of the city (Sargent, I think it was), to be ready for use on that day. In the morning of the Fourth he appeared at Seward's stable office and requested Seward to go to the carriage shop and get the chaise he had ordered Seward harnessed a horse and went to the carriage shop as directed and told proprietor he had come for Mr. Webster's chaise. The proprietor in firm and measured tones that could not be misunderstood asked, "Did Mr. Webster send the money to pay for the

chaise?" In relating this to me Seward said: "I was never so astonished in my life! I should have been less surprised if he had raised his fist and knocked me down. I had no thought that there was man living who had ever heard of the great Webster, the godlike Daniel, who would or who could have denied him any request it was possible te grant. I could only say, 'He sent no money by me.' 'Then,' said the preprietor, 'tell him he can have the chaise then he sends the money to pay for it and not till then.' " Seward said he was never in such a dilemma in all his life. He could not go back and tell that great man, whom he adored, that he could not have the chaise till he paid for it. And yet he must go back and tell him something. But what could he tell him? Finally, after much thought and study it occurred to him that he had a new chaise which he would offer to Webster and tell him that the varnish on the one he had ordered was not yet hard and that it would be liable to injure if taken out in the heat and dust of that public day. Webster met Seward at the door when he returned and before Webster could ask a question Seward was telling him the story he had invented on the way home. Webster made no reply, but accepted Seward's statement as true and rode in his

chaise that day. About a week later Webster came again and said to Seward, "I think the varnish on that chaise is hard now, and you may go down and get it." Seward said: "With a heavy heart I harnessed a horse and went again to the shop. I knew I should not get the chaise, and I was not disappointed. In the same manner I was asked the same stion as before. I could not invent another story that would be credible and was therefore compelled to go back and tell him the truth." Webster was impatiently awaiting Seward's return, and when in hailing distance he called to Seward: "Where is the chaise? What is the trouble?" Seward approached him more closely and in tones so low that no one could overhear him replied, "He told me to tell you that you could have the chaise when you sent the money to pay for it and not before." Webster stood silent an instant and then with voice trembling with emotion exclaimed, "My God, Joshua, did he say that?" and sank into a nearby chair and cried as would a deeply aggrieved child of six

It is well known that Webster would ncur debt, apparently with no thought that there were two parties to a con-tract, a creditor and a debtor, and that their moral obligations were co-Consequently his creditors so multiplied and his indebtedness so increased as to interfere with his political plans, if not, indeed, threaten his political future. At this time his friends came to his aid and, it is said, raised the sum of \$40,000 to cancel his indebtedness and relieve him from the further annoyance and pressure of his creditors. When we realize that \$40,-000 was a larger sum to raise then for today we have some measure of the friends .- H. C. Hall in Boston Tran-

Just So. "I thought you said you couldn't live without me," sneered the girl.

"So I did," answered the man. "Yet you're living." "No; I'm not. Just boarding; that's

John Hunter, the famous anatomist. once said that the feminine love of conversation was a consequence of a peculiarity in brain tissue,

#### TELESCOPES.

difference Between Refle and Refracting Kinds.

A very pretty little experiment which ence between refracting and reflecting many a piece of cloth they wear. telescopes may be performed by any reading glass, hold it between the window and the wall parallel to the sheet of paper and a feet or more distant from the latter. By moving it to and fro a little you will be able to find a distance corresponding to the focal length of the lens, at which a picture of the window is formed on the paper. This picture, or image, will be upside down because the rays of light cross at the focus. By moving the glass a little closer to the wall you will cause the picture of the window to become indistinct, while a beautiful image of the houses, trees or other objects of the outdoor world beyond will be formed upon the paper. We thus learn that the distance of the image from the lens varies with the distance of the object whose image is formed. In precisely a similar manner an image is formed at the focus of the object glass of a refracting telescope.

Take next your magnifying or conof paper from the wall, hold it nearly in front of the mirror between the latter and the window. When you have adjusted the distance to the focal length of the mirror, you will see an image of the window projected on the paper. By varying the distance as before you will be able to produce at will pictures of nearer or more remote objects. It is in this way that images are formed at the focus of the mirror of a reflecting telescope.

#### SUBMERGED GUNS.

The Experiment of Firing a Cannon Buried Under Water.

The most curious experiment ever made with a piece of ordnance was at Portsmouth, England. A stage was erected in the harbor within the tide mark. On this an Armstrong gun of the 110 pound pattern was mounted. The gun was then loaded and carefully aimed at a target-all this, of course, during the time of low tide. A few hours later, when the gun and the target were both covered with water to a depth of six feet, the gun was fired by means of electricity. We said "aimed at a target," but the facts are that there were two targets, but only one was erected for this special experiment, the other being the hull of an old vessel, the Griper, which lay directly behind the target and in range of the ball. The target itself was placed only twenty-five feet from the muzzle of the gun. It was composed of oak beams and planks and was twenty-one inches

thick. In order to make the old Griper invulnerable a sheet of boiler plate three inches thick was riveted to the waterlogged hull in direct range with the course the ball was expected to take if not deflected by the water. On all of these—the oaken target, the belier plates and the old vessel hull—the effect of the shot from the submerged gun was really startling. The wooden target was pierced through and through, and the boiler iron target was broken into pieces and driven into its "backing," the ball passing right on through both sides of the vessel, making a huge hole, through which the water poured in torrents. Taken altogether, the experiment was an entire suconstrating, as it did, the feasibility of placing submerged guns in harbors in time of war and doing great damage to the vessels which an enemy might dispatch to such points for the purpose of shelling cities.-London

The Sacred Bo Tree. On the night of Oct. 7, 1887, the tree worshipers of Ceylon met with an irreparable calamity. During one of the worst storms that ever raged on the island their sacred bo tree was thrown to the ground. The oldest written description of this wonderful tree known to exist is that by Fa Hiam, a Chinese historian and traveler, who visited the tree in the year 414 A. D. According to the learned Chinaman, it was then 702 years old, having been planted by King Devinipiatissa in the year 288 before our era began. If the above data be correct, and there is no reason for doubting it, the bo tree was more than 2,175 years old when the storm ended

Shifting the Blame. It is the custom of the Khonds in the Madras presidency to offer a buffalo in sacrifice in substitution for the hu-

its career on the date mentioned above.

man victim, but in doing so they make long apologies to the deity, explaining that they themselves would willingly make the customary sacrifice, but are any purpose than would be \$200,000 prevented by the British government, on whose head they pray that any anadmiration and the loyalty of his ger at their neglect of duty may be

Why He Quit. "Did you read my novel, Criticus?"
"Well, I read as far as the chapter where the hero was shot, and then I

"Oh, but the hero recovers in the next chapter." "I was afraid he would. That's why I quit."

One may dominate moral sufferings only by labor. Study saves from discouragement.-Abrantes.

ONE OF NATURE'S TOOLS.

Growing by the wayside you will ofillustrates the two methods of forming ten see that stately, spiny looking an optical image and by way of cor- plant, the teasel, but I wender how ollary illustrates the essential differ many know that it has helped to finish

We are apt to think of a tool as one who possesses a reading glass and something of man's make, yet here is a magnifying hand mirror. In a room one of nature's own, and nothing has that is not too brightly illuminated pin ever been manufactured to successfula sheet of white paper on the wall op- ly take its place. For ages the teazel posite to a window that by preference has been used for fulling cloth-that should face the north or away from the is, raising the "nap"-and the manuposition of the sun. Taking first the facturers refer to "nap goods" thus treated as "gigged." When ripe, the dried spike heads are

gathered, packed carefully in bundles

and shipped in all directions to factories. The variety mostly used have the extreme end of the spikes booked or curved backward. This is called "fullers' teazel." These heads form a sort of brush and are attached to a wheel or cylinder which revolves against the surface of the cloth, and these curved spikes catch part of the threads and pull them up, making a fuzzy nap. This is trimmed down and leaves that soft, velvety finish to the cloth. The spikes have strength enough and elasticity, but when they come in contact with a rough place in the cloth they break and so avoid tearing the material. Try as they may, no one has ever been able to invent a tool possessing all of these qualities, so the teasel stands unrivaled for that use. The cave mirror, and, detaching the sheet plant as we see it growing wild looks perhaps at first glance somewhat like a thistle, but it really has a dignity and character all its own. The heads in flower are covered with a fuffy down, lavender or white, and as the blossoms drop spikes appear until later it fairly bristles. The leaves, pointed and spiked, shooting out each side of the stem, meet at the base and form a little basin in which is usually water. So we have the name of the plant from the Greek "dipsacus," meaning thirsty, and many other fanciful ones, such as Venus' cup, Venus' bath, wood or church brooms, gypay combs, cloth-ier's brush, etc.—St. Renclas.

#### ODD TIES.

Bees never store up honey where it is light. The moth has a fur jacket and the butterfly none.

A squirrel comes down a tree head first and a cat tail first. Leaves will attract dew when boards,

sticks and stones will not. Corn on the ear is never found with an uneven number of rows. The dragon fly can devour its own

body and the head still live. A horsefly will live for hours after the head has been pinched off. Fish, files and caterpillars may be

frozen solid and still retain life. A horse always gets up fore parts first and a cow directly the opposite. Some files thrust their eggs into the bodies of caterpillars, but always in such parts of the body that when the larvae are feeding on the fiesh of the foster parent they will not eat into any vital part.

Puns on People's Names A little while ago a popular form of social amusement was found in pun-ning on people's names—"Why did So-and-so?" "Because Such-end-such." The game ran riot for a time, and es of it are still heard in the outer suburbs. Before those echoes die away a correspondent suggests that we should put it on record that the originator of the fashion was no less notable a person than the Quaker post, John Greenleaf Whittier. On an antislavery lecturer named Mary Grew, visiting Boston in 1871, Whittier wrote a poem, "How Mary Grew," each stansa ending on a variation of the pun-

The world were safe if but a few Could grow in grace as Mary Grew. -London Chronicle.

Not In Any County. The city of St. Louis is not in any county. It is an independent municipality equipped with all the machinery county and city government. Is has its own circuit and criminal courts, its own grand jury, jail, etc. The ciscuit attorney is the prosecuting officer of St. Louis. Until 1876 St. Louis was the county seat of St. Louis county, but in that year the city was completely separated from the county, so that t is now as independent subdivision of the state. Clayton, a few miles west of the city, is now the courthouse town of St. Louis county.

The Jersey Cow. The Jersey cow is a small animal, and therefore her maintenance ration is small, while a relatively large part of her food goes to profit. She is a persistent milker, often a perpetual milker, and ordinarily not dry more than six or eight weeks in a year. She has an extremely long period of usefulness in the dairy. Five years cover the profitable work of the average cow. The Jersey produces until fifteen years old. Many are profitable when eighteen to twenty-one years of age.-Farmer.

"Aren't you afraid that horse will run away with somebody?" "Friend," said Broncho Bob, "It ain't

nothin' in Crimson gulch for a hoss to run away with a man. It's when a man tries to run away with a hoss that there's danger.'

Sorrow of It. Husband (during the spat)—Anyway, I'm not afraid to say what I think. Wife-No. I suppose not, but you ough

RAILROADS

### CANADIAN RY.

Farm Laborers SECOND EXCURSION AUG. 28, 1906

From Stations in the province of Ontario, Sault Ste. Marie, Sudbury, Maberley and East to THE CANADIAN WEST

\$12.00 One way Second Class Excursion Tickets to Winnipeg only will be sold with a certificate extending the trip before September 10th, 1906, without additional coet, to any station on Canadian Pacific Railway, west, north-west and south-west of Winnipeg, in Manitoba and Saskatchewan, out not West of Moosejaw, vorkton and Estevan, provided excursionist-engages at Winnipeg as a farm laborer. Form laborers who have arranged to work with friends or previous employers will be conveyed free from Winnipeg on application at C.F. R. Station Ticket Office—without necessity of engaging at Winnipeg—provided the ultimate destination is a point within the territory covered by these excursions, and their baggage will be checked through to final destination on demand to Station agent.

Provided farm laborer excursionists have worked at harvesting not less than thirty (30)-days and produce certificate to that effect, that will be returned to original starting point in the east until November 30th, \$18.00 Excursionists CANNOT purchase accommoda-

Excursionists CANNOT purchase accommodation on Tourist Sleeping cars. Children Full Fare.

GEO. E. McGLADE, Agent

## TIME TABLE

	TIME IND	LIL	
	GOING WEST		
	No. 3 Express	11.33 a.m.	
-	Arrives No. 8 Express	Leaves 3.35 a.m. 4.15 a.m. 2.50 p.m 2.35 p.m.	

No. 12 Express.... 9.00 p.m. No. 10 (Moccasin). No. 76 Local (Sun. only)

For tickets, sleeping car reservations, and full information apply to

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#### B.W. & N. W RAILWAY TIME-TABLE

1.0	No.	1	No	. 3
Brockville (leave	9.30	a.m	4.20	p.m
Lyn	9.55	**	4.85	***
Seeleys	*10.05	66	4.42	66
	*10.18	66	4.58	
	*10.24	46	4 58	46
Athens	10.38		5.05	46
Soperton	*10.58		5.22	66
	*11.05	66	5.29	66
Delta	11.18	66	5.85	44
Elgin	11.32	66	5.49	66
Forfar	k11.40	6	5.55	66
	k11.48	p.m	6 00	66
Newboro	11.58	46	6.10	66
Westport (arrive)	12.15	66	6.20	6.6

No. 2 No. 4 Westport (leave) 7.00 a.m. 3 20 p.m. 7.10 " 385 Newboro ..... Forfar ..... Elgin ..... 731 " 4.02 " Delta ...... 7 45 " 4.21 " Lyndhurst..... \*7.51 " 4 28 6 Soperton ...... \*7.58 " 4.37 " Athens . . . . 8.15 " 5.05 " \*8.22 " 5.12 " Elbe ..... " 5.18 " Forthton ..... \*8.27 Seeleys ..... \*8.38 " 5 30 " 8.45 " . 5.41 " Lyn Brockville (arrive) 9 00 " 6 00 "

Sunday Train-A passenger train will leave Brockville every Sunday at 9.30 a.m., stop at all stations, and arrive at Westport at 1130 a.m. Returning, will leave Westport at 4.50 pm., and arrive at Brockville at

\*Stop on signal MARTIN ZIMMERMAN, W. J. CURLE, Gen l Mgr. Supt

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